

It is amazing how far man will go to resist the obvious. This is exemplified by so many scientists today who refuse to refer to life as a created miracle. The Word of God speaks of the first miracle that Christ performed in the beginning by stating that God spoke everything into existence. *"All things were made by him; and without him was not anything made that was made."* (John 1:3) Christ is the Creator of everything, including all life. The truth that life can only come through Him is proclaimed to us in John 1:4, *"In him was life; and the life was the light of men."* By acknowledging Jesus as our Creator and Savior, we can see the light, because Christ (who is the Light) is in us. However, those who do not have the light cannot see or understand that life is indeed a miracle of special creation. In the gospel of John we read, *"And the light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not."* (John 1:5) Crick, NASA, the majority of scientists, and the world will all keep searching for the evolutionary cause of life, because they cannot comprehend that every living organism is dressed with awesome complexity by the Creator. This is revealed more and more as we dig deeper and find more of these astounding molecular nanomachines. These tiny engineering wonders testify to the miracle of life that could only come from the hand of the Creator.

The Miracle of Soil

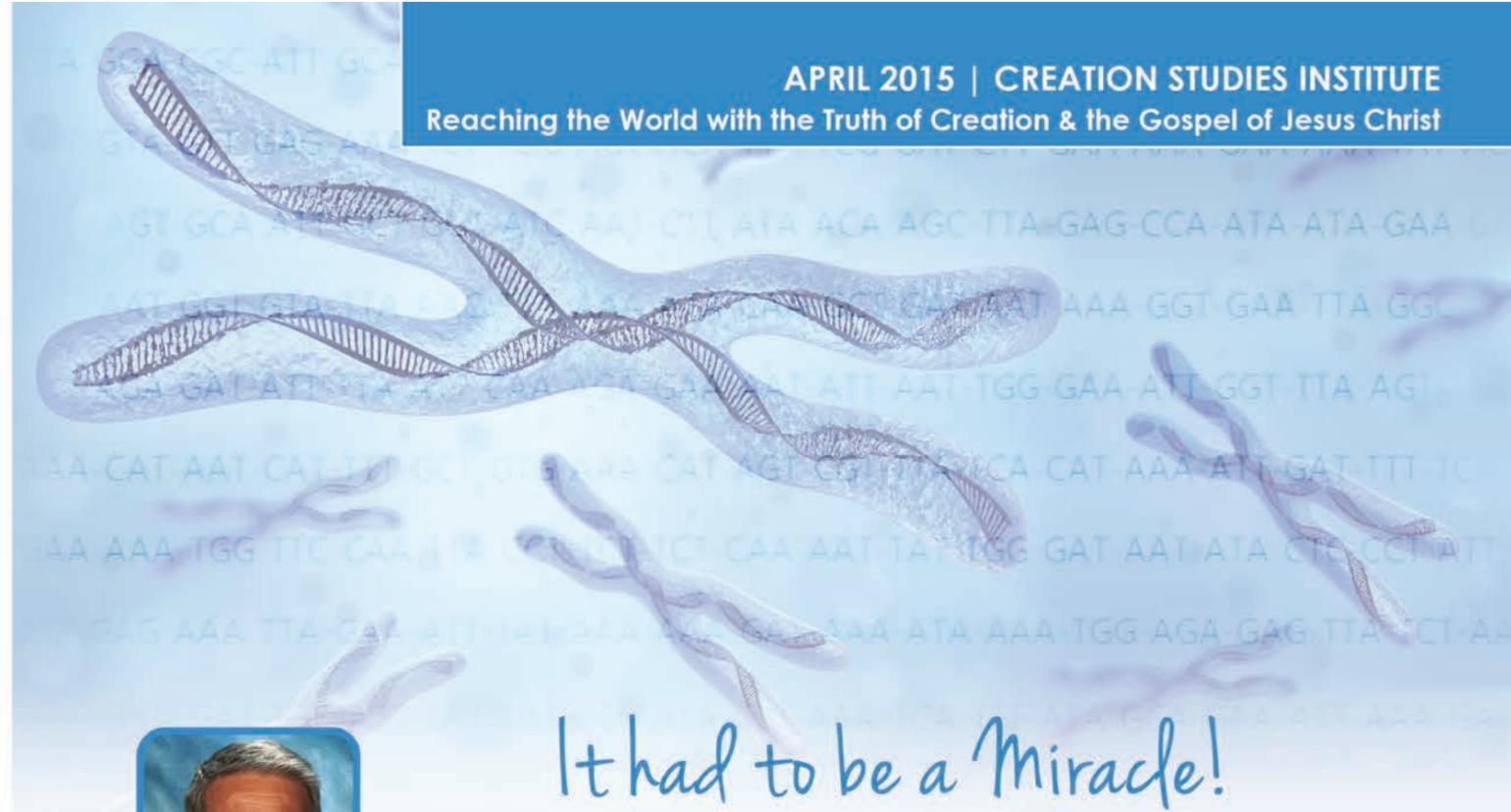
A real mark of a habitable planet is soil. In a handful of good soil particles, there are enough living organisms to equal the number of people on Earth. One of soil's most important qualities is that it enables plants to absorb important minerals through their roots. Soil is also home to saprophytes, microbes that live on dead and decaying organic matter. It is estimated that one gram of fertile soil can house up to 1 billion bacteria and fungi.

Our ministry would like you to continue seeing the miracles of God through the awesome ecosystem found in soil. We are making a special DVD available entitled, *The Wonder of Creation: Soil*. This engaging and entertaining 90-minute documentary demonstrates how wonderfully complex dirt really is. It sustains all life on Earth. It will give you and your family a whole new appreciation for God's creation. This month we are also offering a DVD on the topic, *"Are Miracles Scientific?"* featuring Dr. Jonathan Sarfati. This DVD will teach you how to think of miracles from both a biblical and logical perspective.

Your prayers and financial gifts are essential to keep this ministry moving forward. **Will you join us in making a difference in a darkened world that needs to know the truth that Jesus Christ is both Creator and Savior?** Thank you for all your support!

Tom DeRosa

Tom DeRosa
Executive Director of CSI



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Tom DeRosa

Life is Perfectly Complex

The idea that naturalistic evolutionary measures produced life on this planet has been proven as a scientific impossibility. It is nothing more than a materialistic pipedream. Most secular scientists have become aware of the fact that the origin of life, with the observable conditions made available here on earth, goes beyond their desperate hopes. As more and more new discoveries are made regarding the complexity of life, we expose a whole new world of tiny molecules of life.

Using an electron microscope with a magnification of 10,000,000 X that became available for wide-scale laboratory use in the early 1940s, the knowledge of microscopic life suddenly exploded to new levels that no one had ever anticipated. These studies have introduced us to a brand new world consisting of complex three-dimensional molecular structures made of proteins with many intricate parts functioning together in extraordinary ways. These minute molecules accomplish a designated function and work at almost 100% efficiency.

These very tiny molecular machines called nanomachines are continuously being found in a variety of life forms, including bacteria. As man continues to probe into living systems, he continues to find incredible levels of complexity, all functioning to accomplish specific purposes. These complex molecular machines slam the door shut on naturalism or any other evolution-driven cause.

Charles Darwin was confronted with this problem of complexity on a large scale by simply observing the eye. In his famous *Origin of Species* published in 1859, he observed the eye as an organ of extreme complexity and perfection, and noted:

To suppose the eye with all its inimitable contrivances for adjusting the focus to different distances, for admitting different amounts of light, and for the correction of spherical and chromatic aberration, could have been formed by natural selection, seems, I freely confess, absurd in the highest degree.

Darwin did not stop there, but went on and employed his mechanism of natural selection suggesting that this could have happened naturally as "numerous gradations from a simple and imperfect eye to one complex and perfect can be shown to exist."



DONATE & RECEIVE CREATION RESOURCES



We are offering, "The Wonder of Creation: Soil" and "Are Miracles Scientific?" for a donation of \$35 or more.

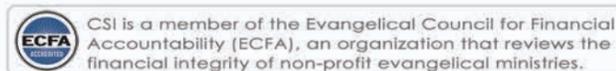
Both of these DVDs will be available together for a donation of \$35.00. We believe these two DVDs are excellent resources that will help you grow in your faith and be an effective witness for Jesus Christ.

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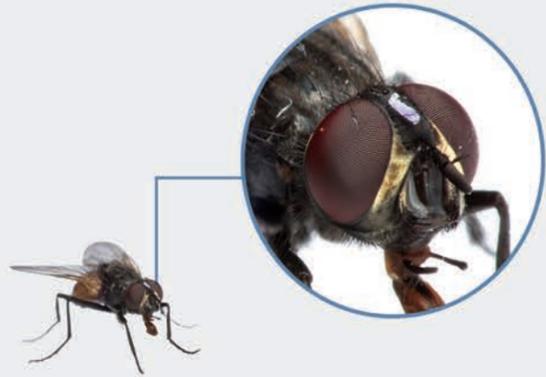
■ Phone: 1.800.882.0278 (Mon.-Fri., 9a.m-5p.m EST)

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INSECTS HAVE COMPOUND EYES

It is not just the human eye, but we actually observe in God's creation a variety of eye designs with numerous amounts of photo receptor cells. Insects have compound eyes while spiders have simple eyes.



He believed that this could have happened by small increments, starting from the lower organisms in his evolutionary tree possessing a nerve that reacts to light. Since eyes cannot fossilize, evolutionists have attempted to support Darwin's hopeful hypothesis by pointing to the many different forms of the eye that exist today. When faced with the actual findings of the origins of the eye, Daniel Dennett, philosopher of biology and outspoken evolutionist and atheist, summarizes this dilemma by stating:

All it takes is a rare accident that gives one lucky animal a mutation that improves its vision over that of its siblings; if this helps it have more offspring than its rivals, this gives evolution an opportunity to raise the bar and ratchet up the design of the eye by one mindless step. And since these lucky improvements accumulate - this was Darwin's insight - eyes can automatically get better and better and better, without any intelligent designer.

This standard response demonstrates the evolutionist's ignorance by using non-directed, accidental mutations to produce what Darwin concluded are "organs of extreme perfection and complication." It is not just the human eye, but we actually observe in God's creation a variety of eye designs with numerous amounts of photo receptor cells. Insects have compound eyes while spiders have simple eyes. There are many different types of marine crustaceans with complex vision systems as well as all the different types of reptiles with slit-like pupils for nocturnal vision. These and many others make an insurmountable barrier to the claim that all these various kinds of eyes evolved from accidental mutations. It is interesting to note that so many secularists, including Darwin, get so caught up with their own naturalistic ideas about origins that they typically simplify the argument. It is part of their *modus operandi* to lose their sense of reality based on true science, because in their hearts they want to deny an all-intelligent Designer, Jesus Christ. *"The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God. They are corrupt, they have done abominable works, there is none that doeth good."* (Psalm 14:1)

The Creator's Language of Life

As we observe the awesome complexity of life at both the large-scale and molecular levels, there is another feature we cannot neglect. As we have seen in this highly-technological information age, there is a code behind the utilization of every program. This language is used to produce specific functions within every living system. It comes to us in the form of DNA (Deoxyribonucleic acid). This code gives us another dimension that speaks loudly of an intelligent Creator. The working dynamics of DNA are centered on a complex giant molecule that programs all life forms using bits of information. For example, in human DNA there are 3.2 billion bits of information wrapped up in 23 pairs of chromosomes. Slices of the DNA molecule are genes that make up the proteins that give all living forms their structure. Without DNA, there would be no proteins. Without proteins, there would be no structure; and without structure there is no life. These genes contain the plans to make every living organism, from tiny microorganisms to giant giraffes.

Where all this information came from has always been an insurmountable challenge for evolutionists to understand. It is no wonder that Francis Crick (1916-2004), the co-discoverer of DNA and Noble Laureate, addressed the problem of the origin of life. He honestly admitted that at the statistical level, DNA could not come into existence by purely natural means. He notes:

What we have discovered is that even at this very basic level there are complex structures which occur in many identical copies – that is, which have organized complexity – and which cannot have arisen by pure chance. Life, from this point of view, is an infinitely rare event, and yet we see it teeming all around us. How can such rare things be so common?

Crick's quote came from his publication, *Life Itself: Its Origins and Nature*, which was an honest depiction of the problems concerning the evolution of life. He observes an earth teeming with all sorts of life and states, "An honest man, armed with all the knowledge available to us now, could only state that in some sense, the origin of life appears at the moment to be almost a miracle, so many are the conditions which would have had to have been satisfied to get it going." Crick continues to imply that life could have started on Earth by purely naturalistic means, but this requires many conditions that would have to be satisfied in order to generate life on Earth. This, according to Crick, would have to be a miracle. Of course, being an avowed secularist, he does not acknowledge a Creator. So Crick, like so many scientists today who are in bondage to naturalism, resorts to reaching out beyond the limitations of observation and invokes an extraterrestrial source for life on Earth. Rather than submitting to a divine Creator, and giving Him the glory due His name in accordance with Romans chapter one, Crick and others have resorted to foolishness.

Crick states that if the evolution of life did not originate here, he is "compelled to consider other places in the universe." He suggests "Directed Panspermia" as a possible solution. A completely hypothetical construct that points to life originating from some extraterrestrial civilization who had the goal of seeding our planet with small grains containing DNA, RNA, or some other unexplained molecule sent here some 3 billion years ago. He acknowledges that this is a far-fetched idea, but this is the only one he could resort to. At the end of his book he states, "Every time I write a paper on the origins of life I swear I will never write another one, because there is too much speculation running after too few facts, though I must confess that in spite of this, the subject is so fascinating that I never seem to stick to my resolve."

At the end of his life, Crick would eventually move into the field of neuroscience, leaving molecular biology behind. He then attempted to scientifically prove that he could find the soul of man's consciousness in the neurons of the brain. Taking a strictly materialistic evolutionary viewpoint of the soul, he suggested that the existence of the spiritual realm was a phenomena buried in the depths of the brain. His last professorial positions were at the Salk Institute in La Jolla, California and at the University of South California in San Diego; he would later succumb to colon cancer and die in 2004. Perhaps it was due to the frustration he had with all the speculation about the origin of life that finally turned him away from the study of DNA. It makes sense that this resolute atheist, unable to give any credence to a supreme Deity when all evidence pointed to His existence, would then attempt to prove that anything considered to be spiritual was nothing more than a figment of the inner workings of our brains.

Complexity Beyond Imagination

Ever since Watson and Crick revealed the structure of DNA, research into the secret molecular life of DNA continues to surpass our understanding of this incredible molecule. In the early 2000s, when the complete human DNA code was finally revealed, only 2% was being used to make the genes that produce the proteins that give us our functional living structure. What is the purpose of the other 98% of DNA? There continues to be much confusion about this mysterious unused DNA. Evolutionists suggested that it was the DNA that was left over through all the evolutionary changes that took single cell organisms to apes and then to men. In keeping with their belief that this was no longer of any use, it was labeled "junk DNA."

The most recent findings show that this DNA is not useless, but plays an integral role. This involves not only the production of structural proteins, but also includes how proteins are folded three-dimensionally and carried away to different areas of the organism that need to be built or repaired. It is agreed upon today that DNA contains the information of life that is multileveled with a cadre of many different functions. That wealth of information has grown exponentially. The impact of this discovery has great potential for us to discover cures for many diseases.

The idea that life evolved on earth is a dead hypothesis, and many scientists now recognize this as truth. For years, Robert Shapiro, a chemist at New York University proclaimed that the probability that life arose naturally on our planet as non-existent. In an interview on Livescience online dealing with the "Greatest Mysteries: How Did Life Arise on Earth?", with regard to specific molecules, he said that, "the appearance of such a molecule, given the way chemistry functions, is incredibly improbable. It would be a once-in-a-universe long shot." He went on to state, "To adopt this [view], you have to believe we were incredibly lucky."