

The most irreducibly complex entity in God's creation

This presentation is a very high level overview of the most irreducibly complex entity within God's creation. I have made this presentation as non-technical as possible by using the word machines instead of giving the actual technical names of the machines (except for one machine). Also the processing that the machines perform is generalized as much as possible to eliminate confusion.

This irreducible complex entity is the cell which is the building block of all living things: plants, trees, fish, birds, the animal kingdom, and humans. It has only been made known to man in the last 25 years. Due to the time allotted, this presentation is limited to human cells; the human, being the ultimate in God's creation. If you have never been presented with this information, you will be amazed at what the cell contains and its complexity. Everyone should be enlightened with this knowledge. It is the best argument to disprove the theory of evolution.

The contents and function of the cell were not known or imagined until about 25 years ago when scientists, using a then recently invented very powerful electron microscope, looked inside a cell. What they discovered was mind boggling and a complete surprise to them. They discovered thousands of machines moving all over the place doing work. These machines are built using proteins as building blocks. Since these machines are doing work, they require energy (a law of physics). The energy comes from the food we eat.

Cell machines are not like the machines or robots in factories that are bolted to the floor. These machines move around in the cell performing their jobs. These machines do not have brains or eyes. So how do they know where to go and what to do? And how do they communicate? It is just so very very unbelievable!

There is one machine that carries a large load on the top of its stick like body where it seemed to be the location for a head, and it walks on main supporting structures of the cell. It actually walks one step at a time on two legs which appear to be wearing shoes. This is everyones favorite machine in the cell.

The most complex machine in the cell is the "Bacteria Flagellum". This machine is a remarkably designed ultra miniature inboard submarine motor. It is the most efficient motor in the world; human engineers could not develop such a motor even at normal size. Instead of a standard blade propeller; the flagellum's propulsion device is a spiral tail which can turn in either direction and when running at full speed can be reversed in less than a quarter turn. So it moves

like a humming bird: forward, backward, sideways, up, and down. It is used to pull objects around in the cell. One of its main uses is that it is the driving mechanism for the sperm. Without the flagellum none of us would be here today. This indicates that mammals and humans could not produce offsprings without a fully operational flagellum. If time permits, we will come back to this machine later. If we run out of time, you can do a search on the internet and study the [complexity of this machine](#).

When I get a chance to talk to someone who does not believe in God because of evolution, I recommend that they do themselves an enormous opinion changing favor and go study all you can learn about the "Bacteria Flagellum". Then sit back and contemplate on how all this could have come about by random chance which by definition only produces chaos (another law of physics).

The most noticeable object in the cell is the nucleus. It is contained within its own membrane. We notice there are openings in the membrane from which tiny strings emerge being pulled by a machine. Looking inside the nucleus we find more machines accessing and retrieving data from the DNA. Again here, the design is unbelievable. The DNA is organized so that genes can be quickly accessed, time after time, 24 hours a day. The starting point for each read is found and then the data in the DNA can be read in either direction, copied, and then the DNA is returned to the filing system ready for the next read. Actually, each cell is a many-multi-processing computer working on the most sophisticated data storage system in the creation (DNA).

The DNA is not like you see on TV or in magazines. It is very very fine and very very long compared to the nucleus of the cell. If you could grab one end of it and pull it out of the tiny tiny cell nucleus, it would stretch out close to six feet. It is so fine we could not possibly see it. Remember, the nucleus is within a very tiny tiny cell. Packaging the six feet of DNA into such a small container seems impossible. The DNA contains about two billion very complex encoded data characters on the ladder rungs of the DNA; three characters per rung. These two billion characters specify the blueprint for a life form which in this case is us... human beings.

The DNA organized into the nucleus of a cell is comparable to: two very fine fish lines stretched out about 45 miles (about from Titusville, FL to Daytona, FL) then pulled back and organized within a basketball. Try to imagine going in and pulling out a section, reading it, and putting it back time after time after time 24 hours per day. I have trouble with just keeping my ear phones untangled !!!

When a single strand of the DNA from the male is combined with a single strand of the DNA from the female at conception and all of the genes match up, a new life is defined within a single cell. The cell immediately starts doing what cells are designed to do... making copies of all the necessary machines and the nucleus with the DNA and then dividing into two cells. This process continues: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, ... cells. Then at nine months the product emerges, but the cells keep copying and splitting. As we sit here today, we adults are composed of up to 100,000,000,000,000 (100 million million) cells. Each cell still doing their job of producing new cells. But now the new cells are replacements for dying cells.

Getting back to the nucleus of a cell, an order comes in to build a protein. The processing machines then pull and copy the gene information that defines the protein to be built. All three characters on a rung are copied into a messenger bucket. If the protein to be built is 100 entries long, 100 sets of three characters are copied into the messenger train buckets. The train is then pulled out of the nucleus. These are the tiny strings that we saw exiting the nucleus when we first observed the nucleus from the outside.

Once out on the factory floor, another large two part machine clamps down on the front bucket of the messenger train and starts the process called transcribing the gene data. This is the most critical part of the processing in the cell. Each bucket of the messenger train (three characters) specifies one of 20 unique amino acids. As each bucket is transcribed a specific amino acid is selected and is placed in a chain held together chemically. When transcription is complete, we now have a chain of 100 amino acids. One amino acid for each of the three character buckets. These amino acids **MUST** be the exact amino acid for each position in the chain. If not, the chain will not build into the required protein and will be discarded.

(at this point: check for glassy eyes... the following paragraph can be skipped)

When transcribing the chain, the probability of getting the first amino acid is (1 out of 20) or $1/20$, when adding the second amino acid the probability is now $1/20 \times 1/20 = 1/400$, when adding the third amino acid the probability is now $1/20 \times 1/20 \times 1/20 = 1/8000$, when adding the next amino acid the probability is $1/20 \times 1/20 \times 1/20 \times 1/20 = 1/160000$. When adding the last amino acid the mathematical formula for the probability of this entire chain is one part out of 20 to the 100th power ($1:20^{**100}$). Use your scientific calculator to determine the resulting probability.

So you see that by unguided random selection of the amino acids (no intelligent

manipulation), it would be completely mathematically impossible to create the chain of amino acids to build even a small protein.

The next step is to pull the 100 amino acid chain into a barrel shaped machine where it is continually bent up & down, left & right, and twisted left & right as the amino acids snap together chemically like snap beads. The result of this action on the string of amino acids is a three dimensional protein.

The protein is then pulled to another work location where it is combined with other proteins to build new machines.

As stated above, the Bacteria Flagellum (an inboard submarine engine) is the most complex of all the machines in the cell. It is constructed from the inside out with about 40 different proteins. Many of these are used hundreds of times when building the rotor, the stator, the drive shaft, the rings, and the propeller. Like before when the amino acids had to come together in the exact order to build a protein, the proteins have to be assembled in the exact order to build the Bacteria Flagellum.

For since the creation of the world His invisible *attributes* are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even His eternal power and Godhead, so that they are without excuse, because, although they knew God, they did not glorify *Him* as God, nor were thankful, but became futile in their thoughts, and their foolish hearts were darkened. Romans 1:20-21 NKJV

(if time permits... present:)

- The splitting of cells is what makes your grass and bushes grow. It gives growth to all living things.
- Design is everywhere you look from the electron microscope to the Hubble telescope.
- Examples of Irreducible Complexity in the animal kingdom.
- Clotting of blood.

The main sources for this presentation:

- AnswersInGenesis.com Christian organization & Creation Museum
- "Unlocking The Mysteries Of Life" animated DVD by Illustra Media
- "Darwinism Exposed" Truth Project Series by Focus on the Family

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