

communicates. This cellular communication system has been shown to have a one-to-one correspondence with our own communication systems. Lane Lester writes,

The genetic code is composed of four letters (Nucleotides), which are arranged into sixty-four words of three letters each (triplets or codons). These words are organized in sequence to produce sentences (Genes). Several related sentences are strung together and perform as paragraphs (Operons). Tens of thousands of paragraphs comprise chapters (Chromosomes), and a full set of chapters contain all the necessary information for a readable book (Organism).

The possibility of life coming into existence on its own requires two elements **time** and **probability**. David Foster illustrates the problem with a deck of 52 playing cards, regarding the chances of life occurring from non-life.

Specificity is the measure of the improbability of a pattern which actually occurs against a background of alternatives... Let us imagine that there is a pack of 52 cards well shuffled and lying face-downwards on a table. What are the chances of picking all the cards up in a correct suit, sequence starting with the Ace of Spades and working downwards and then through the other suits and finishing with the Two of Clubs? Well, the chance of picking up the first card correctly is 1 in 52, the second 1 in 51, the third card 1 in 50, the fourth card 1 in 49 and so forth. So the chance of picking up the whole pack correctly is Factorial 52. As one chance in... (About) 10^{68} this number is approaching that of all the atoms in the universe.

- Number of seconds back from now to the estimated date of the Big Bang is 4×10^{17} (10^{18})
- Number of atoms in the universe: 10^{80}
- Number of photons in the universe: 10^{88}
- Number of stars in the universe: 10^{22}
- Number of wavelengths of light to traverse the universe $2 \times 10^{33.16}$

The astronomers *Fred Hoyle* and *Chandra Wickramasinghe* placed the probability that **life** would originate from **non-life**, As one $10^{-40,000}$ and the probability of added complexity arising by mutations and natural selection very near this figure.

To believe that life could have come from non-life would require an incredible amount of faith, in a highly improbable event. Life needs a cause, life is the effect. The design of the brain to store data testifies to this amazing aspect of life.

The information content of the brain expressed in bits is probably comparable to the total number of connections among the neurons—about a hundred trillion, 10^{14} , bits. If written out in English, say, that information would fill some twenty million volumes, as many as in the world largest libraries. The equivalent of twenty million books is inside the heads of every one of us. The brain is a very big place in a small space

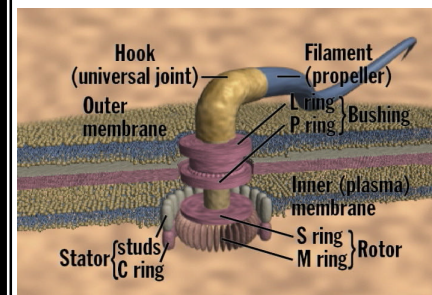
When we examine the complexity of life and the improbability of life developing from non-life, we are forced to come to the conclusion that a **Super-Intelligent Designer** is the source for life.

Conclusion

To believe life evolved by an “Accidental” combination 20-chemicals (Amino Acids) into proteins, and complex molecules with the ability to replicate itself defies the laws of probability. The complexity cell and its sub-structures demonstrate the need for a Super Intelligence Designer of life. The cause is greater than the effect and the complexity of life demonstrates the belief in God is based on logic and reason. While those who deny the existence of God defy the laws of probability, logic and reason as demonstrated in life.

So God created great sea creatures and every living thing that moves....And God saw that it was good Genesis 1:21

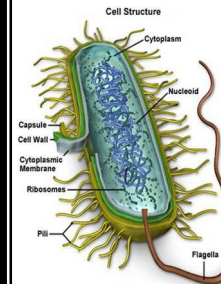
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The Design Argument (Teleological)

Since the Universe has a “beginning” and is “finite” it has a cause, this cause would be the “First Cause” or God. The cause is always greater than the effect. In this same light, we know life had a beginning, therefore “life” also requires a cause. The matter of the universe is the material used in the construction of life.

So the question follows, what is the origin of life?



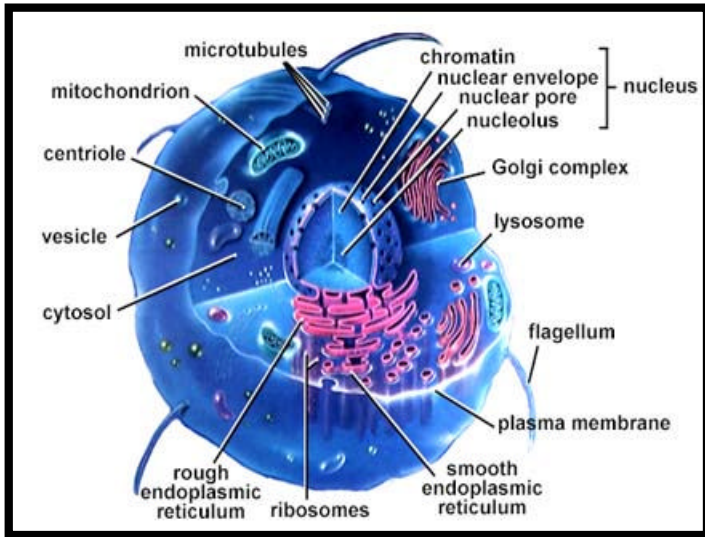
Did the “First Cause” of the Universe also bring life into existence? How did life come into existence? There are two competing answers to the origin of life; the *Macroevolutionary Model* and the *Design Model*.

The Macroevolutionary Model states that life was self-generated from nonliving (inorganic) matter. Chemicals “accidentally” combined in the right sequence and in the right shapes to foster life, the first cell. This cell would also have the ability to replicate itself. Once the gap from non-life to life was bridged, the first living cell began to evolve by random changes (mutations) to its genetic information system, creating new characteristics that were not in the original organism, “accidentally” evolving into a higher more complex life form. (Abiogenesis)

The Design Model states that non-life never produces life and that the first life forms were the direct result of super-intelligent designer who designed life to function in the physical world. (Biogenesis)

How complex is a cell?

To evaluate these two “**Origin of Life**” models we need to understand how complex the cell, the building block of life, really is.

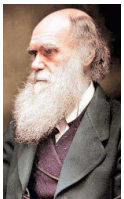


When Darwin wrote his theories of evolution in the mid-1800's the cell was a mystery. It was not until after WW II and the discovery electron microscopy, that new sub-cellular structures were discovered. Michele J. Behe, author of *Darwin's Black Box*, writes;

This level of discovery (of sub-cellular structures) began to allow biologist to approach the greatest black box of all. The question of how life works was not one Darwin or his contemporaries could answer. They knew that eyes were for seeing—but how, exactly do they see? How does the blood clot? How does the body fight disease? The complex structures revealed by the electron microscope were themselves made of smaller components. What were those components? What did they look like? How did they work?

To understand the complexity of a cell, Michael Denton illustrates, if a cell magnified a 1000 million times until its 20 kilometers in diameter what would we see. He writes,

What we would then see would be an object of unparalleled complexity and adaptive design. On the surface of the cell, we would see millions of openings, like the portholes of a vast space ship, opening and closing to allow a continual stream of materials to flow in and out. If we were to enter one of these openings, we would find ourselves in a world of supreme technology and bewildering complexity. We would see endless highly organized corridors and conduits branching in every direction away from the perimeter of the cell, some leading to the central memory bank in the nucleus and others to assembly plants and processing units. The nucleus itself would be a vast spherical chamber more than a kilometer in diameter, resembling a geodesic dome inside of which we could see, all neatly stacked together in ordered arrays, and raw materials would shuttle along all the manifold conduits in a highly ordered fashion to and from various assembly plants in the outer regions of the cell... Is it really credible that random processes could have constructed a reality, the smallest element of which...a functional protein or gene—is complex beyond our own creative capacities, a reality which is the very antithesis of chance, which excels in every sense anything produced by the intelligence of man



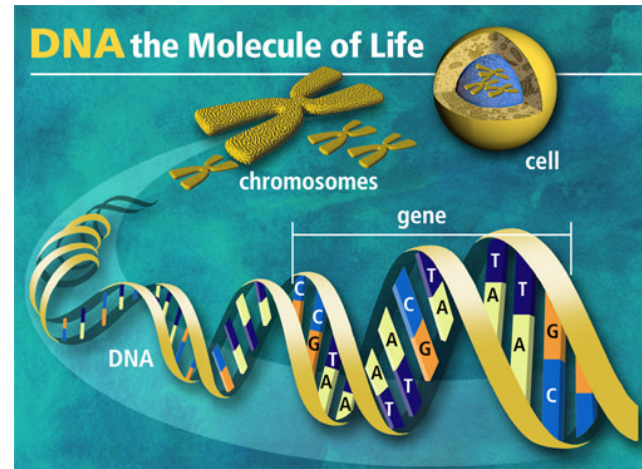
How could the first cell come into existence? Was it time, chance and matter? On the other hand, was it the result of an *intelligent designer*, a "First Cause" of life? Darwin wrote understanding dilemma of time and chance wrote:

If it could be demonstrated that any complex organ existed, which could not possibly have been formed by numerous, successive, slight modifications, my theory would absolutely break down.

According to Darwin's criteria, his whole model of life falls apart. The cell is the smallest unit of matter considered alive...less than a 1/1000th of an inch in diameter.

In the center of the cell is the nucleolus composed of **deoxyribo-nucleic acid (DNA)**, protein and ribonucleic acid (RNA). DNA combined with proteins is organized into structural units called **chromosomes**, which usually occur in identical pairs. The DNA molecule forms the infrastructure in each chromosome and is a single, very long, highly coiled molecule subdivided into functional units called

genes. A gene occupies a certain place on the chromosome and contains the coded instructions that determine the inheritance of a particular characteristic or group passed from one generation to the next. The Chromosomes contain the information needed to build an identical working cell.



Cells serve two

functions to provide a framework to support life and to make copies of themselves. They do this by having **a communication system** between the nucleolus and the rest of the cell. Inside the nucleolus is located all the information need to function, replicate and repair the cell. Only now is this incredibly complex system of cell communication becoming known.

In the same way a software program uses binary code, combining 0 and 1 to communicate programs throughout a computer system the cells uses the combination of four nitrogen-containing bases to communicate inside the cell. (**Adenine (A)**, **Thymine (T)**, **Cytosine (C)** and **Guanine (G)**).

Molecular biologists classify it as equivalent to a written language but not by analogy. The cell literally has its own communication system.

The statistical structure of any printed language ranges through letter and frequencies, diagrams, trigrams word frequencies, etc., spelling rules, grammar and so forth and therefore can be represented by a Markov process given the states of the system....It is important to understand that we are not reasoning by analogy. The sequence hypothesis applies directly to the protein and the genetic text as well as to written language and therefore the treatment is mathematically identical.

The cell has a language of its own, fully equipped with rules that govern how it