



Description of the unspeakable

The biggest problem that remained was this : understanding if the phenomenon of life was the work of God or a game of chance. One had first to find out whether the existence of God was written in the human DNA from the beginning. If the answer was yes, then the phenomenon of life would have indirectly confirmed that its origin was divine, as the shadow of a person confirms the presence of the person somewhere.

As usual Leo, the Kabbalist, had started his analysis of the existence of the concept of God in the human DNA from a quote by Jorge Borges:

"Gibbon notes that in the Koran, that is in the most excellent book in the Arab world, there are no camels. I think that if there were any doubts about the authenticity of the Koran, this lack of camels in itself shows that it is Arabic. It was written by Mohammed , and Mohammed, as a true Arab, had no reason to know that the camels were particularly Arab since, for him, they were part of reality, and he had no reason to mention them, but the first thing that a forger, a tourist, or an Arab nationalist would do is to focus attention on the camels, on the whole camel caravan on each page, but Mohammed, as an Arab, was

indifferent to the camels, he knew he could be Arab without camels. "

Leo thought: "I admire Borges and hate to contradict him, but this is what the Quran (Surah 7, 73) says:" A wonder from your Lord is coming to you. Here! this is the camel of Allah, a sign from God for you; then let she be nourished by the earth of Allah and do not hurt her, otherwise you'll have a painful punishment. "

Leo, who had studied in depth the Koran, in fact, knew that the holy book mentions camels at least two more times (Surah 6, 144 and Surah 22, 36).

Even the Gospels are very fond of camels and Leo was aware that the idea of the camel passing through the eye of a needle and the difficulties for a rich man to enter heaven were present in the Gospels of Matthew (19:24), Mark (10:25) and Luke (18:25), but not in that of John. Jesus and his parents, however, preferred the donkey for their transfers.

As for Israel, only Abraham was very fond of camels and "... this showed that someone who originally came from Mesopotamia, like Abraham, had owned some camels ...", said Prof. Steinmann.

Leo knew that the professor had also argued that other mentions of camels in the Old Testament were associated with people connected to Abraham, but that there had not been in the Jewish scriptures any mention that in Israel someone else possessed that domesticated animal. The Israelites were rather fond of donkeys and camels were considered, like pigs, unclean animals.

The point of the problem gutted by Borges and from which Leo derived inspiration for his quirky Kabbalistic comments was this: "If a truth is obvious, there is no need to name it trying to prove its authenticity at all costs, with repetitive arguments." And this was for Leo the weakness of the Koran. In it, in almost all its pages, it urged the faithful to believe what was written in the book. Those who did not believe in the truth revealed in the book were called *Infidels* and their punishment was the eternal fire of the Gehenna. That book was not asking the Muslim to believe in the existence of Allah, that was obvious, but in the revelation contained in the book written by Mohammed. The book was definitely Arabic, written by an Arab to the Arabs.

The Bible also did not urge to believe in God. God was often mentioned, since the Bible is the biography of God, and therefore His existence was taken for granted, was obvious and required no comments or special proof. What instead worried Moses and the priests, the Levites, was that people should believe in the authenticity of God's commandments revealed by God to Moses.

There had been numerous incidents in which those who were guilty of disbelief in the 10 commandments were severely punished. Invariably the punishment for that sin had been exemplary and bloody, not in the hereafter, but on Earth itself. Unbelievers had been passed to the sword or burned alive or made sink into the ground.

One thing was certain: given the almost total lack of camels, the Bible was a book written by Jewish prophets, who did not like the

camels and moved around on the back of donkeys. It was definitely a Jewish book written by Jews for other Jews.

That's enough. It was clear that the concept of God was solid since ancient times, and the Arab and Jewish authorship of the two holy books, was safely demonstrated.

This was the starting point, the *faltering* cornerstone on whose solidity Leo had to base his analysis: it was necessary to accept a truth that everyone accepted (the existence of God) written in a letter, enclosed in a box, with characters of an unknown alphabet, without being able to open the box for an attempt to read the letter. But everyone agreed that the truth written in the letter existed and it was true.

Since those who were in agreement on that truth (God's existence) were men, and the head of men was the box that contained the letter, Leo had to start out from the box, to understand. Understand what? Certainly not the content of the letter, written in a language indecipherable, but at least how and why that truth of God's existence had ended up inside the box (in the minds of men).

The method of analysis was that of the atomic scientists or rather of the quantum physicists: it was necessary to prove the existence of something, of a body, or of an elementary particle, of which they knew almost nothing, but the effects of which on the real world could be quantified in theory if the theory was right. *Shaky solidity, but true.*

Because the human beings, that had in their brain the concept of God, represented the culmination of the evolution of thought due to the presence of life on Earth, Leo had to start with the question: *what is life?* And what evidence has life to assert with confidence that God exists? All this had to be done before one even tried to read the letter, and even before that unknown alphabet could be deciphered. To start with there was no better help than that coming from the great quantum physicist Erwin Schrödinger who not only wrote the famous equation of quantum probability:

$$i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\Psi(\mathbf{r}, t) = \hat{H}\Psi(\mathbf{r}, t)$$

for which he got the Nobel Prize, but who also invented the Schrödinger's Cat, and also wrote a famous book entitled: *What is life?*

As was his habit, Leo began to study that book with commitment and good will and here's what he had managed to find out about the phenomenon of life.



The discovery of Schrödinger

Schrödinger had found that life was a strange physical phenomenon, as it does not obey the classical laws of physics that provide for the continuous development of entropy in physical systems. For the uninitiated the entropy is a measure of disorder due to thermal motion, which ends only when a physical system reaches the temperature of absolute zero, that is -273 C° .

Anything that has a physical reality tends to adapt to this law: from order it always passes to disorder and this process is irreversible. Example: a new deck of cards from Romagna is ordered when you buy it, then after using it for a game of trump, try to see if mixing it, you manage to put it back the way it was. You'll fail miserably. And in the swimming pool, where it's strictly forbidden to pee, since you can't hold it back any longer, you decide to make it close to the drain, so no one will notice it and it will disappear down the drain. Wrong, your pee will mix immediately with the pool water and a sensitive detector will quickly detect it everywhere. The probability that, once mixed

with water, the pee will be gathered again into a beautiful compact yellowish liquid is zero, because of entropy.

The first discovery of Schrödinger was then that life instead of increasing disorder, it increases order and feeds on order in order to live. In other words, living beings take disordered or ordered atoms from the environment and turn them into well organized and disciplined ordered living systems, such as cells and DNA.

The second thing that Schrödinger had discovered was that while all inanimate physical systems obeyed statistical laws that created the stability of the laws of physics, life loved the instability of the unpredictable, because it could be used to modify the DNA, causing the mutations. It is worth to dwell a little longer on this concept to explain it. Take a gas in a container. Each gas molecule moves of Brownian motion in an independent manner, but the total of all the movements of the molecules results in a statistical average that gives us the exact measurement of the temperature of the gas and its pressure. The molecules are billions of billions of billions, and the average of their movements is a statistical measure on which you can rely and on which you can build a law of nature. If the molecules in the container were only five, each one could move on its own direction and at any precise moment they would give a different reading of their temperature and pressure. Now, living beings on the one hand benefit from the stability of the statistical laws of physics, because they consist of billions of billions of billions of atoms that behave statistically well. But their reproductive system, their DNA consists of genes made up of a only a few

atoms, which can easily mix, because they are few, and behave statistically badly giving rise to mutations.

The mutations are important because through mutations evolve any living beings, according to the laws discovered by Darwin and the abbot Gregor Mendel.

If living beings were stable, they would always be equal to themselves and there wouldn't have been the evolution that has formed man, which is the *measure of reality* and contains within himself the idea of God.

Did you get that concept? Well let's move on.

The third discovery of Schrödinger is more difficult to quantify, because is subject the indeterminacy of quantum laws that he himself had helped to discover. At first the great scientist likens the life processes and the space-time events that occur in the body of a human being (corresponding to the activity of his mind and his actions), to a mechanical clock that obeys the physical chemistry and its statistical and deterministic laws, creating order from disorder. Then surprisingly he states that the quantum uncertainty has no important biological function in those vital processes, except for the fact that it can increase their accidental character in processes such as *meiosis*, or the mutations induced by cosmic radiation and X-rays, which is a phenomenon recognized by all. And here Schrödinger falls into the trap of his cat, which can be both alive and dead at the same time, until you open the box in which he is locked up. To explain the dilemma, according to Schrödinger, on the one hand the human body is not

at all subject to the laws of quantum indeterminacy if not in the reproductive mechanism, important for the future evolution of the species. So Leo had said, shaking his head: "The usual Schrödinger ... never changes!"

The conclusions of the book were two:

1- That his body (Schrödinger's) operates as a pure mechanism, obeying the laws of nature

2- That he (Schrödinger) controls the movements and actions of his body and foresees its effects, assuming full responsibility for them.

Generalizing these findings, while recognizing that for the Christian terminology to say: "I am God Almighty" is like to say a curse, he approaches the Indian philosophical position that dates back to about 2500 years ago that says: atman = brahman, i.e. the "I" personal is equal to the "I" omnipresent and all-encompassing.

He says: "Deus factus sum" (I have become God), but then to avoid blasphemy he recovers and says that just as his body is a single and independent entity, his ego (his soul) is unique and independent because his conscience is intimately connected and dependent on the physical state of a limited portion of matter, his body. Schrödinger states that he is strongly opposed to the unity of all souls into a great universal soul, as preached by Buddhism and concludes that "the only possible alternative is simply to stick to the immediate experience that consciousness is a singular entity, the plural of which is unknown to us. "

A docile fiber of the Universe

Leo had learned a lot by reading the book: What is life? He had learned that life was a special form of organized matter, which produced order, not only from order, but also from disorder. The plants, which may possess a self-consciousness, although fed on manure and water, typically chaotic physical systems. When you eat a nice fillet steak with mushrooms, you are eating beef organized as an ordered structure created by the poor cattle and also by the poor mushrooms. You feed on (other's) order to create (your) order and also a lot of poop and pee (waste products, once you created order). But the question remained: was there really a collective consciousness, an intelligence that directed the operations of life, a great *One* to which all of us, although individuals, were all connected?

It seemed so. The letter existed within our mental box, and no one had put it there, because it was born with us. But still we did not know how to read the writing on which it was written the secret. God, by an act of His infinite mind, that fed on space-time, had created the Universe, starting from the disorder of the chaos of the initial zero to create the order of light, of atoms and life. That zero contained all the future, enclosed in darkness, until finally there was the light to illuminate the creation.

Leo could not help but recite the poetry of Giuseppe Ungaretti:

"And as a Bedouin

I bent down to receive the sun.

*This is the Isonzo and here best I recognized myself
a docile fiber of the universe. "*