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“Theory of Life and Evolution”

(From an Engineering and Reality perspective)

SYNOPSIS

DNA is the one common responsive entity of all living species. It is an organic molecule that may include radioactive carbon whilst the cells have potassium (radioactive) available providing a magnetic field and it is a body with nucleotide pairs with resonant properties when exposed to the pulsating energy of its environment. Generally the energy associated with the environment has frequency and amplitude values that are compatible with the DNA dimensions and can cause a harmonic vibrating effect to its nucleotide “rungs” These energy pulses have the potential, under some circumstances to damage the DNA (All affects of the environment eventually access the DNA as pulsating energy causing harmonic vibration of the responding nucleotides). DNA as a chemical, along with all chemicals tends towards being in a neutral state with its environment however as an organic molecule a different process applies for this state to occur as to that that applies to inorganic chemicals. When it is exposed to pulsing energy, emanating from various environmental sources that are therefore of different amplitudes and frequencies specific groups of nucleotide pairs that are set up to respond to this particular affect vibrate in the surrounding energy field, resulting from the Carbon and potassium radioactive material incorporated in the cells of almost every living species makeup (If not, potassium an alternate source of magnetic field) is always available. The vibration response of the relevant DNA nucleotides, the RM, Regulatory Memory section of the gene is due to them being tuned harmonically as a result of exposure and evolved to the specific environmental energy pulses and this produces signal responses that are commensurate with the aspect of its environment (Sustenance intakes are an integral part of an eukaryotic species environment and they convey environmental energy affects when the proteins, sugar etc they deliver are chemically reduced in the cells delivering energy pulses) responsible for these energy pulses. These signals initiate and guide the production of the various materials and outputs from the responding cells DNA via the evolved genes etc, which are constituted of nucleotide pairs previously strained beyond their elastic limit when not compatible with the incoming energy and this condition is sustained through the generations. The gene nucleotides are therefore physically slack and are indicative of the damaging affects of the relevant energy pulses responsible for their condition (they have different electrical properties to the normal nucleotide pairs) and when these energy pulses of a specific frequency are still incoming the resulting RM signal responses highlights the gene damage and causes a protective response by way of an RNA and enzyme process to occur allowing the DNA to tend toward a state of neutrality with this particular energy frequency input and therefore survive. (This is the phenomenon of gene differentiation) These outputs cause the DNA to create a supporting base (The species) and to provide maintenance, growth and adaptation to its environment and therefore tend to a state of neutrality. As a gradual change of the environment of a permanent nature is experienced further damage to certain nucleotides is eventually incurred and a coping process takes place as the materials and outputs necessary to achieve the state of neutrality is changed. The number of DNA nucleotides involved is extended in this process and this causes the DNA to guide the production of additional or revised materials to cope with the extra or changed destructive affect on the existing nucleotides. This is an expansion of the gene or addition of further genes etc in the DNA with the revised Regulatory Memories controlling the production quantities and disposition of the changed materials e.g. proteins, hormones etc. If the responsible energy input disappears the gene remains but is now non-coding.

As the normally encountered environment affect is continually fluctuating, the DNA, being

activated to have a controlling function on the output of its cells in response to the environmental input has some degree of apparent mental capability, recall (memory) and logic, and is therefore continually responding in attempting to maintain a status-quo position of neutrality in respect to the incoming environmental energy affects. This continual response is the “life” affect experienced in different degrees by various species, particularly in mobile species, where an active conscious mental awareness has evolved based on this DNA characteristic. This response occurred as the necessary brain cells evolved in a species to control movement enabling access to nourishment sources as their habitat environment varied. The initial characteristic of awareness of the DNA to control its output based on the input was utilized to cope with the level of incoming information as the necessary sensory organs evolved in parallel (Along with fins, arms, legs etc). For the human species, due to its ever- increasing complex environment, this characteristic has far outstripped its initial purpose. To establish the necessary capacity to deal with its environment, billions of brain cells have been evolved to deal with the incoming information from these senses, enabling a cohesive mentally conscious response to be forthcoming and thus aiding survival. The number of cells is relevant to the cells DNA being dedicated to undertaking specific tasks and this number equates to the variety and amount of the incoming information being processed.

DNA and hence its associated specimen responds to its environment by the development of survival characteristics commensurate with this environment. The DNA has been evolving since the beginning of the life process, with the energy affects of its environment (Frequency and Amplitude) establishing these characteristics, (All characteristics of all species are at all times established by the process of evolution and it is an ongoing process achieved by inheritance plus updating during a specimens lifetime) where the environment includes every aspect of the species exposure. These characteristics once established are passed down through the generations and adapted to any gradual change of its environment enabling the species to survive by evolving. It is an ongoing process, nurture first then transposition to nature.

As such, in the case of many humans rapid change of environment has outstripped the capacity of the DNA to fully adjust and as a result many of the characteristics of humans (Animals) who have been transplanted by migration and intermingled and become parents, may breed offspring who inherit physical, mental and/ or behavioural characteristics that may be incompatible and therefore suffer from dysfunctional problems of a genetic nature (Ref. 4.) including physical and mental problems, such as diabetes 1, M.S., depression and schizophrenia etc. Additionally characteristics such as behavioural traits of long established populations are inherited and part of their evolution and cannot be changed by decree.

NOTES

1. Genetic diversification is unnatural for a species and is a problem, not an advantage. It is preferable for members of a species well-being they or their ancestors have been exposed to basically uniform environmental affects.
2. Understanding the process of life and evolution allows the causes of cancer, dementia, diabetes 1, 2 etc and mental dysfunctions and all other genetic problems to be understood.
3. Life involves physics, chemical and engineering phenomena, and as such is not a complete “biological” phenomenon. It is an energy conversion process functioning via the medium of organic molecules of DNA whose response and mode of operation is dependent on the historical exposure of previous generations of predecessors to their developing environment.

4. Life is a mechanistic process involving the above phenomena. From an assessment of these plus experimental results and all the information used to reach these conclusions it can be demonstrated the hypothesis has sound foundations.

HYPOTHESIS

Prior to the advent of life forms, the earth was consolidating from developed and recognizable elements with different properties and was a seething cauldron of elements and energy.

Some four billion years ago the elements Carbon, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Hydrogen Phosphorous and Potassium (radioactive) were available in various chemical formats. Traces of carbon (C14) included were and are radioactive and the conditions arose in a chemical rich swamp, which was conducive to forming molecules of RNA from nucleotides of the natural forming nucleotide acids adenine (A) guanine (G) thymine (T) cytosine (C) plus sugar and a phosphate compound. From a pairing up of two compatible molecules of RNA, molecules of DNA were formatted. The format of the DNA was (and is) a ladder like structure with the nucleotides selectively bonding at protruding extensions with hydrogen, for which they have an affinity, forming ladder like rungs whilst the ladder like rails (uprights) are constituted of sugar into which any one of the acids is integrated, forming a nucleotide. Bonding each nucleotide to the next in the rail is the phosphate.

When first formatted this organic chemical molecule had the three basic characteristics

- (1) Being driven to be compatible with and therefore tending to achieve a neutral state within its environment. (As do all chemicals).
- (2) Property of rapidly responding to the environment where due to all of the affects of this environment being in the form of energy pulses when it accesses the DNA it responds in an endeavour to maintain compatibility with this environment and therefore neutrality.
- (3) An ability to adapt to permanent environment changes i.e. evolution as it responds and changes to compensate for the potentially damaging effects of the changed environmental energy on it.

At first the probability is the initially formed DNA would have occurred from the final uniting of the RNA chemical molecules in a swamp and was shielded from the environmental energy by fluid and was initially non reactive within this environment. Exposure of the DNA nucleotide rung like pairs (First involving a very short length of DNA) to environmental pulsing heat energy led to activation by harmonic vibration (Ref 1.) (The normally encountered environmental energies are compatible with the dimensions of the DNA and the amplitudes and frequencies vibrate nucleotide pairs that, commencing from the beginning of the process have been selectively set up to respond). As damage occurred when there was a variation or addition to the incoming energy affects due to environment change genes etc were formed as a result of this damaging effect on the nucleotides (When this occurs any existing arrangement of nucleotide pairs encountered is not harmonically reactive and any persistent incoming energy frequency change eventually causes damage to them and the DNA healing process results in enzyme action to “damage control” the effects of this energy). Once this process to attempt to achieve stability was established any variation i.e. change of environment and hence energy was immediately responded to and if the change was persistent eventually further damage occurred, bringing about a rearrangement of nucleotides pairs making them once again harmonically responsive. (As below)

The energy affects of a species environment are always potentially damaging when delivered to the DNA nucleotides as pulsating energy. The DNA adapts its response to this environmental energy affect thus avoiding destruction. This response is brought about by the vibration of the nucleotides through the magnetic energy field resulting from the C14 and Potassium included in most species cell. (Or rarely in some other circumstance an alternate magnetic field provider). A pulsating electric current results that signals the response required from the gene(s) etc. This characteristic of the DNA ensures its survival and it never varies in responding continually to maintain this state in any normal changing environment (non permanent change) it is being exposed to (Including prevailing environmental affects). Eventually if permanent change to the environment and thus damage to the DNA nucleotides does occur the process to achieve survival takes place. This response is achieved by compensating for the new conditions by an adjustment and addition to the newly damaged DNA nucleotides that results in an adapted or new gene and its control function “regulatory memory” (RM) that responds with a varying signal as the strength of the incoming energy varies thus adjusting the gene output.

The RM is constituted of several nucleotides where, as their initial arrangement was not conducive to harmonically responding to the energy pulses it was exposed to, destruction of nucleotide pairs eventually occurred and these were replaced and added to by enzyme action until this section then could respond harmonically and no longer suffer damage. The gene is constituted of a group of adjacent nucleotide pairs that although not destroyed during the process were permanently strained and as such reflect the damaging effect of the energy pulse. The condition of the gene nucleotides is such that they are now in a different physical condition to the normal nucleotides and do not respond harmonically as they have lost their physical resiliency. The RM nucleotides, in response to the pulsating energy (Environmental, primary or secondary) are now vibrating in a controlled manner according to the frequency of the energy pulses they are responding to and as a result are generating electricity as they oscillate through the energy fields resulting from the radioactive carbon and potassium. A fluctuating energy field, accompanying the generated varying electric current surrounds the vibrating nucleotides, which is reflective of the initiating environmental energy. This electric current generation is restricted over a very small length of the DNA (Ref 2.) thus ensuring the current and its resulting energy field is confined and not dissipated as it identifies the relevant area of the gene thereby gaining a response. This fluctuating energy field then highlights the damaged nucleotide pairs that have changed electrical properties, (the gene) and guides the formation of an RNA messenger that guides a compensatory enzyme action in the production of the required protein etc based on the damage effect occurring and this supports the DNA’s survival. The environmental energy affect resulting in damage to the nucleotide pairs and creating the gene identifies the specification of this energy resulting in the establishment of a formulae of proteins, hormones, enzymes etc required to sustain it against further damage from this specific environment affect. This is “Differentiation” of the genes. The ongoing response from the various RM’s to the environmental type energies designates, from the genes the required enzyme, proteins etc, and then via the activation of the mRNA, the control, the disposition and quantity of the output from the cells necessary to enable the maintenance and survival of the DNA and hence the evolutionary generation of a species.

The products from multiple genes, evolved in response to a multitude of incoming environmental affects can be seen as virtually scab tissue protecting the DNA i.e. it is the species, and it is this process that ensures development of varying species and hence their DNA’s survival in a variety of environments.

After the development of the eukaryotic species, due to the many environments and

environmental changes undergone many species have evolved brain cells in parallel with sensory organs to provide the mental ability and control necessary for mobility to cope with ongoing and changing environments and this is achieved by the DNA evolving, establishing the ability for it, the species to survive in an environment that requires mobility. The evolution of the ability to initiate the response is due to the original property of the DNA being a molecular body where an arrangement of designated nucleotides (Regulatory Memory (RM) of genes) are tuned to resonate harmonically to specific incoming environmental energy pulses (Ref 1.). When due to environmental influences (requirement to access sustenance) mobility became a required characteristic, the ability to respond to the necessity for and control of the movement meant an extension of the characteristic of logical control, inherent in the RM for the output of a gene, evolved to be a sophisticated version of this characteristic i.e. logic and thinking. This invoked a damaging (wounding) effect resulting in an extension of the number of nucleotide pairs as a healing response in the DNA leading to an ability to cope with this increased array of incoming information to be installed (memorized) and acted on. As the direct information via the senses are received by the receptor cells they are adapted to the format of energy pulses and these act on the relevant nucleotide pairs of the DNA, causing electrically induced energy signals to be created and downloaded until designated cells are located and temporary and finally permanent memory installed (The DNA and hence the cells are very specific in the function they perform (Ref 3.)) by the energy pulses distorting appropriate nucleotides. These nucleotide pairs of the DNA “The Junk” have been evolved in the DNA in an order making them harmonically responsive to the incoming energy pulses of an event. The more persistently particular information is incoming the greater the degree of strain distortion becomes on the relevant nucleotide pairs and this represents an event or object etc. As the more often this exposure to an event or to an object etc occurs the degree of the relevant strain increases and the longer the recovery time and therefore longer lasting conscious memory. This system ensures the brain does not become overloaded with information. As the relevant nucleotide pairs are vibrated during these events they create signals that are relayed to either a mental or physical response centre. The variation and extension of the incoming influences (Environmental energy) causing strain of the “junk” nucleotide pairs induces the production of enzymes that are then involved in the function of initiating the development and attachment to the DNA of additional nucleotide pairs thus sequentially extending the DNA chromosomes of the relevant glial cells.

This system requires great memory capacity and as the DNA of a cell is very task orientated and the brain has by necessity evolved in parallel with the senses to cope with the information conveyed and process it, the brain has evolved with sub regions and these consist of billions of cells specialized for the tasks. There is a sub organ with cells with the function of receiving information, processing it and distributing it, via the neuronal cells. They deal with both the incoming from the environment and outgoing and return from the limbs etc required to control movement responses. The neuronal cells were evolved prior to the establishment of mobile species, to communicate between cells of forerunner multi cell species. Numbers of cells, the glial, have evolved to provide the capacity to contain and process the conscious memories and responses and the neuronal cells have been utilized to distribute action signals. There are also cells in the brain employed in reprocessing the protein that is initially injected intermittently into the responsive cell synapses, and then eventually discarded, if the incoming information is not repeated. This protein (Adapted to conduct energy affects of a certain range of frequencies) conducts the incoming energy pulses associated with information and memories to selectively travel between cells and the affects be finally installed in the DNA of the relevant cell as deflections in the nucleotides that are latter recognized by association. Information more often repeated causes a glial cell to become dedicated to that subject (Ref 3.) with dedicated

nucleotides of a cells DNA gradually becoming more strained with a longer recovery period and finally a permanent memory, when the nucleotides strain is established beyond their elastic limit. Eventually a protein path becomes permanently established in the synapses leading to that cell and hence long term memory with instant recall (Ref 5.). (The number of glial cells in any species relates to its agility and hence its mental capacity).

(The breakdown of the above cells associated with the incoming memory and information function and the inability of ageing dedicated protein recycling cells to destroy excess protein leads to the memory cells becoming dysfunctional. This leads to the inability of the memory cells to receive and have installed incoming information, whereas previous and permanent memories are still available i.e. Dementia).

When repeated events causing permanent conscious memories occur before reproduction of an offspring, the effects of the influences causing them, are also installed in the reproductive DNA of the female cells (eggs) and the male reproductive organs producing sperm, are passed on in part of the process of evolution. (These memories are known as “Instinct” but they are not, they are inherited memories, possibly passed down as non-coding genes).

Evolved brain cells have the property of inherited permanent “Instinct” memories and the evolved capacity to retain a range of memories with the ability to utilize these to achieve a thinking output as a response to environmental energy inputs. Designated cells evolved specifically for the purpose are activated to produce controlling chemicals such as serotonin, dopamine and adrenaline etc that either muffle or exaggerate the effects of the incoming signals as necessary to achieve survival responses.

Given brain cells may retain conscious memories as strain distortions of the nucleotides in the DNA of glial cells the memory is recalled when a similar energy input responsible for the memory is incoming and it reinforces the strain distortion i.e. the memory is further installed and recognized. Brain cells can initiate the recall of conscious memories due to the evolved property of awareness in the RM of the DNA and in the event of a horrifying or depressing event recalling them repeatedly and this can permanently install this memory and this accounts for Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and if the effects are severe enough, resulting in permanent installation descendants can inherit the depressive traits as clinical depression.

The number of “Junk” nucleotides and the number of cells to cope with the mental response characteristic is relevant to the evolved agility of the species (The human is the most agile species) and this leads to the number of “Glial,” cells evolving to coordinate with the already existing communication system, “The Neuronal” in multi cell species as complementing characteristics necessary for mobility evolved, i.e. as well as the senses, fins etc and eventually limbs.

The greater the agility of the species evolved due to the environmental pressures the better the conscious memory needs to be. For the human species this memory characteristic led to further learning and therefore extension of the memory capacity until not only are advantages to the human species available, but there are also some significant disadvantages. This process is an ongoing part of evolution.

The more complex an environment becomes, the more complex the incoming environmental effects (energy pulses received) become and this leads to an escalating rate of evolution of the species’ related characteristics.

To have an arrangement of the nucleotide pairs of a series of RM’s and their genes, capable of an output assisting in the survival of the DNA and hence the species to exist in the environment, a process of adjusting these nucleotides to provide a revised output as the environmental energy pulses permanently change exists.

A proposal for a viable process is as follows:

At the beginning of the life process the DNA molecules produced as above were activated and whipped around due to the vibrating effect of the existing environmental heat energy pulses. Eventually the whipping response to the energy caused the ends of the DNA to come in contact and join up forming a circular band of DNA, and the basis for life and the prokaryote species was established. (Formation of the Telomere capping of an ending of a DNA strand is a time consuming process and this allowed the ends to join, forming a circular structure).

As change to the environment occurred a changed incoming pulsating energy affect of this environment caused the breakdown of nucleotides at vulnerable and harmonically non responsive points of the DNA resulting in the production of an enzyme, formed possibly from the available elements on the chemical breakdown of the end DNA nucleotides, plus sugar and water. The enzymes had the property of being involved in initiating the production of and inserting extra and different nucleotides in lieu of the destroyed nucleotides and the involved DNA length now became compatible with the pulsating environmental energy causing the damage and was able to generate signals that were a logical response to the varying affects of this energy as it waxed and waned, thereby representing the environment.

A number of the nucleotides on the exposed length of the DNA, adjacent to the destroyed and eventually replaced DNA nucleotides were also strained by the incoming stress effect and were now in a different physical state (fatigued), but they represented the destructive effect of the energy pulse causing the problem, and were a guide to providing a compensatory response for the DNA to survive as the energy pulse was still incoming. This portion of the DNA was and is the gene and the reconstructed length the regulatory memory (RM) that was now representative of and responsive to the incoming environmental energy.

The RM and gene responses are as described previously, however as they were initiated as prokaryote species and were virtually dependent on direct energy exposure little progress in the way of species evolution eventuated in the first three billion years. The little progress eventually enabled the DNA to evolve into a cell producing the protein etc required for the survival of the DNA in this environment by continuing to chemically reduce naturally available sugar, thereby producing chemical elements for repair and replacement of the cell and an energy supply that was additional to the direct available environmental energy.

With the passing of time, persistent changes to the initial environment occurred with changes to the associated environmental energy, resulting in, if the change was a closely allied variation a modification to the existing gene and RM and if a significant change an additional gene and RM with an accompanying expansion of the DNA molecule developed as described above. Gradually as the changes occurred to the DNA it evolved the capacity to provide protection in the form of the cell membrane and more efficient methods of ensuring survival i.e. organelles etc involved in the production of hormones, enzymes and proteins etc relevant to its survival. An additional capacity was also evolved to establish limited sugar reducing molecules of ATP involving the cell membrane, as an additional source of energy.

The process of evolution for prokaryote species involves a direct reproduction of the cells i.e. daughter cells followed by daughter cells etc and hence any changes in the DNA incurred over the specimens life time is directly handed down making the pace of evolution due to outside influences much more rapid than for eukaryote species who evolve in accordance with the principles laid down in Mendel's Laws of Inheritance, an indirect system. The prokaryote species however, because of their initial state of fragility and lack of a continuous supply of

energy are normally exposed to restricted environments and this has slowed down their development.

An illustration of the capacity of DNA and hence life forms to evolve to different environments is the E.Coli bacterium, a prokaryote that has evolved to survive in the gut environment of mammals. Initially when prokaryote species came into being no eukaryote species (mammals etc) existed and this provides proof of the ability of life forms to evolve to the requirements of a changed environment.

NOTE

The paper by Jacob–Monod discussing the functioning of the advanced E.Coli bacteria in the gut of mammals when surviving on lactose as the offspring is suckling, obviously lacks an initiating process to kick start it and this is provided as follows. The evolved repressor protein molecule in the absence of the lactose (A conduit for environmental energy) blocks the nucleotides of the operator gene from vibrating and therefore signaling a positive start to the genes, where no lactose exists. In the presence of the lactose this protein initiates a chemical response between them releasing energy pulses that activate the now freed operator gene nucleotides that then sets in motion the process to signal the structural genes that enzymes are required from the ribosomes to initiate the digestion of the available lactose. As the process of the lactose/enzyme reaction releases a steady stream of pulsating energy it keeps the process in action as it activates a continuing signal response from the operator gene (RM?). When the lactose supply diminishes the energy pulses diminish and the regulator gene guides the reproduction of the repressor protein molecule that locks down the operator gene.

The above illustrates the beginning of the life process with the development of prokaryote species and the following describes the second phase, the Eukaryotic

One billion years ago? a prokaryote species (The mitochondria) evolved with the capacity to initiate the production of many molecules of ATP via its DNA resulting in the capacity to continually produce pulses of energy by chemically reducing increased amounts of naturally occurring sugar, in a controlled process without the species being directly exposed to environmental energy attached itself to other prokaryote species in the manner of a virus.

This “infection” occurred in an indiscriminant manner, with various numbers of the “virus” like species attaching to other prokaryote cells. These bi-species then began to evolve more rapidly, due to the continuous supply of energy, as they became more sensitive to environmental changes with a more rapid increase in the DNA molecule length (Increasing due to an increased sensitivity to the additional variety of the now continuous environmental energy affects it was being subjected to day and night, resulting in it extending with genes etc increasing the amount of information contained). This development not only led to increased sensitivity to change but also the ability to evolve into species with cells no longer exposed to direct environmental energy pulses.

As evolution of these more complex prokaryote species was taking off some were further infected by other prokaryote species without the energy function of the mitochondria, with the DNA penetrating into and through the original cell membrane. This resulted in a doubling of the DNA within the cell membrane with the two DNA components having slightly different features, however as they underwent further changes to the environment they were evolving similarly as they were being subjected to the same environmental energy, resulting in the possibility of one of two species with mostly similar features and characteristics being produced with a statistical chance of 50/50 for each of the species from a single cell. Due to the continuing exposure of the species to additional energy and the need to establish survival characteristics the species evolved into multi cell units with the doubling of the DNA within the cells. The reproduction process present in the original prokaryote species ensured that the DNA was

upgraded as the environment changed and this requirement still existed. To maintain this survival characteristic of renewal the process reverted to the original system by producing a cell with a single set of DNA complete with the mitochondria DNA, that was based on the prime prokaryote species and then an additional cell based on the infecting prokaryote species that was then free to infect any similar prime cell thus repeating the process.

As evolution proceeded the increasing stress in the increasingly tightly wound coils (2) of the DNA molecules in the cell's confines led to strain of the circular DNA molecule and the eventual rupturing of the DNA molecules into various numbers of matching strands, the forerunners of chromosome pairs.

Survival of the DNA is the prime objective and as the format of the cell was now unwieldy with the chromosomes and ribosomes etc now clogging the original cell membranes evolutionary pressure caused changes to the cell and a more efficient process eventuated. The original membrane evolved to be the Nuclei membrane of the eukaryote species and the internal functioning machinery (Organelles) evolved to be housed in the cytoplasm along with the energy supplying "Bacteria", the Mitochondria.

As the species continued to evolve and multi cells were developing as they were exposed to natural sugar, the incoming heat energy released from the sugar (The secondary means) continued to activate the DNA chromosome molecules with vigorous vibration resulting, causing the destruction of the end nucleotides from which an enzyme formed capable of re-generating the end nucleotides and initiating the production of a protein (The chromosome ends did not reunite as they were too tightly packed). This protein coated the ends of the molecules forming a protective scab, stabilizing the chromosomes. When the reproduction of the cell occurred the chromosomes of the daughter cells were lengthened as a response to the rebuilding enzyme action and they were then once again reduced as the process of cell activation and reproduction was repeated requiring production of further enzymes.

The protein "scab" capping are known as the Telomeres" and the enzyme as "Telomerase".

As the cells are reproducing and the DNA being reformatted this initial process of the application of basic energy not only causes the Telomeres to form but also a coating of protein, the "Epigenetic" effect (The outer coating of the protein pieces), is formed around each chromosome, muffling the agitating effects of the incoming energy pulses and stabilizing the chromosomes. This basic energy effect continues for the life of the cell keeping it in an active state, whereas specific genetic responses are called up when a variation to the environmental energy affect requiring a response is present.

The historical record of DNA shows that its operating principles never change but it adapts and develops more sophisticated versions of these principles. Having conceived that life began with the application of environmental heat to the initially short length of DNA causing a response when it was activated by the pulsing energy it is not inconceivable that the virgin DNA is still activated and continues to be, in all cases, by the application of environmental heat energy, by direct or indirect means and then its survival is dependant on its adaptation to the energy variations of its changed and changing environment. The importance of maintaining the Telomeres endings then is that the basic energy is directly applied to the DNA, activating the DNA whilst the relevant genes etc support it by supplying the necessary adaptation for survival in the changing fluctuating environmental energy fields. The telomeres then prevent further damage to the chromosome ends

When cells divide and multiply, the DNA having been reproduced by the splitting of the original chromosome strand into RNA like strands and complimented with newly produced matching strands of RNA do not and cannot have the genes and information contained in the originating DNA installed chemically, but the relatively severe vibration of the DNA caused by

the incoming environmental energy that initially activates the DNA of all cells in some form or another and therefore vibrates all the nucleotide pairs of the daughter cells can. On the half strand from the original DNA the nucleotides depicting the survival information are slack and fatigued and therefore offer no resistance to this pulsating energy and the matching nucleotides, without the resistance (stiffness) the normal paired up nucleotides offer quickly become fatigued and the new DNA then contains all the information of the pre-existing genes etc.

With the increasing crowding within the nuclei of the cell due to the epigenetic effect and expansion of the chromosomes with the additional information resulting from the increased incoming environmental energy affects (As species evolve, they add to the complexity of their environment and this increases the environmental affects i.e., the more complex a species becomes as it evolves to this environment) protein structures (Histones) have evolved, to expose the relevant genes etc of the chromosomes, to the relevant incoming environmental energy. The epigenetic coating affect however, because of its nature of production has a propensity to be uncontrolled and can, due to the vibration and crowding of the chromosomes and the epigenetic volume within the nucleus membrane may sometimes cause malfunctioning between the dominant genes etc and the incoming relevant energy pulses leading to dysfunctional performances such as schizophrenia (Along with the phenomena known as “Chromosomal crossing over” may cause confusion of traits, characteristics as the relevant DNA nucleotide pairs have been evolved in different environments) The “Epigenetic “ effect does not and cannot have a responsive capacity and any problems occurring due to it is a result of a faulty disposition.

As the transition process from prokaryote to eukaryote species was evolving due to the invasion of one prokaryote species (A simple species, uncommitted to any characteristics except that of survival by invading another and a few other survival supporting characteristics) by the other resulted in the possible production of either one of a specimen of a complementary species. The addition of one prokaryote species to another’s cell resulted in the situation where a doubling of the DNA content within the cell membrane led to the reproduction (daughter cell) process being activated (fertilisation). This process has evolved into the sexual form of reproduction with the adaptation of the pairing of chromosomes ensuring more complex species with the ability to survive in more complex environments.

On examination it can be observed that the sexual process mirrors that of a prokaryote cell invading another and pressurizing the production of a species with many daughter cell reproductions, utilizing randomly selected chromosomes from the available pairs of each parent to establish mixed characteristics with the pertinent characteristics of female or male normally being dominant.

The process is not an extremely precise one and at times problems can occur resulting in what is known as genetic dysfunctions. The process results in alternative species (female or male) that are basically functioning as complex prokaryote species carrying within their chromosomes and genes the possibility of statistically reproducing an enormous number of variants of the complementing species, dependent on the environmental exposure history of their predecessors.

The details of the reproduction process for mammals is as follows:

For the female, as it was when the eukaryote life process began the initial cells (eggs) produced by the maternal partner are in the prokaryote form of species, and are complete with the mitochondria DNA that originally invaded them.

NOTE

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The gametes are produced during the embryo stage of a female only and these are carried throughout her life, being released selectively to be available at the sexually active stage. The gametes carry only the basic or prime (female) X chromosomes. These cells (gametes) are stored in the ovum organ of the female until made available for the reproduction process. The gametes are subjected to all environmental evolutionary processes the female is subjected to during her lifetime and these are induced to the gametes DNA as adaptations to the existing genes etc via energy/ chemical induced impulses (i.e. as the supply of the revised chemicals are induced into the egg yolk, they are induced to release appropriate energy pulses as they are chemically reduced and the released energy pulses adapt the DNA's genes etc) or direct energy impulses (for mental characteristics) means that when a continuing event occasioning evolutionary change occurs the DNA is adapted (evolved) as described previously in an ongoing process. When the process of fertilization reoccurs and the offspring is female the gamet process is repeated once again and the evolutionary process continues uninterrupted as it has done since the beginning of the life process.

Fertilization occurs when the sperm, equating to the original second invading prokaryotic species, with a single complement of DNA chromosomes, invades the female produced egg and creates a situation where the cell (egg) is now equating to the stage that in its original historical condition of a prokaryote species led to it splitting into daughter cells. This process is activated by the presence of the second set of DNA chromosomes within the cell.

On fertilization the germ cell produces a batch of cells (The Embryo) one of which when activated forms the Ovum organ. Gametes or egg cells, with single DNA chromosomes are then produced within the organ (The embryo consists of uncommitted pluripotent stem cells, i.e. the DNA of all the cells is the same and the cells are capable of performing any function of the species given the application of the initiating energy pulses which come via one of the randomly allocated chemical packages from the egg yolk that has been upgraded (if necessary) by the influence of any persistent environmental changes the female has experienced in her lifetime.

An available food source (yolk) complete with a range of current chemicals evolved over the course of the species evolutionary history and conveying the required response directives to the developing embryonic cells are initially present in the egg. (This is a similar procedure that stimulates a response from a stem cell except they are available to respond to any of the designating evolutionary based chemicals i.e. the membrane receptor system has not come into play.). As the chemicals, produced to convey environmental affects are adjusted (evolved) if any, over the lifetime of the female prior to her conceiving they are incorporated in the appropriate DNA chromosomes of the stored eggs, thus bringing the genes etc uniformly up to date with the prevailing environment. These chemicals are stored in the gamet cells (eggs) in an ongoing basis and when the egg is fertilized and produces embryo cells a particular batch of these chemicals achieve the required response by being allocated to a pluripotent cell that then commences development by initiating the characteristic normally associated with this environment derived chemical batch. As this occurs the stemcell develops a membrane with receptors that exclude other incoming messengers not involved in its function. Complete batches of these chemicals that are being updated on an ongoing basis are present in all of the standby gametes to provide the evolutionary effects of the environment and the drive when next fertilisation occurs to activate the embryo cell's responses in the order of their evolution. As mental effects are installed in the brain cells directly by energy pulses via the senses and they may have evolutionary affects then it makes sense that an energy affect is involved in installing mental characteristics into the gamet cells particularly as it is obvious that the brain cells and sexual organs in the adult communicate with energy pulses.

This system, along with a similar affect on the organ producing the sperm of the male resulting in the sperm being upgraded achieves ongoing evolution. The necessity for the genes etc of both parents to be compatible (similar) has developed, as corresponding genes etc of the paired DNA chromosomes, should normally have evolved in response to similar environmental influences and therefore complement one and other and may interact with genes etc originating from the other partners complementing chromosomes thereby making the possibility of dysfunctional performance a real threat if significant differences have occurred due to environmental diversification experienced by the preceding generations..

The chemicals come into action, activated by the application of heat energy, and they initiate the activity of individual embryo somatic cells (all initially the same and uncommitted) along the pre-conceived evolutionary path when they prompt the activity of the DNA of the cells in order of evolutionary priority as they respond. The chemicals acting as a conduit for environmental energy affects are energy activated to break down releasing the specific energy impulse influences to the cells DNA. The initial energy (heat) activation supports and develops the embryo cells as they are guided by these initial differentiating influences to produce further cells, along the same timetable and pathway as experienced during evolution, until outside influences take over (Firstly as the offspring commences development from the zygote cell a process “meiosis” forming tens of thousands of the females haploid cells (Gamets) for storage for future use occurs as part of the development of the embryo when cleavage, a process where many pluripotent somatic cells randomly match up with environmental derived chemicals from the egg and on the application of heat energy form the blastula with differentiated cells and where gastrulation has taken over and then the placenta process and when born the food and external environment take over in supplying the required energy and activation affects).

For the eukaryote species development, internal cells needed to be accessed not only by the initial activating and operating energy (heat) but also by the energy required to differentiate and trigger the responses of the DNA via the genes etc as it adapts to the environment change For the complete range of these species different systems have evolved depending on their historical environmental exposure, however they all achieve the same objective of development and maintenance of internal cells. For mammals this has been resolved by at least three systems evolving in addition to the original system of direct exposure to the environment.

These are:

1. Evolvement of a digestive system complete with a system of transport capable of delivering the energy bearing sugar and various chemicals extracted from the sustenance to the responsive cells.
2. Evolvement of chemicals by cells of a higher order to support the later evolved cells in the pursuit of their objectives.
3. A combination of direct exposure and a response of developing chemicals to activate further cells

As the species environment permanently changed the evolution of further cells to perform adjusted and complementary functions became necessary. The changes involved with the nucleotides of the DNA can only physically involve replacement and adjustment of a very small number of these at a time and as a consequence changes to the species environment that it can endure can only be slow and restricted. Considering the situation of the evolution and functioning of internal organs etc associated with eukaryotic species as the environment changes the following applies.

Chemicals produced by and controlled by the cells of the digestive system come from foodstuffs that are produced directly and/or indirectly in response to environmental energy and

as such they are conduits for the affects of the energy responsible for their existence. The energy pulses released when they are chemically broken down reflect the environment they were raised in and the response induced from the relevant cell DNA provides the necessary support, maintenance and growth for its survival. When a persistent change from the released environment effect from the sustenance occurs a number of the specific cells (stem) of the organ etc, normally dedicated to reproducing damaged or providing extra cells to carry out the existing organ functions may evolve by an adjustment to the DNA and then additional cells are initiated by these stem cells to counter the affects of this environment change. This change will eventually result in an adjusted, complementing organ, gland etc or even limb, feathers etc to ensure the survival of the species.

As part of the process cells may be evolved to produce a modified chemical to influence the evolution of a supporting organ to complete the process and again it is a secondary means of utilizing an energy release, directly associated with the environment.

For specific internal cells the changed affect of the appropriate modified chemicals i.e. proteins etc from the sustenance which is a conduit for the environmental energy is directly utilized along with basic chemicals previously evolved for the common tasks such as production of cell membrane, DNA and the cells organelles etc to establish new cells (organs, glands etc) via stem cells, with appropriately modified RM and genes and this initiates the reproduction of a number of daughter cells that become capable of providing the support the species requires in this changed environment.

This procedure is aided by the involved cell membrane developing receptors permitting the ingress of only the various signal chemicals associated with the functioning of these specific cells to the cytoplasm where it is dealt with. This creates a situation where the stem cells of downstream organs etc have the potential to produce cells of latter occurring organs etc that were produced due to further evolution.

As a matter of evolution and therefore survival the DNA has developed cells to suit the circumstances and in the instance of the cells being directly exposed to the environment i.e. skin cells, a process where the direct pulsating energy of the habitat is utilized to activate a response from the DNA i.e. vitamins has evolved. These cells are however still supported by sustenance ingestion.

Brain cells have also evolved to process the incoming information in a suitable but different manner, however the end affect is the same, pulsating energy induces an effect due to an harmonic response, which results in an output, as for all cells, attempting to control any further potential damage ensuring survival of the DNA in the event of any further damage due to this environment change.

This repair is not perfect and never can be, otherwise the DNA's response would be completely compatible with the environment and it would cease to function. (Respond).

The process as described above establishes that as a specimen goes through its life cycle the responsive section of the DNA of the cell of an organ is adapted (evolved) during its lifetime, to cope with a changed environment i.e. if an applied energy impulse responsible for the development and well being of a kidney permanently deviates it can result in the DNA of the relevant kidney cells being adapted to cope with the environment. (This indicates that DNA does not necessarily remain exactly uniform throughout the somatic cells of a specimen during its lifetime, as the influences responsible for evolving the DNA of these cells are not accessing other cells other than those involved with the reproduction process).

A further example of this is the brain cells where the "Junk" section of the specific cells cannot cope with the reception of increased designated input and therefore under this stress enzymes are produced that facilitate the extension of the nucleotide pairs of the relevant cells

during the specimens lifetime. The result is different capacities of the “junk” DNA in brain cells, where necessary, however the Gamet cells and the organ responsible for producing the sperm cells receive all of the influences extending the Junk DNA where necessary with all of the evolutionary information. The consequence of this is that at the start of the offspring’s life all of the DNA throughout the Embryo cells has the same Junk DNA, allowing the process of random selection of these cells for any given purpose to proceed.

When the change of environment entails a reversion to a previously existing environmental affect a gene(s) is evolved and it blankets the effect of the previous gene. The process occurs in this manner, as once established the gene, that is damaged nucleotides, cannot be eliminated. The present concept is that a new gene, known as a recessive gene, along with the same gene from the partner provides the necessities for the evolved change. This is an erroneous concept. The new gene should be recognized to be fitting into the system and to be functioning as a “Negating” gene as it blanks off the responses of the earlier genes etc.

It is a more complex system than just one energy impulse being dealt with per cell and when an environment change occurs there are the stem cells of the evolved organ etc dedicated to renewing and providing additional cells and therefore sensitive to incoming directives allowing adjusted cells to be produced to cope with small variations due to the environment undergoing these changes.

As species have evolved a complex integrated system has developed where parallel developments occur to cope with a change of environment e.g. pancreatic cells to produce Insulin to control the level of blood sugar access to cells, along with liver cells controlling the release of appropriate amounts of sugar into the blood stream.

In biological practice concerning stem cells these cells can be manipulated to produce cells suitable for their associated organ etc or to being utilized to supply the species previously evolved downstream cells by applying exactly the energy effects naturally involved. Upstream cells cannot normally be produced as the membrane of the stem cell does not have appropriate receptors and excludes the appropriate chemicals to the cytoplasm and this is tantamount to the DNA genes being committed. As each and every somatic cell nearly always has exactly the same DNA, intervention prior to the consolidation of the membrane and provision of the relevant environmental impacts will allow any cell to be produced from any existing cell. Skin cells utilize a different process of exposure, however it is apparent they also could be adapted under the right circumstances.

The DNA of each cell is packaged in distinctive multiple numbers of pairs of chromosomes consisting of two lengths of DNA with a joining feature. These pairs consist of a chromosome from each parent with the DNA of each having a similar layout with the exception of the chromosome pair governing the sex characteristic (X, X) or (X, Y). Each pair of chromosomes is encased in a layer (Chromatin) of chemicals, mRNA etc and coating of protein pieces known as the epigenetic effect. The DNA also has areas coated in Methyl, a chemical that bonds to acids i.e. the nucleotides, changing their resonance frequency and rendering them unresponsive when normal environmental energy vibrations affects are applied. This methyl tag is deposited on parts of the DNA, making it inactive and therefore enabling the alternative gene(s) to the gene(s) blanked out to be temporarily dominant until the methyl is removed. An example of this is the sex characteristics that develop in puberty.

The DNA of these cells must be accessible to all of the incoming evolving energies as each of the four possible strands of the DNA of the uniting pairs of chromosomes must be completely available for possible selection during union i.e. male or female and therefore the tag of methyl normally controlling unwanted responses is shed. This process of methylation has evolved to control a required sex orientated response along with the inactivation of unwanted portions and

foreign inclusions in the DNA. As the specimen develops and sex characteristics are programmed to develop the appropriate methyl tagging removal process is activated. This process is a response to enable the DNA chromosomes to carry both controlling sexual characteristic sections in the genes for evolutionary and reproduction purposes. (This process is similar to the process of controlling the differentiation of the lactose consumption- initiating gene of the E-Coli)

The methylation system is activated to allow differentiation when the development of the alternate sexual characteristics (sex linked) throughout the individual is programmed. Absence of the methyl tagging in the gamet cells of the female and the cells of male sex organs is based on the DNA chromosomes being available for total non restrictive evolutionary inputs and reproduction purposes, and when reinvoked in the cells throughout the developing embryo inactivates all of the unused sections (As programmed) of the DNA including that inserted by virus infection. This results in the inert virus contamination forming approx. 50% of the human DNA being propagated. The system allows all of the energy affects; capable of causing evolutionary results to access the DNA (Regulatory memories of the genes etc) of the reproductive cells i.e. in the germ (gamet) and sperm cells the necessary information for copying the physical makeup and adapting to any evolutionary information is downloaded to the new zygote cell, with its DNA being at first reproduced in an inert chemical form and then activated and imprinted with the information. When the embryonic cells are being formed with the sex established, the DNA is activated by the heat energy and the information processing capability (genes etc) installed (Imprinted) by this environmental energy process followed by the methylation, telomeres and epigenetic effect. The selective effect designating the purpose of the cell is then installed as the cytoplasm and outer membrane with its specialized receptors are developed. The methylation effect is installed to the virus contaminated DNA, along with the involved genes that are required to be inactive, temporarily rendering them inoperable.

NOTE

1. Every cell produced or has been produced has DNA organic molecules as its responding entity and as such the DNA has the normally available elements, as described above, incorporated into its makeup. When DNA is established it is activated to respond and evolve as necessary to survive and this is a process that occurred in a very similar manner in the beginning of the life process, in fact the basic process does not vary, but over the billions of years of its existence, its output, in response to exposure to many and varied environmental exposures has developed into millions of species, many with sophisticated secondary processes, but always based on the same initial characteristics of the DNA.
2. The truth is all species are beings of the environment and their characteristics, (All characteristics) are developed as a result of the property of the DNA molecule to adapt and cope with the incoming energy of its environment or changing environment thus ensuring its ongoing survival.
3. The scientific process of Life and Evolution is ongoing and had a beginning, as it must. A true evaluation of this process demonstrates that such concepts as Creationism, Intelligent design and Darwin's Theory of Evolution are not viable concepts.

When the species environment changes so do the incoming energy pulses. (The environment is constituted of all aspects delivering an impact which are always delivered as an energy impact to the DNA nucleotides i.e. sound, light, heat, odours, scenery, sustenance etc either by primary or secondary means that the DNA of the cells has been adapted to, to receive.

Notes

1. Ongoing miniscular changes over a period of a billion years have led to apparent extremely complex detailed survival adaptations, however the basic life process is always the same, damage control of the effects of the incoming environmental energy on the DNA nucleotides. Each and every cell of every species follows the same basic process as described above, with the cells life process activated by the relevant incoming environmental energy input.

Each and every characteristic (Evolved as a response to contain the damage caused by persistent incoming environmental energy and this maybe physical or mental) of each and every species is subject to this system. The DNA never varies in its basic properties, however depending on the particular environmental influences the species has and is being subjected too, varied and particular output changes occur. This leads to a situation where once a diverging situation has occurred it is built upon and this establishes a trend where although two or more species appear to inhabit similar environments they have divergent characteristics. Additionally to ensure survival of the DNA a system has evolved allowing responses (Always based on the original properties of the DNA) to different aspects i.e. increased, of the incoming environmental energy affecting the species, as it possibly develops more complex divergent characteristics. The system is one of degree. In the human species in particular the consciousness capacity is a multiplication of the number of glial cells present (billions), by the evolved capacity of the awareness trait of the DNA, initially present in the conception cell of the specimen. As information is loaded to this evolved capacity by the environmental stimuli (energy), during the lifetime of the specimen, the performance changes and if the loading of specific, new and changed information(s) is persistent enough prior to reproduction, changes occur in the physical state of the parents relevant dedicated DNA and the offspring at conception is adjusted (evolved) as previously described, to the environmental affects responsible for this change. The system is similar for all mobile specimens but the results are varied according to the historical exposure of its ancestors and ongoing lifetime exposure i.e. nurture is responsible for nature happening. Various species have evolved utilizing different systems, however the final result is always the same; survival of their DNA.

In the more complex species as previously described, sustenance is not only used to provide physical building requirements and energy for the species but also a system has evolved for breaking down the chemicals within the cells, with the commensurate release of energy pulses to a frequency that then have the same evolutionary effects as direct exposure to environmental energy on the DNA. Under normal circumstances the food sustenance will have grown in the species environment and reflect the mostly similar environmental effects applying to the species when the energy released reacts with the DNA and calls for a response. In other words one of the functions of the food is to act as a conduit for the energy pulses of the environment. The situation then augurs badly for the human species when, parents from different environments having consumed foodstuffs produced in significantly different environments cause problems of incompatible DNA to be present in offspring. Human cultures who have a history of evolving in differing environments and therefore possibly possessing incompatible genes etc demonstrate such problems as diabetes type one, skin cancer, allergies, mental problems etc. (This conclusion may be checked out statistically against stable populations i.e. China, India etc. versus emigrational conceived populations i.e. Australia, USA, NZ etc further the inheritance of characteristics of appearance is extremely diverse in these populations as against the stable populations and this situation occurs with all characteristics). (Ref 4). Genetically modified foodstuffs can also pose problems, as can different foodstuffs from different environments

leading to allergies etc. A further problem area is that as intakes similar to sugar, such as alcohol and drugs are dealt with similarly as sustenance, they disrupt the process causing basic problems associated with evolutionary and inheritance processes.

So-called genetic problems (They are not, they are DNA problems, which is the dominant entity and genes are secondary to it) can then be examined and the causes established leading to possible treatments and cures. Some of these problems are causes of cancer, diabetes, dementia M.S. etc.

As an example, the cause of the problem of cancer is described below
Any foreign substance ingested may cause damage if it penetrates a cell and affects the Regulatory Memory section of a gene of the DNA and causes malfunction of the system by disrupting its activating signal and if it is a stem cell dedicated to the production of cells can cause the eruption of cancer as the cell production system goes out of control and it creates a parasitical organ. There is an effect, "Apoptosis" that will normally cause the damaged cell to self destruct however if the cell is ageing or there is a fault with the gene and its RM producing this lethal protein and the system is rendered ineffective the stem cell continues in its task, producing daughter cells that go on producing further disrupted cells. The same problem may erupt with certain virus infections and in the case of an adjacent pre-existing mutation in the DNA, with the incoming environmental energy varying, or a break down in the energy access system possibly caused by a disruption from the epigenetic coating or stray energy pulses of a non environment nature the DNA of a stem cell may carry damage that eventually causes it to erupt in response to an energy effect as the Apoptosis affect fails. (e.g. inherited susceptibility to breast cancer).

In summary life can be described as the response of unstable organic molecules of DNA incorporating radio-active elements, to the continually changing effects of their environment, where they are primed to respond at all times to attempt to be compensating (resisting) any potential damage from the incoming varying, energy pulsations and thus achieve survival. Each change of frequency due to an environment change elicits a response from the DNA of a protein etc or mental output and therefore each evolved characteristic represents an energy frequency, past or present. Where there is an absence of environment energy change, the molecules are non responsive and consequently "life" non-existent.

Evolution is the updating of the DNA, revised to cope with the changed environment effects where the change is persistent over time, leading to the species (DNA) changing (evolving) and becoming suited to the new conditions.

The ability to think is a development from the original Regulatory Memory characteristic of directing the responses of the DNA to limit damage and ensure survival in the environmental energy and the number of cells evolved to cope with the incoming information from the environment magnifies this ability.

In relation to the human species as in all mobile species, behavioural traits are present as result of the thinking ability, and therefore are subject to the inheritance process. As a result of our greater mental capacity our species range of behavioural characteristics vary more than any others do. This situation may involve criminal behaviour, violent behaviour and in fact the whole range of human behaviour and is therefore extremely difficult to control. This then highlights the attempted method of control the human race has adopted for aberrant behaviour of incarceration as a punishment. The individual involved may not be in control and therefore the control system adopted should perhaps be the protection of others from further problems.

The process of evolution and the cause of the life phenomena, are common to every life form beginning at its inception and ongoing during the species lifetime. The concept of the life characteristic, as with any other characteristic can vary from species to species depending on the

historical exposure to the environment of a species ancestry.

All cells of all species are semi independent (or in some cases physically independent) and life is the accumulation of the integrated effects of the responses (awareness) of all the integrated cells, governed by their evolution i.e. for mobile creatures examples of various aspects of life are present in the supporting organs, driven by the energy pulses (stimuli) of the environment responsible for their evolution and consequently “Life” is the ongoing accumulated effects of the responses of the DNA as it strives for survival (compatibility) in the damaging effects of its environment. This situation is demonstrated by the ability of scientists to be able to manipulate stem cells to produce desired results where the application of the relevant stimuli is available at the appropriate time.

Life then in some respects can be regarded as an illusion and the original DNA of the embryonic cells of the eukaryotic species contains all of the directives and potential characteristics from the parents including being poised, as the cells are activated, to include any change of evolutionary information that the parents have experienced up till the time of conception. This enables the offspring to survive in the ever changing and updating environmental energy impulses and thus the environment. Members of a species are normally exposed to a very similar environment, thus ensuring similar and compatible characteristics evolve.

References:

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3. One Face, One Neuron Dianne Martindale Scientific American Oct 2005
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Note:

The order of appearance of a specimens characteristics parallel the order of the evolution of its characteristics and when a new characteristic evolves this characteristic appears last as the specimen develops.