



FROM THE MACRO TO THE MICRO

CHAPTER 3

Chance has played a large part in our story so far, a far too large a part. But it doesn't stop there.

The Big bang supposedly produced such a balance of scientific laws that atoms could be formed, molecules could be assembled and gravity could allow for both empty space and galaxies of stars and planets.

On a smaller scale our earth has again, apparently won the lottery by having all of some 22 features necessary to support life in an otherwise lethal universe. Two lotteries down, one to go!

What of life itself? What chances are there that life just happened and evolved into the myriad of cells, fish, insects, and animals we know of today?

As mentioned before there are only two options; random chance or creation by a superior being.

Take machines such as cars, aircraft, computers or even a wheelbarrow, all of these are far simpler than the simplest living cell. Yet none of these happened by chance. There was always a superior being behind every invention. And when we talk of the evolution of, say, the motor car, from a horseless carriage with a slow noisy single cylinder engine to the sleek fast quiet comfortable machines we now drive, we don't really mean Darwin's sort of evolution of chance and survival of the fittest. Every modification, improved version and new design happened, not by chance, but because a superior intelligence planned and designed them.

However today TV programmes and so called specialists constantly insist that complex life happened by chance. Not only that but that these simple life forms, again by chance, gradually evolved into a myriad of life forms.

It's easy to gloss over the beginnings when most of the programming

is about changes and links later in the sequence. We will come back to evolutionary changes in chapter XX on Evolutionary Change but for now we are just looking at the beginning of life and the first simple cell.

Any living cell is made up of amino acids. But these are not just acids bumbling around. These amino acids are only useful when they are strung together. There are twenty different sorts of amino acids. Each one has to be in a particular place on the string for that string to be useful, and these strings can be hundreds of amino acids long. It's rather like a string of coloured beads, where each of the twenty acids has a different colour. To make patterns with those beads each amino acid, or colour has to be in a certain place. However strings of amino acids aren't of any particular use unless they are correctly shaped to do their job. And the shape the string takes is partly set by the order in which each amino acid is within the string.

When strings of these amino acids are bent into a specific three dimensional shape they become proteins. It is proteins that form the machines and structures of the cell, they carry and deliver cellular materials and catalyse chemical reactions within the cell.

So what is the evolutionary teaching on the beginning of life?

Firstly that life is no more than chemical reactions with a little bit electricity thrown in. Hence love is just a chemical released in your head. Knowledge is just linked brain neurons. There is no spirit, and certainly no soul in evolution. Hence of course there need be no God.

So then, how did life start according to evolutionary theory?

It all started, apparently, a long, long time ago. The world was different then. Hot and swampy with loads of pools of different goo. In one or more of these pools were amino acids, just floating around. Then along comes our old friend chance. By pure chance a number of these amino acids bumped into each other in a very necessary order. Suddenly a complete string of amino acids had been formed. That was the basis for the very first component of the very first living cell.

Of course that was not all. The puddle continued to percolate away

and incredibly another string of amino acids appeared. Remembering that strings of amino acids are themselves nothing more than strings of amino acids. They have to be bent into specific shapes to become useful proteins. Somehow the first string has now bent and twisted itself into exactly the correct shape to accept the second string, once it had done its bending and twisting thing. The puddle, no we had better have an ocean, of salts and acids continues to produce the thousands of different strings of amino acids necessary to build the very first cell. Each string is a specific length, some numbering hundreds of amino acids, none fewer than 80, each amino acid in exactly the correct sequence, and all these thousands of strings all now correctly bent into complex specific 3D shapes all come together in the same place at the same time and form the first simple cell. And this whole process of chance occurrence of all thousands of proteins has to occur within the 17 hour half life of one or two of the components.

And so the first cell was formed.

But something else has to happen at the same time. Somehow in its construction the cell has to devise and build a computer like system and a computer program. This will record every single string produced and every single shape that every single string of amino acids will be required to form to become a protein. It will also have to record and be able to "play back" the sequence of assembly of each string of amino acids. And, as a further necessity it must know and produce all the machines in the cell that make such actions possible. And this includes the computer structure and program. This program must also be able to recognise an error and correct it, even if that error is in the computer or program.

I am talking of course about DNA. That has to be in at the beginning because that first cell has to be able to reproduce itself. If it can't evolution and life stops dead right there.

It is in this world of DNA that we come up against a major problem for evolutionists and that problem is information. DNA stores information in code format just as a hard drive stores computer code information. Such information is not random, it is precise and more complex than our present digital software. DNA has a base 4 code, not just 2 as we have in

even our best computers. In other words the programming and computer system of DNA is many, many, times more complex than any man made computer to date and way beyond anything Microsoft can produce as far as programs are concerned.

Information, that is "the attribute inherent in and communicated by alternative sequences or arrangement of something to produce an effect"
" Information cannot happen by random chance.

To be or not to be, that is the question

Hd ej ie nir ri whl gthja us the whebfueh

I quickly typed the two lines above using thought for the first and just random key hits for the second.

The first of the two makes sense. It means something because it relates to a set pattern of letters recognisable by anyone who can read English. It is also recognisable by anyone knowing a little of Shakespeare's Hamlet.

The second has no meaning at all. I can only deduce that the two short "words" in that second sequence were random chance happenings, although they could be from an unconscious typing memory. Sure chance is possible, it will produce the odd word or two. However what is required is a faultless reference book of thousands of pages.

And it is in those pages of information that the theory of evolution is currently facing its biggest threat. Information is not random, it is instead highly structured and can only come from a structures source. Put it another way, usable and valuable information cannot be constructed by chance.

Here again we find the imprint of something other than chance, we find planned intelligent design.

And scary though this may be, if there is an intelligent design then there must be an intelligent designer.

Once we have considered some of the additional evidence for a designer we will look at what or who this designer is.

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