

Amino Acids And The Primordial Gasses Debate

Back in 1953, two men, graduate student Stanley Miller and his advisor Dr. Harold Urey, succeeded in producing an amino acid, in the presence of lightening. The whole evolution based community rejoiced because someone had produced what seemed to be the first step in demonstrating how evolution came into being. This, they all conjectured, was the chemical proof that was needed to say that evolution was fact. What has happened since those heady days?

A lot has happened since the 1950's. The first real problem was that in subsequent investigation, it has been found that the gas mixtures used in these early experiments was not the natural gasses that currently exist in our atmosphere, nor was it necessarily in the right amounts. This new knowledge changed everything, and all was pushed back to the very beginning, -again-. We are still there, in essence, I am afraid.

If the gasses were different, then from today, then what were they exactly, and how were they different, and in what quantities? This whole investigation was unable to come up with an answer, in any way. The first real fact is, is that there is no fossil record of gasses, in any form, nor are there any reasonable guess as to how gasses have actually mutated in the intervening ages. Without specific knowledge as to which gasses there were in the beginning, their amounts and any provable hypothesis' as to their mutation process, we are all back at our desks, scratching our heads, wondering what to do. It was a very serious blow to the general theory of evolution: this lack of exact gas knowledge means that the theory will have to remain as only an alternative to other options and theories, like that of the various perspectives and attributes of the basic Genesis account.

We need to accept the fact that the Genesis account never even tried to be scientific, nor even closes to being scientific, and yet we have put fiat creation up to be one minor grade option between the two primary possibilities, chemical-magnetic-atomic theory or simple fiat creation with a designing designing originator in Genesis. There is still a great deal of work to be done on the scientific side of origin debate, to actually answer our questions about our origins.

While presently, we do not even have a reasonable suggestion, or even a good theory, to explain how all of the essential gasses mutated, as well as having no explanation as to how an ultra big bang could have energized the whole expanse of the universe, we do have an explanation made to a nomadic people as to who initiated the switches to turn on the power, how that process was to occur, and to whom we are to give our full and avowed allegiance to, at the end of things. [If it was to bb by a ultra big bang, then where was the atmosphere mixture necessary of all of that lightening to occur, at the exact proper time, in the exact proper alignment of those balls of gas with their reactionary compartments and set the whole thing off. Gasses do not repel themselves, but tend to seek out other equal-like atomic and magnetic patterns that are like themselves, thus assuring control of all fissionable events from happening in any arbitrary and random pattern and thus extinguishing themselves.

What is our possible options in this conflict in the possible repelling of unequal atomic-magnetic components? It might be wise to return to the Genesis account and see what is really there for us today. In the Hebrew language, the first name of God is the one that is usually associated with the single source of all power, "Elohim". This is found in Genesis 1:1ff. In chapter 2 of Genesis, we see the name of this power source being altered to another aspect of the eternal source, 'Yah-Weh', which means the source of all ultimate authority.

Early inhabitants' of the earth did not need to know the gasses present for this all-powerful, all authoritative source of all things, nor how He used them. They just needed to know "who was really in charge" and "to what extent He was in charge". This, the real and useful knowledge of the Genesis account, those early men got in the very simple words of Genesis 1, 2, and 3 through to 50.