

# MENDEL = CREATIONIST!

Paul G. Humber, 2017



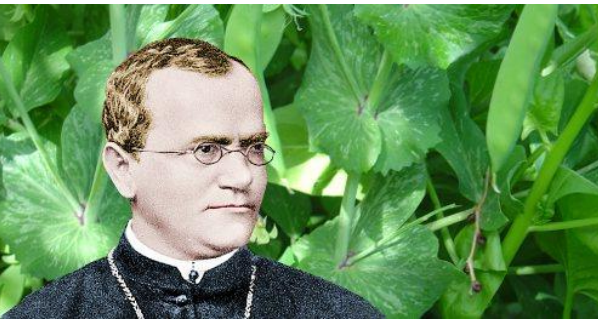
*Neo-Darwinism* (aka the *Modern Synthesis*) is a water/oil mix. Darwinists took Gregor Mendel's excellent genetics and tried to morph it into a revision of Darwin's sad, evolutionary theory. **Mendel was NOT a Darwinist.** The "Synthesis" was, however, an indirect admission that Creation Scientist Gregor Mendel made some very important contributions to true science.<sup>1</sup> Incidentally, he was not the only Creation Scientist to do so (e.g. Isaac Newton and many others), but this article is about Gregor Mendel, the **founder of the science of genetics**.



We all have many traits (e.g. eye color) which come to us in pairs (one allele from each parent). One may be dominant (e.g. brown eyes dominate over recessive blue eyes). A person might think that my twin children should both have brown eyes, since my wife's eyes are brown. However, her father's eyes were blue. Thus, for the trait of eye color, my wife contributed her recessive blue allele to join with my blue allele. Both twins have blue eyes.

Now, why am I, a Protestant, affirming Roman Catholic Gregor Mendel? There are two reasons. First, though I am not the ultimate judge, I strongly suspect him to be my true brother-in-Christ. Second, I affirm his creationism. The goal of this article is to establish from Mendel's own writing two main points. He was both a Creation Scientist and a True Christian.

Some might object to the second point thinking it frivolous and saying, "Everybody acknowledges that Mendel was a Christian," but the word Christ is the root of the proper noun Christian. He does not affirm everyone who claims to be His follower. He said in Matthew 7, "Not everyone who says to Me, 'Lord, Lord,' will enter the kingdom of heaven, but he who does the will of My Father who is in heaven will enter. Many will say to



Me on that day, 'Lord, Lord, did we not prophesy in Your name, and in Your name cast out demons, and in Your name perform many miracles?' And then I will declare to them, 'I never knew you; depart from Me, you who practice lawlessness.'"

The Bible does say, however, that "if you confess with your mouth Jesus as Lord, and believe in your heart that God raised Him from the dead, you will be saved" (Romans 10:9). Mendel

<sup>1</sup> This does not mean I think he was a perfect human being. A Facebook participant, on Mar 31, 2017, posted these words to me, "Mendel also faked his data to overstate his findings, failing to report results that were inconsistent with his ideas." Doing some research, I learned that Ronald Fisher, who contributed to the modern evolutionary synthesis, picked up on a statement by Raphael Weldon around 1911, and in 1936 wrote an article containing these words, "(...) it remains a possibility among others that Mendel was deceived by some assistant who knew too well what was expected...." Notice, Fisher did not write what the Facebook participant wrote, that "Mendel ... faked his data...." A creationist with a PhD in genetics wrote to me on March 30, 2017, "I'm convinced that Mendel made pea crosses that did not fit his published results. The characteristics he reported are each on different chromosomes, a necessary feature to get his dihybrid results." He also wrote that my "paper is interesting and contains some Mendel material [he] had not seen." In summary, we all live in a fallen world and all have biases. Let us strive to be truthful in all we do.

believed God raised Jesus from the dead. It is also interesting that Mendel, a gardener, brought out the truth that the Lord Jesus Christ appeared to Mary Magdalene as a “gardener” after His resurrection. He, in speaking of the resurrection, also spoke about seeds, soil, and planting. The Moravian Museum has these words of Mendel displayed in one of his sermons:

Jesus appeared to the disciples after the resurrection in various forms. He appeared to Mary Magdalene so that they might take him for a gardener. Very ingeniously these manifestation[s]<sup>2</sup> of Jesus [are] ... to our minds difficult to penetrate. (He appears) as a gardener. The gardener plants seedlings in prepared soil. The soil must exert a physical and chemical influence so that the seed of the plant can grow. Yet this is not sufficient. The warmth and light of the sun must be added, together with rain, in order that growth may result.



The verse from Romans also says that one should “confess with your mouth Jesus as Lord,” and in another sermon, Mendel identified Him to be “the Redeemer” and the “Son of God”—viz.—“With the day of the victory of Christ, the Passover, the bonds are broken, death and sin are left behind, and the Redeemer of mankind rises powerfully the human race from the night time and the chains to blessed altitudes, to heavenly gates! ... This not only made sin and death be taken away from us, but by the resurrection of the Son of God grace was also obtained... The victory of Christ gained us the kingdom of grace, the kingdom of heaven.”

### But Was Mendel a Creationist?



There is a small (thus fuzzy when enlarged) photograph of Mendel that I ← have cropped and inserted, but note how the Austrian stamp has apparently used the same photo.

Sadly, many evolutionists retrospectively view Mendel as one of them? B. E. Bishop wrote, “If there is any consensus at all about Mendel, it is, quite extraordinarily, that he was an evolutionist, but it is inconceivable that a priest could have been openly supporting a theory that Darwin had been hesitant to publish because of its heretical religious and political implications” (emphasis added).

The author’s point was that if Darwin himself was reluctant to set forth his theory, how much more would a preacher for Christianity be reluctant. B. E. Bishop, mentioned above, wrote the article titled, “Mendel's Opposition to Evolution and to Darwin.” It is found in the *Journal of Heredity* 1996:87(3), pages 205-213, and the abstract reads, “Although the past decade or so has seen a resurgence of interest in Mendel's role in the origin of genetic theory, only one writer, L. A. Callender (1988), has concluded that Mendel was opposed to evolution. Yet careful scrutiny of Mendel's *Pisum* paper, published in 1866, and of the time and circumstances in which it appeared suggests not only that it is antievolutionary in content, but also that it was specifically

<sup>2</sup> I have taken the liberty of adding an [s] to “manifestation” and changing the verb three words later to [are] in place of “is”.

written in contradiction of Darwin's book *The Origin of Species*, published in 1859, and that Mendel's and Darwin's theories, the two theories which were united in the 1940s to form the modern synthesis, are **completely antithetical**" (emphasis added).

If you go here, <http://www.mendelweb.org/Mendel.html>, you can see "Mendel's Paper in English." It is called "Experiments in Plant Hybridization (1865) by Gregor Mendel" and was read at the meetings of February 8th, and March 8th, 1865 (published in 1866).

In the "Introductory Remarks", Mendel began, "Experience of artificial fertilization, such as is effected with ornamental plants in order to obtain new variations in color, has led to the experiments which will here be discussed. The striking regularity with which the same hybrid forms always reappeared whenever fertilization took place between the same species induced further experiments to be undertaken, the object of which was to follow up the developments of the hybrids in their progeny."

The final paragraph of the Introduction reads, "The paper now presented records the results of such a detailed experiment. This experiment was practically confined to a small plant group, and is now, after eight years' pursuit, concluded in all essentials. Whether the plan upon which the separate experiments were conducted and carried out was the best suited to attain the desired end is left to the friendly decision of the reader."

In section 10, we read, "It is willingly granted that by cultivation the origination of new varieties is favored, and that by man's labor many varieties are acquired which, under natural conditions, would be lost; but **nothing justifies the assumption that the tendency to formation of varieties is so extraordinarily increased that the species speedily lose all stability, and their offspring diverge into an endless series of extremely variable forms.**"

In the very first paragraph of his "Concluding Remarks" (section 11), Mendel wrote, "Sometimes the offspring have more nearly approached, some the one and some the other of the two original stocks, or they all incline more to one or the other side; while in other cases they remain perfectly like the hybrid and continue constant in their offspring. The hybrids of varieties behave like hybrids of species, but they possess greater variability of form and more pronounced tendency to revert to the original types" (emphasis added).

In the same section, and speaking of the pea plant called *Pisum*, Mendel wrote, "Whether the variable hybrids of other plant species observe an entire agreement must also be first decided experimentally. In the meantime we may assume that in material points an essential difference can scarcely occur, since the **unity** in the developmental plan of organic life is beyond question."

Near the end of "Concluding Remarks", the founder of genetics wrote, "Gärtner, by the results of these transformation experiments, was led to oppose the opinion of those naturalists who dispute the stability of plant species and believe in a continuous evolution of vegetation. He perceives in the complete transformation of one species into another an indubitable proof that species are fixed with limits beyond which they cannot change."

In a personal letter dated July 3, 1870 to Carl Nägeli, Mendel wrote explicitly of Darwin, "Of the experiments of previous years, those dealing with *Matthiola annua* and *glabra*, *Zea*, and *Mirabilis* were concluded last year. Their hybrids behave exactly like those of *Pisum*. Darwin's statements concerning hybrids of the genera

mentioned in 'the variation of animals and plants under domestication,' based on the reports of others, need to be corrected in many respects."<sup>3</sup>

Thus, evolutionists may think they have successfully lassoed Mendel into their non-intelligently designed system of thought, but the bucking of Mendel's paragraphs above are still not overly compliant. The author of Life (the Lord Jesus Christ) does not mix well with survival-of-the-fittest. The "Gardener" near the empty tomb was and is the Most Fit of All, but He came to help us (including Mary Magdalene, Gregor Mendel, and me) who were very unfit for heaven.

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<sup>3</sup> Nature Reviews, Genetics, [http://www.nature.com/nrg/journal/v2/n11/box/nrg1101-898a\\_BX1.html](http://www.nature.com/nrg/journal/v2/n11/box/nrg1101-898a_BX1.html), "Brunn, 3 July 1870."