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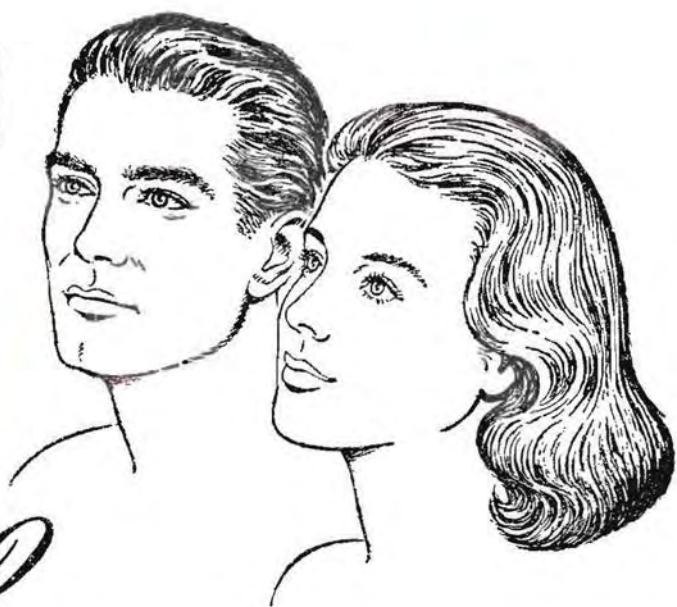
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Awake!

EVOLUTION
OR
CREATION
BY GOD

Which?



- Popular misconceptions undermine faith.
- Scientific facts confirm the Bible.

APRIL 22, 1967

THE REASON FOR THIS MAGAZINE

News sources that are able to keep you awake to the vital issues of our times must be unfettered by censorship and selfish interests. "Awake!" has no fetters. It recognizes facts, faces facts, is free to publish facts. It is not bound by political ties; it is unhampered by traditional creeds. This magazine keeps itself free, that it may speak freely to you. But it does not abuse its freedom. It maintains integrity to truth.

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PUBLISHED SEMIMONTHLY BY
WATCHTOWER BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, INC.
117 Adams Street Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201, U.S.A.
N. H. KNORR, President GRANT SUITER, Secretary

Average printing each issue: 4,475,000

Five cents a copy

Offices	Yearly subscription rates for semimonthly editions
America, U.S., 117 Adams Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201	\$1
Australia, 11 Beresford Rd., Strathfield, N.S.W.	\$1
Canada, 150 Bridgeland Ave., Toronto 19, Ont.	\$1
England, Watch Tower House, The Ridgeway, London N.W. 7	7/6
New Zealand, 621 New North Rd., Auckland S.W. 1	7/-
South Africa, Private Bag 2, P.O. Elandsfontein, Tvl.	70c

(Monthly editions cost half the above rates.)

Remittances for subscriptions should be sent to the office in your country. Otherwise send your remittance to Brooklyn. Notice of expiration is sent at least two issues before subscription expires.

Now published in 26 languages

Semimonthly—Afrikaans, Cebuano, Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Iloko, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Norwegian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish, Tagalog, Zulu.

Monthly—Chinese, Cinyanja, Hiligaynon, Malayalam, Polish, Tamil, Ukrainian.

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Second-class postage paid at Brooklyn, N.Y.
Printed in U.S.A.

The Bible translation regularly used in "Awake!" is the New World Translation of the Holy Scriptures, 1961 edition. When other translations are used, this is clearly marked.

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Awake!

"It is already the hour for you to awake."
—Romans 13:11

Volume XLVIII

Brooklyn, N.Y., April 22, 1967

Number 8

IN ALMOST all countries throughout the world the theory of evolution is accepted and taught. If you will pick up your child's high school or college textbook on biology, you will find evolution taught there. Even books for children in the pre-teen years contain evolutionary teachings.

Nor is this confined to schoolbooks. Evolutionary teaching saturates science, philosophy, history and even religion today. Whenever the subject of the origin of life and the origin of man is discussed, it is almost always presented in evolutionary terms. In newspapers, on the radio, and over television, historical, scientific and philosophical subjects are often introduced by such words as: 'Millions of years ago when our ancestors . . .'

The religious leaders of Christendom more and more accept and teach evolution. As a result, many clerics now deny the Bible account in Genesis about creation just as the atheists do, calling it "myth," "legend," or "allegory."

So the teaching of evolution has captured in its grip the overwhelming majority of scientists and educators, and an increasing number of religious leaders. Yet, side by side with an increase in evolutionary teaching we find a progressive dis-

WHY the Question Affects YOU

integration of morals! As one prominent juvenile court judge exclaimed: "Crime is overwhelming our society." Dishonesty, immorality and lawlessness of all types have become the order of the day.

"But what," you may ask, "does the question of 'Evolution or Creation'

have to do with the disintegration of morals?" A second question you may ask is: "What does it have to do with me at all?"

The answer to the first question is that moral behavior is influenced by what one is taught, and if you have children, they will be taught evolution in school. There is a definite connection between this teaching and the fact that during the past two or three generations the Bible's high moral standards have been increasingly shoved aside as old-fashioned. In this regard the well-known historian H. G. Wells made some interesting observations. In his book *The Outline of History* he noted how, in the latter half of the nineteenth century, intellectuals seized upon Darwin's explanation of evolution. They used it as a weapon against the tyranny and authority of the church. Soon evolutionary theory gained widespread acceptance. But with what result? Wells, an evolutionist himself, admits:

"A real de-moralization ensued . . . There was a real loss of faith after 1859. The

true gold of religion was in many cases thrown away with the worn-out purse that had contained it for so long, and it was not recovered. . . . Prevalent peoples at the close of the nineteenth century believed that they prevailed by virtue of the Struggle for Existence, in which the strong and cunning get the better of the weak and confiding. . . .

"Man, they decided, is a social animal like the Indian hunting dog. . . . so it seemed right to them that the big dogs of the human pack should bully and subdue."
—Third Edition Revised, pages 956, 957.

Following the general acceptance of the evolution theory, a reckless age of violence developed that has no previous parallel. Two horrible wars and the threat of a third one followed, as did a terrible breakdown of morals, which still continues. And the faith in God of multitudes was shattered. As the prominent evolutionist Sir Arthur Keith once confessed: "By the absorption of this new knowledge, my youthful creed was smashed to atoms. My personal God, Creator of Heaven and Earth, melted away. The desire to pray—not the need—was lost; for one cannot pray for help to an abstraction."

Evolution thus paved the way for much agnosticism and atheism. True, some persons tried to harmonize belief in God with belief in evolution by saying that God created life as a one-celled organism and then guided its evolution upward to man. Many clergymen accepted this view. However, those clergymen who did, whether they realized it or not, contributed to the moral breakdown. Their acceptance watered down acceptance of the Bible and its code of high morality. In order to accept the evolutionists' views, they had to reject the Genesis account of God's creating man directly. And if they taught that that part of the Bible was not true, what confidence could persons have in the rest of the Bible, including its principles of morality?

You reap what you sow. Clergymen who

accepted evolution sowed distrust in the Bible. They reaped disrespect for morality, as well as agnosticism, atheism and even violence. Another logical consequence of this sowing is now becoming more evident, for today the clergy are even parroting the atheistic evolutionist by saying "God is dead." Yes, the seed of moral decay sown by evolution is now reaching its fruition, for when men, including clergymen, abandoned God as the Creator of man, it was not long before they abandoned God altogether.

So when your children are taught evolution, that man is nothing more than a highly developed beast, do not be surprised if they grow up to participate in the demoralization rampant today. It may not happen overnight, but, unless it is counteracted, it will work inexorably. A heavy drinker does not get liver disease overnight. A heavy smoker does not get lung cancer overnight. An immoral person does not overnight feel the effects of the venereal disease he has contracted. So with the ultimate effects of evolutionary teaching on morals.

But there is an even more significant way that this matter of evolution affects you and your family. It has to do with your everlasting destiny. Your future, your children's future, is at stake. How so? Because of this: If God created man, then surely he had a purpose in creating him. And that is what the Bible says. The Bible tells us that it is God's purpose to wipe out wickedness and wicked persons from the earth and to create a righteous new system on earth where obedient mankind can live in peace, happiness and perfect health forever. And the Bible also says that "it is impossible for God to lie." (Heb. 6:18) If that is so, then for anyone to enjoy those benefits of God's purposes he must learn what God wants and then do it. Obviously, a person that does not respect God

and his Word, the Bible, will not do God's will, since he will not find out what it is.

However, if evolution is a fact, then what the Bible says about God must be wrong. That means there is no resurrection, for this Bible teaching would also be wrong. So if evolution is true, then this life is all one has or ever will have, for after death there will be no coming back. This puts a premium on "getting all you can" out of life right now. But by doing this you will likely break God's laws and

meet with his disapproval, forfeiting your participation in the grand future the Bible promises.

So you see, the teaching and accepting of evolution is not just an innocent, unimportant thing. Its acceptance or rejection will affect you and your family, not only because of its effect on morals, but particularly because it affects your standing with God and hence your everlasting future. Therefore, it is the course of wisdom to investigate and see what the facts show.

Is EVOLUTION Open to Question?

MANY persons have been sincerely led to believe that the evidence is overwhelmingly in support of evolution. So, despite its undermining of faith in Bible teachings and moral standards, they accept it because they consider the theory up-to-date and scientific.

At the Darwin centennial celebration held in Chicago in 1959, the prominent biologist Sir Julian Huxley told the 2,500 delegates: "We all accept the fact of evolution. . . . The evolution of life is no longer a theory. It is a fact. It is the basis of all our thinking." Also, the supposedly authoritative *Encyclopædia Britannica* asserts: "We are not in the least doubt as to the fact of evolution. . . . The evidence by now is overwhelming." Even many religionists have been led to accept and proclaim the theory. *The Interpreter's Bible*, edited by some of the foremost theologians

in Christendom, says in Volume I, page 755: "The reptile was content to stay in the swamp; man wanted to climb out of it. He had and still has primitive instincts against which he must struggle, for he began on the plane of the animal; but he has not been content to dwell there."

The general acceptance of evolution can be attributed, in particular, to its teaching in the schools. The San Francisco *Examiner* of January 10, 1964, on its front page, reported to what extent this is done, despite vigorous protest: "Darwin's Theory of Evolution will continue to be taught in California public schools as the explanation for the origin of man, the State Board of Education decided here yesterday. The board refused to approve recommendations by State Superintendent Max Rafferty that Darwin's Theory be presented only . . . as a theory, not a fact."

The presentation of evolution in the textbook *Biology for Today*, 1964, used in New York schools is typical: "Living things probably originated as single-celled organisms (single-celled plants appearing first). These developed into more complex organisms. Effects of mutations accumulated, species changed and varied until thousands of different types of organisms existed." And the widely used school textbook *Biology for You*, Fifth Revised, 1963, page 531, asserts: "All reputable biologists have agreed that the evolution of life on the earth is an established fact."

The indoctrination begins even in pre-teen years. If you doubt this, visit the children's section of a library and examine literature there dealing with the origins of life and mankind. For example, the foreword of *The Giant Golden Book of Biology* (1961), by Gerald Ames and Rose Wyler, says: "About 400 million years ago, plants and a few animals emerged onto the land . . . About 1 million years ago, some of them began to be human, and about 50,000 years ago one such creature came to be our kind of man. And here you are, 50,000 years later, with a book that tells the story."

Another book for children, *Man in the Making* (1960), by Estelle Friedman, says on page 45: "Apes are our very distant cousins, descended with us from some common Primate ancestor many millions of years ago. Although this idea caused such a commotion when it was first introduced a hundred years ago, it is no longer a matter of doubt. All scientists today know that both man and the living apes descended from some ancient common ancestor."

Does all this mean that the subject is no longer open to question? Is evolution actually "*an established fact*"? Do scientists really "*know*" that both man and the living apes descended from some ancient common ancestor"? Is the evidence so

abundant that you should teach your children evolution, even at the risk of their losing faith in God and casting off the moral restraint offered by His laws? Certainly not.

Shortage of Evidence

Regarding the lack of evidence in support of evolution, the *Saturday Evening Post* of December 3, 1966, noted: "Among those [evolutionists] leading the current research . . . feelings often run high when it comes to interpreting evidence. . . . Investigators have stalked out of meetings, indulged in personal vituperation, argued over priorities, accused colleagues of stealing their ideas. . . . The reason for this occupational ailment is obscure, but it may have something to do with the shortage of solid evidence."

Thus, it is noteworthy that in a discussion of the topic 'Evolution and Creation,' in November 1965, John W. Klotz, head of a college science department, admitted that "acceptance of evolution is still based on a great deal of faith." And in considering the question the evolutionist George Paulin some years ago said: "These considerations to me, a lifelong evolutionist, have proved of a highly disconcerting nature; . . . I must in all honesty confess that logically, as the matter presents itself to my mind, the argument is in favour of those who believe in the doctrine of special creation as our fathers believed in it."

Clearly, then, the evidence is *not* overwhelmingly in support of evolution. Evolution is *not* an established fact, as school textbooks dishonestly assert. Nor do *all* scientists believe it. For example, Dr. Theodore Newton Tahmisian, a physiologist for the Atomic Energy Commission, told audiences at several European universities, as reported in the *Fresno Bee* of August 20, 1959:

"Scientists who go about teaching that evolution is a fact of life are great con men, and the story they are telling may be the greatest hoax ever. In explaining evolution we do not have one iota of fact. . . . To advance you have to have something new. How can the progenitor pass on to his children what he himself didn't have? Like breeds like. Yet evolutionists would tell us like breeds unlike."

How great the differences of opinion! A matter that so vitally affects our faith in God and his Word, as well as the moral standards of ourselves and our loved ones, demands our careful consideration. What do the facts show? Did the great variety of life on earth come as a result of evolution, or as a result of creation by God? Endeavor to dismiss any prejudice from mind as you consider the evidence.

How did Life Originate?

SURELY you do not want to depend upon myths or theories or even educated guesses for the answer to this vital question. Rather, you look for information that is reasonable, logical and in harmony with the facts as you know them today.

What the Bible has to say on the subject is certainly reasonable. No mythical stories about animals being developed into men or of humans being produced from seeds planted in the ground or of selfish gods warring among themselves and producing men simply because of a whim. And how logical and orderly the process revealed in the Bible! First plant life, then creatures of sea and sky, then land animals and finally man, each one endowed with the ability to produce only its own kind and no other kind. (Genesis, chapter 1) Is not this in harmony with the facts as we find them today? Can a dog

produce a kitten or an oak seed a palm tree? Of course not.

No need either to believe that earthly creations were completed in six literal twenty-four-hour days. Judging by the length of the seventh day of the creative week,

which the Bible indicates is still in progress with a little more than 1,000 years to

go, each creative day was at least 7,000 years in length. Man was created at the very end of the "sixth [creative] day"; and according to chronology of the Bible, humans have now been on earth almost six thousand years.*—Gen. 1:31.

True, evolutionists assert that humans have lived here on earth hundreds of thousands of years, but history offers no support for such a theory. *The World Book Encyclopedia* (1966), Volume 6, page 12, explains: "The earliest records we have of human history go back only about 5,000 years." And *Science* magazine of June 20, 1958, interestingly observes: "The earliest appearance of urban civilization [is] first in alluvial Mesopotamia, about 5,500 years ago."

* For details see *Life Everlasting—in Freedom of the Sons of God* (1966), pp. 26-35.

Evolution's Explanation

Perhaps the greatest problem of the evolution theory is to account for the origin of life. In his *Origin of the Species* Darwin attributed it to a Creator, saying: "There is a grandeur in this view of life, with its several powers, having been originally breathed by the Creator into a few forms or into one." Modern evolutionists, however, generally disagree. According to the *New York Times* of November 29, 1959, at the Darwin centennial celebration in 1959 Sir Julian Huxley said that "evolution had no room for the supernatural. The earth and its inhabitants were not created, they evolved."

The routine explanation for the origin of life is that presented in the widely read book *The World We Live In*, by the editorial staff of *Life* magazine, which claims, on page 88: "At some indeterminate point—some say two billion years ago, some a billion and a half—the entity called life miraculously appeared on the surface of the deep. . . . From such shadowy beginnings there emerged the wondrous procession of living things."

Some details are supplied five pages later as to how it supposedly happened: "It is theoretically possible that on some distant day at the very dawn of time, when the earth's rocks were still hot and oceans and air seethed with chemical turbulence, certain organic compounds were synthesized in the sea by solar radiation and by unknown catalytic agents into a complex molecule capable of generating units like itself. . . . Then somehow more complex entities evolved. . . . They were probably the first authentic members of the plant world."

Regarding the possibility of this occurring, Eldon J. Gardner, Professor of Zoology at Utah State University, observes on pages 11 and 12 of his booklet *Organic*

Evolution and the Bible (1960): "A type of spontaneous generation may have taken place in the remote past. . . . The possibility of the appropriate elements, energy and suitable environment coming together by chance seems remote, indeed, but in tremendously long periods of time the 'impossible' becomes inevitable."

Think about that! Although man with all his advanced scientific knowledge has been unsuccessful in creating life under controlled laboratory conditions, yet an evolutionist says that the "impossible," if given sufficient time, is "inevitable"! And that by sheer chance, without any intelligent direction! This is typical evolutionary reasoning, but is it scientific?

Did Life Spontaneously Generate?

Loren Eiseley, one of the most distinguished evolutionists in America today, admitted in his book *The Immense Journey*, page 199:

"With the failure of these many efforts [to create life] science was left in the somewhat embarrassing position of having to postulate theories of living origins which it could not demonstrate. After having chided the theologian for his reliance on myth and miracle, science found itself in the unenviable position of having to create a mythology of its own: namely, the assumption that what, after long effort, could not be proved to take place today had, in truth, taken place in the primeval past."

The distinguished British biologist, Joseph Henry Woodger, called the assumption that life sprang from a nonliving source "simple dogmatism—asserting that what you want to believe did in fact happen." A biologist at Princeton University, Professor Edwin Conklin, also put it very bluntly when he said: "The probability of life originating from accident is comparable to the probability of the unabridged dictionary resulting from an explosion in a printing shop."—*Reader's Digest*, January 1963.

Clearly, then, the evidence points to the creation of life by an Intelligent Force, yes, by the eternal God Jehovah, who is "the source of life." One prominent research chemist, Edmund Carl Kornfeld, observed: "The more one studies the science of molecular structure and inter-reaction, the more one is convinced of the necessity of a planner and designer of it all. . . . The simplest man-made mechanism requires a planner and a maker. How a mechanism ten thousand times more involved and intricate can be conceived of as self-constructed and self-developed is completely beyond me."

A Huge Gap

Since there is no sound scientific explanation whatsoever as to how inorganic matter could possibly evolve upward to form the first one-celled organism, to say nothing of the origin of the inorganic matter itself, what does this mean? It means that the entire first part of the evolutionary chain is missing! Evolutionist John Tyler Bonner, a university biology professor, acknowledged what a great gap this is in his book *The Ideas of Biology*, 1962, page 18:

"The cell is really such an astoundingly clever unit that when we think of it from the point of view of evolution it seems easier to imagine a single cell evolving into

complex animals and plants than it does to imagine a group of chemical substances evolving into a cell. It is very likely that the first step was more difficult, . . . The study of early evolution really amounts to educated guesswork."

The book *The World We Live In* also admits what a tremendous unaccounted-for gap this is in the evolutionary chain, saying on page 93: "The abyss between primordial organic molecule and [one-celled] protozoan was at least as great as that between protozoan and man, and took perhaps as long to span."

Yet, without any evidence, yes, in direct opposition to the evidence, the evolution theory maintains that this gap was somehow bridged and life spontaneously came into existence. And what about the rest of the evolutionary chain? Do the facts indicate that lower, one-celled forms of life evolved upward until they became human? That is a question worthy of our honest consideration.

Meantime, the Bible's account of the origin of life commands respectful attention. It is clear, delivered with a confident ring of truth, and lacking any fatal gap in the process of events. It requires no scramble after possible links. It commends itself to reasonable men who recognize that only a grand Creator could unfold the mystery of human beginnings.

ARTICLES IN THE NEXT ISSUE

- Why Fear the "Evil Eye"?
- Hungry India.
- Your Personal Appearance Makes a Difference.

Spontaneous Generation Unscientific

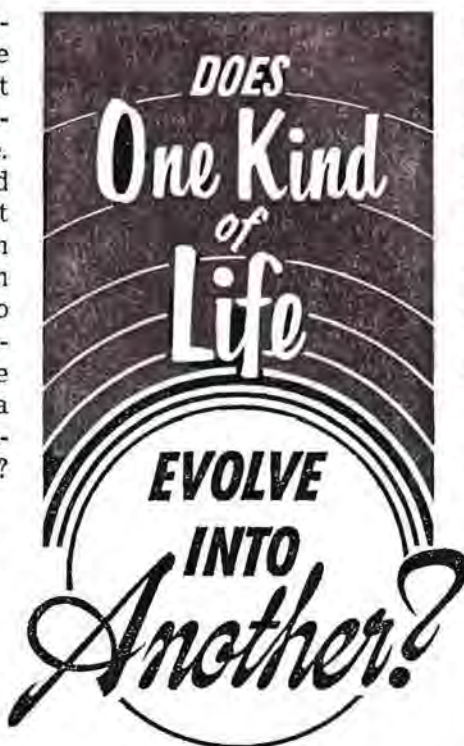
✓ The magazine *Discovery*, May 1962, in its review of R. Schubert-Soldern's book *Mechanism and Vitalism* observed: "Unhappily for materialists, however, life is characteristically unstable, and 'it is incredible that a complex of substances, all tending towards a state of stability, would produce the permanent chemical instability which is characteristic of animate matter.' Thus it is inconceivable that an organic compound should ever be formed in the absence of life."

IF THE evolution theory were true, we would reasonably expect to find transitional or intermediate forms of life. These "links" would serve to demonstrate that plants and animals can bridge the gap between fundamental kinds. Do we see such "links" in existence today? Or is there a discontinuity, that is, a definite line of demarcation between basic kinds?

The prominent evolutionist Professor Theodosius Dobzhansky observed in his book *Genetics and the Origin of the Species*, Third Edition, pages 4 and 5: "A more intimate acquaintance with the living world discloses a fact almost as striking as the diversity itself. This is the discontinuity of the variation among organisms. . . . The living world is not a single array in which any two variants are connected by unbroken series of intergrades, but an array of more or less distinctly separate arrays, . . . Biologists have exploited the discontinuity of variation to devise a scientific classification of organisms."

This discontinuity in living things today is one of the most obvious defects in the evolution theory. Nowhere do we see one kind of plant or animal evolving into another. And, admittedly, in all of man's recorded history, it has never been observed. An amoeba has always remained an amoeba, a fly has stayed a fly, monkeys have continued to be monkeys, and so forth.

Since there is no evidence in recorded history that one kind of life evolved into



another, did it occur in the distant past? Evolutionists say, Yes. They claim that it took hundreds of millions of years to happen. Well, then, does the fossil record reveal the existence of "links," or intermediate forms?

Testimony of the Early Record

Regarding the early geological record the book *The World We Live In*, published by *Life* magazine, observed: "For at least three-quarters of the book of ages engraved in the earth's crust the pages are blank. While the oldest rocks be-

speak the rise and fall of ancient mountains and the advance and retreat of primeval seas, so far as life is concerned they stand all but mute. The first creatures whose outlines are clearly etched in fossil remains date from the period called the Cambrian."

After theorizing how life supposedly spontaneously generated, this source continues: "Just how more complex creatures evolved from these veiled [one-celled] beginnings remains another obscure chapter of life." However, the book does not hesitate to go on and assert:

"The gulf between one-celled animals and the first organized multicellular creatures *may have been bridged* by colonial flagellates . . . In succession up the evolutionary ladder *there must have appeared* forms like the sponge . . . Sometime in the late Pre-Cambrian *there must have appeared* a small but important worm-like

creature, the ancestral echinoderm." (Italics added)

But these assertions are baseless! They are deceptively false! For the New York Times of October 25, 1964, observed: "The chief puzzle in the record of life's history on earth [is] the sudden appearance, some 600 million years ago, of most basic divisions of the plant and animal kingdoms. There is virtually no record of how these divisions came about. Thus the entire first part of evolutionary history is missing. . . .

"The assumption has been that the earlier record was destroyed or that previous life forms did not have shells or skeletons hard enough to leave a record. Yet soft plants and animals also leave their prints in the sands of time and they, too, were absent."

What a devastating blow to the theory of evolution! Not only is there no explanation as to how the tremendous gap from inorganic matter to the first one-celled organism was bridged, but even after life came into existence, "three-quarters," or "the entire first part," of the evolutionary chain is missing!

The *Natural History* magazine of October 1959 also acknowledged this serious problem in the evolution theory. Writing in that magazine, the prominent evolutionist Alfred S. Romer, professor of zoology at Harvard University, spoke of "the sudden appearance of groups of allied species," and noted:

"This situation is . . . one admitted by Darwin to be a serious difficulty for his theory. . . . Below this [Cambrian strata], there are vast thicknesses of sediments in which the progenitors of the Cambrian forms would be expected. But we do not find them; these older beds are almost barren of evidence of life, and the general picture could reasonably be said to be consistent with the idea of a special creation at the beginning of Cambrian times.

"To the question why we do not find rich fossiliferous deposits belonging to these as-

sumed earliest periods prior to the Cambrian system," said Darwin, "I can give no satisfactory answer." Nor can we today."

The evidence admittedly indicates special creation, but evolutionists generally refuse to accept it.

Are There Transitional Forms?

In his *Origin of the Species* published in 1859 Charles Darwin discusses the problem of missing transitional forms, or "links," and says: Geological research "does not yield the infinitely many fine gradations between past and present species required on the theory; and this is the most obvious of the many objections which may be urged against it." However, Darwin offers the explanation: "I believe the answer lies in the record being incomparably less perfect than is generally supposed."

Well, then, has an examination of the geological record in the succeeding decades revealed these missing "links" in fossil form? Harvard Professor Alfred S. Romer declared: "'Links' are missing just where we most fervently desire them, and it is all too probable that many 'links' will continue to be missing."* Another prominent zoology professor, Richard B. Goldschmidt, said: "The facts fail to give any information regarding the origin of actual species, not to mention higher categories . . . Nowhere have the limits of the species been transgressed, and these limits are separated from the limits of the next good species by the unbridged gap, which also includes sterility."—*The Material Basis of Evolution*, pages 165, 168.

After a careful examination of the evidence Lecomte du Noüy made similar observations, saying: "Unfortunately, the greater part of the fundamental types in the animal realm are disconnected from a paleontological point of view. . . . By

* *Genetics, Paleontology and Evolution*, edited by G. L. Jepson, G. G. Simpson and E. Mayr, page 114.

link, we mean a necessary stage of transition between classes such as reptiles and birds, or between smaller groups. . . .

"All types of reptiles belonging to the three orders (Ichthyosauria, Saurischia, Lacertae) appear 'suddenly' and it is impossible to link them to any terrestrial ancestors. The same is true of the tortoises. We have put the word 'suddenly' between quotation marks so as to make the problem stand out. . . . we have no precise facts to go on, and no trace of intermediaries."—*Human Destiny*, pages 71, 72, 75.

So, in the many intervening years since Darwin's day transitional forms have not turned up! Thus Professor D'Arcy Thompson concluded in his book *On Growth and Form*, pages 1093, 1094: "Eighty years' study of Darwinian evolution has not taught us how birds descend from reptiles, mammals from earlier quadrupeds, quadrupeds from fishes, nor vertebrates from the invertebrate stock. . . . We used to be told, and were content to believe, that the old record was of necessity imperfect—we could not expect it to be otherwise; . . . But, there is a deeper reason. . . . A 'principle of discontinuity,' then, is inherent in all our classifications, . . . and to seek for stepping stones across the gaps between is to seek in vain, for ever."

If evolution were true, would there not necessarily have been thousands, yes, millions of transitional forms? Yes, indeed! But there are none. Now, think: Is it not simply beyond the realm of possibility that not one survived, either in fossil form or among living things today?

"According to Their Kinds"

The facts point conclusively to special creation by Almighty God, just as the Bible says. It is admitted that today living things produce according to their kinds. And it has always been that way! The

fossil record proves it. It should be obvious that the gap between basic kinds cannot be overstepped.

Regarding this, biology professor Frank Lewis Marsh wrote recently:

"One of the incomprehensible mysteries of our day is how sincere scientists can observe the discontinuity among fossils (where no true connecting links bridge the abysses between basic types), and how they can multiply so many cases of variation among living forms (which never are more than additional varieties of basic types that already exist), and still miss the law of reproduction that in stentorian accents cries to them from every side, the law that declares, 'No new basic types!' Any other natural process that was even half so obvious would have been declared a law long ago!"

Origin of Man

But what about the gap that separates man from the apes? Have "missing links" between man and the apes been found? Or do the facts indicate that man also is a special, distinct creation by God?

The Primates, a 1965 volume of *Life* magazine's Nature Library, explains further: "Unfortunately, the early stages of man's evolutionary progress along his individual line remain a total mystery." Earlier this same source also admitted: "Unfortunately, the fossil record which would enable us to trace the emergence of the apes is still hopelessly incomplete. We do not know either when or where distinctively apelike animals first began to diverge from monkey stock."

Regarding the great lack of evidence, evolutionist Loren Eiseley said in *Scientific American* of June 1956: "For the whole Tertiary Period, which involves something like 60 to 80 million years [reaching down to one million B.C.E.] we have to read the story of primate evolution from a few handfuls of broken bones and teeth. These fossils, moreover, are from places thousands of miles apart on

the Old World land mass. . . . In the end we may shake our heads, baffled."

It is, therefore, with good reason that the *Scientific American* of July 1964 should say: "It may be wiser not to insist that the transition from ape to man is now being documented from the fossil record."

But what about the prospects of finding fossils that would link man to apelike ancestors? A prominent evolutionist, Professor Emeritus of Anatomy of the University of Oxford W. E. Le Gros Clark, noted in his book *The Fossil Evidence for Human Evolution*, 1964, page 41: "The chances of finding the fossil remains of actual ancestors, or even representatives of the local geographical group which provide the actual ancestors, are so fantastically remote as not to be worth consideration." Yes, the facts unearthed by geologists agree with what the Bible says about special creation.

Man About 6,000 Years Old

According to the Bible, God created man about 6,000 years ago, and in recent years this has many times been confirmed. The *Review Text in Biology*, a 1966 textbook now used in New York city schools, observes: "The invention of writing, about 5,000 years ago, ushered in the historic period of man. The time prior to 6,000 years ago is known as the prehistoric period."

Another textbook, *Biology and Its Relation to Mankind*, by A. M. Winchester, Third Edition, 1964, page 600, states: "Historical records go back to about 3,000

B.C." That is the fact. However, this textbook then states: "But this is only a small fraction of the time that man has lived on earth." This is not a fact, but an assertion. It is not based on reliable evidence.

Think about it: Why are the last 6,000 years called "the historic period of man"? Really, it is because in this period man's existence can be proved. There are records, documents, cities, monuments, writings and other artifacts to show that man has lived on earth for nearly 6,000 years. However, the period before that is called "prehistoric" because there is no evidence of man's having existed at that time. The proposed periods of time are built merely on theory, to support another theory, evolution.

Interestingly, Professor P. J. Wiseman notes in his book *New Discoveries in Babylonia About Genesis*, pages 28, 32 and 34: "No more surprising fact has been discovered by recent excavation, than the suddenness with which civilization appeared in the world. This discovery is the very opposite to that anticipated. . . . In the face of these facts, the slow progress of early man is a disproved assumption, and the idea that an infinitely prolonged period elapsed before civilization appeared cannot be maintained. . . . Life at the beginning was necessarily simple, but it seems that it was not only enlightened, it was cultured."

But, a person may inquire, have not modern methods of dating fossils and artifacts proved that man has been on earth longer than 6,000 years? What does the evidence show?

Life Appeared Suddenly

One of America's foremost paleontologists, George Gaylord Simpson, acknowledged: "It remains true, as every paleontologist knows, that most new species, genera, and families and that nearly all new categories above the level of family appear in the record suddenly, and are not led up to by known, gradual, completely continuous transitional sequences."—*The Major Features of Evolution*, page 360.



IS a common belief that man has lived on earth at least hundreds of thousands of years, and that this is a proved fact. Even Nobel Prize winner Willard F. Libby believed that verified history extended back tens of thousands of years. Libby is the scientist who, about twenty years ago, first discovered that radiocarbon might be employed in dating old objects, and, writing about this dating method in *Science* magazine of March 3, 1961, he observed:

"Arnold [his co-worker] and I had our first shock when our advisers informed us that history extended back only for 5,000 years. . . . You read statements to the effect that such and such a society or archeological site is 20,000 years old. We learned rather abruptly that these numbers, these ancient ages, are not known accurately; in fact, the earliest historical date that has been established with any real certainty is about the time of the 1st Dynasty in Egypt."

Well, then, since radioactive dating methods have been introduced, has solid evidence been furnished that the Bible is in error? Have scientific methods of dating proved that man has been on earth longer than 6,000 years? What are the principal methods used? One is the "radiocarbon clock."

Radiocarbon Dating

Carbon-14, also called radiocarbon, is formed in the atmosphere by the activity of cosmic rays on the earth's atmosphere.

The more cosmic-ray activity, the more radiocarbon is formed. The less cosmic-ray activity, the less radiocarbon is formed.

Plants absorb radiocarbon from the atmosphere. When man eats plants, his body also absorbs radiocarbon. At death, the accumulation of radiocarbon in his body stops, and what is present continues to decay and is not replaced. In about 5,600 years the radiocarbon is thought to be

half gone; so it is said to have a *half-life* of that time.

Thus, scientists can take wood, charcoal, bone, or some other once-living object, and get an idea of its age by measuring the radioactive carbon present. If it is nearly half gone, the object is considered about 5,000 years old, nearly three-quarters gone, about 10,000 years old, and so on. Items

over 50,000 years old cannot be dated by this method. Well, what has this "radiocarbon clock" revealed when tested on supposedly very old specimens that can be connected with man?

The vast majority of such samples showed that the radioactivity was above the halfway point, well within the 6,000-year span allowed for man's existence by the Bible! It is true, however, that some dated objects have indicated man's existence to be somewhat longer than 6,000 years. Do these time estimates prove the Bible to be wrong?



Why the Dating Is Subject to Error

Science magazine of December 10, 1965, reported on a recent conference of radiocarbon experts, noting:

"Throughout the conference emphasis was placed on the fact that laboratories do not measure ages, they measure sample activities. The connection between activity and age is made through a set of assumptions. . . . one of the main assumptions of C^{14} dating is that the atmospheric radiocarbon level has held steady over the age-range to which the method applies."

However, this assumption is wrong. It was shown at this conference that there were "deviations from the atmospheric uniformity assumed in C^{14} dating." *Science Year* of 1966 also states: "Scientists have found that the C-14 concentration in the air and in the sea has not remained constant over the years, as originally supposed."

A number of factors can be responsible for these deviations in atmospheric radiocarbon concentrations. One, for example, is the magnitude of the magnetic field in the vicinity of the earth. *Science Digest* of December 1960 explained:

"The magnetic field of earth serves to deflect the cosmic rays away from most of the planet. Any decrease in such a field would mean an increase in the radiation reaching us from space. . . . It most certainly would ruin some of our carefully developed methods of dating things from the past. . . . If the level of carbon-14 was less in the past, due to a greater magnetic shielding from cosmic rays, then our estimate of the time that has elapsed since the life of the organism will be too long."

Was there a greater shielding of the atmosphere from cosmic rays in times past? Yes, for the Bible explains that prior to about 4,000 years ago a vast water canopy was suspended high above, and that its falling caused a global deluge in the days of the man Noah. This water canopy would have shielded the atmosphere, to an extent, from cosmic rays and reduced the

formation of radiocarbon. Thus, as *Science Digest* explained, objects dated by the "radiocarbon clock" from before that time would appear older than they really are.

Many Dating Errors

As you might have expected, difficulties have been encountered in obtaining reliable radiocarbon dates, particularly of objects that are more than three or four thousand years old. *Science* magazine of December 11, 1959, commented about "the failure of the radiocarbon (C^{14}) technique to yield dates of certain dependability," and said:

"Although it was hailed as the answer to the prehistorian's prayer when it was first announced, there has been increasing disillusion with the method because of the chronological uncertainties (in some cases, absurdities) that would follow a strict adherence to published C^{14} dates. . . . What bids to become a classic example of ' C^{14} irresponsibility' is the 6000-year spread of 11 determinations for Jarmo, a prehistoric village in northeastern Iraq, which, on the basis of all archeological evidence, was not occupied for more than 500 consecutive years."

Imagine that! Errors in dating of thousands of years! But this is not unusual. *Science News Letter* of August 5, 1961, also pointed to the uncertainty of the dating method, saying: "Samples from the same site have been cut into several pieces and given to different scientific institutions for carbon dating. Each laboratory has come up with a different answer."

It is, therefore, obvious that any radiocarbon dates that might indicate man to be more than 6,000 years old are highly questionable. They certainly are not a basis for discrediting the Bible!

Potassium-Argon Dating

But, someone may ask, has it not been proved that certain bones discovered by Dr. L. S. B. Leakey are 1,750,000 years

old? This was the widely published claim, but it is most misleading.

The *Scientific American*, September 1961, explained: "There is no way to date bone more than 50,000 years old, so they analyze samples of rock from immediately above and below the level where the bones were found. By measuring the content of potassium 40 and its decayed product, argon 40," scientists estimated that the volcanic rock was 1,750,000 years old, "plus or minus 'a couple hundred thousand years.'"

The general assumption is that the rock bed above was formed after the bones found beneath it were deposited. Interestingly, however, other scientists found that, in some cases, the rock bed below the bones gave a younger age than the bed lying above it!

Besides, the potassium-argon method is very uncertain in measuring the age of relatively recent volcanic rock. Radioac-

tive potassium has a half-life of 1,300,000,000 years, meaning that in that time half of its potassium decays to the gas argon. So measuring rocks of less than a few million years old is like trying to measure seconds on a clock that has only an hour hand. Little wonder that estimated ages of these rocks varied by as much as half a million years!

In addition, the dating is made on the assumption that the volcanic activity expelled all the argon originally in the molten material. However, if only a trace of argon remained, the clock would not be set at zero, and ages measured by it would be much too high.—See *Science*, April 2, 1965, page 73.

It is understandable, therefore, that scientists at Johns Hopkins University should say that "the dates are of doubtful value"! No, man did not live more than a million years ago. What the Bible says is true.

HOW EVOLUTION

AS A rule, it is in school that a person is introduced to evolution. How, then, are students taught that one kind of life evolves into another kind? Is the answer satisfying?

Years ago the evolution theory of the French scientist Jean de Lamarck was generally accepted and taught. The high school textbook *Biology for Today*, 1964, observes: Lamarck "claimed, for example, that because a

blacksmith used his arms a great deal, his muscles became large and this acquired characteristic would be passed on to his offspring." However, such acquired changes are not inherited by one's offspring; so this textbook concludes: "Lamarck's theory is considered unsatisfactory and is not accepted."

Later, toward the end of the nineteenth century, Charles Darwin's theory of natural selection and the survival of the fittest became accepted by evolutionists. Darwin taught that in the struggle for existence the

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strong lived and the weak were destroyed; therefore, organisms with beneficial variations were best equipped to live and so survived. Over a period of many years, the theory asserted, slow accumulation of variations led to a gradual change in the appearance of the species until an entirely new species appeared.

However, in time, it was acknowledged that this theory of natural selection failed to explain satisfactorily how the gradual accumulation of trivial variations could produce complex new creatures. So evolutionists conceded that natural selection by itself was not a sufficient explanation.

The Present-Day Theory

Then the observation was made that new traits in organisms occasionally appear suddenly due to changes or mutations in the genes. "This is the answer!" evolutionists exclaimed. *Biology for Today* sets out the resultant natural selection-mutation theory: "Hereditary changes brought about in mutations make possible a natural selection which leads to a new species. It is believed that a single mutation does not produce a new species but does contribute something new to the gene makeup of the species. In time, the accumulation of many changes results in a new species."

To illustrate: A beneficial small mutation supposedly appeared in a particular animal or plant. That mutation made its possessor better suited to survive than its competitors were. The small mutation was passed along by heredity through many generations. Over a period of millions of years other beneficial mutations continued to appear in the same line, causing the organism to change into a different one.

This is the theory of evolution generally accepted and taught today. Professor C. P. Martin of McGill University observed: "An overwhelming majority of [biologists] be-

lieve that evolution proceeds by mutations and natural selection." But is there proof?

Evolution or Variation?

It is often claimed today that the evolutionary process has been observed to occur. But has one kind of organism really been demonstrated to turn into another kind? Or is what has been noted simply variation within a basic kind? Prominent evolutionists frequently point to the following example, described by the famous evolutionist Sir Julian Huxley in *Life* magazine of June 30, 1958:

"During the past 80 years the Peppered Moth has turned black in the industrialized areas of Britain and Western Europe, due entirely to selection. This moth in its ordinary rural surroundings is camouflaged to match the tree trunks on which it rests by day. Occasionally dominant black mutants turn up; in the old days they were rare and much prized by collectors. Experiment shows that when blacks and normals [pale forms] are resting together on a normal tree trunk, the blacks are much more often seen and eaten by birds and so get eliminated . . .

"In the smoke-grimed industrial areas there are fewer insect-eating birds, and the 'normals' no longer match their surroundings so well. . . . So whereas in the countryside camouflage gave the normals a strong selective advantage, in the industrial areas this advantage not only was less but was overridden by the blacks' advantage in hardiness. In each generation more blacks survived until in such areas the pale forms have been reduced to a rare variety. The story of the Peppered Moth is a story of evolution under our own eyes. We are able to understand it because we are the heirs to Darwin's greatest idea."

But is this evolution? Is the moth becoming something other than a moth? Is it turning into another kind of insect? Not at all! It is still a moth! The majority are simply black now instead of gray. But, actually, the possibility for such variation in color existed in the genetic material of the moths all the time. God created liv-

ing things with the potential of great variety within their basic kinds.

So, while sizes, shapes and colors can vary, no mutation ever resulted in a new form of life. Mutational changes always remain within the basic type or Genesis *kind* to which the plant or animal belongs. Transformation of a basic kind into another by a series of mutations is never realized, either in the free state or experimentally in the laboratory. So to assert, as do evolutionists, that minor mutational changes occurring today prove that major changes from one basic kind to another were accomplished in the course of millions of years is simply unscientific dogmatism.

Mutations Harmful

In the first place, scientific evidence reveals that mutations seldom occur. Professor of Animal Genetics at Edinburgh University C. H. Waddington explained: "It happens rarely, perhaps once in a million animals or once in a million lifetimes." And secondly, and most importantly, mutations are almost always harmful. When the genetic material produces mutations that lead to an extreme variation from the original organism, it is invariably fatal. God created living things so that they would produce after their kinds, and this boundary cannot be overstepped.

A better understanding of genetics has supported this Bible teaching. For example, H. J. Muller, Nobel Prize winner in the field of genetics, observed: "Most mutations are bad. In fact, good ones are so rare that we may consider them all as bad." Theodosius Dobzhansky also acknowledged: "A majority of mutations . . . produce deteriorations of the viability, hereditary diseases, and monstrosities. Such changes, it would seem, can hardly serve as evolutionary building blocks."

Evolutionists Have No Explanation

The evidence has so accumulated against the role of mutations as a factor in evolution that many prominent evolutionists now openly acknowledge that there is no adequate explanation of how one kind of life could have evolved into another kind.

Evolutionist Sir James Gray, for more than twenty years professor of zoology at Cambridge University, points to the absence of a needed directive force in the evolutionary theory. In the book *Science Today* he acknowledges the usual explanation of "random mutational changes in the color of the wings of moths and to the survival of melanic [black] types against a black background," and writes:

"Admittedly, it is a long cry from such things to the leg of a horse or the behavior pattern of a bird, but if it took Nature 100 million years to produce the leg of a horse from a pentadactyl limb one cannot expect to see much happening in fifty years. But all biologists are not equally satisfied. Some feel that the argument gets uncomfortably close to a point when an adequate number of monkeys, tapping typewriters for an adequate length of time will inevitably produce an encyclopedia. . . .

"Biologists are on the horns of a dilemma. We either have to accept natural selection as the only available guide to the mechanism of evolution, and be prepared to admit that it involves a considerable element of speculation, or feel in our bones that natural selection, operating on the random mutations, leaves too much to chance. . . . My own feeling is that the last word has, perhaps, not yet been said and that eventually some indication of directive evolution may eventually be found . . . But, your guess is as good as mine."

The prominent evolutionist and geneticist C. H. Waddington strikes even harder at the accepted theory, also writing in *Science Today*:

"We have only to wait long enough, therefore, and any sort of gene mutation is bound to turn up; for instance, all the genes which modify the bones of the forelimb to produce

the knobs on the anteater, or the long, thin bones of the monkey. This is really the theory that if you start with any fourteen lines of coherent English and change it one letter at a time, keeping only those things that still make sense, you will eventually finish up with one of the sonnets of Shakespeare. Now perhaps that is true, but is it really true enough? . . . it strikes me as a lunatic sort of logic, and I think we should be able to do better."

So Waddington calls the modern theory of evolution "a lunatic sort of logic." Do you subscribe to that kind of logic? The prominent French evolutionist Jean Rostand, in his 1961 publication, *The Orion Book of Evolution*, definitely says that he cannot. And Loren Eiseley, one of America's most respected evolutionists, in his *New York Times* review of the book, praises Rostand's straightforward objections. Eiseley expressed sympathy with the following expressions in Rostand's book:

"The mutations which we know and which are considered responsible for the creation of the living world, are, in general, either organic deprivations, deficiencies (loss of pigment, loss of appendage), or the doubling of the pre-existing organs. In any case, they never produce anything really new or original in the organic scheme, nothing which one might consider the basis for a new organ or the priming for a new function. . . .

"No, decidedly, I cannot make myself think that these 'slips' of heredity have been able, even with the cooperation of natural selection, even with the advantage of the immense periods of time to which evolution works on life, to build the entire world, with its structural prodigality and refinements, its astounding 'adaptation,' . . .

"I cannot persuade myself to think that the eye, the ear, the human brain have been formed in this way; . . . I discern nothing that gives me the right to conceive the profound structural alterations, the fantastic metamorphoses that we have to imagine in evolutionary history when we think of the transition from invertebrates to vertebrates, from fish to batrachians, from batrachians to reptiles, from reptiles to mammals."

Although Rostand admittedly does not advance a more acceptable substitute theory, he concludes: "Despite this rather disillusioned conclusion, it is of paramount importance that no excuse be found to cast doubt upon the fact of evolution itself." So evolutionists cling to their faith in evolution, even though they cannot explain how it could have occurred.

Students Brainwashed

Yet, despite its complete failure to explain how one kind of life can possibly evolve into another, this theory is still being presented in the school systems of today as a fact. Students are brainwashed into belief that it is gospel truth. Evolutionist C. P. Martin, writing in the *American Scientist* regarding the theory's tremendous difficulties, notes concerning students: "It is not that they are aware of the difficulties which I have mentioned above and esteem them of little weight or importance; they never heard of them and are amazed at the bare possibility of the accepted theory being criticized."

Professor Henry M. Morris lamented the situation, saying: "When one considers the great odds against a mutation's being helpful and surviving in the struggle for existence and then realizes that the formation of a new species would require not one mutation but thousands, and finally considers the tremendous number of plants and animals in the world, it would seem to demand a most amazing credulity to imagine that here is the method by which evolution takes place. And yet that is precisely what is taught as gospel truth in probably the majority of schools today."

Your children need protection from this sort of deceptive teaching. What can you do to combat it? For one thing, you can point your children to the marvelous evidence of creation by God.

WHEN contemplating the marvelous design of his physical body, the psalmist David long ago was moved to praise God: "I shall laud you because in a fear-inspiring way I am wonderfully made. Your works are wonderful, as my soul is very well aware."
—Ps. 139:14.

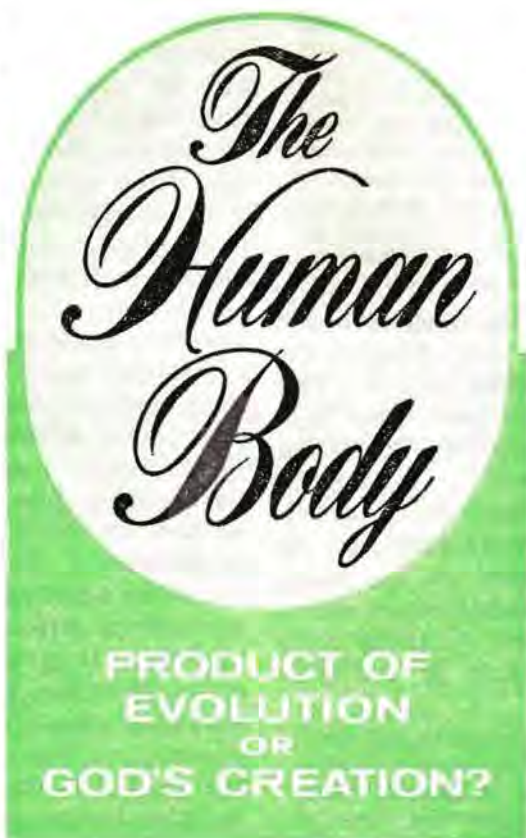
Since ancient David's time, cause for astonishment at the body's remarkable functions has not diminished. In fact, the more man learns about his body, the greater becomes his awe and admiration. In September 1966 Dr. William W.

Akers, a Rice University engineer who is working with surgeons to build an artificial heart, exclaimed: "The body is the ultimate in technological perfection. Almost any machine you can dream up—no matter how sophisticated—you can look into the body and find one better."

Whom, then, should we credit for this masterful creation? Did King David give praise to the proper one? Or should evolution be credited with the miraculous formation and functions of the human body?

How the Formation Begins

Not many years ago you were a single fertilized egg, one living cell smaller than the period at the end of this sentence. From that simple, minute beginning, ex-



tremely intricate developments molded your body until it was complete with a brain that thinks, eyes that see, ears that hear, and many other organs. You now are made up of more than a hundred different kinds of cells that number into the thousands of billions! How did this remarkable transformation take place?

It all began when the sperm nucleus reached the egg nucleus and their contents were combined. In the next half hour an immeasurable number of traits of the new baby were decided within that

tiny egg. What a marvelous thing! In this uniting of two cells, the plans are drawn up for an entire new human, and that in a matter of minutes!

"Blueprints" in the DNA

The blueprints or plans for the new human are understood to be in the DNA, a code name for deoxyribonucleic acid. A cell's nucleus is composed of tens of thousands of genes, linked into twenty-three sets of chromosomes, and DNA is the essential ingredient of the genes. Although the evolution theory can provide no explanation for it, *Life* magazine of October 4, 1963, acknowledges the amazing process that takes place within the DNA of a newly fertilized egg cell:

"All the DNA in a fertilized human egg

weighs about two ten-trillionths of an ounce—half provided by the father's sperm, half by the mother's ovum. In this neat package DNA crams the know-how to create a full-grown man, a man with blue eyes and a tendency to baldness, a man with a heart that can beat and a brain that can think. These instructions, spelled out in English, would require several 24-volume sets of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*."

What an astounding record of information! It is as if the fertilized cell had a large room full of books with detailed instructions on how to manufacture a human baby. But perhaps even more amazing is the fact that these complicated instructions are passed along to succeeding cells. Yes, the DNA in each cell of the body has all the same information as the original fertilized egg contained! Thus, *Science World* magazine suggests that we imagine that "each cell in a developing embryo has a complete cabinet of blueprints."

But when we do this, it raises the question as to how the DNA is able to employ only the information it wants, and only when it wants. In other words, from the many blueprints available that contain instructions for building the scores of different body parts, how does the DNA manage to select only the instructions needed to build, for instance, an eye? And how does it suppress all the other voluminous information present that has the blueprints for building the ears, the kidneys, the liver, and so forth?

It is an unanswered riddle, a mystery.

Seemingly, a cell picks out a particular blueprint from the cabinet of blueprints, and from its instructions makes muscle cells. Another cell picks out a different blueprint and produces nerve cells, and so on. Finally, after nine months of intricate building work under the precise instructions from the genetic material, the original one cell has developed into hundreds of millions of cells that form a complete, beautifully constructed human baby.

Now, how did this miracle happen? Did it occur as a result of blind, unintelligent evolutionary processes? Was the master plan for creating a complex human baby developed simply by chance? Is this reasonable? No, it is an arrangement designed by God.

"According to Their Kinds"

Science writer Rutherford Platt noted that it is the DNA within the genes that differentiates one kind of life from another, explaining: "DNA specks have a similar chemical composition, are about the same size, and look very much like those in your dog, or in a housefly, a bread mold or blade of grass. Yet somehow the specks are coded to make every living thing different from every other living thing. They make dogs different from fish or birds, bread mold from apple trees, elephants from mosquitoes."



So the amazing DNA keeps the organism within the bounds originally set out for it, from which bounds it cannot deviate without harm. As *Scientific American* of August 1963 stated: "If the code is indeed universal, as these and other results suggest, it im-

plies that it has been fixed throughout most of organic evolution, in other words, that it is not subject to mutation." Yes, the evidence indicates that the "blueprints" within the genes of living things are fixed, thereby ruling out the possibility of one kind of life evolving into another.

No Evolutionary Explanation

Evolutionists have no answer for the marvelous processes by which the body and its intricate organs are formed. Evolutionist Sir James Gray acknowledges this in the book *Science Today*. He speaks of a "predetermined plan," and a "directive principle," saying:

"Look at the development of an egg . . . The molecules of protein and fat in the yoke appear to be marshaled into position to form an orderly and highly complex system somewhat analogous to the process by which a house is built of bricks, wood and glass in accordance with a predetermined plan. . . . There seems to be some directive principle at work."

The embryo obviously grows according to plan, but the evolution theory cannot account for such intelligent direction and organization. Evolutionist C. H. Waddington acknowledges this when writing in his 1962 book *The Nature of Life*. He notes that cells are arranged "into organs with definite shapes and patterns," and admits:

"I am afraid biologists have to confess that they still have hardly any notion of how this is done. It certainly must involve something more than purely chemical processes. . . . Somehow or other we must find how to bring into the story the physical forces which are necessary to push the material about into the appropriate places and mould it into the correct shapes. . . .

"It is, of course, only a beginning of understanding to say that the processes we are investigating force us to think in terms of theories which involve organization. Where does this organization come from?"

Worldly-wise evolutionists admittedly do not know. Their evolution theory can-

not account for the miraculous processes that build from one infinitesimal cell a complex, well-coordinated and, in the case of man, highly intelligent creature. Yet, King David knew who was responsible, and unhesitatingly praised Jehovah God as the Designer of the master plan, saying: "I shall laud you because in a fear-inspiring way I am wonderfully made." (Ps. 139:14) Will you do the same? Will you point your family and others to these marvelous evidences of creation by God?

"Screened Off in the Belly"

God's handiwork can also be seen in the remarkable arrangements made for housing the baby inside its mother. Amazing as it seems, the first fertilized cell not only contains all the blueprints for building a complete new baby, but it also has a detailed manual on how to construct the complex structures required for the embryo's existence in the womb, including the amnion, umbilical cord, placenta and all.

The embryo needs this protected housing within the mother, for from the day of the egg's fertilization, it becomes foreign material. And ordinarily a person's immunological defenses would reject such a foreign growth. But because the fertilized egg has a complete manual for manufacturing complex organs to circumvent these defenses, the egg develops into a new person undisturbed. How appropriate that David should credit God for this protective housing, saying: "You kept me screened off in the belly of my mother"!—Ps. 139:13.

As an initial step to this screening off, one of the first instructions that are issued is for the making of what are called trophoblast cells. These are produced for the initial purpose of building a little nest for the embryo in the uterus, or womb. The trophoblast cells dig right into the

thick, spongy wall of the uterus, and begin destroying its cells. They then use the scar tissue from the healing wound that they have inflicted as a temporary protective pocket for the still-microscopic embryo. The trophoblast cells also take nourishment from the blood and pass it along to sustain the first embryonic cells.

The process is incomprehensibly complex! Even the evolutionary *Life* magazine, in its April 30, 1965, issue, acknowledges the mysteries of these recently discovered processes: "The uterus must protect itself against the further incursions of the aggressive trophoblast cells. Exactly how it does this is a mystery, because no other part of the body can do it. . . . Once the embryo is firmly implanted, it starts secreting a hormone that helps keep the uterine lining in place for the rest of the embryo's stay. Without this hormone, menstruation would occur and the embryo would not survive."

The Amazing Placenta

But when it is screened off from its mother, how does the embryo obtain nourishment? How does it breathe, give off wastes and perform other necessary functions? By means of the amazing placenta! The *Life* article also describes how this remarkable organ is formed, and some of its functions:

"Over the course of days, weeks and months, the embryo becomes firmly rooted in the uterine wall, and the trophoblast cells develop into the placenta. A dynamic organ, the placenta changes constantly along with the embryo's changing requirements. It can perform tasks normally reserved for the lungs, liver, kidneys, intestines and endocrine glands, among its other miscellaneous accomplishments. . . . no one quite understands how a structure like this acquires such a gamut of biochemical capabilities.

"As a substitute lung, the placenta extracts oxygen from the mother's blood and

deposits it in the blood of the embryo. The placenta brings in nutrients of all kinds from the mother's blood, often predigesting the dissolved food for the embryo en route. The placenta is so efficient that within an hour or two after the mother takes nourishment the embryo gets some too. . . . The placenta also manufactures vital hormones for the mother to make up for some of the things it takes away."

Only after performing many such miraculous tasks does the placenta die. Then, following the birth of the child, it is discharged from the mother as afterbirth. But even after the baby is born, beneficial effects of the placenta linger on. For example, it has imparted a set of immunities to the new baby. Whatever diseases the mother is immune to, her baby will be also—at least for about six months, which is the most vulnerable part of its life. Truly, the placenta is an amazing organ! And, remember, the instructions for all these functions were recorded within the original fertilized cell!

The Conclusion of the Matter

What will you conclude from the evidence? That the thousands of intricate instructions miraculously coded within the microscopic DNA of a fertilized egg are the product of chance? Or will you reach the reasonable conclusion that Almighty God is the one responsible for these marvelous instructions? Notice in what an accurate way David of old acknowledged God's part in the process: "Your eyes saw even the embryo of me, and in your book all its parts were down in writing."—Ps. 139:16.

Faced with the evidence, certainly it is only the fool that clings to the myth of evolution and refuses to believe that God created man! But man is only one of God's creations. There are many others that testify to the existence of an intelligent Creator.

Animals

TESTIFY to the EXISTENCE of a CREATOR

TRULY, there is tremendous complexity even in what appears to be the simplest of living things! "The nervous system of a single starfish, with all its various nerve ganglia and fibers, is more complex than London's telephone exchange," observed the *Natural History* magazine of November 1961.

And *Science Year*, The World Book Science Annual, in its 1965 edition, noted beneath a picture of a complicated electronic device: "A spider appears to be one of nature's simpler creatures and a spider web seems to be a simple structure . . . The fact is, that the spider and its web are far more complex than the machine above, with its tangle of wires and electronic 'brain.'"

It is understandable, then, that, when comparing man's inventions with the remarkable endowments of [animals], the prominent computer-scientist Dr. Warren S. McCulloch was moved to remark: "Actually, computers are clumsy, stupid beasts in a hazardous world. They haven't the brains of a retarded ant. And they can't do the jobs that must be done."

Of what is the complexity of living things an evidence? That they simply evolved from inanimate matter? Is it reasonable to believe that the most complex things of all, living organisms, arose by

themselves? Or does their intricacy indicate that they had an intelligent maker? To help answer such questions, consider the spider.

The Web

In his book *The Life of the Spider*, evolutionist John Crompton writes about the remarkable talent of spiders in preparing their webs. Not only can they produce silk that has a tensile strength far greater than steel, and which can be stretched to a fifth of its length before it breaks, but they can also make glue. Crompton explains what the spider does with it:

"She arranges her glue in a number of minute droplets. Observers had known this for a long time and had studied the threads under the microscope and had found that the drops were arranged close together and all *exactly equidistant*. The spider's ability to arrange them so excited both admiration and puzzlement. Then the secret came out. If you put fluid on a violin or similar type of string and twang this string with your finger, the fluid, for some reason probably better known to you than to me, separates out into drops equally spaced. This is what *Aranea* does. Having laid her line between two spokes and smeared it with glue she pulls it down with a claw of one of her hind feet and lets it snap back.

"How did the spider learn to do this? How did she hit upon a method which would have defeated me? When I ask people they smile tolerantly and say, 'Oh, instinct.' . . . I know we have to use it but I hate the word instinct. We say it with such smugness. To my mind, far from explaining anything it makes the problem infinitely more complicated than it was before."

Evolutionists are invariably confounded by the wisdom inherent in living creatures. They have to acknowledge that it is inborn, as does Crompton: "We know that the ability to make a web is inborn in the spider, chiefly because the babies make webs also—and adorable little webs

they are; perfect miniatures no larger than a postage stamp." One scientist recently noted that for a spider to create its intricate web, it employs the complicated principles of logarithms.

How do evolutionists account for this amazing capability? Note Crompton's explanation: "I have protested against overuse of the word 'instinct.' The making of the web, however, is now (apart possibly from the selection of a site) entirely instinctive. Remote and clever ancestors found out how to do it, not at once but by a series of improvements, and possibly taught the art to their children."

In other words, Crompton claims, the ability originally was not instinctive. Supposedly, very clever spiders of a long time ago, who of necessity had to understand complicated logarithms, figured out how to make these marvelous webs and taught their children how to make them. But finally, in the course of time, the ability came to be inborn, and so it is now "entirely instinctive"; baby spiders now know how to make webs without being taught.

But can an ability, such as learning to build webs, be acquired by a parent, and then can this ability or characteristic be passed on so that the offspring knows how to do it instinctively without ever having to learn it? No, it cannot! That is an unscientific myth popularized by the French scientist Jean de Lamarck, but long since discarded! The school textbook *Biology for Today* explains: "Lamarck's theory is considered unsatisfactory and is not accepted."

The evolution theory cannot account for the marvelous instinctive behavior of animals. But there is a satisfying answer, and nuclear scientist Cecil Boyce Hamann pointed to it when he asked: "Is it not more logical to see God working in these creations of His according to principles concerning which we have as yet only the slightest of clues?" Most assuredly! The wisdom inherent in animals was placed there by God.

Wisdom Built in the DNA

As noted in the previous article, all the necessary information is coded within the fertilized egg cell to produce a new human body, without any apparent outside direction. Similarly, the information needed instinctively to carry out extremely complicated, and often baffling, feats is built into the genetic DNA of lower animal creatures. *Science Digest* of November 1964 explains:

"Not all the information in the brain need be put in from the outside. Some is built in during normal development according to DNA instructions.

This is the innate information that is the basis of instinctive behavior. . . .

"A spider does not learn to build a delicate and often beautiful web of a kind characteristic of her species. She does it according to inherited DNA instructions that pass through her computer-like brain. It is a largely automatic process. The spider cannot learn to make a different kind of web. In a given situation she responds



in a stereotyped way. She cannot create new and novel designs as can a human architect."

No, spiders do not work out complicated logarithms or other problems of higher mathematics. They are architectural geniuses only because their instinctive behavior was built into their genetic material. How so? By means of a blind, purposeless evolutionary process? By no means! It had to be placed there by an Intelligent Creator.

Superior to Man's Inventions

Because God endowed animals so marvelously, their accomplishments often defy attempts of humans to duplicate them. But man is now trying. In fact, an entire new science known as "bionics" has been developed in which living things are studied with the purpose of applying the principles learned to man's own needs. Recent findings have only added to the astonishment at the wisdom inherent in animals. For example, sea creatures such as whales and dolphins move through the water many times faster than it was considered possible. The recent book *Bionics The Science of 'Living' Machines* by science writer Daniel S. Halacy, Jr., observes:

"To swim at the speeds they were obviously achieving, the dolphin and the whale were either superpowerful or they had achieved what the aerodynamic and hydrodynamic engineers call 'laminar flow.' In other words, the water they swim in must follow the contours of the creatures so closely that there are no disturbances created at all. . . . For decades aeronautical engineers have sought for laminar flow, but with only partial success, despite complicated additional equipment coupled to airplane wings."

Do you believe that a process that is as complicated as that developed by chance? Is it not obvious that it was God who mas-

terfully designed sea creatures? Any other explanation is completely unsatisfactory.

Animal Navigation

One of the greatest testimonies to God's creative genius is found in the amazing navigation instinct that He has placed in many varieties of animals. It is a mystery how birds can find their way unerringly to their exact destination over thousands of miles of featureless ocean. Certain birds, for instance, wander over wide areas, from Japan to California and northward to the Aleutian Islands, yet on the same day each year they all find their way to their nesting grounds off the coast of Australia. How do they do it?

The 1964 book *Marvels and Mysteries of Our Animal World* comments: "For years ornithologists thought that the birds were guided by prevailing winds, the Earth's magnetic field, or the Coriolis effect resulting from the Earth's rotation. It was once believed that young birds simply followed the older birds. But Frank Bellrose, of the Illinois Natural History Survey, has disproved that idea in several instances. . . . These birds were not following older birds but a far more ancient guidance system, an instinct acquired in the egg."

Scientists acknowledge that animals do not learn or figure out the complex problems of navigation. No, but this knowledge is incorporated in the genetic material of the egg. That it could not possibly have developed there by chance can be seen by considering the complexity of the birds' guidance system. It has been found, for example, that certain birds called black-caps recognize individual constellations, are able somehow to calculate their movements, and navigate by them. The German scientist Vitus B. Dröscher observes in his

1965 book *The Mysterious Senses of Animals*:

"When their internal calendar tells them that it is mid-September, and the internal clock says that it is 11.10 p.m., for instance, they are aware of the position of the stars at that time, and consequently know where the south-east lies. . . . These small feathered astronomers can still navigate if only one or two stars are visible through the cloud cover. . . .

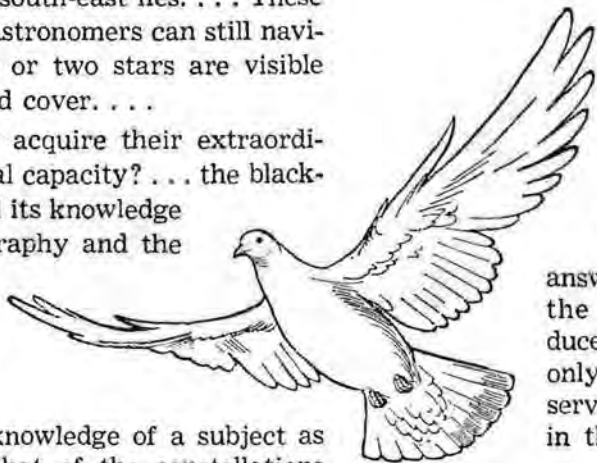
"How do they acquire their extraordinary astronomical capacity? . . . the black-cap has inherited its knowledge of celestial geography and the course of the stars. Science still has no explanation to offer of how this instinctive knowledge of a subject as complicated as that of the constellations came to be embedded in an animal's germ plasma."

How utterly impossible that the complicated mathematics necessary to calculate their course could have evolved by chance! Evolutionist Dröschner comments on the higher mathematics involved in such calculations in his discussion of the remarkable abilities of homing pigeons:

"With homing pigeons, the problem is completely baffling. They can be taken in a pitch-dark box on a complicated journey, with all sorts of detours, 100 miles from their home, yet no sooner are they released in a totally unfamiliar place than they take off and, after from ten to twenty seconds' sight of the sun, set off in the direction of their home loft.

"It seems impossible that a carrier pigeon in a closed box on a long and circuitous car drive can be sure of its position at every moment. So Dr. G. V. T.

Matthews, of Cambridge University, suspects that pigeons take an astronomical reading of their longitude and latitude, compare it with the longitude and latitude of their home loft, and from that compute the angle of inclination at which they must fly.



"That sounds like higher mathematics. A trained ship's officer would need a sextant, a chronometer and from ten to fifteen minutes of calculation before coming up with the answer. But the instinct of the homing pigeon produces it after it has had only twenty seconds to observe where the sun stands in the sky"

Creation by God, Not Evolution

Admittedly, the evolution theory has no explanation for the instinctive wisdom of animals. Evolutionary zoologist G. S. Carter acknowledged in his book *Animal Evolution* (1954): "The incompleteness of the theory is another point at which it is open to criticism. No one can look at the immensely complicated organisation of an insect or a vertebrate without doubting that our relatively simple theories can completely explain the origin of such complexity."

The complexity, the orderliness and the wisdom everywhere manifested in living things testifies to the fact that God created. Evolution is an incomplete, unsupported and anti-Bible theory that is clearly false. Yet, millions of people believe it, and it continues to be taught in most schools as a fact. Why?

ALTHOUGH the true scientific facts do not support evolution, there are various reasons why the teaching has carried away in its grip the majority of mankind.

Perhaps the main reason why most people believe evolution is that they are taught it in school. They are exposed to it in their study of history, science, philosophy and even religion. In this exposure to evolution the student is rarely given opposing arguments. School textbooks are usually written by evolutionists and most of the teachers believe evolution. As evolutionist Rostand acknowledged: "We are permeated, saturated, with the transformist idea . . . We learned it in our schoolrooms. We keep repeating mechanically that life evolves, that living things are changed from one into another."

A closely related reason why evolution is so widely accepted is because of the weight of authority brought to bear on its behalf. When leading scientists, educators and clergymen assert that evolution is a fact, and imply that only the ignorant refuse to believe it, how many laymen are openly going to contradict them? Particularly is this so if one's career in the scientific field is involved. As a professor of biology wrote in *Evolution, Creation and Science* regarding students:

"The thing which repeatedly won them over to the acceptance of the theory was sheer weight of authority on the part of scientists through a not always highly refined method of browbeating. All too frequently if the young aspirant was to keep face with the more seasoned scientists, he was obliged to accept the evolution theory."

A third reason why evolution is believed is because of the prevalence of wickedness. For centuries there has been so much crime, warfare, sickness and death on earth.

Many persons cannot understand why all these hardships have come upon the

human family. As even Charles Darwin noted: "Nor can I overlook the difficulty from the immense amount of suffering through the world." Because of not knowing why God permits wickedness* or what his purposes are for the future, many conclude that either there is no God or, if he exists, he does not take a direct hand in earth's affairs. Thus, when evolution is presented, they accept it, often without investigating both sides of the matter to see if it is founded on fact.

A fourth reason for evolution's acceptance is the failure of orthodox religion in both practice and doctrine. The abuses, the intolerance and cruelty of various religions down through the ages have alienated many from God and the Bible. When thinking persons observe clergy support for dictators such as Hitler and Mussolini, they withdraw from God and the Bible. Also, false religion's conflicting doctrines further this alienation. And such pagan ideas as eternal torment, that God will roast persons in a literal hellfire forever, taught in the name of God, are repugnant to reasoning persons. The vacuum thus created is often filled later

* See *Awake!*, October 8, 1966, on "Why Does God Permit Wickedness?"

by evolution, agnosticism and atheism.

Because of false religious teaching, some believe that the Bible, God's Word, teaches things contrary to scientific fact, and so abandon the God of Creation and accept evolution. For example, some religions erroneously say the Bible teaches that the earth was created in six twenty-four-hour days. But scientific facts have proved the earth is much older than that. Thus, persons are inclined to discredit the Bible because of the misrepresentation of its teachings. They accept evolution, not realizing that the Bible does not teach the earth was created in six twenty-four-hour days.

There is yet another important reason why some believe evolution: Because they want to. As the book *The Biblical Flood and the Ice Epoch* observes: "If man is created, then this implies he was created for a purpose, which in turn is suggestive of man's responsibility to his Maker." The desire to be independent from God and his requirements is noted in *Report* of June 1966 in the article "Confession of a Professed Atheist: Aldous Huxley." Huxley stated:

"I had motives for not wanting the world to have meaning; consequently assumed that it had none, and was able without any difficulty to find satisfying reasons for this assumption . . . For myself, as, no doubt, for most of my contemporaries, the philosophy of meaninglessness was essentially an instrument of liberation. The liberation we desired was simultaneously liberation from a certain political and economic system and liberation from a certain system of morality. We objected to the morality because it interfered with our sexual freedom."

Thus, for these and other reasons many accept evolution. But accepting and teaching it does not make it true. The ancient pagans believed that the earth was flat, but that belief did not make it flat. Believing that two plus two is five will never make it five. Error is still error no matter how many people believe or teach it.

However, it is not reasonable to think that so many sincere and intelligent persons could believe such an unfounded theory as evolution unless there was even a stronger reason behind its spread. And there is! The Bible clearly shows that a powerful, unseen influence is responsible for its wide acceptance. At 2 Corinthians 4:4 we read: "The god of this system of things has blinded the minds of the unbelievers."

False teachings that belittle the Creator, his Word and his creation are principally authored by that great enemy of God and man, Satan the Devil. Of him, Jesus Christ said: "He is a liar and the father of the lie." (John 8:44) This powerful, corrupt spirit creature is desperately trying to turn all men away from God, particularly now, as his "system of things" is in its last days. The Devil knows "he has a short period of time."—Rev. 12:12.

Soon the Creator will manifest his great power and bring to an end Satan and his wicked system. God will bring all false ideologies to an end, and will usher in a righteous new order. Then the knowledge of God's purposes and will are everywhere to be taught until "the earth will certainly be filled with the knowledge of Jehovah as the waters are covering the very sea."—Isa. 11:9.

Yes, the God of Creation will bring in a new system of things, one that will bring mankind eternal blessings. Peace, happiness, health and everlasting life in a restored paradise on earth will be the lot of those who mold their minds to the truths of God. Therefore, reject the demoralizing myth of evolution. Recognize the existence of a Creator. Learn of him, his purposes and his will. Then you can have a sure hope for everlasting blessings in the Creator's righteous new system.—2 Pet. 3:13.



The "Plague" of Crime

◆ Serious crimes in the United States increased 11 percent in 1966 over the previous year's totals. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover reported, on March 15, that in 1966 crime was up in all city groups, with the sharpest change occurring in towns of less than 10,000 population. There the rise was 14 percent last year. In addition, Hoover said, all categories of crime show big increases, with crimes of violence up 11 percent. Robbery rose 14 percent, while assault and forcible rape were both up 10 percent and murder was up 9 percent. The way to solve the crime problem, Hoover said, is by swift detection, prompt prosecution and sure punishment. "Coddling of criminals and soft justice increase crime," he said.

"The New Freedom"

◆ Churchmen are speaking out as never before. When American Catholic bishops made a statement, a prominent Catholic priest publicly called the statement "meaningless, unjust and basically wrong." A Methodist church leader termed an action by his church: "Dispiriting . . . uninformed." Many of these ministers are not embittered souls with an ax to grind, but men simply saying what they think right. A Catholic lay

scholar called this "the new freedom." It has its risks and discomforts, he said, but it is here to stay. A priest from Minnesota declared: "The era of thorough clerical domination and of time-table spirituality is ended." "Msgr." William L. Doty suggested setting up grievance machinery in church institutions and dioceses, and said church authorities should help by developing "an atmosphere in which legitimate differences of opinion are not treated as though they were professions of heresy." The issue today, said former Episcopal Bishop James A. Pike, is "honesty in the church." Others say it is an "authority crisis," a struggle between "freedom and order."

Disease Rise

◆ "At least one out of every 250 teen-age boys and girls [in the United States] was infected with gonorrhea in fiscal year 1966," stated a report prepared by several medical associations. The report added: "Since actual incidence of infection among all age groups is considered to be four times the reported incidence, the figures presented here considerably understate the seriousness of the problem." Last year reported cases of syphilis numbered 22,473, and of gonorrhea, 334,949. Teen-age cases of syphilis rose 12.4

percent in 1964 and 1965. The associations said that gonorrhea presented a particularly difficult public health problem because women could have the disease and not know it and because antibiotic-resistant strains of gonorrhea bacteria were growing in number.

Americans Leave France

◆ A year ago President Charles de Gaulle ordered American troops out of France. He set April 1, 1967, as the deadline. On March 14 American and French flags were lowered at the United States' European Command headquarters, formally marking the departure of American troops from French soil. There had been 26,000 military personnel, 70,000 dependents and 820,000 tons of supplies in France at nine bases and forty depots. Said one observer: "In their hearts, most Frenchmen approve of what De Gaulle did."

State of West Bengal

◆ West Bengal lies on India's eastern border. It boasts 40,000,000 of India's most literate and articulate people, the nation's largest industrial belt and its biggest metropolis, Calcutta. Control of this strategic state by a coalition could have far-reaching effects. On March 2 the first leftist government of West Bengal State was installed. This obviously was considered a major blow to Mrs. Gandhi's government.

Church in Grave Crisis

◆ "Obviously, the Catholic Church finds herself today in the midst of the gravest crisis she has experienced since the Protestant revolt," wrote "the Right Rev. Msgr." John Tracy Ellis in the pages of *Commonweal Magazine*. This conclusion is certainly justified when one glances at what has happened in and to American Catholicism in the last five years, also at the upheavals in Catholicism in Britain, the

Netherlands and elsewhere. Says a report from New York: "Virtually every aspect of Catholic life, from Sunday Mass at the church down the street to the printed ponderings of Catholic thinkers about the possibility of belief in a secular age, reflects the crisis to some degree." Despite old appearances, the Catholic church is no longer the same.

Illegitimacy Up

◆ Despite more interest in birth-control information in the last few years, the figures of illegitimacy keep going up. A constantly startling fact pointing to the degeneracy of these "last days" is that girls under 17 years of age account for about 50,000 annual out-of-wedlock births in America. Illegitimacy in the United States has been increasing steadily, from 3.8 percent of all live births in 1940 to 6.9

percent in 1961. There were some 275,700 illicit births in 1964.

Earthquakes Daily

◆ Ultrasensitive seismometers were put into operation last summer at the University of California's new San Andreas Geophysical Observatory, located about five miles southwest of Hollister, California. Up to ten small earthquakes a day are now being recorded in the San Andreas Fault near Hollister.

"Made in Japan"

◆ British car makers become apprehensive every time they hear about Japan's motor plans for the future. They plan to repeat with cars what they have done in ships, cameras, transistor radios and motorcycles. In little more than a decade Japan has accelerated from almost a stand-

ing start to become the world's third-largest motor manufacturer. A British motor industry executive made this remark: "Give the Japanese five years and they will be firmly established in Europe. Give them ten and they will be showing us how to make cars."

Octuplets Die

◆ A twenty-one-year-old Mexico City housewife, Mrs. Theresa Sepulveda, gave birth to octuplets on March 10. The infants, whose total weight was about five pounds, were born prematurely. Four of the infants were boys and four were girls. According to *The Encyclopædia Britannica*, the odds against an octuplet birth are more than 20 trillion to one. The last of the octuplets died on March 11, ending the first confirmed octuplet birth in history.



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