

The framework supports and strengthens the inside of the building. In a similar manner, the bones of a human support the inner organs. (2) Bones serve as a protective shield to the organs. The bones help prevent the organs from being damaged by punctures or impact. In this aspect, the bones are much like a suit of armor worn by a soldier (e.g., a helmet, breastplate, etc.). In like fashion, the human bones (skull, chest, ribs, etc.) have been designed to protect the body's vital organs. (3) The human bones are levers. When moved about by the muscles, they serve a unique purpose. In this aspect, they could be related to the automatic transmission lever in a car. (4) Bones are metabolic, and are constantly rebuilding themselves. Bones also serve as reservoir for essential minerals such as calcium and phosphorus. If a bone breaks, it immediately begins to rebuild itself, and eventually will be even stronger than it was before it broke. What mind-boggling design! Can any engineer create a piece of steel that can repair itself?

Truly, these evidences of design cry out to us that God is our Creator!!

REFERENCES

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The Argument for Design

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*Does
Design
Demand a
Designer??*

If a man was walking in a desert and found a watch, he automatically would realize that there had to be a watchmaker. No one would argue that a car does not have a car maker, or that a house does not have a house builder. However, people will argue that the Earth, and even our bodies (our mortal homes), did not have a designer. The argument from design, however, demands that the Universe, the Earth, the plant kingdom, the animal kingdom, and humans all had a Designer.

The Sun (our source of light and heat) is estimated to be an astounding 20 million degrees Celsius. Our Earth is located at just the right distance from the Sun to receive the correct amount of heat and radiation for life as we know it to come into (and remain in) existence. If the Earth were just a small percentage closer to the Sun than it is, we would receive too much heat and radiation—and we would be incinerated. On the other hand, if we were just a small percentage farther from the Sun, we would receive too little heat, and we would all freeze to death. Is it mere chance that our planet is situated at the exact distance from the Sun for life to exist? Who could successfully argue that such design “just happened by chance” over billions of years? “The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament shows his handiwork” (Ps. 19:1).

The Earth’s oceans are another good example of perfect design. Water covers about 72% of the Earth’s surface, which is good because the oceans provide a reservoir of moisture that constantly is evaporating and condensing. Eventually, this causes rain to fall on the Earth.

It is a well-known fact that water heats and cools at a much slower rate than a solid land mass, which explains why desert regions can be blistering hot in the daytime and freezing cold at night. Water, however, holds its temperature longer, and provides a sort of natural heating/air-conditioning system for the land areas of the Earth. The Earth’s annual average temperature (56°F; 13.3°C) is closely maintained by the great reservoir of heat found within the waters of the oceans. Temperature extremes would be much more erratic than they are, were it not for the fact that approximately four-fifths of the Earth is covered with water. In addition, humans and animals inhale oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide. On the other hand, plants take in carbon dioxide and give off oxygen. We depend upon the world of botany for our oxygen supply, yet we often fail to realize that approximately 90% of our oxygen derives from microscopic plants in the seas (see Asimov, 1975, 2:116). If our oceans were appreciably smaller, quite soon we would run out of air to breathe. Did this just happen by accident? Not at all. This evidence teaches us God created the seas and all that lives in them to help sustain life on Earth (see Thompson, 2003, pp. 74-75).

The eye is an incredible evidence for creation. Light enters the eye at approximately 186,000 miles per second through the iris. The iris is similar to a camera; it lets in the exact amount of light by opening and closing like the diaphragm of a camera. A lens at the back of the eye then focuses the images. After the picture is focused, it is sent to the brain for processing at an exasperating speed of 300 miles per hour. The eye has baffled scientists for years. Even Charles Darwin wrote this about the eye: “To suppose that the eye with all its inimitable contrivanc-

es for adjusting the focus to different distances, for admitting differing amounts of light, and for the correction of spherical and chromatical aberration, could have been formed by natural selection, seems, I freely confess, absurd in the highest sense” (1859, p. 170).

It goes against common sense (and scientific evidence) to speak of the eye as a haphazard result of organic evolution. Would anyone disagree that the camera (which was patterned after the eye) was designed? No! Then why do people believe that the eye evolved, when the camera was patterned after the eye? Concerning the eye, Bert Thompson wrote:

“The eye can handle 1.5 million simultaneous messages, and gather 80% of all the knowledge absorbed by the brain.... In an average day, the eye moves about 100,000 times, using muscles that milligram for milligram, are among the body’s strongest. The body would have to walk 50 miles to exercise the leg muscles an equal amount” (2003, p. 110).

What superb design the eye has! The fact that you can read these words, and absorb the focused information, is evidence of a Designer and Creator.

The skeletal system is also an amazing proof for design. On average, the adult has 206 bones in his body. These bones make up 20% of the human weight and capacity. A man weighing 200 pounds will have at least 40 pounds’ worth of bone. The human bones serve four major purposes. (1) They have been designed to hold the body organs and tissues in place. This is much like the architectural framework of a building.