

AMAZING ACCIDENTS

Evolutionists steadfastly oppose any suggestion of intelligent design. Their faith is in random change which accidentally occurs to create order out of chaos. Here, for example, are the words of Edwin Conklin, evolutionist and professor of biology at Princeton University: *"The probability of life originating from accident is comparable to the probability of the unabridged dictionary resulting from an explosion in a printing shop"*. Incredibly, Conklin is still an evolutionist. No matter how irrational and improbable, he still "believes" that after billions and billions of explosions, the "unabridged dictionary" can "miraculously" appear by "accident". Using his own illustration, he begins his hypothesis with both a print shop and explosions. This, apparently, he thinks is like the universe. Notice that he does not tell us where either the print or the building blocks of our universe originally came from. Neither does he explain how the explosions came to be. Truly, the fool has said in his heart that there is no God!

Please consider these few examples of design that make the possibility of a Designer a rational choice. The firefly produces a "cold light" which has neither ultraviolet or infrared rays. This chemically produced light has a wave length from 510 to 670 nanometers, and is apparently used in identifying a mate. The electric eel, by comparison, has much more powerful electrical energy. It has 6,000 specialized cells that store power like tiny batteries, and when threatened or when attacking prey, these cells discharge simultaneously and emit a burst of at least 600 volts. This, as you know, is five times the power of a standard U.S. wall socket. The tiny bombardier beetle has the amazing ability to emit odious gases that are 212 degrees F. It seems that the beetle has been blessed with two dangerous chemicals, hydroquinone and hydrogen peroxide. To avoid self destruction, it also has an inhibitor to keep them from exploding. When approached by a predator, however, the beetle squirts the stored chemicals into two combustion tubes, and at precisely the right moment adds an anti inhibitor which causes a violent explosion to take place in the face of an attacker. It is hard to imagine bombardier beetles reproducing and exploding for millions of years until one "accidentally" got the right timing. And even more "miraculous" that it would be able reproduce and then pass that information on to the next generation. The pistol shrimp is even more amazing. It can snap it's claws so quickly that it creates a cavitation bubble with extremely high temperatures and a resultant water jet. The National Geographic News states that the temperature created in this bubble reaches 10,000 Kelvin, or 18,000 degrees F. Further, the shrimp is able to aim the resultant water jet and thus stun or kill small creatures in the ocean.

If Professor Conklin found 100 rocks on the sidewalk spelling the word "love", what conclusion would he arrive at from this discovery? Would he assume that the rocks were an "accident" of nature, or that some intelligent being thus arranged them? But if you think that arranging 100 rocks requires intelligence, please ponder what science has called "the simple cell".

Geneticist Michael Denton PhD., points out that the simplest bacterium known to man has millions of protein molecules divided into, at bare minimum, several hundred distinct interlocking protein types that further interlock with several hundred genes in the DNA that are all interconnected with RNA and protein machines in an irreducibly complex manner that defies all attempts to reduce its complexity further. Indeed the complexity of the simplest cell on earth is so complex that no man can fully elaborate the function of all the "parts" of the "simplest cell".

In the year 2000 IBM announced the development of a new super-computer, called Blue Gene, that is 500 times faster than any supercomputer built up until that time. It took 4-5 years to build. Blue Gene stands about six feet high, and occupies a floor space of 40 feet by 40 feet. It cost \$100 million to build. It was built specifically to better enable computer simulations of molecular biology. The computer performs one quadrillion (one million billion) computations per second. Despite its speed, it is estimated it will take one entire year for it to analyze the mechanism of .JUST ONE "simple" protein . . ." Paul Horn, senior vice president of IBM research, September 21, 2000 <http://www.news.com/2100-> It is an accident to say that the "simple cell" is not so simple?