TELEOLOGY

CREATION Vs. EVOLUTION

Dr. Carl Hodges
Pioneer Baptist Bible College
3883 Lakes of Bridgewater
Katy, Texas 77449

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Based on "Why we believe in Creation, not in Evolution
By: Fred John Meldeau

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Hebrews 1; Romans 1; Hebrews 11:3

INTRODUCTION: Memory Verses – Psalm 19:1; Psalm 14:1; Romans 1:18-32

I. Kinds of Evolutionists

A. Theistic

1. Profess to believe in God
2. Profess to believe the Bible
3. Profess to believe that God created life and started the evolutionary process in motion.
4. Profess to believe that God then left the evolutionary process to work as it would

B. Special

1. He is a Theistic Evolutionist who professes to believe that God began the evolutionary process.
2. He also professes to believe that at a point in time God injected man into the evolutionary process as a special creative act.

C. Atheistic

1. Professes to believe that the entire universe is the result of the "Big Bang" theory that teaches that a dot of matter no larger than the perior on this page began to spin at a tremendous rate and then explode, producing all matter in the universe. They now teach that the dot came from virtually nothing.
2. Professes to believe that life, or organic matter, sprang from pre-organic compounds, which in turn, came from inorganic matter.
3. Completely rejects the idea of God and the Genesis account of creation.

D. Emergent

1. Does not concern himself with origins.
2. He has no explanation for the origin of all things, or of life.
3. He is only concerned with the idea that man is always emerging upward and that the mind of man will evolve into something higher and more complex.

E. Punctuated Equilibrium

1. He professes to believe that all processes continued the same for eons of time and, because of some great traumatic incident, life jumped from one major phylum to the next without leaving any intermediate forms. This theory was born as a way of explaining why we can find no evidence in fossils, or in living forms, of transmutations.

II. Logical arguments for the existence of God.

A. There is only one way to prove God.

1. First, we must come to Him by faith; Hebrews 11:6

2. Once we have done this we are in a position to prove God by meeting the requirements of His promises and seeing Him do what He has promised to do.

B. The Logical arguments for the existence of God:

1. Universal belief - Everywhere we go in the world we find those who believe in some supreme being, no matter how isolated the place, or how primitive or sophisticated the people may be.

a. This argument simply supports the existence of a higher power.

2. Cosmological - Argument based on cause and effect.

a. There has to be either an eternal cause in the universe or an eternal effect, but every effect must have a cause.

b. It is far more logical to believe in an eternal cause.

c. This argument supports the existence of a higher power that is the original cause.

3. Teleological - Argument from design.

a. Everything around us shows design.

b. Design demands a designer.

c. This argument supports the existence of a higher power that is the original cause and designer of all things..

4. Ontological - Argument from being.

a. Man has an inborn idea of an infinite and perfect being. Where did he get it? It couldn't have come from a finite and imperfect mind.

b. We had to be born with this idea, or awareness.

c. This argument supports the existence of a higher power that is the original cause, is the designer of all things, and who is an infinite and perfect being.

5. Anthropological - Moral argument

a. Man has an intellectual and moral nature. His designer must then be an intellectual and moral being.

b. This argument then supports the existence of a gives higher power who is the original cause, the designer of all things, a perfect and infinite being, and an intellectual and moral being.

6. Argument from congruity.

a. When we believe that God created all things out of nothing, it is the key that fits all the locks; the answer to every unanswered question.

7. Argument from Scripture.

a. The Bible does not argue God's existence.

b. The Bible simply states that, “In the beginning, God..”

c. He then gives us overwhelming evidence (Romans 1:19, 20) so that we are without excuse.

d. Anyone who does not believe in God must choose to do so of his own free will in the face of the evidence.

III. So-called proofs for the theory of evolution.

A. The existence of many different animals which can be arranged in order of increasing complexity: Amoeba, jelly fish, fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, animals and man.

1. It is true that this can be done; but there is no evidence, either in fossil form or in living form of any transmutation from one phylum to another.

2. If the Genesis record is correct we will find numerous reptiles reproducing after their own kind, but no intermediate forms that transcend the gap between reptile and bird.

3. If evolution is true, then we should find millions of intermediate forms between reptiles and birds, if not living, at least in fossil form, to confirm the theory.

B. The evidence of embryology - This so-called proof is based on the idea of corresponding areas of the human embryo and the embryos of other life forms being very similar during development.

1. The fact remains that while the linear arches in the area of the neck of the human embryo look the same as the developing gills of a fish, they always develop into the upper and lower jaws, the neck, the tongue and the larynx. They take no part in developing the true breathing apparatus, and hence, differ entirely from the bronchial arches of fish.

2. The human embryo, at various stages of development may resemble the embryo of a fish, a bird or an ape, but it never develops into any of these. It always develops into a human being.

C. The so-called proof of Atavism: The term Atavism simply refers to the reappearance in an individual of a characteristic belonging to a supposed remote ancestor.

l. One supposed illustration by the evolutionist is that the Rock Music craze is an atavistic carry-over from the rhythmic movements of the jelly fish.

2. One could just as logically relate the human being to a steam engine because it huffs and puffs when it is working hard.

3. If this so-called proof were true, then we would expect to see that such evidence is forthcoming.

D. The presence of vestigial organs or structures. The wing bone of the Kiwi is used as an illustration, although the Kiwi does not have nearly enough wing to fly, it is supposed to show through its vestigial wing that it is a descendent of a winged bird. Perhaps it is, but this is no proof that the Kiwi evolved from a Tuatara Lizard, or that it will some day evolve into a squirrel.

1. The human Coccyx long thought to be a vestigial tail of no use to man.

2. We now know that the Coccyx is where the muscles of the Pelvic area tie together, and that without it, we could not sit, stand or walk.

3. Every part of every life-form serves a purpose.

4. We now know that such organs as the Tonsils and Appendix serve an important purpose, while they were previously thought to be only vestigial organs of no value to man.

E. Supposed proof from Geological Evidence: As in the case of the first so-called proof, we can arrange fossils in an order of increasing complexity.

1. While this is true, and can be done, there are no fossils of any transitional life-forms bridging the gap between any two species.

F. The facts of artificial selection: The teaching of artificial selection is dependent upon Darwin's belief in "The survival of the fittest" and "The elimination of the unfit." He believed and taught that when certain members of a species developed variations of form, color, size, strength, etc., which proved helpful in the struggle for survival, these favored members would survive, mate and multiply. Nature would thus select the most favorable variations, and that these would survive while the others died out. Darwin assumed that such a process might continue until a succession of variations produced a new species.

1. Further research has shown no such process, however

2. The strongest argument against artificial selection is that as far back as we have any record, there is no evidence of any intermediate forms.

3. There are great variations within every species, but none has ever departed from its species to form a new species.

G. Homologies, or similarities of Structure in different groups of animals:

1. The most often cited example is the similarity between the hand of a man, the wing of a bat and a whale's paddle as far as their skeletal structure is concerned.

2. While the evolutionist does not suggest that the whale evolved from the bat, or that the man evolved from a whale, he does suggest that all evolved from a common ancestor.

3. Genetically, the parent cannot pass on any trait it does not possess.

4. Imagine then a non-vertebrate such as a jelly-fish evolving into a vertebrate such as a bat, a whale or a man.

H. The last of the so-called proofs is that derived from the chemical reaction of blood serums of animals and men.

1. In one test a similar reaction is given by a whale, a tiger, a baboon, an antelope and a man. Does the evolutionist ask us to believe that this test proves man to be equally related to each of these?

2. It would be just as reasonable to claim common descent for the sheep the crocodile, the canary and man because the bones of each yield calcium

3. The proportion of common salt in blood serum is the same as that in sea water. Does this prove that blood evolved from sea water?

4. Serious and sometimes fatal reactions occur when one man's blood of one type is accidentally infused into another man with another type of blood. Does this suggest that the two men evolved from different sources?

IV. Definition of evolution (LeConte)

A. A continuous, progressive change.

1. This implies that everything displays an upward or progressive trend, or that everything is getting better and better.

a. This, however, contradicts the proven, scientific second law of thermodynamics. (Any closed system is constantly running down, or everything tends toward greater randomness.)

2. This also implies that this continuing progress has been going on steadily from the very beginning.

a. How did it get started?

b. What keeps it increasing?

B. According to certain laws.

1. The fact that the evolutionist admits to any laws in operation contradicts his own theory of an accidental beginning for the universe.

2. It does, on the other hand, uphold the teleological theory for a governing force in the universe

C. By means of resident forces

1. This contradicts the law of entropy (2nd law of thermodynamics). The only way for any system to operate by means of resident forces is for the Living Word, Christ, to do it. Colossians 1:17

2. If this could possibly be true it would eliminate the impossibility of perpetual motion in the natural realm.

V. Evolution and Creation are mutually exclusive.

A. Unless we have a literal interpretation of Genesis 1-3, we have no basis for Christianity.

1. If all animals and man evolved,

2. Then there were no original parents.

3. If there were no original parents, then there is no original sin.

4. If there was no original sin, then there was no sin nature in man.

5. If man has no sin nature he does not need a Savior.

6. If man does not need a Savior, the work of Christ is in vain.

B. There is no possible way to harmonize a literal interpretation of Genesis 1 – 3, and any kind of evolution.

VI. Scientific Socialism

A. Aims of scientific socialism:

1. Genocide

2. Euthanasia

3. Birth Control

4. Recognition of homosexuality as an alternative lifestyle with all rights and

privileges.

5. Abolition of the home and family as we know it to be.

B. Means of bringing this about:

1. Train an entire generation in the idea that evolution is a proven fact.

2. Establish in their minds that man is only matter in motion, and that there is no God to whom we must answer; no absolutes of right and wrong. (Situation Ethics)

3. Teach them that the individual must be made subject to the good of the masses.

Chapter I - "The Case Presented"

I. Evolution defined: (Organic Evolution)

A. Darwin - "The belief that all animals and plants are descended from some, one primordial form."

B. Darwin's supposed line of descent:

1. Protozoan (first life)
2. Primitive Metazoan (middle life)
3. Worms
4. Fish
5. Amphibians
6. Reptiles
7. Birds
8. Mammals
9. Man

C. Some no longer speak of a line of descent, but of specialized forms that descended from some ancestral lines (now non-existent) from which all forms of animal life arose.

D. Either way, transmutations (changes from one species to another) would be required to bridge the gaps between the species.

E. Modern evolutionary thinking holds that the first life came from pre-organic compounds, which, in turn, came from inorganic materials. This is, of course, a contradiction of the Law of Bio-genesis (All life must come from pre-existing life).

II. The Bible teaching set forth:

A. The Bible states that "God created" (Bara-to bring forth something out of nothing) all things, and caused every living thing to reproduce after its own "kind."

B. The Bible word, "Kind" corresponds to the word "Genus", or family group.

1. We will usually use the word species, although the word genus is more accurate. There can be more than one species in a genus.
2. To what does the word genus, or kind refer?
    a. It is a population, or a closely related group of plants or animals which inter-breed and produce fertile offspring.
    b. Generally speaking, this is the definition we will give to the word species since it is more commonly used.

C. As we observe nature we see that the observable evidence upholds the Bible, in that all living things refuse to go outside of their own kind to reproduce.

III. Mutations, but no transmutations.

A. It is evident that within every species, or kind there are many variations, changes, mutations.

1. An example would be the well over 100 breeds of dogs, but no kind of dog changes into another kind of animal.
2. All plants mutate, but there is no sign of any transmutation.

B. Three fundamentally important facts:

1. Practically all species exist in great variety.
2. The generally recognized phyla, or major groups of life are static; there is no evidence whatsoever of change from one phylum to another by any evolutionary process.
3. Practically all so-called proofs of evolution offered by evolutionists are merely mutants, variants, or minor changes within the species. As is so typical of evolutionists today, micro-evolution is constantly used to supposedly teach macro-evolution.

C. Georges Cuvier (1769-1832 on the basis of his extensive observations, established the doctrine of "The Fixity of the Species.")

1. This doctrine has never been successfully contradicted. Many have tried to prove his findings wrong, but no one has ever succeeded in doing so.

IV. Survival of the unfit:

A. In most all, if not all instances where there are mutations, those mutations within the species are undesirable to the species itself.

B. This would mean that variations within the species constitute the survival of the unfit.

C. Mutations are caused by one or more of the following:

1. Radiation
2. Heat
3. Chemicals

Chapter II

"Strange Creatures That Witness Against Evolution"

How could any of the following arrangements have come about through evolution? A partially evolved species or symbiosis would be of no value or purpose.

I. The Portuguese "Man of War" (Physalia Physalis):

- A. Uses a combination of:
  1. Ingenious tackle
  2. Murderous chemical warfare
  3. A remarkable working partnership with a small fish called the Nomeus. The Nomeus is the fish that lures the food for the Man of War. Larger fish chase the Nomeus into the tentacles of the Man of War, are stung, killed and eaten. The Nomeus eats the crumbs which fall from the Man of War's stoma. The Nomeus lives among the tentacles of the Man of War and is never stung. This partnership would have been of absolutely no value unless created fully developed. It never could have evolved.

II. The Sea Cucumbers (Fleshly Echinoderms):

- A. Some Sea Cucumbers have the ability to discharge their viscera, or insides when attacked and then regenerate a new set later on.
- B. If, according to the evolutionists, the fit survive, why does not man have this ability?
- C. Also. How did this unusual ability evolve? Would it not have been useless when only partially evolved?

III. The Plaice a (pleuronectidae) fish which swims on its side:

- A. Plaice, soles, dabs, flounders, and halibut always swim on their left side.
- B. Turbot, brill and others are (sinistral) fish which always swim on their right side.
- C. These fish all are born as normal fish until they begin to mature, and then they lay over on their side and their eyes move to what is then the top of their head. They burrow into the sand at the bottom of the sea with only their eyes showing. When a tasty morsel comes along its mouth suddenly opens out of the sand and takes it in.
- D. How did the pleuronectidae and sinistral fish lure their food until this ability was fully evolved?

IV. The Railroad Worm of South America:

- A. This fuzzy worm has a red light (Bio-luminescence) on its head and a row of eleven greenish lights down each side, making it look at night like a railroad train.
- B. There are two questions one must ask about the Railroad Worm:
  1. Where did it acquire this strange coloring? It could only have been inherited genetically from its parents.
  2. What is the purpose of this strange color scheme? It is certainly not for camouflage. It certainly is not an example of the survival of the fittest.

V. The China-Mark Moth:

A. It is a moth, like any other variety of moth, but its entire caterpillar stage is spent under water.

B. Points to note concerning the China-Mark Moth:

1. It is a moth; not part moth and part something else.

2. However, while it is a moth following the same life cycle as any other moth, it has this one strange and unexplainable characteristic.

3. There is no evolutionary chain leading to it of from it. It is unique among moths.

4. There is no possible explanation but that it was created as it is.

VI. The Algerian Locust – It can shoot its own blood from a pore in the hip a distance of up to 20 inches.

A. Why do not all locusts posses this ability?

B. It seems that this would be a desirable trait to pass on for survival, but only this one kind of locust can do it.

C. Again, there is no evolutionary chain leading up to it or away from it.

VII. The Bombardier Beetle – Shoots from its rear end a reddish acidic ball which explodes with a pop. On contact with air it turns to an irritating gas which covers the beetle's retreat.

A. It is obvious that this is a variety of beetle, and will not mate with anything but its own kind, but there is one question: Who is the

B. engineer and designer? Surely not blind chance.

C. It shows the following:

1. An advanced degree of engineering in its makeup.

2. There is an advanced chemistry involved.

3. These are not due to its intelligence; design demands a designer.

VIII. The Blind Termite which shoots to kill:

A. It as a bi-lobed gland on its head which contains a fluid that solidifies when exposed to the air making a projectile. When it fires this weapon, it does so with as much accuracy as if it could see. It usually fires point blank, and the invading ant, when hit by the lethal poison, goes crazy and usually dies.

B. What inborn instinct enables this creature to take deadly aim without eyes? Instincts are inherited genetically. Why are not all termites blind? Why do not all termites have this ability?

IX. The Skunk

A. They are masters of chemical warfare. They release their extremely disagreeable odor from two glands; one on each side of the digestive tract in the form of a spray which they can throw as far as ten feet.

B. The spray is made up of only a few drops, but can be smelled as far as ½ mile in all directions. It can take weeks for the smell to completely disappear.

C. Questions to which this amazing mechanism gives rise:

1. It is unique with no evolutionary chain leading up to it. Why?

2. Other animals are supposed to have evolved from the skunk. Why did they not retain this protective mechanism? It would have certainly been desirable. Any trait of this kind would be passed on to all offspring of the skunk with no evidences of even mutations affecting this mechanism. There are even fossil records of skunks, and they have never changed. Why not?

X. The Regeneration of the Starfish:

A. If a starfish was cut into pieces, so long as each extremity had a piece of the central body, each piece will regenerate into a whole, new star fish.

B. The Starfish is supposed to be one of the earlier steps on the evolution ladder.

1. There is no question that this would be a desirable trait. Why has it not been passed on to higher life forms if the survival of the fittest is true?

2. It is peculiar to the starfish, and remains within its kind.

XI. How the Whale feeds her young:

A. Since the mother whale's teats are underneath, under the water, it has long been a puzzle as to how the young could nurse without drowning, since whales are air-breathing mammals.

B. It is now known that the mother whale rolls over on her side and pumps the milk down the young whale's throat so he won't drown by sucking in water while nursing.

XII. How the Wale feeds her young

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B. It is now known that the mother whale rolls over on her side and pumps milk down the young whale's throat so he won't drown by sucking in water while he is nursing.

1. How did any of the whale's young survive until this whole arrangement was fully developed?

XIII. Why Whales can dive deep

A. A layer of blubber, or fat sometimes 20 inches thick just under the skin allows the whale to withstand the tremendous pressures at as much as 4,000 feet below the surface of the water.

B. Fish which live close to the surface cannot dive deep without being killed. Fish which live down deep die if they swim close to the surface.

C. The whale can do both. How did the whale survive until evolving this protective layer of fatty tissue?

XIV. The Chisel Teeth of the Beaver

A. Partly evolved chisel teeth would have been of no value to the beaver.

B. Because of the unique life-cycle of the beaver, fully developed teeth are absolutely essential.

C. How did the Beaver survive while evolving its chisel teeth?

XV. The Porcupine's quills

A. They are not evolved from hair, feathers, scales or shell, for they are entirely different from all of these.

1. Their purpose is different.
2. Their function is different.
3. They can be released at will.
4. They are clearly a defense mechanism. Since the porcupine is an otherwise defenseless creature, how did it survive until the quills were evolved?
5. There is no living or fossil example of a partly developed porcupine quill.
6. Natural selection, survival of the fittest nor chance mutation could have produced the porcupine's quill.

XVI. The forked reproductive organs of the Opossum

A. Because of the male's forked reproductive organ, it is absolutely impossible for any other animal except the male opossum to impregnate the female opossum.

B. How was their kind perpetuated while this organ was evolving to maturity?

C. There is certainly no question about the fact that God wanted the opossum to only reproduce after its own kind.

XVII. The Stenodus Beetle

A. The Stenodus Beetle is a native of the windy islands of Maderia, and is a water insect about 1/4 inch long, but very much a beetle

B. He has an arch-enemy, the Water Strider Spider which walks on the surface of the water using surface tension, and pursues its prey at great speeds.

C. When pursued by the Water-Strider spider, the Stenodus Beetle shoots out a stream of detergent from a pair of abdominal glands. This detergent breaks the surface tension and causes the Water-Strider to sink. In turn, the small wave produced propels the Stenodus Beetle to a great rate of speed for up to 45 feet.

1. This is a most desirable trait. Why was it not passed on by the survival of the fittest.
2. How did the Stenodus Beetle survive until this mechanism was fully evolved?

XVIII. Why Sea Gulls can drink so much sea water and survive

A. If the average sized human would drink as much salt water for his or her size as does the sea gull for his size, he would drink about two gallons. But to a human, 1/10 of this amount would cause collapse because of dehydration of the tissues in man. How can the Sea Gull do it?

B. The Sea Gull has a pair of glands in its head which act as a desalinization plant, removing salt from the sea gull's bloodstream. It is then returned through a duct to the beak and drips back into the sea many times more salty than human tears, five times as salty as the gull's blood, and twice as salty as sea water.

1. How did the sea gull survive until this ability was fully evolved?
2. A partially developed system would be of no value to the gull, nor would the process of natural selection, were it true, have selected a artially developed desalinization system. Why is this system not present in other water foul

Chapter III

"OUR PLANET: A Witness to Creative Design"

SHOW DR. HOVIND'S VIDEO ON THE AGE OF THE EARTH

I. The Origin of our Earth

A. The Nebular Hypothesis – Immanuel Kant and Laplace.

We know that a rotating mass of nebulous gas would not throw off rings. Since the days of Laplace we have found out that if a ring of gas were thrown off from a spinning nebula it would break up into small pieces, and these would never come together and join to make a planet.

1. If the planets had been born that way, then the sun would be the fastest spinning object in the whole solar system. Actually, it is the slowest.

B. The Planetesimal Theory – Buffon and Sir James Jeans.

This theory holds that ages ago a large star came near our sun and pulled off tidal waves of hot gasses that followed the whirling motions of the sun and became our planets. The other star went off at a tangent leaving our sun with its planets.

1. It is impossible by this theory to explain how the planets got so far from the sun. If this theory were true, they would all be much closer to the sun than is the Earth.

2. The original gases would have been so hot that they would have run off into space and never liquefied, then solidified and become planets.

II. The strange Phenomena of Phoebe and the rings of Saturn:

A. Scientists once thought that the rings of Saturn were fiery rings of flame, but we now know that they are made up of countless chunks of ice and rock, or tiny moons orbiting the planet. These get their color by reflecting the sun's light.

1. Why does Saturn have rings but no other planet in the solar system?

2. How are they all kept in orbit? Why do they not fall to surface of the planet?

B. Saturn, besides her rings, has nine moons. One of them, Phoebe, is the farthest from Saturn (8,000,000 miles) and revolves around Saturn in retrograde motion. If the evolutionists were correct, they would all be rotating in the same direction.

III. Is there life on other planets?

A. All but Mars are ruled out because they are either too far from the sun, and thus, too cold for life, or too close to the sun, thus too hot for life.

B. They also are either too large or too small, and thus have a poisonous atmosphere of heavier gases with the lighter gases such as Oxygen running off into space, or they have little or no atmosphere.

C. Some believe that there is an outside chance that there is life, or that there once was life on Mars.

1. Mars is 142,000,000 miles from the sun. The lack of oxygen in sufficient amounts to sustain life, and the extremely low temperatures at night would

rule out all life.

a. The oxygen content in the atmosphere of Mars is ¼ of one percent of that on earth.

b. The temperature on Mars ranges from just above freezing at the equator at mid-day to -90 degrees F. at night. This would rule out the possibility of liquid water on Mars which would be necessary to sustain life. There could be no precipitation of any kind.

c. The green markings on Mars' surface are not vegetation, but drifts of volcanic ash which in the dry, oxygen-poor atmosphere, appear green instead of brown.

2. As we can see, the earth is unique in our solar system, and it is observable evidence would uphold the Biblical statement that God created the Heaven and the Earth.

IV. Extraordinary Combinations on Earth:

A. The mass and size of the earth are just right. If the diameter of the Earth were increased from 8,000 miles to 9,500 it would double the weight of the air making life impossible. This would double the amount of oxygen, which would greatly increase the amount of water and flood the whole earth. If the diameter were just a bit less, the gravitational pull would not hold enough oxygen to the surface to provide a breathable atmosphere. All that would be left would be the heavier gases such as carbon dioxide which would not be breathable. Conditions on Earth would then be much like the moon.

B. The Earth is just the right distance from the sun. If we were just a little closer to the sun it would be too hot, and if we were just a little farther away the earth would be a frozen wasteland. (If the average temperature of the Earth was to increase by two or three degrees, the ice caps would melt. And the oceans would rise enough to inundate all the coastal plains and destroy the sea ports of the world. If the average temperature was just a little colder, only a narrow band on either side of the equator would be inhabitable.

V. The Earth's tilt and rotation are just right:

A. The tilt on the earth's axis (23 degrees away from perpendicular to the plane of its orbit about the sun) is just right.

1. This gives us four seasons which are each just the right length.

2. This gives us twice as much cultivatable land as we would have if the axis were perpendicular.

3. Explain what would happen if it were tilted more or less.

B. The Earth rotates at just the right speed.

1. If our day were a year long like on Mercury, one side would be scorched and the other would be frozen solid.

2. If our day were lengthened or shortened just a little, the temperature fluctuations would make crops an impossibility, and water would be constantly freezing and thawing, or never freezing at all

C. None of the other planets have the same tilt or rotation, nor do they have a tilt and rotation that would make life possible if they were correct in every other way.

VI. The Sun in relation to the earth:

A. The sun, which provides us with hear, light, and power is just the right size and just the right distance from the earth.

B. The sun is 93,000,000 miles away from the earth. It is exactly big enough, and exactly the right distance away to do what God intended it to do.

1. It is the power of the sun which lifts the water from the oceans in the form of vapor and turns it into clouds and moves it over the land masses to form rain.

2. It is the sun which causes the air currents of the earth to provide the water cycle.

3. It is the sun which provides the mysterious process of photosynthesis that changes raw material in a plant's leaves into food for the plant. Animal life then lives on the plant food provided by this process.

4. Just three days after the extinguishing of the sun the earth would be just one giant deep freeze with no sign of plant or animal life.

VII. The Mystery of the sun's unfailing stability

A. Despite the fact that the sun gives forth vast amounts of power, the sun does not burn out, lessen, or change its output in spite of he fact it is constantly burning huge amounts of energy. Colossians 1:15-17

B. Theories as to what sustains the sun:

1. Nuclear transmutation – But even nuclear fusion, or nuclear fission, or a combination of both consume power and matter, and so the sun should run down.

2. Even evolutionist Fred Hoyle comments: "...energy generation must indeed be taking place inside the sun, and at such a rate as to compensate for radiated into surrounding space...How then can the astrophysicist explain why the sun does nor collapse, and why it has remained pretty much the same size over at least the last 500,000,000 years (evolutionists' dates).

3. This is a great mystery not unlike the burning bush from which God spoke to Moses.

4. The answer to this mystery falls under the argument from congruity.

VIII. More intricate analysis of the sun's rays:

A. Photons (the energy released when an electron jumps from one orbit into another orbit) get together in bunches and form electromagnetic waves which constitute light.

B. The light of the sun travels 93,000,000 miles at l86,280 miles per second and reaches us in a perfect state as true light.

C. Light, heat and radio waves are all electromagnetic radiations. We know that there are many other electromagnetic radiations beside those which constitute visible light. The sum total of these radiations constitute what is called the electromagnetic spectrum. Arranged in order of increasing wave lengths, the radiations within this spectrum include the following:

1. Gamma rays

2. X-rays

3. Ultraviolet rays

4. Visible light (from violet to red)

5. Infrared rays (heat)

6. Radio waves

a. They all have the velocity of light, 186,280 miles per second. They differ only in wave length, and thus, in frequency.

IX. The moon and the tides are just right.

A. If the moon were only half as far away, or twice its present diameter, great tides would wreck most of our harbors, periodically submerge low-lying islands and coastal plains, and drive inland a hundred miles on some rivers. If the moon were smaller or farther away, it would not have sufficient pull on our tides to cleanse our harbors, or adequately rejuvenate (with oxygen) the waters of our oceans.

B. Wave action on the shores is another way in which the waters of the ocean are oxygenated. All animal life in the oceans must have oxygen. The wave action activated by the tides, which are regulated by the moon, supply the oxygen.

C. Both the moon and the sub effect the tides, not only of the oceans, but of the air, creating currents which circulate the air in our atmosphere.

X. The miracle of our Atmosphere

A. Three things essential to make the world inhabitable for man:

1. A regular and sufficient supply of light and heat from the sun.

2. An abundant and general distribution of water.

3. An atmosphere of proper density and composition.

B. We have exactly the right kind of atmosphere, and the fact that we do have is a miracle.

1. Our atmosphere is made up largely of nitrogen. (78%) The next most abundant gas is oxygen. (21%) It also contains just the right amounts of argon, carbon dioxide and water vapor, beside traces of neon, helium, methane, krypton, xenon, hydrogen, ozone and a few others.

C. Here is the miracle:

1. The rarer gases in our atmosphere are present elsewhere in the universe in abundance.

2. The gases which are abundant in our atmosphere are rare in the rest of the universe. (Oxygen, Nitrogen, Carbon dioxide, and water vapor)

3. This fact has been confirmed by means of the spectroscope.

D. If the ingredients in our atmosphere were present in the same proportions as elsewhere in the universe, life would be impossible on the earth.

XI. The miracle of self-adjustment:

A. God knew what atmospheric conditions would exist when the world reached the industrial age and created the world so that its atmosphere would be self-regulating. Here is one problem and its solution:

1. Although 180 billion tons of carbon dioxide gas have been dumped into the

earth's atmosphere by the burning of fossil fuels during the last few years...and during the next 100 years with increased use of fossil fuels we will probably dump at least 1,700 billion tons more of carbon dioxide, yet the end result will not be injurious to man because well over 90% of any carbon dioxide introduced into the atmosphere eventually finds its way into the oceans where it is readily dissolved in the water.

2. There are other means of maintaining balance in the atmosphere. Plants use carbon dioxide in the process of photosynthesis, and that helps keep down the excess of carbon dioxide gas.

XII. The miraculous Nitrogen Cycle

A. About 78% of our atmosphere is nitrogen and 21% oxygen. Nitrogen is extremely important to sustaining plant and animal life. But neither plant nor animal life can extract nitrogen from the atmosphere. Nitrogen fixers are those bacteria which help extract nitrogen from the atmosphere and deposit it in the soil.

1. It is good that God made nitrogen an inert gas. If this were not true, the oceans of the world would have readily extracted it from the air and would have become oceans of nitric acid which would have prevented any life in the oceans. (Nitrogen's thermodynamic relations indicate that it should be much more active. Who controls this?

2. A mistake in one gas would have made the world uninhabitable.

3. 100 million tons of nitrogen are extracted from the air by lightning each year adding vital nitrates to the soil as fertilizers.

XIII. The Miracle of Oxygen:

A. Oxygen which makes up approximately 21% of our air is vitally important to all life. It is in the air in exactly the right proportions.

B. A good portion of the rocks of the earth contain enough oxygen to make up nearly half of their weight. The miracle is that there is any oxygen left in the air for us to breath.

C. Nitrogen is inert while oxygen is over active, but God saw to it that each was present in just the right proportions.

XIV. The Atmosphere has just the right density.

A. It has been discovered that while the temperature is a frigid 67 degrees below 0 at eight miles up, it becomes 170 degrees F. at 30 miles up. It is clear that if the atmosphere were rarefied, life on earth would be impossible because of the extreme cold. If it were extremely rarefied, life would be impossible because it would be way too hot.

XV. What the Atmosphere does for us:

A. There are many thousands of things the atmosphere of earth does for us, but here we offer but a few of the most important for the reason of showing purpose in creation:

1. The atmosphere shields us from a constant barrage of meteors which reach us from outer space. Striking our atmosphere, most of them burn up passing through the atmosphere before they can reach the earth.

2. The atmosphere gives us a protective covering from the harmful effects of the ultraviolet rays of the sun. We live on this plan protected from 8 deadly rays

from the sun by a very thin layer of ozone approximately 40 miles up.

a. There are two kinds of ultraviolet rays from the sun: long and short. The long are deadly and are absorbed and neutralized by the ozone belt. If they would get through they would blind and blister all living things on earth.

b. Ozone itself is poisonous to man, but is present in such small amounts, and is so high up (20-40 miles) that it does not harm us, only helps.

3. The atmosphere is a blanket of insulation against both heat and cold.

a. It prevents the rapid escape of heat from earth's surface. Without this protection we would freeze solid after the sun went down.

4. The atmosphere also supplies us with a wonderful night air glow. This is the light reflected to the surface of the earth from the upper atmosphere. It amounts to about five times the total star light falling on the earth. While sun is a wonderful source of light, it needs the atmosphere to help diffuse it evenly over the earth.

XVI. Dust – A Witness for the Creator

A. Have you ever noticed that the higher you go the darker the sky?

1. This is because the atmosphere contains dust which is supplied by space debris resulting from articles large and small which enter our atmosphere from space and burn up.

B. Every drop of water vapor which forms in the atmosphere must form a tiny speck of this dust. Without this dust there would be no clouds, rain, snow or any precipitation.

1. It is the light from the sun reflecting off of these tiny specks of dust that makes the sky look blue. The higher we go from the earth's surface, the less dust there is, thus the darker the sky until at 17 miles altitude the sky would be black.

2. Nahum 1:3 – "The clouds are the dust of His feet." And Proverbs 8:26 "…the highest part of the dust of the world."

3. Conservative estimates show that star dust to the amount of 100,000 tons annually is filtering onto the earth.

XVII. Water, the miracle of nature:

A. We know that a world without water would be lifeless, but a world where water followed the laws of physics would also be lifeless. Water has been called the most uncommon of the common substances.

1. Its molecules lock together to form a solid, ice. Think of all the uses to which ice is put, and all the purposes it serves in our world.

2. In another form, water covers the earth with a protective coati called snow. Snow is piled up in the mountains and melts in the Spring, supplying water to rivers and streams, and to the oceans of the earth. It shades us from the heat of the sun in the form of water vapor in the clouds. As steam, it drives powerful machinery. Without water there could be no life on earth.

B. Water, unlike any other substance (except bismuth), is heaviest at 4 degrees Centigrade, slightly above freezing. Above and below that it is lighter.

1. This means that when water freezes the ice floats. If this were not true, rivers and lakes would freeze from the bottom up and all life in the water would die.

2. Instead, the top of the ice freezes and leaves an air space between it and the bottom of the ice and the life in the water can still live under the ice while being protected from the elements.

C. Water is natures best air conditioner. Because it cools and warms much more slowly than does the air, it acts as a moderator for the air temperature around it.

D. Water is the closest thing to a universal solvent. It absorbs endless impurities and helps keep our air clean. It also cleanses the shores and beaches, but does not dissolves the land mass.

E. Though water weighs 800 times more than air, it is lighter than air when vaporized. If this were not true we would have no clouds.

F. Ages before the modern science of meteorology, the Bible spoke of the water cycle. Ecclesiastes 1:6,7

1. The sun's energy on a square mile of ocean will evaporate and raise 5,435 tons of water vapor into the air every hour. It rises to be carried by the air currents over the land where it cools and forms into tiny droplets. It takes about 8,000,000 of these droplets to form a single drop of rain. Each of these tiny droplets must form on a tiny speck of dust.

XVIII. The Miracle of the Lightning-Nitrogen cycle:

A. There is an almost constant discharge of electricity from the earth. This discharge totals 1,500 amperes at all times over the entire eart

B. The electrical charge from the still air above the thunderstorms is 1,500 amperes and tends to move downward because of the low atmospheric pressure. When the charge above the clouds jumps to the charge from the earth, there is lightning.

1. There are about 16 million thunderstorms over the world in a year.

2. The lightning deposits about 100,000 tons of nitrogen compounds out of the air every year helping to fertilize the soil.

XIX. We have just the right number of clouds.

A. About one half of the earth's surface is under cloud cover at any given time. Not too much so that we do not get the light and benefits of the sun, but just enough to provide cooling shade and precipitation necessary.

XX. The Place of Rivers in the Rain Cycle

A. Every continent and all major islands are drained by rivers.

1. As they drain the continents they add great beauty and productivi

2. Almost all the great cities of the world are seaports, or on great rivers

B. It is not hard to see that the right number and size of rivers are necessary to return the same amount of water to the seas as is lifted out of the seas and deposited on land in order to maintain the water cycle.

XXI. The Place of Mountains in the Rain Cycle:

A. Two things cause rain to fall: As moisture-laden clouds move over dry land they must either meet a cool front which causes the warm, moist air to condense its

moisture which falls as rain, or it must be cooled by increased altitude of the land mass forcing it to rise and cool. Mountain ranges are often found just back of coastal plains.

B. Mountains, with their great altitudes and frigid temperatures are great storage places for great quantities of ice and snow which thaws in the Spring and supplies our streams and rivers and cultivated lands with much needed water.

C. Mountains, being higher than sea level, cause the water to flow downhill, back to the sea.

1. Rivers are formed by the waters from precipitation finding its way downhill to the sea.

XXII. The Sublime Beauty of Snow:

A. Snowflakes are six-sided water crystals, each geometrically perfect, but each differing from all the rest. (Any design demands a designer, but this kind of infinite design demands an infinite designer.)

B. If snow accumulated at a rate of only ½ of one percent faster than it melted, the continents would eventually be one great frozen wasteland.

C. If the sun were just a little farther away, or if the earth were just a little smaller and the atmosphere lighter, if the earth were tilted other than it is, if the mean temperature of the earth were a few degrees lower, or even if water froze at a temperature a few degrees higher than it does, our well-balanced world would soon perish.

1. Of the Earth's total amount of water, not much more than 1% is in the form of ice or snow, and far less than that in the form of water vapor in the atmosphere. These are just the right proportions to maintain the delicate balance.

XXIII. The continuous Miracle of the Soil Replenishing Cycle:

A. In the tiny amount of garden soil you can hold between your thumb and forefinger there are almost half as many microbes as there are people on earth. These are both plant and animal organisms which work together to break down dead plant and animal remains, turning them into nutrients to rejuvenate the soil.

B. The root systems of grasses and other plants help break down rocks such as limestone to release the needed minerals for forming new oil and re-supplying the present soil.

C. Earthworms also help break down the decomposing plants and soil, mixing and digesting the whole and casting it up to the surface where it is most needed. These all work together to provide a balance of rejuvenated soil for growing crops.

XXIV. The Blessing and Menace of Molds:

A. Most of the approximately 100,000 species of molds are scavengers which feed on the remains of dead plants and animals and convert these into rich soil.

B. There are enemies and dangers, of course.

1. There are fungi which destroy flour, wood, leather and many other organic substances. These are especially active when the relative humidity is from 70 to 75%.

2. Given a slight increase in the temperature and relative humidity of the earth, the whole world would be turned into mold. Here again we see God's perfect balance.

XXV. The Miracle of the Stable Elements:

A. There are some 100+ stable elements which make up our earth. They go from hydrogen to uranium and beyond. They are just the right elements, in the right proportions to make up an inhabitable earth. The so-called precious metals such as gold, silver, etc., are here in comparatively small amounts, but the more needful the element, the greater its abundance. It is interesting to note that the elements which we use so much, are all relatively near the surface where we can reach them with relative ease.

1. Phosphorus, necessary to the organic world, would spread death and destruction if it were here in too large a quantity. The same is true of chlorine, fluorine, and other elements.

B. The continents must be made up of rocks and other elements not soluble by water (silicon, aluminum, magnesium, and iron compounds), otherwise all land would be carried into the sea. Without oxygen there would be no water. Without calcium there would be no lime, or bones. Without nitrogen there would be no plant life.

C. There is a definite need for each of the elements, and they are all present in just the right proportion.

D. The elements unite into innumerable combinations, all with infinite precision of absolute perfection. No druggist's prescription is made up with one thousandth of the accuracy with which the compounds of earth are made.

1. All chemical compounds unite in strict conformity to atomic valences. (The water molecule is made up of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom.)

2. The chemical combinations are staggering.

a. Carver developed over 200 useful items from peanuts.

b. Hundreds of medicines and synthetic products are made from coal

3. All of the elements are stable and never change. Their atomic makeup has never shown any evolution.

XXVI. The Miracle and Mystery of the Seas:

A. We know that life on Earth would be impossible without an abundant supply of water. No oceans, no rain; no rain, no life.

1. Nearly ¾ of the earth's surface is covered with water that has an average depth of two miles.

2. The oceans contain some 300 million cubic miles of water which form an immense, life-packed and live-giving reservoir.

B. The first miracle is that there is an ocean here at all.

1. So far as we know, liquid water of any kind–sweet or salt–is an exotic rarity.

2. Most of the universe consists of flaming gases or frozen solids drifting in the abyss of space. Evolutionary scientists will tell you that water on came from volcanoes, from water sealed in the heart of the Earth from its beginning. But how could it if the Earth was a whirling mass of flame and fire, or a whirling

mass of hydrogen gas?

a. Most scientists agree that even the great amounts of water which is supposed to have flooded from volcanoes in the early ages of the planet could not account for enough to fill the ocean basins. In fact, it would only account for about 20% of it.

C. The second miracle is that in the light of how much water there is on the Earth, that there is any dry land mass at all.

1. There is clear evidence in the form of fossils from the sea floor found all over the earth, even at great altitudes, the Earth was at one time totally under water.

2. All dry land was once part of the sea floor and is now sticking out.

3. If we were to level all the earth's surface including the ocean floor, the entire world would be under about a mile and a half of water. Only 29% of the Earth's surface is dry land.

XXVII. The Amazing Wealth of the Seas:

A. Every cubic mile of sea water contains:

1. 100 million tons of common salt

2. 6 million tons of magnesium

3. 4 million tons of potash

4. 7 tons of uranium

5. 5 grams of radium

6. 200,000,000 dollars worth of gold

7. 20,000,000 dollars in silver

8. All commercial iodine was originally obtained from seaweed

9. 99% of the world's bromine is in the sea. The other l% which is found in rocks was deposited there by the sea.

B. The tremendous amounts of magnesium we get from the sea are used to make strong, light manganese for the construction of airplanes. We also use it in such medications as milk of magnesia.

C. Bromine also argues for Divine Creation. If the ocean waters originally came from volcanoes, why do we not find bromine in the earth?

D. According to Dow Chemical Company which alone manufactures over 500 preparations from substances found in the oceans, each cubic mile of sea water stores 175,000,000 tons of dissolved chemicals worth possibly 10,000,000,000 dollars.

E. All of this is in addition to all the wealth we get from the seas in the form of food.

XXVIII. The Maintenance of Fresh Water Rivers and Lakes:

A. Life as we know it must have fresh water in great abundance.

1. This is taken care of by the fact that as the sea water is evaporated and raised to form clouds it is also made free of all the salt and harmful minerals which are too heavy to rise with the water. Thus, the water deposited in the form of precipitation is fresh water, and is stored in lakes and rivers all over the Earth.

XXIX Further Miracles and Mysteries of the Seas:

A. Protective coloring:

1. Fish which swim near the ocean's surface are white on the bottom and blue, or mottled blue on top for protection.

2. Those on or near the bottom are the color of sand or striped to look like seaweed

XXX. Migration in the Sea:

A. The whale will travel thousands of miles between the food-rich waters of the polar seas and the warm breeding grounds near the tropics.

B. Salmon travel hundreds of miles to return to the same place in the same stream where they were born to lay their eggs.

C. Eels from European rivers travel 3,000 miles to the Sargasso Sea of the North Atlantic where they spawn and die. Their larvae start the long return journey to the same river from which their parents came with no guide, no landmarks or knowledge of the way and sometimes take years to complete their trip.

D. There are hosts of miraculous life forms in the great depths of the ocean; some of which are provided with luminescence.

XXXI. The Marvelous circulation of the Seas:

A. To provide oxygen and phosphates, to help make the temperature of the Earth more equal, God has made the seas with a most intricate circulation system.

1. These currents of the sea are provided by the winds, the wave action, and the weather, as well as the Earth's rotation.

2. Other influences are the changing density of the water, climate, gravity, etc..

B. These currents work to regulate the temperature of the oceans and to keep minerals, especially phosphates and oxygen in good supply.

XXXII. The Three Amazing Cycles of the Ocean:

A. The amazing food cycle:

1. Plankton - The grass of the ocean grows in great abundance in the upper 250 feet of the sea waters. It can often yield 20 tons per acre in a year's time which is far more than any crop harvested from the soil.

2. Herring, sardines, mackerel and other small fish feed on plankton constantly. Larger fish, like salmon and tuna feed on these small fish and these, in turn, are devoured by sharks, seals and porpoises.

B. The Oxygen Cycle:

1. All life in the sea must have oxygen to live. All oxygen in the sea must come from the surface level of the first 250 feet of water from the surface down. In this layer we find this miracle:

a. The microscopic plants in plankton take in carbon dioxide and give off oxygen by means of photosynthesis while at the surface oxygen is taken on from the air by direct solution. The rising and falling of the waves and the action of the winds and currents stir the whole and distribute oxygen to the whole of the ocean.

C. The Phosphate Cycle:

1. Phosphorus is vital to all life.
2. Most of earth's phosphorus is distributed as simple or complex phosphates.
3. All igneous rocks contain phosphorus in the form of calcium phosphate.
4. Phosphates are found in solution in the sea.
5. Algae (plankton) eat the Phosphates and are eaten by the fish.
6. All these life forms die and sink to the bottom. As they decay they give off phosphates which are returned to the surface layer by the ocean currents from top to bottom and back to the top again.

Psalm 104:24 - "O Lord, how manifold are thy works. In wisdom hast thou made them all; the Earth is full of thy riches."

Chapter IV

"The Witness of the Atom to Divine Creation, and

The Witness of the UNIVERSE, and

The Unbridgeable Chasm Between the Living & Non-Living"

"IN THE BEGINNING, GOD CREATED THE HEAVEN AND THE EARTH"

Genesis 1:1

I. As we contemplate this vast universe, we are impressed with three great facts:

A. The inconceivable size of the universe

B. The presence of law in the universe coupled with the demonstration of limitless power.

C. The continuous display of surpassing glory

D. The inconceivable size of the Universe

1. The sun - 93.000,000 miles away, is 866,000 miles in diameter - 1,300,000 times the volume of our Earth.

2. Betelguese, one of the stars in the constellation Orion is 215,000,000 miles in diameter, 248 times the diameter of our sun.

3. Arcturus, a super giant star in our galaxy has 25,600 times the volume of our sun.

4. Antares, a double star in the constellation Scorpio is 400,000,000 miles in diameter, over four times the distance from Earth to our sun.

5. The largest known star in our galaxy is Epsilon Aurigae which is said to have a diameter of 2,150,000,000 miles. There are probably other super giants in our galaxies much bigger than this.

6. Stellar distances are measured in light years, or the distance light would travel at 186,000 miles per second in a year, or about 6 trillion miles.

7. It takes light about 100,000 years to travel from one edge of our galaxy to the other. With the 200 inch telescope at Mt. Palomar, we can now see two billion light years out into space.

8. Our Galaxy (Milky Way) has about 100 billion stars and ours is thought to be one of the smaller spiral galaxies. There may be from one to two billion more galaxies in space. Isaiah 40:18-26

E. The Presence of law in the universe, coupled with the demonstration of unbelievable power.

1. The stars and galaxies are not just scattered without order and design. All of the universe is perfectly balanced by gravity and inertia.

a. What or who started all this motion?

b. Who keeps this vast machine going?

F. The continuous display of a surpassing glory.

1. Very hot stars are blue-white while other are reddish orange. Through a telescope, stars are seen as green, orange, violet, pink and other colors

2. The brightness of stars is measured by magnitude. A star of the first magnitude is 100 times brighter than one of the sixth magnitude. Stars of the 22nd magnitude have photographed by the larger telescopes.

3. Star clusters and the nebulae are the spectacular show-pieces of heaven.

4. Another wonder of the heavens is the so-called pulsating stars. No one knows why they pulsate as they do.

    a. A star which is marked on the sky chart as Delta Cephei alternately brightens and dims with remarkable regularity. It takes five days and eight hours to pass from its brightest phase down to its faintest and then back to its brightest.

    b. There are thousands of these, each pulsating at its own predictable rate.

G. Theories concerning the nature of the universe:

1. The expanding universe theory: This theory suggests that about five billion years ago the universe exploded and began from a hard concentrated "Primeval nucleus" of matter and radiant energy, and it is still expanding as a result of that original explosion: all galaxies are rushing away from the original nucleus at terrific speeds.

    a. Astronomer Hubble's calculations, however, would have suggested that distant galaxies were rushing away from us at 25,000 miles per second. Such fantastic speeds for such great bodies of matter made even Hubble doubt his own theory.

    b. His theory and calculations are also based upon the earth being at the center of the universe and this is not the case. Our sun and it planets are near the edge of our galaxy, and we have no idea as to where we are in relation to the rest of the universe or its center.

2. The Steady-state Expanding Universe theory: This theory was advanced by Fred Hoyle of Cambridge. It maintains that the expanding universe is maintained at a steady state by the continuous creation of new matter from which is evolved new galaxies as the older galaxies rush out into limitless space. He actually predicates an absurdity, for matter cannot create itself. Something cannot be produced from nothing except by the Creator.

3. The Finite Universe of Curved Space theory: This theory was put forth by Albert Einstein and is based on his theory of relativity. He suggests that space may be curved into a non-Euclidean form, (not flat like the geometry of Euclid) which would give us a closed, but unbounded universe of finite volume, if the curvature is positive.

    a. This theory is basically what the Bible teaches: a finite though very large universe, the work of the hands of an Almighty Creator.

4. While there are many other theories concerning the origin and nature of the Universe, all of them which deny the Divine Creator are absurd and can be refuted scientifically.

II. The limitations of modern astronomy:

We are told that the 200 inch telescope can see into space about 2 billion light years. This means that the diameter of the observable universe with this telescope is about 4 billion light years. This is impressive, but here are some limitations and possibilities of error which face the modern astronomer: All of these are taken from statements made by modern astronomers and scientists.

A. The only way we can judge the distance to another galaxy is by its brightness. However, we do not know but what the passage of time required for that light to reach earth has somehow affected the light. A distant galaxy may be dimmer than one farther away. We can't be sure.

B. H. P. Robertson of California Institute of Technology suggests concerning the Red Shift, or Doppler effect may not be due to the movement of the galaxy, but may be due to the changes in light brought about by some unknown affect as it travels through space. The galaxy itself may not be rushing off into space, but the light may be diffusing or running down.

C. Commenting on Einstein's theory of the curvature of space, one writer of the Book of Knowledge says, "If space actually is so curved, then it would be reasonable to assume that rays of light from a star, which start on their way through the universe will be curved and bend to fit the form of the universe....and we might conceivably be able to observe ghost images of stars or nebulae or galaxies on the opposite side of our universe.

D. Not only has Einstein's theory of curved space been proven by observation of the affect of the sun's gravity on the light from Mercury, but we now know that space is not empty, but has space haze which tends to scatter and absorb light as it travels through space.

III. The Innumerable Mysteries in the Universe:

A. The mystery of Radio-activity and Nuclear Fusion: (Proof that the Universe had a beginning)

1. To assume that the Universe had no beginning fails to account for the continued existence of Radio-activity. Obviously, if the universe had no beginning, Radio-activity, the degeneration of elements that are radio-active into lighter elements, such as the degeneracy of radium in lead, would have run its course ages ago, all radio-active elements would have degenerated into lighter elements.

2. If the universe had no beginning, the process of Nuclear Fusion, the slow transmutation of helium, the mother element of the universe, into helium would have completed itself long ago. But since the universe is still 98% hydrogen and only 1% helium, the observable evidence tells us that the universe is extremely young and had a beginning not too long ago.

B. The Mystery of Exploding Stars: About 2 dozen exploding stars show up in our nearest neighbor spiral galaxy, the Andromeda Nebula yearly.

1. These exploding stars are called Novae, or supernovae. No one knows what causes them to flare up or explode. It remains a mystery.

C. The Mystery of the Variables, or Pulsating Stars:

1. Among the stars are groups of stars that astronomers call "variables" or

"pulsating stars". They mysteriously grow brighter and then dimmer again with great exactness: about as much exactness as Old Faithful geyser in Yellowstone.

D. Each of these stars has its own rhythm. A number of them pulsate in a few hours, or a day; others may take several months, or a year or more for this particular cycle. We do not know what causes them to do this.

E. The Mystery of Cosmic Rays

1. Every moment of the day, mysterious rays from the stars and galaxies bombard the earth with showers of particles which can't be seen, felt, or heard. In the time it took you to read this paragraph you have been hit by as many as 200 of these particles.

F. There are many other mysteries and miracles of the Universe that time and space do not permit us to mention, but we can see how carefully timed and balanced is this great universe. It demonstrates design in every part of it. Design demands a designer.

1. See Psalm 115:6 and Psalm 8:3-6

I. An atom is so small that man is said to stand about mid-way between the atom and the universe.

A. The Molecule: "The smallest particle of any chemical compound."

1. Most all matter on earth is made up of molecules. They are the basic building blocks of all chemical compounds, such as salt (a compound of sodium and chlorine) and water, (a compound of Hydrogen and Oxygen). Well over a million different molecules, and thus chemical compounds are known to scientists.

2. Yet, molecules are very small; so small, in fact, that a 1/4 ounce ¼ spoon of water has in it 9,940,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 molecules. That is 9 sextillion, 940 sextillion molecules.

B. The Atom: All molecules, even though so small, are made up of atoms.

1. If a substance is made up of atoms of only one kind it is called an element. There are only some 100+ elements.

2. If a substance is made up of atoms of two or more kinds it is called a chemical compound.

3. Today we know that all atoms, except for the hydrogen atom, are made up of three parts:

a. A nucleus which constitutes two of these parts.

(1) Positively charged protons

(2) Uncharged neutrons

b. The third part is negatively charged electrons orbiting the nucleus.

(1) Electrons weight about 1840 times less than protons or neutrons.

4. The hydrogen atom has only one proton in its nucleus and one electron orbiting it.

5. In the last few decades scientists, by means of atom smashers have created some 12 to 15 elements which are not found in natural form. These are usually very unstable and are beyond the atomic weight of uranium. To science, there are some 107 elements with nearly 100 of them found in nature.

6. The nucleus of an atom is so small that it is only a millionth of a millionth of a millimeter in diameter. The electrons whirling around the nucleus are so small that it would take roughly 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 of them to make one pound. (500 novillion) 500 to the 10th power.

C. Sub-atomic particles:

1. Up to 1930 scientists had only found protons and electrons in the atom. In 1932 James Chadwick discovered the neutron.

2. Since that time scientists have found that the particles which make up the atom are in turn made up of many different kinds of particles such as photons

(the quantity unit of radiation), pions, positrons, neutrinos, mesons and many other particles, as well as even anti-particles.

D. Six Miracles of the Atom:

1. The miracle of the minute size of the atom and its constituent parts.
    a. It would take about 2,500,000,000,000 (2 trillion, 500 billion) atoms to make a line an inch long.
    b. Consider the many sub-atomic particles which go to make up each of those 2 1/2 trillion atoms.
2. The miracle of the tremendous speeds of the electrons in revolution around the nucleus of each atom.
    a. Each atom is a miniature solar system with the electrons orbiting the nucleus. These electrons orbit the nucleus millions of times a second; so fast that the surface of a particular substance may appear to be solid while in reality it is made up mostly of empty space.
    b. The orbit of the electrons is about 10,000 times larger than the nucleus.
3. The miracle of the empty space in the atom.
    a. An atom is built like our solar system. It is almost all empty space.
    b. Each electron has as much room (comparably) to move around in the atom as a bee would have in a cathedral.
    c. If you eliminated all the empty space in every atom of a 200 pound man, he would be no larger than a spec of dust.
    d. If the entire Earth were thus compacted it would be a ball only ½ mile in diameter.
4. The miracle of the electric charge in each atom.
    a. Each proton in an atom has a positive charge of electricity. Each electron has an identical negative electrical charge which exactly balances the charge in the proton with as many electrons on the outside as there are protons on the inside. Who placed this electrical balance in each and every atom
5. The miracle of the immense cohesive force in the nucleus of the atom.
    a. Ordinarily, like charges of electricity in different objects that are close to each other repel each other; but in the nucleus of the atom God has reversed the law of nature scientists are familiar with called Coulomb's Law. In the nucleus of the atom where every proton has a positive charge, instead of repelling each other, they are held together by some unknown force of tremendous power. This is called the basic mystery of the universe.
    b. This great, but unknown cohesive force in the nucleus of the atom is called nuclear power. If all the nuclear power in one pound of any matter could be released, it would supply all the electricity needs of the United States for a whole month. Colossians 1:16,17
6. The miracle of the mysterious action of atomic particles.

a. The pattern of activity of these invisible sub-atomic particles is contrary to all that is observed in every day life.

b. Hebrews 11:3 - “Through faith–we understand that the worlds were framed by the Word of God, so that the things which are seen were not made of things which do appear.

THE UNBRIDGEABLE CHASM BETWEEN THE NON-LIVING AND THE LIVING

I. Scientists call living things, or things derived from living things organic; and the non-living, inorganic.

A. The Galactic Universe - the macrocosm –s certainly vast and majestic - and it speaks to us of the power and glory of our God, but it is inorganic and lifeless in itself. How can life exist in the intense heat of a burning star?

B. Although the atom as a lot of motion, mystery and power, there is no life there.

C. As we look about us on earth we see over a million life forms as both plant and animal life, all the way from bacteria and viruses invisible to the human eye, to the most complex animals and man. How did it all start?

1. Since there is no such thing as spontaneous generation - life must always come from pre-existing life - we conclude that life on Earth was created by God.

II. Pre-organic conditions on Earth and the requirements of life that demand creation:

A. All scientists agree that there was a time when there was no life on Earth.

1. But scientists also agree that the prerequisite for life on Earth is the presence on Earth of some form of organic compounds.

2. Evolutionists claim that in order for organic compounds which they think gave rise to life to have come into being, they must have arisen from simpler pre-organic compounds.

a. What gave rise to these pre-organic compounds?

b. If they existed at that time, where are they now?

B. Why is it so hard for the evolutionist to explain why life on earth began, and how it began?

1. The Second Law of Thermodynamics: “Any closed system is constantly tending toward greater randomness.”

a. This is a direct contradiction of the theory of evolution.

b. We can see the II Law of Thermodynamics at work in our own sun which is losing its mass at the rate of 250 tons a minute, or 120 million tons a year.

c. We can see it at work in the radio-active elements. Uranium is in a constant state of decay, even though its rate of disintegration is very slow. Uranium and thorium eventually decay into helium and lead.

d. Summary:

(1) There was a time on Earth when there was no life, and now there is abundant life.

(2) Before there could be life on Earth, there must first be on Earth organic compounds of high complexity.

(3) The second law of thermodynamics set forth the law that

things left to themselves will certainly not develop into a higher complexity, but will tend to greater randomness.

(4) Therefore, we must conclude that a power greater than and apart from nature stepped in and created life. This power, this original cause is, of course, God.

2. Complex Proteins:

a. The organic compounds of which life is made are, of course, proteins. Proteins are only made by living organisms.

b. This brings us to a consideration of the Law of Biogenesis. This scientific law states that “all life must come from pre-existing life.”

Chapter V

"The Witness of MICROSCOPIC FORMS OF LIFE

To the Fact of DIVINE CREATION"

A discussion of "Spontaneous Generation"

I. The Ladder of Creation:

- A. The Atom: The basic building block of the physical universe.
- B. The Molecule: The basic particle of any chemical compound.
- C. The Protein Molecule: Derived from either plant or animal life and absolutely necessary for life on earth.
- D. Viruses: The smallest, simplest and most primitive of all living things.
- E. Bacteria: Single-celled microscopic plants usually without chlorophyll.
- F. Single-Celled Algae: Plants having chlorophyll, and one of the lowest forms of self-sustaining plant life.
- G. Protozoa: Most of which are single-celled microscopic animals.
- H. Metazoan: Animals higher than protozoa made up of more than one cell.
- I. The Complex Body, Soul and Mind of Man: Created in the image of God.
  1. Each of these steps bears evidence of Divine Creation.

II. The witness of viruses to the fact of Divine Creation:

- A. Viruses are really poisons
  1. They are essentially a protein molecule containing a protein and nucleic acid.
  2. They are ultra-microscopic in size. They are so small they can only be seen with the electron microscope.
  3. They are halfway between the molecules of the chemist and the organisms of the biologist.
  4. Viruses are parasites on both plants and animals
  5. Their three common shapes are:
     - a. Rod
     - b. Sphere
     - c. Tadpole
  6. Viruses are responsible for such diseases as smallpox, yellow fever, mumps, polio, aids and many others. They are also responsible for many mosaic diseases of plants.
- B. Creation of life in a test tube:
  1. Once in awhile we will read some article about scientists creating life in a test tube. What they have done is to separate the protein of the virus from the nucleic acid. They then succeed in putting them back together with the appearance of life in normalcy. This is quite an accomplishment, but it is far from creating life.

C. Seven ways in which the virus witnesses for Divine Creation:

1. Many viruses are a deadly poison.
    a. What a strange start for evolution. In its first attempt at life, evolution creates a poison which is deadly to life itself.
    b. The Bible gives us the explanation for death and sickness – SIN.
2. All Viruses are parasites, they are utterly dependent on a host cell.
    a. No virus has ever been grown in the absence of a host cell.
    b. The host cell is a higher life form. How did the virus evolve until the host cell which is a higher form of life evolved?
3. The virus has a unique method of reproduction.
    a. Most protozoa and all body cells reproduce by way of simple cell division, or Mitosis.
    b. The virus really shows us that everything reproduces after its own kind.
        (1) A virus attaches itself to a bacterium and quickly slips inside.
        (2) Exactly 24 minutes later the bacterium pops open and out comes about 200 identical replicas of the original virus. We know it happens, but we don't know why.
4. Viruses cannot create themselves.
    a. Scientists have tried unsuccessfully to get a virus to emerge out of a brew of amino acids, proteins and nucleic acids.
    b. If they cannot make themselves, and evolution did not make them, who made them? God.
5. The virus is one of the most mysterious of all life forms.
    a. Viruses can be put into crystalline form resembling salt. The crystal appears to be dead: it is dead; it can keep almost indefinitely without apparent change. Put it into a living tissue and it again becomes active as though nothing ever happened to it.
6. Viruses show a most amazing design, a truly wonderful architecture. It is designed so that it can:
    a. It can attach itself to a surface of a bacterial cell.
    b. This contact with a living cell immediately uncorks an enzyme in its tail which probably has the ability of opening a hole in the bacterium.
    c. The virus pours its own DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) into its host.
    d. This DNA induces the synthesis of a new protein in the host cell.
    e. Finally, units of the protein combine with the DNA to form 200 or so exact copies of the parent virus.
7. Viruses are capable of mutating, but not transmutation.
    a. If viruses could transmutate into something else, that is, some other kind of virus, no viral disease could ever be diagnosed.

b. But since viruses cannot transmutate, the body can build antibodies, or antibodies can be introduced to fight a given virus.

c. There are mutations, that is, changes within a given type of virus to make them more resistant, or more evasive, but they do not change into another kind.

III. The Witness of Bacteria to the fact of Divine Creation:

A. Bacteria, one step in the scale of creation above viruses, are, as a rule, microscopic single-celled plants without chlorophyll. Most plants, other than bacteria that do not have chlorophyll are called fungi. Here are four facts of supreme importance:

1. Most bacteria, like viruses, must depend on a higher form of life. Many bacteria, like fungi, are parasites and either live on dead matter, or in the bodies of plants or animals. This means that the hi forms of life on which they live had to be created first.

2. Bacteria, like viruses, have distinctly different shapes and forms.

a. Round bacteria are called Cocci.

b. Hooked together in chains they are called streptococci.

c. When shaped like tiny rods they are called Bacilli.

d. When shaped like a comma, they are called spirilla. These all suggest design for specific purposes.

3. Bacteria, like viruses, have a pre-determined economy laid out for them.

a. Bacteria in general were created as scavengers to break down dead organic matter and return it to the soil to enrich it to grow food for future generations. Without bacteria and other agents dead bodies and leaves and other dead organisms would accumulate and the soil would not be replenished. Such a wonderful system of balance would not just accidentally happen.

4. Bacteria, like viruses, display a most amazing stability.

a. There is no evidence from the dawn of time of one type of bacteria transmutating into another kind, nor of a bacterium evolving into the next step up the ladder, the algae, which does have the magical chlorophyll.

IV. The Witness of Protozoa to the Fact of Divine Creation.

A. Of the 15,000 and more species of protozoa that have been classified and described by scientists, we select one, the Ameba, as the best known, as a witness for God.

1. The common ameba is found in fresh water ponds and ranges in size from an invisible, microscopic animal to one which reaches a diameter of about half a millimeter, visible as a tiny white spec.

2. Each ameba is a small mass of clear gelatinous protoplasm containing many granules and droplets. The protoplasm is covered with a delicate cell membrane.

B. Here are some of the ways in which the ameba bears witness to a Divine Creator.

1. The Ameba is has many strange abilities for a microscopic animal.

a. It can crawl, although it has no feet (Pseudo-pods)

b. It can breath, although it has no lungs or gills.

c. It discerns between inert matter & food, though having no brain.

d. Such a strange little creature surely has a designer.

2. The Ameba moves about by means of ameboid movement, the projection of any part of its body as a pseudopod.

a. It derives its name, ameba (From the Greek meaning change) because it changes its shape to move or to grasp its food.

b. Another protozoan, the paramecium, moves about by means of many tiny hairs called cilia which beat the water much as our arms would while swimming.

c. Through past ages the lowly ameba has been absolutely static, showing absolutely no signs of evolutionary change.

d. Each of the over 15,000 species of protozoa gives a distinct witness for Divine Creation.

V. The Witness of Cells to the fact of Divine Creation:

A. All life, both plant and animal, has as its primary building block, the cell. (Workbook, Pages 38,39)

1. Cells are microscopic in size, and this enhances their wonders. The basic material in all cells is called protoplasm, described as the most mysterious substance in the universe.

2. Cells are of two main kinds:

a. Germ cells or sex or reproductive cells

b. Body cells or somatic cells.

3. Cells do not get bigger, but multiply by division as the body grows.

B. A cell is made up of:

1. Outer membrane

2. A nucleus - which contains–the chromosomes on which are found the Genes which determine all the physical traits and personality traits of the individual.

3. Cytoplasm - The gelatinous–mass of the cell containing organelles have peculiar and very definite functions; they are known as:

a. Centrosomes (containing two centrioles)

b. Mitochondria

c. The Lysosome

d. Golgi bodies, etc.

C. The intricate Structure of the cell is a witness to its Divine Creator.

1. From a chemist's viewpoint, the cell is made up of:: Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur, phosphorus, chlorine, potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, iron, and small amounts of fluorine, iodine and traces of a few other minerals.

2. But from the viewpoint of the Biologist, the cell is alive with a working mechanism which is most marvelous. This working mechanism consists of:

   a. The nucleus which is usually round or egg-shaped contains one or more dark bodies known as nucleoli and a number of extremely fine threads called chromosomes. The genes are assembled like beads on a string on the chromosomes. We will say more about these later. The living cytoplasm which surrounds the nucleus is essentially a gelatinous substance in which are dissolved proteins, fats, and salts. Embedded in the cytoplasm are several functional elements which are the working parts of the cell.

      (1) Each cell has several hundred mitochondria, that are constantly moving about with a sort of writhing motion. These play a vital role in the oxidation of the cell's foodstuffs and thus they supply the cell with most of its usable energy. Can we imagine that all this is the product of chance? It is a prime demonstration of design.

      (2) The process of cell division (Mitosis) is most amazing. When a cell divides to form two new cells each chromosome in the nucleus splits right down the middle to form two identical chromosomes. Every species of plant or animal has its own number of chromosomes in each cell. Just outside the nucleus of the cell there is a tiny body called a centrosome. When the cell divides it divides in two and the two halves act as captains in leading the division of the cells in animal cell division. The two centrosomes move apart; and between them fibril like strands form a spindle; radiating strands appear around each centrosome, making them look like two stars. They now are called asters. Then the chromosomes split longitudinally making identical daughters of each chromosome, and eac half gravitates with half of the protoplasm in the cytoplasm, toward one of the two aster-like centrosomes. This completes the process and there are two identical cells where there was only one. See page 41.

   b. Mysteries of heredity in the Cell: Each species has its own kind, number and assortment of chromosomes and they differ from all other species. Every chromosome in the different genera differ from every other in size, shape, or in some other respects, except that chromosomes always divide into pairs and the chromosomes in each pair are identical. God has keyed each species by means of differing chromosomes much like the combination used in a combination type lock. Chromosomes forbid transmutation and establish the stability of each distinct genus.

   c. On the other hand, each chromosome has a large number of "genes" that lend flexibility to each species. Genes have such vast possibilities of differing combinations that no two individuals in any known species are exactly alike.

3. Here then is a fundamental law of genetics: Chromosomes guarantee the stability of the genus, and genes provide for infinite variety within the

species.

D. The effects of radiation on genes and chromosomes:

1. Mutations of genes can be produced by exposure to radiation most frequently, X-rays. But in more than 99% of the cases the mutation of a gene produces some kind of harmful effect.

2. The important observation, however, is that in all cases of genetic engineering, not one transmutation has ever been produced.

VI. How about “Spontaneous Generation”?

A. The whole theory of evolution is postulated on the supposition that life was spontaneously generated from non-living matter.

1. When asked why this process has never happened again, they often answer that conditions no longer exist for the same thing to happen again. That proof of their claim will be impossible forever.

B. Why can we not then reproduce those conditions in the laboratory? Could life have come from a sterile earth with no protein molecules?

C. The secret of life lies with the Son of God - John 1:1-3

Chapter VI

"The Witness of Design and Adaptation"

To the Fact of Divine Creation

1. Adaptations: Evolutionist, C. H. Waddington - "Every kind of–creature is endowed with, or develops, qualities; we call them adaptations; which are neatly tailored to the requirements of its special mode of life." This demands design for a specific purpose, and design demands a designer.

   A. Adaptations everywhere:

      1. The Trunk of an Elephant: Its trunk is perfectly adapted to the uses to which it is put.

         a. It has 20,000 muscles and thus has great versatility. He can lift a peanut to enjoy, or he can lift a 600 pound tiger.

         b. It can be moved in any direction, but has such a sensitive end that it can pick up a pin at its feet.

         c. But what good is a partially evolved trunk?

         d. Why did it stop evolving when it did?

      2. The Teeth of Carnivores: (Flesh eaters-dogs, wolves, tigers, lions, hyenas, etc.) are especially adapted to seizing and rending prey.

      3. The South American anteater, on the other hand, has no teeth, but a long snout, at the end of which is a small toothless mouth with a tiny slit as the opening. The tongue of the anteater is a long tubular affair about 18 inches long which can be used to pick up ants off the ground, or in passageways of ant colonies. What good would a partially evolved anteater's snout do?

      4. The web-spinning ability of the spider: Highly specialized organs in the posterior area of the spider are for the purpose of spinning a web which catches the food which the spider eats. How did the spider survive until these highly specialized organs developed or evolved?

      5. The Wing of the Eagle: The wing of the eagle is an aerodynamic masterpiece, with propeller feathers at the tips, and an airfoil from which early aircraft wings were fashioned. Even the construction of the feathers themselves speaks of the most intricate design. (We will speak more of the construction of birds' feathers in another chapter.) What good would a partially developed wing be?

      6. The Eyes of a Hawk: The eyes of a hawk have exceptionally fast focusing ability, and the hawk has extremely keen and sharp eyesight. He can see extremely small prey from great heights and dive on it at great speeds, changing focus quickly as he gets closer. How could he function until he had fully evolved vision?

      7. The quills of a porcupine, as we have seen, are not feathers nor are they scales, nor are they fur. They are a specialized unit for defense purposes. How did he survive until these were fully evolved?

      8. The Claws of the Tiger: The tiger is especially fitted with retractable claws.

He can both claw and run quietly on soft pads with claws retracted. What good would partially evolved retractable claws be?

9. The Beak of a woodpecker: The woodpecker has a long beak which is chisel-like on the end for the purpose of cutting through wood. He uses his beak to cut holes in trees where he builds his nest. What good is his beak until it is fully evolved?

II. Adaptation and Design seen in plants:

A. Cacti and other succulent plants of arid regions:

1. Where did they get their ability to store water during the wet season to last them through the many dry months? Most plants lose gallons of water daily through their leaves, but not the cactus, it has no leaves.

2. Who put the spines on cacti to keep them from being eaten by animals? Do cacti have the intelligence to protect themselves from foraging animals?

B. The Spiral Arrangement of the Leaves on such native trees as the beech, elm, oak and chestnut:

1. The leaves are arranged in a spiral fashion on a vertical shoot so that no leaf shades the leaf below it. This could not be the result of random change or chance mutation, but demonstrates design.

C. The Leaves of the Teasel and Compass plants: Rain water is retained at the bottom of each leaf in a little cup long after evaporation would have dried the leaves were they no so shaped.

D. The Preparation of the Morning Glory for the Bee: The bottom parts of the petals of the Morning Glory bloom are corrugated to reinforce them for the weight of the bee without damage to the bloom, so that it can be pollinated.

E. The Walnut Shell: Who designed the walnut shell with a compression ring around the middle, a corrugated shell which adds strength and two tension plates at right angles, the whole being of very light weight material, but having great rigidity.

F. Countless Plants with Hairy Stems: The tiny hairs keep pilfering ants and beetles from being able to climb up the stems. Who designed this ingenious protection?

G. Plants such as the Milkweed, wild lettuce, and Dandelions: They, and others, when pricked by the tiny claws of the ant or Beetle, give off a sticky white, substance that causes the insect to get stuck and retreat.

III. Adaptations and Design seen in Insects:

A. The legs of insects:

1. The grasshopper leg is obviously designed for jumping.

2. The leg of the Diving Beetle was designed for swimming.

3. The leg of the Bumble Bee was designed for carrying pollen.

4. In every case, an insect's legs are designed for their intended use.

B. The Tongues of Insects:

1. The tongues of some moths and butterflies are as long as their bodies. The nectar which is their food is found in deep hidden pockets of the flowers. The long tongue is necessary to reach the food. How did the insect survive until

the tongue was fully developed?

a. One evolutionist said, “This long tube has been developed in the course of ages from the jaws of the insect.” How foolish..

C. The Locust’s automatic stabilizer::

1. This is an aerodynamic sense organ, surrounded by hairs on front and top of the locust’s head which acts as a gyroscope to stabilize the locust in flight. Flies have a similar structure called halters.

D. The wings of the Tsetse-fly:

1. Their wings beat at 120 times per second, but they also rest 3/4 of that time, rest periods between each two beats.

E. The Wings of the tiny Midge:

The Midge is an insect less than 1/10 of an inch long, but has wings which beat 2,000 times per second.

F. The Bombardier Beetle:

1. Who gave the Bombardier Beetle its formula for its poison gas? (This is used as its only defense weapon) Its body secretes a foul-smelling liquid which turns into a vapor as it is discharged from two glands near the anus. It makes a sound like a tiny pop gun.

G. The Ichneumon Fly and the Tremex:

1. The Ichneumon Fly has a drill about 4 1/2 inches long.½ bores into the wood of trees, or any wood where the eggs of the Tremex are to be found and lays its eggs near the larva of the Tremex.

2. When the Ichneumon larva hatch, they feed greedily on the larva of the Tremex.

a. Who designed this arrangement, and who got the Tremex to go along with it?

b. How did the Ichneumon survive until this arrangement was completely evolved and all its part synchronized?

H. The Balloon Spider:

1. The Balloon Spiders spin a parachute of silk which they use to transport themselves across fields, or as far as a hundred miles away.

I. The Water Scorpion:

1. The Water Scorpion has a snorkel-type tube so that it can breath fresh air while submerged.

2. Now how could the Water Scorpion have survived until this mechanism was completely designed and in working order?

J. The Tent Caterpillar:

1. Who taught the tent caterpillar to use guide lines which it spins and lays down as it travels from branch to branch on an apple tree? By following these lines in the evening it can find its way back to its nest. Could this adaptation be the result of blind chance?

K. The Female Mosquito

1. The Female Mosquito is fitted with a perfect midget tool kit. It is carried in the beak which is a long, slender kind of nose. The tools are sheathed in a long, well-fitted pocket of soft skin which is really the mosquito's lower lip.

2. Inside the cover are six long, neat tools, a pair of saws, a pair of lancets, a syringe and a siphon.

3. In the mosquito's head, placed where they can supervise the whole operation, is a pair of compound eyes.

4. We are not bitten by a mosquito. The thirsty little monsters have no teeth. It literally cuts out a tiny disc of skin, inserts the snorkel and siphons out all the blood it can use. How many millions of years would it take for blind chance to create this surgical kit and teach the mosquito how to use it?

L. The Hunting Wasp:

1. The Hunting Wasp makes and cements a horizontal cell, broad at one end and narrow at the other. From the roof of the broad end she hangs a delicate thread and from that she suspends her egg. She then finds caterpillars and stings them in the head end, not enough to kill them, but enough to keep them stunned. She gathers these into the cell where they are bunched together tight enough that they cannot escape. When all is in place the wasp's egg breaks open and the larva descends on the thread to take a bite of fresh meat. When bitten, the caterpillar rears its head and the larva hurries back up the thread out of harms way.

2. As the Larva continues to eat, it grows until it is able to finish off its entire supply of fresh meat.

M. Food Chains:

1. Some will ask then, "Is God the author of such plans where one life form eats another? Is God the author of death?"

   a. Man is the one who sinned and brought death upon all creation. Romans 8:20-22

   b. Birds eat worms, foxes and wolves eat rabbits, large fish eat small fish, and eventually, all life forms end in death because of the curse.

2. Vast changes will occur when Christ returns to establish His earthly Kingdom. The curse on creation will then be removed and the Edenic conditions will be restored. All of nature will be subdued. Isaiah 11:6-9 and Romans 8:19,23

Chapter VII

The Perfect "Balance" and the Universal "Interdependence"

Of all Life on Earth witnesses to the superintendence of a Master Mind

I. All life on Earth forms a wonderful unit. In nature are found many checks and counter checks which keep the so-called balance in nature. Bats and birds keep insects in check, large fish eat the prolific small fish, hawks keep down the mouse population, and a thousand other ways the balance of nature maintained.

A. Food chains:

1. The worm is eaten by a frog, the frog is eaten by the snake, and the snake is eaten by the hawk.

2. Ten thousand pounds of diatoms are eaten to make one thousand pounds of copepods; one thousand pounds of copepods, when eaten, produce 100 pounds of smelts; 100 pounds of smelts, when consumed, produce 10 pounds of mackerel; 10 pounds of mackerel, when eaten by tuna make one pound of tuna. One pound of tuna will increase man's body weight by 1/10 of a pound.

B. Plant and animal life balance each other out. Those which are more numerous are more needed, and those which are more scarce are less in demand. The number and the availability of each species is dependent upon the demand. This is the balance of nature. Man is thoroughly convinced that he needs to help nature maintain its balance. That is when things get out of balance.

II. There are four major controls in nature:

A. Predators - Animal life that preys upon some other form, or forms of life for their food.

B. Starvation - Lacking sufficient food, some populations will be thinned out by starvation until their number is back in balance with the environment around them.

C. Disease - Disease will sometimes cull a certain species until it is back in balance with its environment.

D. Weather hazards - Natural disasters will tend to regulate the abundance of both animal and plant species.

III. Animal and plant characteristics are given by the Creator.

A. Each member of the animal kingdom, including fish, fowl and insects, is chained to an instinctive pattern of behavior. Example: A hawk is powerless to alter its tastes or its manners. This dictate of nature asserts that each form of life shall fulfill its destiny, that no chaos of individual choices shall destroy nature's balance. Each form of life has its role in a community.

1. Each animal is chained to an instinctive pattern of behavior, then life is static and evolution is ruled out.

2. Such a system requires a thinking, planning architect.

B. Handicaps and safeguards:

1. Handicaps: The poisonous snake might well take over the whole of creation were it not for the handicap of having travel on his belly without feet. The

stronger predators such as lions, etc., breed more slowly than the more prolific rabbits which are eaten in large numbers by predators such as the fox and wolf.

2. Safeguards: The cactus is provided with spines to prevent its being destroyed by animal life. Some plants have poison in their leaves or blossoms. The slow turtle is given a hard, tough shell into which it can withdraw. Small fish which are readily eaten by larger fish are more prolific. The dumb porcupine is given quills, etc.

C. Balance maintained in the insect world:

1. A single female house fly can lay 500 eggs in one season. Each egg develops into an adult fly in one week and can in turn lay 500 eggs of its own. If all of a single fly's descendants survived they could total 200 pentillion in just one season. If the offspring of a single pair of common house flies lived to mature and reproduce, the earth would be blanketed beneath a layer of flies nearly 50 feet deep in 6 months.

2. Nearly a million different kinds of insects could take over the earth if this delicate balance were not maintained.

D. What keeps the Sea from Overflowing with Life?

1. Near the surface, the ocean will produce 400 million diatoms per cubic yard. What keeps the ocean from becoming clogged with diatoms? A small copepod will have as many as 120,000 diatoms in its stomach; then the herring comes along and eats 6,000 copepods at a feeding.

E. A codfish will release 4 million eggs in a season, an oyster 100 million, and a sunfish 300 million. Fish eat these eggs by the hundreds and so maintain the balance in the seas.

F. How Rats, Mice and other Small Animals are Kept in Check:

1. The Secretary bird of Africa is about three feet tall. Stalking through the bush, it captures and eats snakes, scorpions and lizards. In the southwestern U.S. the Roadrunner does the same thing.

2. Undisturbed, one pair of meadow mice could produce 1 million offspring in one year, but this population is controlled by predatory birds and animals which feed almost exclusively on mice and rats.

3. The barn owl has been called the living mouse trap. In years when mice and rats are more prolific the barn owl will produce two broods of offspring instead of the usual one.

G. Nature's Undertakers: Were it not for God's Undertakers, the earth would soon find all new life choked out by decayed leaves, branches, carcasses, etc. All living things die and must have a way to be returned to the soil in the form of nutrients in order for new life to come forth.

Some of these are:

1. Bacteria
2. Fungi (molds)
3. The Necrophorus Beetle
4. Vultures
5. Hyenas
6. Many others

IV. The Interdependence of All Life: Not only is there designed "Balance in Nature" that keeps nature solvent and functioning century after century, but also all life is "mutually dependent". As an example, let's take Darwin's classic example of the effect of cats on Red Clover in England:

Example: If field mice are not kept in check by cats, the nests of Bumble Bees and Red Clover could not be fertilized, and would soon die out.

Example: Many species of birds eat fruit with pits, or stones in the heart of them. When they have eaten the fruit, the pit or seed falls to the ground planting another member of the same species it attacks.

Example: Vast numbers of one-celled plants (fungi) and animals (protozoa) live in the stomachs of cattle and live off the contents of the animal's stomach. At the same time, they break down the cellulose in the plants on which the cows feed, and as a result, the cows are able to make use of the various nutritive elements contained in the cellulose.

Example: Animals breath in oxygen and breath out carbon dioxide; green plants take in carbon dioxide and give off oxygen. Without green plants in the world the time would come when all mankind and all animals in the world would run out of oxygen to breath

A. Miracles of interdependence seen in cross-pollination:

1. Flowers supply bees with nectar while bees transfer pollen from one flower to another, thus preserving the life of the species.
2. Bees with their long, slender tongue can reach the nectar, but most other insects cannot.
3. As the bee takes the nectar, its long body hairs pick up the pollen from that flower and when the bee goes on to the next flower it unwittingly pollinates the flower while getting nectar from it. Bees will only pollinate one kind of bloom at a time. At any given time, the honey from a given hive will yield honey made from the nectar of only one kind of bloom so that when we see what kind of bloom they are working at the time, we can say that honey is that kind of honey.
4. Some kinds of flowers which are pollinated by beetles will actually hold the beetle in a trap until it has deposited pollen on its body to be transported to another of the same kind.
5. Some flowers pollinated by birds will actually have a long tube leading to the nectar. That tube will be just the right length and the right curvature to conform to the beak of that particular kind of bird.
6. The tree-borne bat flowers of the tropics open only at night when bats are out. They attract the bats by giving off a fermenting, or fruit-like odor to which bats are attracted.
7. Some flowers are pollinated by flies which feed primarily on dung carrion, humus, etc. These flowers will always give off an odor similar to those things flies eat.
8. When the Catonia Beetle lands on a magnolia flower, its weight springs a trigger-like trap that releases a sudden shower of petals that frightens the insect and causes it to take off for another flower where it leaves its pollen from the previous flower. For such adaptations to have accidentally evolved is impossible. They had to be designed that way.

B. The case of the Yucca and the Pronuba Moth:

The yucca is a bright and popular desert flower, which seems tough and independent, sending up flowers of white lilies from clusters of sharp leaves like wicked swords pointing out from all directions. But its beautiful, boastful lily's life hangs on one little white moth that hides underground in the daytime and comes out and flaps around at night without ever eating. Yucca buds open at nightfall and pour out their white flowers, which, on certain nights, give forth a strong fragrance.

At this exact moment the pronuba moths break out of their cocoons beneath the sands. They struggle up into the air and are led directly to the flowers by the odor. The moth goes directly to the top of the stamens of the first flower it reaches and scrapes together a wad of pollen three times as big as its own head. Holding this wad in its jaws and tentacles, which are specially enlarged for this purpose she flies to another yucca plant.

Still holding the pollen, she backs down into the bottom of a flower, pierces a hole with her egg-laying needle and lays her eggs among the seed cells in the green pod at the base of the pistil. Then she climbs to the top of the same pistil where there is a cavity just the right size to receive the wad of pollen. She stuffs this full, pushing down the pollen and padding it to make sure that plenty of pollen tubes will grow quickly and spark the seeds where she has laid her eggs.

She plans far ahead. She has pollinated the blooms so that she makes sure that her babies have plenty of food when they are born. While the pronuba eggs are getting ready to hatch, the yucca seeds are ripening. When the Pronuba larvae hatch they are surrounded by delicious food. They eat their fill, cut their way out of the yucca flower and lower themselves to the ground on a slender thread they spin. There, they bury themselves in the sand to await the next cycle. Having eaten only about one fifth of the yucca seeds, the Pronuba leaves plenty to produce more yuccas, which in turn, will produce more Pronubas. The mother never eats, but simply lays her eggs, pollinates the flowers and dies.

Chapter VIII

The Endless Varieties in Nature, and the "Persistence of Species"

and the strange and odd specimens of life are witnesses to the fact of Divine Creation.

I. Endless Varieties of Life on Earth:

A. More than a million different animal species have already been described, classified and named - and it is probable that many thousands more are still to be discovered.

1. In the insect world alone there are at least a million different kinds, not all of which have been described and classified.

a. There are at least 250,000 kinds of beetles.

b. There are 110,000 species of moths and butterflies.

c. There are l0,000 species of bees, wasps and ants.

B. Since evolution demands such long periods of time for the development of each species, but the slow process of fortuitous changes, and natural mutations, how can it possibly account for such a vast number of species?

Also, why did such an incredible number of species evolve in the same environment? These are all distinct species and not just varieties.

1. If it took millions of years for the first and simplest kind of beetle to evolve, how long did it take to evolve 250,000 different kinds?

2. Scientists have set the age of the Earth at four to five billion years, and the evolution of life could not have had more than three to four billion years to take place.

C. The whole theory collapses in the light of the vast variety of life forms, since each distinct species must evolve from the preceding species after it was fully evolved.

II. Each of these myriads of species in nature has its own distinctive characteristics.

A. Each of the giant silkworm moths of North America makes its own distinctive cocoon, and many have a distinctive leaf for food.

1. The cocoons of the Luna and Lo Moths are spun in a leaf with which they fall to the ground.

2. The Promethea Moth which feeds on Spicebush, Sassafras, and other trees, however, spins its cocoon on the leaves which do not fall to the ground, but are securely bound to their twig.

B. Variety Among Beetles

1. There are some 250,000 species of beetles.

a. Some are no larger than a pinhead, while some are up to six inches in length.

b. Some, like weevils, destroy our food and crops, while others destroy great quantities of harmful insects.

2. Beetles vary tremendously in their habitats and diets.

a. The Death-watch Beetle is so called because it beats its hard head on

the wood where his lady-love has made her home until she comes out.

b. The Bombardier Beetle - We have already examined this species

c. The Violin Beetle, so named because of its distinctive shape.

d. The Dung Beetle - It will roll dung in balls much larger than itself.

3. Some more questions for the evolutionists:

a. How many generations did it take unguided evolution to gradually make the change in eating habits from corn and cotton, to poisonous chemicals and cigars? The truly logical and satisfying answer to these questions is that God made them so in the beginning. (Argument from congruity)

C. There is great variety everywhere.

1. The songs of birds are as varied as their colored plumage and their nests. The interesting thing is that the song, color, general size and nesting instincts of each species do not change.

2. There is great variety in sounds in nature: The chirp of the cricket, the songs of birds, the roar of a lion, the purring of a cat, the barking of a dog, the neighing of a horse, the mooing of a cow, the screech of a hawk, the hoot of an owl, the growl of a bear, the hiss of a rattlesnake, etc.

3. There is great variety in color: The colors found in various kinds of birds, the various colors of snakes, the protective coloring of many kinds of animals, the bright colors of others such as the zebra, the changing colors of the chameleon and insects, the great variety of coloring in fish of different kinds, etc. Look at the great variety in coloring of plant life, and the endless variety of color in inanimate objects.

III. The Fixity and Constancy of each Genus: (Some statistics from Evolution)

A. If ever the evolutionist had an opportunity to demonstrate his theories it would be in the realm of some lower forms of life such as some protozoa which can produce and mature a new generation every 30 minutes. Over 17,500 generations could appear in one year. But they do not change. Every genus shows and demonstrates a remarkable fixity, and refuses to change into some other kind.

B. Let the testimony of some evolutionists speak for themselves:

1. “Mollusks are one of the oldest and largest groups of animals. For over a half billion years species of mollusks have been common in the seas.”

2. “Some of the oldest known fossils are corals that lived about 5,000,000,000 years ago.”

3. “At the base of the tree of animal life are single celled animals (protozoa) which still live in warm, shallow seas as they did many millions of years ago.”

4. “As many as 200 million years ago, roaches and other insects were common...Most of the 12,000 kinds of fossil insects identified are similar to living species.”

5. Huxley said, “The only differences between the fossil and the animal or plant today is that one is older than the other.”

6. "Gastropoda (shellfish, limpets, winkles, whelka, etc.) are very old inhabitants of the sea, and have lived there without undergoing much change for from three to four hundred million years."

7. "In the rocks of the earliest period for which we have good fossils (Cambrian Period) all important invertebrate phyla are already represented. So that the fossil records have nothing to say about how the phyla arose."

C. Grasshoppers in glaciers and Ants in Amber:

1. Grasshoppers in glaciers:

a. There is a so-called "Grasshopper Glacier" which the evolutionists say is the Pleistocene Age, one to two million years ago, in Montana, In the glacial period, these grasshoppers fell by the millions into a lake and froze there. The lake later became part of the glacier.

b. One can see the grasshoppers today perfectly preserved in the glacier, and they have not changed one bit in all those supposed millions of years.

2. Ants in Amber:

a. The evolutionist says that it is now possible to compare the insects of 70,000,000 years ago with those of today. That method is by observing insects such as ants which were trapped in tree sap which has hardened and turned to amber. These insects are virtually identical with their present day counterparts.

D. Another question for the Evolutionist to answer:

1. How could it be that one individual, or a few individuals, of a given genus or population, should advance toward a higher type, while all the rest of the said species should remain in status quo?

2. For example, Amoebas are still with us today, unchanged from their original form, and they still multiply the same way, and true to form. Yet Amoebas are supposed by the evolutionists to be one of the earliest forms of animal life. If one Amoeba evolved, why didn't all of them evolve? How is it that there are any amoebas around today at all if there is a tendency to evolve to a higher form?

IV. The Many Strange and Odd Specimens of Life are Witnesses to the Fact of Special Divine Creation.

A. The Australian Platypus - The strangest creature God ever made.

1. It is a squat, heavy-bodied animal about 18 inches long. It weighs three to four pounds, has a deep rich brown velvety fur (gray or white on the under side) like the fur of a seal or a mole. It has a flat bill like a duck with no teeth after it reaches maturity. It has five toes on each foot which is webbed - a cross between the feet of a duck, and those of an animal adapted to scratch and dig. It is one of only two mammals in the world which lays eggs. Unlike other hatched young, the young nurse. But instead of nursing from conventional nipples or breasts, the young simply lick the mother's belly fur, and the milk is secreted from the hair ends.

2. The male Platypus has a spur on the inside of its heel, which connects with a

gland as poisonous as most poisonous snakes. So it is the world's only venomous furred creature.

3. Unlike most mammals, its legs are short and parallel to the ground ike those of a lizard. Its eyes are small while its external ears are only a hole, and not the customary earlobe such as mammals usually have. In habits it is nocturnal.

4. To help hold its food which it catches under water (worms, snails, larvae, insects, etc.) it has large cheek pouches like those of a monkey or a squirrel.

5. It lives in burrows which start below water level in rivers or ponds. The Platypus can dig well despite the fact that the web on its front feet extends out beyond the claws since the web can be retracted into the palm like a small umbrella to expose sharp claws for digging. The foot of the platypus shows clear design for the purposes of digging and swimming.

B. Plant Oddities: Every plant in the world is a miracle and a mystery, with a thousand and one functions, characteristics and abilities which defy all explanation: all life is like that. Life itself is the most mysterious thing on this planet, for it is the gift of God, the infinite author of life. Some forms of life deviate so from conventional types that they seem to defy the very laws of life.

1. Some bacteria can live in hot springs at a temperature of 175 degrees F., while scores of other bacteria have survived after being exposed to the temperature of liquid air. (-310) Some flowers push their way up through snow and ice, while others lie dormant for years in desert soil to bloom at an instant when rain falls.

2. Many deadly poisons (some of which are useful drugs) are extracted from delicate plants with beautiful flowers, poisons such as aconite, strychnine, opium, cocaine, digitalis and belladonna and many others.

3. The great Watwhichwhich lily of the Amazon has leaves five feet in diameter, while some palms have leaves 20 feet long. There are kinds of seaweed which grow as much as 450 feet below the surface of the ocean where almost no sunlight can come. At those depths the normal process of photosynthesis is greatly hampered.

4. There are several kinds of Epiphytes, or air plants which grow on other plants with their roots exposed directly to the air. These plants draw nourishment directly from the air through their roots.

5. Who designed the 500 kinds of so-called killer plants which trap, kill and eat insects?

6. If any inanimate object touches the leaf of a Sundew plant it causes the plant to secrete a small amount of acid, but the plant makes no effort to trap or digest the object. But if an insect lights on the leaf, it will immediately secrete the acid which turns to a digestive juice, traps the insect and appropriates it as food. This process would be impossible for a plant which has no intelligence, unless the plant was created and programmed to do just that.

7. The Bladderwort, that grows in water is equally amazing. It has traps which look like bladders floating in the water. These traps are cleverly designed to catch small aquatic animal life. The bladders open inward, but not outward.

C. Nature teaches man many moral lessons.

1. Both the spider's web and the bladderwort's trap are a picture of temptation and sin.
2. The fox is the age-long illustration of cunning and rapaciousness.
3. The lamb is the picture of non-resistance to evil treatment.
4. The lion speaks to us of powerful leadership.
5. The poisonous snake reminds us of deadly cunning.
6. The lilies of the field teach us to trust the Lord for the supply of our needs.
7. The grass speaks of the shortness of our lives.

D. More about peculiar insects:

1. Though the great majority of insects come from eggs, through a larval stage, the aphid, a tiny plant louse, sometimes gives birth to living young.
2. In Java there are earthworms which sing and even whistle.
3. Grasshoppers have their ears, not on their head, but on the sides of the abdomen, or on the forearms, depending on the species.
4. The Difflugia, a free-living relative of amoeba will gather grains of sand and cement them together with a sticky secretion and build them into a kind of house having a definite design like a ball, which it carries about, and into which it withdraws when disturbed.
5. The female water bug cements her eggs to her husband's back where he carries them until they hatch so that he cannot eat them
6. The strange Cicadas are sometimes called 17 year locusts, though the 75 species of cicadas differ widely in the number of years it takes them to mature. The female cuts slits in young twigs and lays her eggs in them. As the wingless, scaly young mature, they fall to the ground and burrow in, and stay there four to twenty years, according to their species. As nymphs underground, they live on juices sucked from roots. When its pre-determined life cycle elapses, the full grown nymph emerges and climbs a tree trunk. Its skin splits down the back, and the adult emerges. These adults live about a week: long enough to mate and start another brood. Who gave them their built in clock which causes them to emerge always in the same length of time without any way to know just when is right? Why does the same species stay in the ground, always the same length of time? The only answer once again is that it was designed and programmed so.
7. The extremely odd Praying Mantis is an insect nightmare. It is commonly about 2 inches long. Its spiny, ferocious forelegs, its protruding eyes which pop out from its head, its long body and ambling gate, and its bony armor suggests a pre-historic reptile in miniature. It has no voice and lacks real ears. Its closest relative in nature is the grasshopper, but it is so unlike the grasshopper that there is an unbridgeable gap between them. It is a cannibal which stalks its prey which must be alive and moving. In the Fall the female lays hundreds of eggs in a frothy mass that dries like hardened brown foam. After mating, the female kills her mate with a well-placed bite and eats him at her leisure. There is no explanation for this creature in the light of the

evolutionary theory.

E. Strange fish and other odd inhabitants of the seas witness to the fact of Divine Creation.

1. The streamlining of many fish, such as the tuna and the swordfish testify to their purposeful design for rapid movement through the water. Many of their design factors have been copied in the design of automobiles, aircraft and ships.

2. The Air Bladder of Bony Fish is used to ascend and descend to different depths and to maintain certain depths. The ears of fish are still not clearly understood. In a cavity on either side of the fish's head is a stone called an otolith. These cavities and their stones constitute the ears of the bony fish. To believe that an intricate mechanism for hearing and balance to be used under water could just have developed by blind chance is absurd.

3. Weavers have three distinct characteristics.

   a. They live most of their life buried in the sand at the bottom of the water and thus they have eyes in the top of their heads so as to be able to spot their prey.

   b. They have vertical mouths which open wide to catch any prey that may come near.

   c. They have spiny dorsal fins which are venomous to protect them from their predators. How could they have survived until all these characteristics evolved?

4. Any fish trying to live in a foreign environment becomes extinct.

F. Great Variety of Life in the Plankton:

1. Plankton are the drifting plant and animal life of the ocean near the surface which are food for ocean fish and marine animals.

2. Included among these strange creatures are weird specimens such as the transparent salp; arrow-worms, (named for their shapes); the trumpet-like Stentor; the unbelievable Siphonophores that lay eggs in one generation and develop plant like buds in the next; and tiny creatures with ghost-like and nearly nightmarish shapes, as the thin, transparent baby lobster; needle-nosed babies of Porcelain Crabs and a thousand and one other oddities that defy description.

G. Myriads of Marvels in the Deep:

1. The Variety of Color - There is great variety in coloring of the corals, sea flowers and other varied marine life. Coral polyps are of every color. Sponges are to be found in black, purple and coral green.

2. Strange Sea Creatures

   a. The sea horse: it has the head and neck of a stallion, the swollen bosom of a pouter pigeon, the grasping tail of a monkey and the color-changing power of the chameleon. This four inch long sea horse is the only fish which swims upright. He does this by means of a special gas bladder which keeps him in an upright position. If anything damages this bladder he sinks to the bottom and dies, or lies there until his

bladder heals. The female lays her eggs in a pouch on the front of the male's body, and from there they hatch.

b. The Sting Ray - Its movement is the most graceful of any creature in the sea and is brought about by the undulating movement of its bat-like wings from front to back creating the impression of the slow-motion movement of the waving of a silk handkerchief. When it comes to rest it is an ugly shapeless mass.

c. The Humble Oyster, The Brainless Wonder - The oyster is called a bi-valve because, with strong muscles it opens and closes its two halves at will and can hold the shell tightly closed for long periods without growing tired. It combines an ingenious pumping and filter system to obtain its food. When there are harmful chemicals in the water it does not feed, and it filters out anything undesirable which does get in. It is constantly building and fashioning its shell from within with a mucous which it manufactures from chemicals found in the sea. It can also use thus mucous to surround an irritating grain of sand to form a pearl, the only jewel which needs no shaping or polishing to bring out its beauty. The most mysterious thing, however, is that it does all this without a brain.

d. The Dance of the Grunion: The Grunion is a small fish which lays its eggs in the sand of the ocean beach at the highest wave of the highest tide of the month. The female burrows tail-first into the sand and lays her eggs. If she did so at the wave just before the highest wave, the next wave would wash out her eggs. She then wiggles her way back toward the sea to catch the next highest wave in order to survive. If she misses it she sacrifices her life for that of her young. At the highest wave of the next month's highest tide, the babies have hatched and wash out to sea to mature. Tides vary in different parts of the world, but they always get it just right.

e. The spectacular Swarming of the Palolo Worm - This worm which lives in holes in the coral reefs of South Pacific islands south of the equator, grows up to 18 inches long. Once a year, on the early morning of the seventh day after the November full moon (Spring south of the equator) the rear 3/4 of the worm ¾ch is filled with eggs in the female and sperm in the male, breaks loose from the front part and floats to the surface to explode open scattering sperm and eggs by the millions over the surface of the sea, while the front 1/4 burrows back to its hole to grow another body for the next year. Their timing seems to be by the full moon and the tides.

(1) The Electric Eel, found in the backwaters of the Amazon uses the rear 4/5 of its body to generate an electric field which can be up to 500 volts in the water around it to fend off its enemies while it escapes.

(2) The Electric Catfish can shock any kind of animal life in the water with the edge of its fin and cause the unsuspecting creature to disgorge its half-digested meal which the catfish proceeds to eat.

(3) The Electric Ray actually has numerous organs in its body, each of which is a wet battery. It can discharge sufficient current to kill smaller sea creatures and knock a man flat to the ground.

f. The Strange Case of the Fish Hatched in Father's Mouth:

The Tilapia is a fish about three inches long which lives in the rivers of Africa. The female scoops out a hole in the bottom of the river and lays her eggs. The male then swoops down and fertilizes them and then swoops down again and scoops them up in his mouth where he carries them for the entire period until they hatch. During this time he does not eat a bite, but lives off his own tissue. When he scoops up the fertilized eggs, the female will slap him with her tail if he misses any.

g. The Mysterious, clever Crab - When the egg of the crab hatches, it is about 1/20 of an inch long and looks nothing like a crab. Its eyes are not in the same place, its total appearance is different. It swims readily, while the parent crabs never swim. In each stage of its development it takes on an entirely different appearance and different characteristics.

The spider crab will pick pieces of seaweed and attach them to its back for protective covering.

h. Strange Fish of the Deep Sea - There are myriads of strange species which live at the very bottom of the deepest sea trenches. Sometimes they live with pressures equal to 100 atmospheres. Some have lights with which they lure their prey. Others have enormous jaws lined with sharp teeth to scoop up as much food as they can at one time. Others have long arms which bend in the middle so they can catch an unsuspecting bit of food and bring it to its mouth. On the end of this arm is a light (bio-luminescence) with which it lures its prey like a carrot on a stick used with a donkey.

i. Some of the myriads of other strange species:

(1) Photoblepharon and Anomalops

These two strange fish carry lamps which are made of luminous plants in the form of tiny species of bacteria. Just below the eyes of these fish are receptacles specially designed for carrying the lanterns and there is actually a mechanism for turning the light off and on.

(2) The Venus-girdle

This slender creature is found in the Mediterranean Sea and looks like a ribbon of light as it glows in the water.

(3) The Sea Gooseberry

It is a creature about the size of a sparrow's egg which, at night, glows in the water, but in the daytime it is a myriad of colors.

(4) Squid - Who gave the arrow-shaped squid the secret of jet propulsion ages before man discovered this principle? It is jet propelled by vanes on each side like a rocket, and it moves

fast. Water is taken in near the front end and compressed by special muscles and forced out a tube-like funnel pushing the animal in the opposite direction.

(5) Sounds made by fish: The trumpet fish toots like a horn.

The blooming whale has a love song which can be heard for miles. The taps of the drum fish can be heard at a depth of sixty feet. The singing catfish emits sounds which are deep and penetrating.

(6) The Beauty of fish: The Gold Butterfly fish of Ceylon is orange-gold and spotted with black. The Holocanthus Tricolor from the West Indies is robed in yellow, black and scarlet.

The Queen Angelfish has orange-yellow pectoral and fail fins and black ocellus on the nape. Few fish are more colorful than the Moon Fish which has all the colors of the rainbow.

(7) The Paddle Fish

It has an over-sized snout, about 1/3 its length with which it scoops up mud and gravel in search of food.

(8) The Pine-Cone Fish

Evolutionists are at a complete loss to relate this fish shaped like a pine cone to any other species. It is a unique genus.

(9) The Leaping Spawner

When spawning time comes, the male and the female clasp each other and jump out of the water. The eggs are laid on a leaf above the water since the eggs would die if they were to fall back into the water. They do need moisture, however, so the male regularly splashes them to keep them moist. Who taught the male that this was necessary? What ever possessed this fish to leap out of the water to lay its eggs?

(10) The Archer Fish

The Archer Fish of the West Indies sticks its mouth out of the water beneath an overhanging branch or leaf where an insect is sitting and with a quick stream of water shot from its mouth it knocks the bug from its perch into the water where he eats it.

(11) The Globe Fish

The Globe Fish has the ability to inflate its body causing it to resemble a ball. Its inflated body floats to the surface of the water and a breeze moves it along from one place to another.

(12) The Porcupine Fish

If the Porcupine Fish is deep in the warm waters of the tropical seas, and it detects an enemy nearby, it will swallow water which inflates its body and causes its sharp spines to stick out making it impossible for an enemy to swallow. If it is near the surface it will use air to inflate its body and float belly up.

(13) The Climbing Perch

The Climbing Perch often leaves the water and makes its way inland to search for food. It has pockets on each side of its head where it can carry water so as to be able to breath until it reaches another pool. If it is out of water too long, it knows that it can find water in a hollow tree and it will climb a tree to find a water supply.

(14) Bubble Nest Builders:

These fish are equipped with accessory breathing equipment which enables them to extract oxygen directly from the air. The male will make trips to the surface, gulp down bubbles of air and take them to the bottom where he coats them with a secretion from his body which causes them to stick together forming a nest of air bubbles under which the female lays her eggs. As each batch of eggs is laid, the male catches them in his mouth and deposits them under the next where they remain until they hatch. How could this, or any of these creatures have evolved their various abilities until fully developed?

Chapter IX

BIRDS: "WINGED WONDERS"

The Witness of Par Excellence for God and Creation

Birds, according to the Evolutionist, are supposed to have evolved from reptiles. We will see in this chapter why this could not possibly be the case.

I. Birds and their supposed ancestors:

A. Birds are, according to the evolutionist, the next step above reptiles on the evolutionary chart.

B. There are, however more necessary radical changes to bring this about than between any other two rungs on the evolutionary ladder.

1. In order for the heavy boned reptile with heavy head and large teeth to masticate food to change into a bird, the entire design, arrangement, and all systems have to, of necessity, be radically transformed. To begin with, scales must be changed into feathers. There are no evidences, however, of any intermediate forms between scales and feathers; if there were, what purpose would they serve?

2. To fly, the reptile's bones would have to be changed from heavy, solid, rigid ones to hollow, light, flexible ones. Many birds have air sacs in their bones in addition to their lungs to provide a greater capacity for their respiratory systems because of their metabolism.

3. Birds do not have teeth, and reptiles do not have wings. What purpose would be served by partially developed wings, or reptiles with no teeth? If the survival of the fittest is true, why would the reptile's bones become hollow and light, leading to its extinction?

4. Why are there no intermediate forms between feathers and scales? When we study feathers we will see that feathers are designed to facilitate flight. Otherwise, they serve no purpose but insulation.

5. By the way, what would cause a very hot-blooded bird to evolve from a cold-blooded reptile? A partly developed organism such as a bird's wing, claw, feather, etc., is absolutely of no value if not fully developed.

6. "Birds were able to become flying machines largely because of gifts of feathers, wings, hollow bones, warm-bloodedness, a remarkable system of respiration, a strong, large heart and powerful breast muscles. These adaptations all boil down to the two prime requirements for flying machines: high power and low weight."

   It has been observed many times by others that "every major transformation of an organ is, in general, correlated with a greater or lesser change of the entire organism. The acquisition of flight in birds, to mention a drastic case, involved the rebuilding of the entire skeleton, loss of teeth, change of metabolism, change of sense organs, of the brain, of most of the behavior patterns, etc. The organism seems to change as a harmonious entity, and not by random mutations of its parts." (American Museum of Natural History.)

II. Birds are “Miracle” creatures that give most forceful evidence of a special design: Design demands a designer.

A. The bones and skeletons of birds:

1. A mammal bone is heavy and dense, while a bird’s bones are light and hollow, reinforced with ridges where necessary for strength.

2. The bones are directly connected to the lungs so that their hollow inside forms part of the bird’s respiratory system.

3. Being light and hollow, the bones of the birds head usually accounts for about 1% of the birds total skeletal weight.

B. The Feathers, Wings and Flight of Birds:

1. Feathers: A feather may seem to be but a central shaft with projections on either side. It is much more. Each projection, called a vane, from the feather stem is composed of many parallel rods called the barbs. The barb, itself, is virtually a miniature feather with extreme fine side projections called barbules. Look still closer with a lens and it is revealed that on these barbules are tinier barbicels, and on these are almost infinitesimal hooklets. The hooklets mesh the barbs and make the whole into one light, perfect interweave. Barbules and Barbicels on a single feather may number over a million.

2. The wings of a bird form the airfoil from which the wings of airplanes were originally built. Flaps, slots, landing flaps and propellers are all fashioned after the wings and feathers of birds.

3. As air flows over an airfoil the leading edge lifts the flow of air creating lift by forming a vacuum above the wing, and the flow of air under the wing forms an eddy which pushes up on the wing. Together, the two produce lift.

4. The primary feathers at the end of the wings of many birds act as wings slots during landings and take-offs, thus preventing stalling at slow speeds. It seems remarkable that it would take man so long to learn the principles of flight and aircraft design when they were readily available in birds.

5. The feathers of birds also provide them with amazing insulation so that many birds can function in Antarctic weather too cold for other animal life.

6. The streamlining of birds, of course, is the envy of aircraft designers.

7. Unlike any other flying animal, the wing surface of a bird is made up of feathers, all fitting together to form a most efficient lifting surface, while being easily stored away when not in use Obviously, a bird’s wings are specialized organs designed and fashioned to serve a specific purpose. There is no evidence of their having evolved, or that they are presently evolving into something else.

a. The fact that they are very efficient specialized organs speaks of the fact that the wing would have been of no value to birds until fully evolved.

8. Some birds are the fastest of all land creatures on our planet. The streamlined Peregrine Falcon can dive on its prey at speeds from 180 miles per hour to 250 miles per hour.

9. Hundreds of special adaptations in as many different birds have been observed by naturalists. For example, the wing and tail feathers of most owls are covered with a soft pile which acts as a silencer necessary when one stops to think that one of the owl's main foods is mice which have extremely keen hearing.

10. The length and shape of birds wings are interestingly adapted to their particular environment.

C. The Sight and Hearing of Birds

1. The owl's eyes

2. A third eyelid which works as a windshield wiper

3. The telescopic ability of birds eyes

4. Rapid change of focus

5. The acute hearing of many birds enables them to actually hear earthworms working underground.

D. The Legs and Feet of birds

1. The legs and feet of all types of birds demonstrate special design and adaptation for their intended purpose

2. How birds' legs work as shock absorbers

3. How birds' legs are used to enable them to sleep while standing on the limb of a tree

4. The special design of the feet of birds of prey

5. The great variety of birds' feet: all demonstrating special design and adaptation.

6. How the Jacana can walk on lily pads

7. Special design of the feet of the duck

8. The remarkable feet of the Jacana

   a. Its feet are exceptionally long, slender and weak.

   b. It spends most of its life stepping from lily pad to lily pad in search of food.

   c. The design of its feet is perfect for this activity since this type of foot is necessary for the lily pad to hold it up.

BILLS AND FEET OF BIRDS

E. The Bills and Beaks of Birds

1. Each species of bird has a bill or beak designed perfectly for that bird, that it might carry out the necessary functions of obtaining its food.

   a. The Curlew

   b. Avocet

c. Snipe

d. Stork

e. Spoonbill

f. Flamingo

g. Touraco

h. Pelican

i. Falcon

j. Northern Shrike

k. Woodcock

l. Woodpecker

m. Tooth-billed Pigeon

n. Shoe-bill stork

o. Plant cutter birds (Phytotomidae)

p. Wood hewers

q. The strange bills of the Nuthatch, Bowerbirds and crossbills

2. If evolution were a fact, none of these birds which have specialized bills to obtain its food could have survived. If they could have survived by eating other things, there would have been no need to develop their specialized equipment.

F. Other unique features of the anatomy of birds:

1. The heart and lungs of birds.

a. The lungs of man constitute about 5% of his body volume, while the respiratory system of a duck makes up 20% of his body volume. It seems odd that natural selection has never produced a stale air outlet for animals, while birds have a constant flow of fresh unmixed air.

2. The tongue of the woodpecker

3. The uncanny time-sense of many birds

4. Birds' eggs give most convincing evidence of special creative design.

a. The egg of the Murre

5. Birds' nests give convincing evidence of creative design

a. The Variety of birds' nests: Each species has a characteristic nest

b. The young of each species need never be told how to build its nest. There is never any deviation from one generation to the next.

c. Some examples of the variety in birds' nests:

(1) Some birds lay their eggs in sand

(2) Emperor Penguins

(3) The Flycatcher

(4) Tailor Birds

(5) The Long-tailed Titmouse

(6) Baya Sparrow

(7) Chimney Swift

(8) Rufus Fantail

(9) Ovenbird

d. The Superb Achievement of the Oriole

e. The Kingfisher

f. The Woodpecker

g. African Weavers

G. Peculiar Birds that defy the rules, and bear witness to God and Creation

1. The Water Ouzel: The bird of three elements

2. The Accommodating Honey-Guide of Africa

3. The Kiwi: New Zealand's wonder bird

4. Penguins: Birds of the Antarctic that resemble men in dress suits. They swim, but they do not fly.

5. The Common, yet Uncommon Woodpecker - A perfect illustration of adaptation for an intended purpose.

6. The Falcon - Nature's display of controlled power

7. The strange antics of the Bower Birds: bizarre and seemingly thoughtful activities

8. The Hummingbird: God's perfect little helicopter

9. German Warblers: Sky navigators par excellence

H. The Beauty of birds witnesses for God:

I. The Songs of birds witnesses for the Creator

J. Oddities in Bird life witness for the Creator

K. The Migratory Instinct: A witness for Divine Creatio

III. Bats: Flying Mammals with built-in Sonar

A. If bats evolved, from what did they evolve?

1. Some claim that they evolved from mice. If so, where are the intermediary forms?

2. There are no transmutations in existence today; nor in the world of fossils.

IV. The true explanation for the wonders of nature:

A. Natural selection?

B. Acquired characteristics?

C. Random mutations?

D. Divine Creation.

Chapter X

BEES AND ANTS: THE SOCIAL INSECTS

The Phenomenon of "Community Instinct"

I. Bees, the Masterpieces of Creation

A. When viewed from either the standpoint of their physical makeup or their social instincts, bees are a masterly creation.

1. A colony of bees, called a swarm, may number from 10,000 to 60,000 or more individual bees.

2. There are three kinds of bees: (1) The queen, (2) The drones (males) and (3) the worker bees (undeveloped females).

3. The queen does not rule the colony, but only lays eggs, which is quite a job since from one thousand to fifteen hundred new bees emerge daily in the summer season to replace the ones which work themselves to death.

B. The eggs are laid in a certain part of the hive called the nursery and is the place where the Queen lays her eggs in specially prepared cells. The eggs hatch in three days into grubs also called maggots or larvae. They are fed in the cell until they grow to the place where they fill the cell. They are then sealed in; they pupate, and soon a new bee emerges.

1. The worker bees literally work themselves to death. In a colony of 50,000 bees there are about 30,000 workers.

2. These bees average about ten trips a day in the summer, and visit a total of 300,000 flowers. They wings fray out from much flying and they die in about two months. Those which emerge in the Fall usually live longer.

II. The intricate anatomy of bees, showing "Design" for a purpose

A. Its pollen-collecting legs

B. The Antennae

C. Bees' wings

D. Why does a bee have compound eyes?

E. The bee's stinger and sting

Worker Queen Drone (male)

III. Bees as chemical factories

A. Bees produce three basic products:

1. Honey - This is produced from nectar in a special honey stomach for the hive, not the bee itself.

2. Bee glue - (propolis) mad– from the sticky covering on certain buds.

3. Wax - Manufactured in four little pockets on their abdomen. Special heat is needed to produce the wax, so bees band together in a large group and work

their wings furiously to produce the heat needed to secrete the wax.

a. They also manufacture another kind of wax of a different consistency used to seal the cell when the larvae has grown large enough to fill the cell.

b. The bee also produces a “royal jelly” which they feed the grubs for the first 48 hours after hatching from their eggs.

(1) If a queen bee is desired, the worker bees feed the grub five days on royal jelly instead of the regular 2 for a female worker bee.

(2) If a queen is not desired, after 24 hours the grub is taken off royal jelly and fed an exact mixture of honey and pollen dust.

B. Once the grub is sealed in its cell, it spins a silk cocoon which is soon discarded when the larva changes into its final bee form. Why is this the only time in the bee’s life that it is able to spin silk?

1. Were one to go into all of the chemical abilities of the. bee, it would be a most astonishing presentation of the manufacture of proteins, enzymes, digestive juices, various and sundry types of cells, and a thousand and one molecular combinations that would startle us into astonishment.

IV. The Bee’s work of pollinating flowers

A. Bees pollinate over fifty flowers and crops while collecting nectar.

B. Bees will only pollinate one kind of flower at a time. In this way bees make honey during a given season which is all the same kind. Bees will not cross-pollinate.

C. As a bee collects pollen from one flower, some of the pollen rubs off on its body and is deposited on the next flower. The rest of the pollen is returned to the hive in the bee’s pollen baskets.

D. A little thought will make it clear that the bee and the flowers it pollinated had to be created at the same time.

V. Bees and Heredity

A. A single queen bee is the mother of all 10,000 to 100,000 bees in a hive. Fertilized during a nuptial flight by a male bee four or five days after her emergence from her cell as a queen bee, she may lay as many as 2,000 eggs a day during the nectar gathering season, and keep that up for two or three years! All this from one mating. After the male’s sperm is deposited in her body, she tears the male sperm sack from the male bee, causing his death. Then she returns to the hive and deposits one egg to a cell, so the maggots are hatched in cells.

B. The transformation of grub into adult bee, during the pupating process is a mystery and a miracle far beyond human comprehension. It is impossible to explain it by natural causes. It is a well known phenomenon that can be explained only by admitting a supernatural Creator.

C. When the queen desires a worker bee, her pressure on the sperm carrying sac in her body forces a sperm into the egg and a female bee is conceived.

If a drone, or male is desired, she does not press on the sperm sac; the drone is thus an example of parthenogenesis, or virgin birth: for the drone has a mother and grandparents, but no father. This complicated method of procreation defies

explanation; save on the basis of Divine Creation.

V. The mystery of the leaf-cutter bees.

A. The leaf-cutter bee builds her chambers on her hive out of 714 pieces of leaves, always cut ahead of time, and which fit together perfectly when constructed. Before ever building the cells, however, she cuts a stack of lids for the cells which always fit perfectly, though she had never yet built or seen a cell.

B. There is no explanation for this except that she is programmed to do so by a master designer.

VI. The Language of bees

A. The worker bee can, when she locates a source of pollen, communicate the direction, the quality, the quantity, and the distance to, the source.

1. She does this with a dance.

a. She first gives other bees sips of nectar to let them get the taste and scent so as to identify the type.

b. She begins the round dance, dancing first to the right, and then to the left energetically, which indicates a good source of food. The other bees tell the direction of the food by the angle away from perpendicular that she dances. The intensity of her dance tells them the amount of the source, while the length of her dance conveys the distance. The direction is determined by the angle of the dance compared to the angle from the sun. This is determined with the accuracy of a computer by means of their compound eye.

c. The compound eye is a multi-faceted eye which determines the direction of the sun, and their angle of travel away from it.

d. As returning bees dance less and less vigorously, it is a message that the source is less and less in quantity. After reading the dance of the bee, other bees can fly directly to the source. This must be accurate since a bee only takes enough fuel to get her to the source of the supply.

VII. The Phenomenon of “Community Instinct”

A. Evolutionists explain the extraordinary abilities of bees by calling it instinct. The creationist holds that God has programmed the bee to do exactly as it does. The reason the creationist believes what he does is because of the extreme demonstration of design played by all the functions of the bee.

1. Architectural: The bee always builds a hexagonal cell, the most efficient shape since each side of a cell serves as a side for another cell. There are two stacks back to back so that the bottom of the cell serves as the bottom of the cell in the opposite tier. All of this construction work is done in total darkness. The cells are tipped up slightly in front so that the honey will not run out.

2. Community protection: There are always guard bees circling the hive to warn against approaching threats. The guard bees notify a large number of soldier bees if anything threatens the hive and they will always be willing to give their lives for the welfare of the hive. This is not an instinct born out of intelligence, but programmed in by a master designer.

3. The argument against evolution

a. J. Henry Fabre, the great French entomologist, says, “The bee’s instinct is fixed, unchanging, limited, and as non-progressive as the Law of Gravity.” This leaves no room for evolution.

b. The queen bee will not lay an egg in a cell which has the slightest bit of foreign matter in it. It is not intelligence, but instinct which tells her that a bee will not develop normally with any foreign matter in the cell.

c. The instinct of community protection is totally selfless, but the bee has no other course it can follow; it is programmed to be self-sacrificing.

d. In order for bees to have survived from their beginning they would have had to have had all of their present abilities and instincts from the beginning. Partially evolved instincts would not have produced bees.

UBIQUITOUS ANTS: ENERGETIC WITNESSES FOR GOD

I. Proverbs 6:6-8 Ants belong to the insect order Hymenoptera to which wasps and bees belong.

A. Some are winged and others are wingless. Some are extremely large and others are so small they can hardly be recognized as ants. In color they may be red, black, red and black, brown, yellow or pale beige. They can be readily recognized by their slender waist (petiole) on the top of which rise one or two bumps called nodes.

B. All ants live in colonies, but some ants, such as the large Army ants do not nest. Each kind of colony consists of three kinds of castes: Queens, males and workers (undeveloped females). Queen ants lay eggs. In some ant colonies the workers come in different sizes - and each does the work best suited to its size. Some of the workers are called soldiers because of their unusually large jaws which enable them to defend the next. Some ants can sting; others bites; and still others squirt bad-smelling, irritating fluid on their enemies. Some ants, like the famous army ants, are blind, and are guided by the senses of touch and smell. There are over 2,500 varieties of ants, each a marvel.

II. Stages in the development of ants from eggs:

A. With most species only the males and queens have wings, and then only for the mating flight. After mating, the male soon dies, and a single queen can start a whole new colony.

B. Upon descent the female either bites or tears off her wings. If there are other ants present they may pull them off for her.

C. The workers feed the queen who lays eggs for them to take to the nursery area. The workers sometimes move them about from place to place, ever taking them outside the next so that they may get heat and moisture. The eggs hatch, according to the season, in from 14 to 40 days

D. Small, white, fleshy grubs emerge, legless and canonical in shape. They are helpless and have to be fed by the workers with a partially pre-digested food.

E. The larvae may reach the chrysalis stage in a month to six weeks, but some species live through the winter in the larval stage.

III. The Strange Case of the Tents made by baby ants: (Polyrhachis simplex)

A. They make small silk and leaf structures on bushes. Each of these structures shelters leaf-hoppers, as humans keep milk cows, to provide food for the colony. It is the larvae that spin the silk to make the shelters for the leaf-hoppers. How could this have evolved? At no stage in its evolution would it have been of use to either leaf-hopper or ant.

IV. True Symbiosis: The case of the Blue Butterfly and the ants:

A. In June the Larvae of the large Blue Butterfly of England hatches on the thyme bushes. It feeds and wanders about aimlessly.

B. At this point ants gather about the larvae and stroke the honey gland with their antennae and drink the sweet droplets it gives off. An ant picks up the larvae in its powerful jaws and takes it underground to the nest.

C. Here the larvae are permitted to feed on ant grubs, and it continues to yield honey whenever the ants stroke it. By winter the larvae have become four times their original size and is gone into hibernation. The following

D. spring it becomes active again and soon encases itself in a cocoon.

E. In May a lovely butterfly emerges from the cocoon, makes its way above ground, and flies off to lay its eggs.

F. How could this arrangement have evolved until they both had full developed? The system would not have worked, and neither could have had a complete life cycle. If they each evolved separately and them merged, what intelligence brought it about?

V. More evidences of the Colony Instincts in ants:

A. When building their homes they divide into groups. One group does the Excavating. Their habitations are well planned, and include a central room, or "club house" where they gather in large numbers. They provide many entrances to their underground house. At night , when they are resting, they keep several sentinels on duty. They also make outside roads leading up to their hill.

B. After completing their nest they gather food for their young and tend to their domestic animals. Each member of the colony carries out its duties without hesitation or confusion, although there is no king or leader. How could this perfect order and instinct have evolved? It demonstrates extreme design which demands a designer.

VI. How ants maintain their food supply:

A. Some keep cows

The small Argentine cows keep cows. Outside they eat dead insects, flower nectar, and honeydew – the sweet juice excreted by plant lice and other small leaf-sucking insects. They even carry their "cows" from leaf to leaf, or to different plants in the garden to make sure they have enough to eat. Some take their plat-lice into their nests for the winter to have a sufficient source of food.

B. Others run farms

The famous Leaf-cutter Ants make gardens and raise their own crops. They cut

pieces of leaves and carry them to their nests to make compost. They prune, manure, weed, and harvest their crops which are different kinds of fungi.

C. Some make biscuits

The Mediterranean Ant actually makes biscuits from seeds she collects. The seeds are collected and dried, and later put out in the rain to Germinate. After germination, the seeds are again dried and then chewed into a kind of dough that is formed into biscuits and dried.

D. Others store their food in living vats.

Some ants eat nothing but honey-dew. These are called Honey Ants.

They make some of their own ants living storage ants and suspend them from the roof of their chambers in their nests. These are fed honey-dew until they are many times their normal size and serve as food reserves for the winter.

E. Some ants steal their food.

Some kinds of very small ants make their nests near those of larger ants and tunnel into the larger ants' nests. There they steal their food and escape back into their small tunnels; too small for the large ants to follow..

F. Harvester ants

These ants did nests in the soil and live off the seeds they gather and store for the winter.

VII. Experiments prove that ants act through instinct, not through intelligence

A. Illustrations:

A writer from Scientific American says , "Here is an ant. It exhibits an extremely complex pattern of behavior. Does this signify intelligence, or is the behavior purely automatic? We observe, for example, that the animal attacks every foreign ant that enters its territory. Does it recognize the new-comer as a stranger and anticipate a potential danger for its own group, or does it merely act automatically to a strange odor from the new-comer? As a test we extract some juice from the stranger and smear it on a member of his own nest. Its nest-mates become extremely excited and quickly kill it. The ants are not acting with intelligence, but simply as automatons responding blindly to an odor in accordance to mechanisms (instincts) that nature has built into them."

B. Conclusions:

The obvious conclusion is, since ants do not have intelligence, but are motivated solely by instincts, that these instincts were given to them by an outside force to preserve them as a species, and properly preserve them to live successfully in their environment. That being the case, ants are the product of creation, not evolution. A slow process of evolution, gradual change bringing to pass decided instincts and specialized physical characteristics through long eras of time would never permit the survival of the species during their development.

VIII. Ants too have a language.

A. Ants rely almost entirely on odor trails

1. Illustration: When ants are found going to a source of food which has been located, they lay down a certain scent which says to the next ant, "I am going

away from the nest." The following ant does likewise. The ant returning with food lays down a different scent that says, "I am returning to the nest." Gently lay a piece of paper on the ground in the line of march.

When the ants have laid down both scents, turn the paper 180 degrees and the ants will pile up at both ends of the paper because the scent they were following suddenly reverses and they do not know which way to go. Ants communicate by scent.

IX. Varieties of ants:

A. Carpenter ants: Some species are nearly a half inch long. These very awkward moving creatures can get into the woodwork of your house and riddle it with galleries.

B. Harvester ants: These ants dig nests in the soil and live on seeds they gather for the winter.

C. Honey ants: These ants live on nectar from flowers, or honeydew from aphids (cows) as previously describe

D. Kidnapper ants: These hide in the walls o the nests of other species and steal their babies and make them slaves.

E. Slave-raiding ants: These tear open the nests of other species, steal their babies, and make them slaves.

F. Amazon ants: These cannot live without the help of slaves from other species. They are mostly red and partly black, and are very large. They have large sickle-shaped jaws. These jaws make excellent weapons for fighting, but they are very poor tools for digging, eating, feeding, or carrying their babies. They must have slaves to take care of these tasks.

G. Driver ants: These have three queens to a nest that turn out no less than eleven million eggs annually. The workers of this species can kill a wounded elephant and then pick its bones clean. The workers have two stomachs: one for their own use, and the other a social stomach to store food for the non-working members of the nest. Who designed this phenomenon? It had to come from an outside intelligence.

H. Cornfield ants: They eat the corn-plot aphids. Aphids lay their eggs in the ant burrows. When these hatch in the spring, the ants place the aphids of weed roots until the cord is planted and growing. Then the ants transfer the aphids to the corn roots, thus insuring a constant, desirable food supply.

I. Mound-builder ants: These construct great cities in the soil, carrying up dirt and sand bit by bit until they have mounds three feet high and ten feet across, filled with hundreds of tunnels, rooms, and storage vaults. These large ants are Allegheny ants, and often build on wooded slopes among pine trees. They mix pine needles with twigs, straw, and other debris to make their vast honeycomb of intercommunicating passages and chambers. Some scientists estimate that one hundred million ants may occupy one of these larger nests, and that the nests may remain occupied for as long as 20, 40, or even 80 years if left undisturbed.

J. Leaf House ants (Oecophylla smaragdina): This is one of the most interesting and amazing of all ants. The Latin name means Leaf House ant because they build their nests high up in trees. The leaves are the living leaves of the tree which are woven together by silken threads. Some of the worker ants hold the leaves together with

their feet and mandibles. If the distance between the leaves is too great the ants form an ant chain until the next leaf can be reached, and then they are pulled together. When enough leaves are pulled together another group of workers are carrying ant larvae in their mouths. While an adult ant cannot weave a thread, the larvae can. Using their own larvae as needles, the ants then weave the leaves together until they complete their nest. Who taught these creatures without intelligence to do this?

K. The ferocious Army Ants: These huge ants, often longer than an inch, do not nest, but are almost constantly on the move, devouring almost everything in their path. When the queen is large with eggs, the colony camps. Se may lay as many as 25,000 eggs at a time. While they are camped, the previous batch spin their cocoons. In two to three weeks, when the older batch are emerged from their cocoons, the worker ants take the grubs in their jaws and the colony moves on. When they come to a river, the ants follow the river bank until there is a bend in the river that would carry them to the other side. A grup of ants then form a large ball and roll across the river to the opposite bank. Once the group reaches the other side they all let lose and go on their way. All of this is efficiently accomplished although Army Ants are blind. If Army Ants had evolved, they would have all perished before developing these instincts.

L. All of these species of ants demonstrate that they could not have survived while evolving their practices and procedures. What good is a partially developed means of gathering food, or raising the young, or any of their other complex functions? Each trait of each species had to be fully developed from the beginning or it would have been of no value.

M. Other witnesses say that ants are not evolving. Loren C. Easly, writing in "The Scientific American" says that ants are not evolving. "Ants have led their present lives for more than 80 million years while man's civilization is scarcely more that seven thousand years old. They have changed very little at all. They are one of the small 'immortals'. They attained their present relatively high biological specialization very long ago and have since been marking time or evolving so slowly that the modifications are minor." What a confession for an evolutionist! We agree: Ants are not evolving at all, nor have they ever. They were created.

Chapter XI – THE MARVELOUS MYSTERY OF MAN

Genesis 1:26,27 and Psalm 139:14

Part I - The Body of Man

I. Your body - The world's most incredible piece of machinery.

A. The average person could get along without his gall bladder, spleen tonsils, appendix, one lung, one kidney, two fifths of his liver, nearly half of his brain, most of his stomach, both eyes, both ears, both legs, both arms and most of his or her reproductive system and still live.

B. It is an intricate assembly of thousands of mechanisms working together in synchronized obedience to direction. It contains chemical factories which process chemicals of countless varieties. The body consists of trillions of living cells.

C. In the body there are a hundred thousand different kinds of protein molecules which are highly complicated.

D. To illustrate how complex protein molecules are, one molecule of lobin in the blood cell may have in it 758 atoms of carbon, 1203 atoms of hydrogen, 195 atoms of nitrogen, three atoms of sulfur, one atom of iron, and 218 atoms of oxygen, making a total of 2378 atoms. All of the other protein molecules are just as complex, but all are different.

Each of the living cells in your body is a living organism: living protoplasm. In order to carry on life processes they must convert food, air and water into energy and tissue, as well as food for tissue. These elements must be changed into a form which can be absorbed as food and be carried to all parts of the body. This process is called digestion. Air must enter the body to oxidize foods; this is called respiration. Altered food and oxygen are dissolved in the blood and carried all through the body to hungry cells. The heart pumps the blood to all parts of the body; this is called circulation. Waste products, like ashes from a furnace, must be removed; this process is known as excretion. All of these processes must have intelligent direction, and this is done by the Central Nervous System, assisted by the Autonomic Nervous System. Working closely with the nervous system are the Ductless glands which pour hormones into the blood stream when needed for the control of various activities.

E. The Miracle of Conception: It is incredible but true that this amazing human body comes originally from just two tiny cells: the female egg (ovum) and the male sperm. Conception - the instant when new life is created - takes place the moment a male sperm penetrates and fertilizes a female ovum. Starting with the union of these two cells, as a tiny bit of living protoplasm, and sheltered in the mother's womb, this minute bit of life grows, divides and re-divides, and develops until finally it grows into the amazingly complex being called man. The wonder of this miracle is deepened by the fact that while all the cells in the body started from one fertilized cell, the ovum, which itself was neither muscle, nerve, blood or bone cell, each separate colony of cells produced by the process of division becomes an organ whose cells are all alike and are identifiable from all other kinds of cells and from the parent cells.

Remember, too, that the male sperm cell is incredibly small. In one discharge of seminal fluid there may be from 200,000,000 to 500,000,000 spermatozoa - enough to potentially the whole North American continent. Each spermatazoan is composed

of two main parts: the flagellum, or tail, and the cell proper, which is the head end. It was planned that way, for the flagellum is the motor that drives the sperm on its way to find and contact the ovum. When contact is made, the flagellum dissolves and the sperm head (the true cell) unites with the ovum. The two fuse into one, and conception has taken place. The sperm carries with it a minute quantity of an enzyme called hyaluronidase which has the ability to loosen the egg's protective sheath, and so permit penetration. At the same time the egg's wall goes through a drastic change, and becomes no longer penetrable by another sperm assault. The ovum (egg) is 35 to 40 times the size of the head of the sperm; and yet the ovum is smaller than a small period at the end of a sentence. Though this ovum is a single cell, it is highly complex. In it is the all-important nucleus, and in the nucleus are wonders untold, including 23 chromosomes - worm shaped structures, horizontally striped with bands of light and dark. And wonder of wonders, these chromosomes contain thousands of genes (estimates vary from 3,000 to 30,000); the seeds of inheritance, infinitely small that even the most powerful peering eye of an electron microscope cannot see inside the unbelievably minute chromosomes and the far smaller genes.

F. The Miracle of the Growth of the Embryo: Two cells unite: the ovum and the sperm. At the end of a month, the growing embryo has its own circulatory system. At the end of the second month the fetus is only an inch long. At the end of the third month a bony structure is beginning to form. At the end of the sixth month the fetus is 10 to 14 inches long, but if born at this time it probably would not be able to live. During the seventh month the baby begins to move about, and two more months of pre-natal life are added to complete the maturing process before birth.

The moment of birth is at hand. The mother's body reacts automatically to this great event, and this fantastically complicated series of events has taken place, each perfectly timed to produce the most superb of all achievements: a new human life.

G. The fallacy of the recapitulation theory:

Evolutionists have developed a theory to explain certain structures and changes which take place in the embryo. It is called the recapitulation theory. It states that every creature passes through stages in its embryonic development similar to those which its remote ancestor passed through in evolving upward. Their slogan is, "Ontogeny (the development of the individual) recapitulates Philogony (the development of the race). Many people have been deceived into believing evolution through these subtle, but false arguments. Their principal arguments are:

1. Human life begins as a protozoan. – This is not true. We all know that human life begins with the union of two cells that are not protozoan, but are the specialized reproductive cells of a man and a woman.

2. The human embryo, at one stage of development, has gills like a fish. This is completely false. The so-called gill slits in the human embryo are not gill slits at all, but pharyngeal arches. They have grooves, but no perforations like gills.

3. The human embryo, at one stage of its development, has a tail like a puppy. This so-called tail is simply the coccyx, or end of the spinal column. This is where all the muscles of the pelvic region connect. Without it we could not stand, sit, or walk.

4. The human embryo bears a strange confusing resemblance to the embryos of

animals. This resemblance is purely superficial. Close examination at any stage of development always reveals striking differences. No two embryos of any type of life are ever exactly alike. All bear the likeness of their family genus. Many of the drawings evolutionists have made of embryos are actually nothing but forgeries.

H. The miracle of the growth of the human body:

Many changes take place quickly after conception. Before birth the baby lives in the amniotic fluid (water) in the sack, a planned device to protect the growing embryo. At that stage the lungs of the unborn child are practically solid flesh. But as soon as the new-born infant gasps for its first breath, accompanied by vigorous crying, the air sacks in the lungs expand, and never again, as long as he lives, will they ever be devoid of air. After birth, his heart gradually slows down from the pre-natal rate to a still rapid rate of 140 to 150 beats per minute.

1. He is born with a sucking instinct (that could not have evolved gradually).
2. Mysteries of growth that evolution could not have produced:
   a. The human being grows in spurts.
   b. All parts grow proportionately.
   c. Why do they stop growing at a certain time?
   d. The skin grows at just the right rate to accommodate the growth of the body.
   e. Every part grows to just the right size.
   f. Every part grows in the right direction.

   Exceptions to these facts, which are rare, are caused by mutations, which in turn are cause by one of three things:

   (1) Heat
   (2) Radiation
   (3) Chemicals

I. More miracles of the human body:

1. Secrets of the human cell:
   a. Each nucleus of a human cell contains 46 chromosomes, with the exception of the human sperm and egg (reproductive cells of the man and the woman), which contain 23 each. Small as they are, however, each of these chromosomes contains up to 30,000 genes, the seeds of inheritance.
   b. There are five different types of cells in the human body:
      (1) Nerve cell
      (2) Epithelial cells (cellular tissue covering coetaneous, mucous, serous surfaces).
      (3) Connective tissue cells
      (4) Muscle cells
      (5) Blood cells

c. The cells of the body have two main responsibilities:

(1) Eating and waste disposal

(2) The maintenance and reproduction of themselves.

d. Human cells always show a remarkable specificity. Each type of cell always divides into the same type of cells. Why doesn't the original fertilized cell reproduce itself?

2. Your skin: The largest organ of your body

a. It does far more than just cover your body.

b. It ranks in importance with the heart, lungs, and brain.

c. The average person has about 2,000,000 sweat glands, 500 to every square inch, except on the palms of your hands and the soles of your feet where there are 2,000 per square inch.

d. The average person's skin has about 2,000,000 sebaceous glands which produce sebum to lubricate and water-proof the skin.

e. The skin has thousands of miles of very small capillaries along with many thousands of sensory nerves.

f. The skin has countless elastic fibers which keep it smoot and firm, close-fitting, yet pliable. All of these parts are highly specialized, each created for a purpose.

g. How you skin serves your body:

(1) It helps regulate the temperature of your body.

(2) It, with the layer of fat beneath it is a remarkable insulator.

(3) It is studded with nerve endings and is the principle organ of touch, giving at least six different sensations.

(4) Your skin helps fight off poisons and eliminate waste materials through the pours.

(5) It manufactures new hair, nails and cells.

(6) It makes a pigment, Melanin, which protects from the sun.

(7) It is a combination leather jacket and rain coat which protects from the elements.

(8) It has a delicate system of fine hairs, sometimes too fine to see, which covers most of your body.

(9) Your skin is an indicator of your emotions.

(10) Your skin is an indicator of your health.

(11) It is a remarkably roomy store-house for salt, sugar, fat, and water, as well as other substances when more is taken into the body than is needed. The skin returns them to the blood stream as needed.

(12) Your skin is a barrier to germs until it is punctured or cut. It is covered at all times with bacteria ready to enter the body.

(13) It also has a chemical called Keratin, a chemical similar to gelatin which protects your body from oils and acids, etc.

(14) It is uniquely yours. It carries a tell-tale identification pattern – your finger print

(15) It is an excellent doctor – It repairs itself.

(16) It manufactured vitamin Din the presence of sunlight, thus preventing rickets.

THE BLOOD

Show The Moody film on "The River Of Life"

3. Blood, the stream of life: "For the life of the flesh is in the blood."

   Leviticus 17:11

   a. More than 70 different proteins have been identified in it.

   b. It is composed of red cells, plasma, white cells, and platelets.

   c. A human body produces about 140 million new red blood cells a minute.

   d. The average human body contains at least 20 different enzymes which consists of 2.75 liters of plasma, 2.22 liters of red blood cells, .02 liters of platelets and .08 liters of white cells.

4. Functions of the blood:

   a. It transports oxygen from the lungs to the cells of the body.

   b. It carries food elements (glucose, amino acids, proteins, fats, etc.) to the cells from the alimentary canal.

   c. It assists the elimination of waste products such as carbon dioxide, urea, uric acid, and creatinine.

   d. It carries hormones, the ductless gland secretions that regulate many important functions of the body.

   e. It maintains a more or less constant temperature in he body.

   f. It plays a very important part in the elimination of disease.

   g. The blood maintains its own composition and integrity.

   h. The blood contains antibodies which protect against infection.

   i. The blood contains at least 20 different enzymes (catalysts).

   j. The blood has fat-containing proteins.

   k. The blood caries albumins, and much more.

5. The amazing red blood cell:

   a. The red blood cell was once though to be a dead cell because, when it manufactured in the bone morrow and reaches the bloodstream it loses its nucleus. Actually, it stays very much alive without a nucleus. That

is a miracle of Divine design since for a cell to stay alive without a nucleus is like a human being staying alive without a heart.

b. The chief function of the red blood cell is to transport hemoglobin to the cells of the body. Hemoglobin is what carries oxygen to the cells. A ghost cell with no nucleus can carry much more oxygen than one with a nucleus. Moreover, this living Ghost cell is specifically engineered in a biconcave shape so as to carry a maximum load through the circulatory system. If red blood cells were spherical in stead of biconcave we would need about nine times as many of them to distribute oxygen in the body at the same speed.

c. When a red blood cell is examined under a phase-contrast microscope, the surface of the cell seems to move as when wind is blowing over a field of wheat. This so-called scintillation phenomenon is believed to be connected to the cell's metabolism.

d. We have already pointed out that the hemoglobin is one of the most intricate protein molecules in creation, the manufacture of hemoglobin is a great chemical feat. When a new red blood cell is made, its hemoglobin is made also. Its substance is one of the most complex known to chemistry. Red blood cells are manufactured In bone marrow, but the command to make them is given by the kidneys.

e. Hemoglobin carries oxygen to each cell of the human body. The iron-containing protein combines readily with oxygen, and then releases it to hungry cells. Whether the hemoglobin molecule will take up oxygen and release it depends on the oxygen gas pressure where it happens to be. It a place of high oxygen concentration, as in the lungs, hemoglobin attaches oxygen to itself, but when the hemoglobin molecule reaches the hungry tissues where oxygen concentration is low, it releases the oxygen. In a similar manner, hemoglobin carries carbon dioxide away from the tissues where it has delivered oxygen.

6. The miracle of the manufacture of antibodies in the blood: Any bacterium or virus will immediately be attacked by antibodies manufactured by the blood, coated by them so that they are harmless, and carried out of the system.

7. The blood also maintains its own composition and integrity. As new blood cells are manufactured, they all have the right amount of the right ingredients.

THE HUMAN EYE: THE WONDER OF WONDERS

I. The Phenomenon of human vision:

A. How does a pinhead-sized ball of cells (the tiny human embryo) in course of so many weeks become a child? Consider the story of just one individual part: THE EYE.

B. The many cells which make up the human eye have first executed correctly, a process engaging millions of performers in hundreds of sequences. To picture the complexity and the precision of this performance beggars the imagery I have. It requires purposeful behavior, not only by individual cells, but also colonies of cells. The eyeball is a little camera which focuses itself automatically according to the distance to the picture interesting it. It turns itself in the direction of the view required. Indeed, our eyes are two cameras finished to one standard so that the mind can read their two pictures as one. The eye is contrived as with forethought of self preservation.

C. The rapidity with which the eye works: Should danger threaten it, in a very small fraction of a second, its skin shutters close, protecting its transparent window.

D. How does a pinhead sized ball of developing cells produce so many complex parts and organs such as the human eye? Working with albumen, salt and water, the starting embryo proceeds, though it is only a pins-head bud of developing cells, not one-ten-thousandth part the size of the eyeball it makes. The tremendously complex procedure that, by the way, always proceeds the same way, is supposed to be the product of blind chance (no pun intended).

E. The eye's skin shutter: The eye needs a covering to protect it from all of the countless foreign particles which are in the air around us. We humans do not have a clear sclerotic covering like that of many birds, but a non-transparent covering which closes out the light when we sleep and closes and shuts periodically by itself without the conscious brain telling it to do so. It not only serves as a shield and a window blind, but as a regular cleaning and clearing mechanism which continues to wipe the eyeball clean and assist in its lubrication. Without our eyelids our eyes would quickly ulcerate and we would go blind. According to evolutionists these coverings took hundreds of thousands of years to evolve. If that is the case, how did even an evolving eye survive until this protective lid was in place and fully evolved? If the eyelid evolved first before the eye, why did it? What purpose would it have served?

F. The biconvex lens: The biconcave lens is made of cells like those of the skin, but modified to be glass clear and free from all blood vessels which would cause shadows within the eye. It is centered in the front of the eye to accurately receive the light which months later will pass through it and be recorded on the rods and cones of the retina. This raises some questions for the evolutionists:

1. Why does this group of cells always develop this way?
2. Why do two identical groups of cells develop this way
3. Why do they always develop in the proper place?
4. Why do they always develop as part of the eyes?
5. Why are they transparent?
6. Why did they start being transparent when all the other skin cells developed

as non-transparent?

7. Before they were transparent, what genes passed them on to the next offspring? I think we get the point. We could ask the same or similar questions concerning all the millions and millions of clearly designed parts of the body.

G. The eye's key structure, the Retina: The retina is a light-sensitive screen at the back of the eye which receives and records a continually changing moving picture, lifelong without change of "plate", through every single hour of one's day of one's life. This layer with its rods and comes, some 137 million light sensitive elements is spread out over the inside of the eyeball. Each of these rods (instruments which record light and dark and shades of gray) and cones (Instruments which record color) has a nerve ending which runs into one bundle to the brain where seeing takes place. The image in color is recorded on the retina upside down, carried to the brain through the optic nerve and turned right-side- up in the brain. This is where we become conscious of it. Since the brain operates on electrical current, all this happens at the speed of light. Please don't insult my intelligence by telling me that all this is the product of chance mutations. It demonstrates intricate design, and design demands a designer.

H. The building and the shaping of the Eyeball: Can anyone who gives careful thought to the problem of how to explain the human eye believe that it all started ages ago with a freckle, or pigment spot that gradually developed through countless ages by random mutations, into the marvelous human eye? And by the way, if the eye should have developed that way, why is it that there are two eyes well spaced? And why is it that a third eye did not develop on the side of the head? In these days of the automobile, freeways, traffic-jams, etc, it would be so helpful to have an eye in the back of the head.

II. The miracle of Enzymes:

A. What are enzymes? Enzymes are catalysts. As such, they act to speed up chemical reactions that constitute the processes of life.

B. The Tonsils: Tonsils were at one time considered by the evolutionists to be vestigial organs having no practical value to the welfare of the body, particularly in the first five years of life. Dr. Harry Bakwin of New York University and Belleview Medical Center said, "Tonsils act as traps to catch certain germs before they become widely spread through the bloodstream. In addition, tonsils seem to play a vital roll in the formation of antibodies which work against bacterial and viral diseases."

C. The Tongue: Shall we spend some time in a minute examination of the tongue with its many muscles twining and intertwining, bound together in marvelous complexity in a most astonishing way; which arrangement makes possible the many varied motions that the agile tongue is capable of? Shall we look into the mysteries of its 3000 taste buds with their complicated structure, each with a nerve connected to the brain? Shall we try to come up with an answer as to why we taste bitter at the back of the tongue, sweet at the tip, and sour at the sides of the tongue?

D. The Digestive System: We must spend some time considering the digestive system, rightly called one of the supreme wonders of the body. Our digestive system is rugged and durable, completely automatic, and so complex that its workings are still not fully understood. Digestion starts in the mouth with the chemical action of one of the body's 20 odd enzymes; master chemists which promote reactions without

themselves taking part in the reactions. The stomach is also a secreting organs, having the incredible total of 35 million glands. The small intestine is one of the true wonders of the human body. It is absolutely essential to life. It performs the ultimate task of the digestive process. It has an elaborate muscular system. The inside of the intestine is rough and folded, and contains approximately five million "villi", minute hair-like protuberances necessary in the digestive process since they keep the food moving through the small intestine as it digests. Usable food for the body is passed through the small intestine wall into the blood stream.

F. Teeth: It is fascinating to trace the work of the tiny cellular teeth carpenters who start before birth on their complex task. They must find the chemicals for their job in the blood stream, so the root of the tooth has a hole in it to carry blood vessels which enter from the deeper parts of the mouth. How do these expert carpenters know how to make enamel, dentine, and cement, laying the materials down bit by bit, shaping the teeth, placing the enamel over the chewing portion where it is needed, and performing all of the intricate operations right on time, even holding back the teeth until the baby has almost finished nursing?

III. Muscle: The muscles of man are so complex, the scratching of the nose with one finger involves action more complex than the workings of a hydrogen bomb. More than half the human body is muscle, We speak of "Muscles of iron", yet the working, or contractile part of muscle is soft as jelly. How this jelly contracts to lift one thousand times its own weight in one of the supreme miracles of the universe. An elaborate series of electrical and chemical events which would take hours or days to duplicate in the laboratory occurs almost instantly when a muscle contracts; the twitch of an eyelid, for instance.

IV. The Nervous System: Our incredibly efficient and complex communication system dwarfs any made by man, even in this age of electronic, wireless communications by means of satellite. Day and night millions of messages pour through its billions of cells, telling the heart when to beat faster, limbs when to move, lungs when to suck air. But for the links it provides, our bodies would be more masses of chaotic individual cells. The ears have 100,000 auditory cells. Minute nerve ends in the inner ear pick up a particular frequency and start vibrating; waving like wheat in the wind. A current is generated. It may be so feeble that it must be amplified thousands of times before it can be detected. Fed into the brain by the nervous system, it is identified as a musical note. Each eye has 139 million light receptors which send group impressions to the brain. The skin contains a vast network of nerve receptors. If a hot object is near or on the skin, some of the 30,000 heat spots will warn of the danger. It has 250,000 cold receptors and something like a half million touch (tactile) spots. When we reach a complete understanding of the nervous system, we shall be close to a complete understanding of a supreme riddle of the universe: how that a mass of cells called man manages to behave like a human.

V. The Human Heart: How can the human heart beat a lifetime without tiring excessively? Heart muscle, like other striated muscle, is made of slender fibers. These, in turn, are made up of slender fibrils. At regular intervals the fibrils are crossed by bands. Micrographs show that the heart muscle differs from other muscle in two important respects:

A. The capillaries that carry blood to the heart muscle actually penetrate the muscle fibers. In other muscles the capillaries have only been observed on the surface of the fibers.

B. Among the fibrils of heart muscle are an unusually large number of granules called sarcosomes, which in other cells are found to contain enzymes. These sarcosomes give large feedings of rich enzymes to the heart muscle, and that, together with the

deep-seated capillaries, is the secret of the untiring work of the heart.

VI. The Human Hair: We need to put human hair under a microscope. Hair surface consists of overlapping scales resembling shingles on a roof.

Underneath the scales is the cortex – overlapping spindle-shaped cells that contain pigment. In or near the center of every hair is usually a medulla made up of cube-like cells and air spaces. In each individual in the world, the hair follows a distinctive pattern set by the scales, the cortex and the medulla. One's hair is as distinctive as one's fingerprint.

VII. The Ductless Glands (Endocrine System): Each of us has in his or her body, two types of glands; duct glands such as the liver, that pour out their secretions through a duct to a designated place. We also have in out bodies pieces of specialized tissue that secrete chemicals that pour directly into the bloodstream. They are called the Endocrine, or ductless glands. The most important one are the Pituitary, the Thyroid, and the Para-thyroids, the islet cells of the Pancreas, the Adrenals, and the Gonads. These Endocrine glands, that together weigh only about two ounces, pour out some of the most powerful drugs known to man.

A. The Pituitary Gland: The Pituitary gland is the most remarkable gland in the whole body. Because of its influence on other glands, it has been compared to a conductor of a great symphony. About the size of a large pea, it resides in a bony cavern on the underside of the brain, approximately in the center of the head. Something like 50,000 nerve fibers enter this fragment of tissue. Some of its hormones act as stimulants on certain targets. One jogs the Thyroid into activity, while others activate the Adrenals, Pancreas, and sex glands. One helps to balance salt in the body. Another acts as a brake on the kidneys. One of the most fascinating of the pituitary chemicals is the growth hormone.

The circus midget has too little, and the giant has too much. Can anyone believe that this astonishing gland no larger than a pea, just happened, or was formed by chance mutations?

B. The Thyroid Gland: This gland, located in your neck, produces no more than a teaspoon full of hormone a year. But if the teaspoon is only partially filled, a new-born baby can develop into a cretin, a malformed idiot.

C. The Adrenal glands produce only a teaspoon-full of hormone in a lifetime, but let this hairline balance be upset and we are prey to a host of disabling and crippling diseases.

VIII. The Human Hand: The hand is one of the most marvelous gifts God has given to man. The hand is unique with man. Nowhere in the animal kingdom is there anything comparable to the human hand, the part of the body which has specialized in remaining unspecialized. It is an almost perfect tool-holder. The hand, the brain, the foot, and the human speech are the main things that distinguish man from animals. The wrist has eight pieces of bone, all wonderfully joined. Our fingers have nineteen bones, and are webbed part way up on the palm side, making a big hand that prevents things from slipping through the fingers. The thumb is opposed and can touch all the fingers, so the hand can grasp tools, a pen, etc. The hand has strength, lightness, and dexterity. With the hand one can play the piano, write, paint, and perform a thousand and one other actions. The design of the hand is remarkable, for the large and strong muscles which bend the fingers are not in the fingers themselves, but in the forearm, near the elbow. The fingers are bent by tendons, or chords attached to these muscles, which pass through the wrist and across the hand, and to the fingers. Our fingers would be the size of sausages if the powerful bending muscles of the fingers had been

placed in the fingers themselves. As it is, the human hand, as strong as it is, is able to do the most delicate work. Those who wish us to believe that man was descended from some animal are more puzzled about the hand than almost anything else in the human body. For the evolutionist who tries to prove his theory cannot imagine, nor explain how the hand, with all its skill, could have developed from the paw of a beast. It is only a highly intelligent being that can make use of an appliance that is so remarkably made as a hand.. How then did its skill begin? The animals had no need of it whatsoever for their paws or feet were already perfectly fitted for every purpose in their animal life.

IX. Man's Incredible Liver: Take a look at the shapeless glob of liver in a butcher's shop, transfer your thoughts to your own liver, the largest internal organ in your body. It may weigh almost four pounds. The liver is becoming recognized as one of the greatest mysteries of the scientific world. It has over 500 different functions. Here are just 8 of the major ones:

A. Our kidneys could not dispose of waste nitrogen if the liver did not turn it into urea to be excreted.

B. The liver stores vitamins necessary for the manufacture of blood in bone morrow

C. The liver builds amino acids into the albumin that regulates the balance of salt and water without which we could not live.

D. The liver manufactures bile which influences intestinal activity so that

E. food can be digested and assimilated.

F. The liver regulates the exact consistency of the blood stream by producing three different substances and delivering them to the blood in just the proportions needed. How it does this, no one knows.

G. One of these substances is Fibrinogen which causes clotting when the blood is exposed to the air. This substance is so complicated that scientists have been unable to duplicate it in the laboratory.

H. Another product manufactured by the liver is Prothrombin that keeps the blood thick enough so that internal hemorrhages through the walls of the blood vessels cannot develop.

I. Another is Heparin which corrects any attempt of the other two to thicken the blood too much.

The liver does all these amazing feats through two types of cells. Reddish brown in color, the liver contains millions of minute cells arranged into working units called Lobules. Each Lobule is a chemical factory or storehouse. Could this reddish brown shapeless mass of cells do all these miracles without being activated and made to perform by the Supreme Intelligence? That the human liver could evolve through random mutations is so far-fetched as to believe that a modern jet aircraft could just evolve.

X. The Ear:

A. Even in our era of technological wonders, the performance of our most amazing machines are still left in the shade by the sense organs of the human body. Consider the accomplishments of the ear: It is so sensitive that it can hear the bombardment of air molecules on the eardrum in a sound-proof room. Yet in spite of its extraordinary sensitivity, the ear can withstand the pounding of sound waves strong enough to set the entire body to vibrating. The ear is equipped with a truly selective sensitivity. In

a room crowded with people talking, it can suppress most of the noise and concentrate on one speaker. At some sound frequencies, the vibration of the eardrum is as small as one billionth of a centimeter – about one tenth the diameter of the hydrogen atom! And the vibrations of the very fine membrane of the inner ear which transmits this stimulation of the auditory nerve are nearly 100 times smaller in amplitude. This fact along is enough to explain why hearing has so long been one of the mysteries of physiology. Even today we do not know how these minute vibrations stimulate the nerve endings.

B. Let us consider briefly part of the marvelous structure of the ear. To understand how the ear achieves its sensitivity we must take a look at the anatomy of the middle and the inner ear. When sound waves strike the eardrum (tympanic membrane) and cause it to vibrate, the vibrations are transmitted via certain small bones (ossicles) to the fluid of the middle ear. One of the ossicles is the tiny stirrup, or Incus which is moved by a second, (the Malleus) mallet. The stirrup (weighing only about 1.2 milligrams) acts on the fluid like a piston, driving it back and forth in the rhythm of the sound pressure. These movements of the fluid force into vibration a thin membrane called the basilar membrane. The latter, in turn, finally transmits the vibration to the organ of the Corti, a complete structure which contains the endings of the auditory nerves. The question immediately arises, why is the long and complicated chain of transmission necessary? The reason is that we have a formidable mechanical problem if we are to extract the utmost energy from the sound waves striking the eardrum.. Usually, when a sound hits a solid surface, most of its energy is reflected away. The problem the ear has to solve is to absorb this energy. EARS DO NOT SOVE PROBLEMS; DESIGNERS DO. Every bone in our bodies grows to accommodate the rest of the structure of the body, EXCEPT THE OSSICLES. They remain the same size from birth to death, otherwise the complex hearing mechanism could not function.

XI. Our Living Bones:

A. Actually, our bones are not, dead, but they contain thousands of small blood vessels and are quite as alive as one's stomach. Active little cells called osteoblasts work night and day creating new bone, while house-wrecking cells called osteoclasts labor just as hard to tearing down material tagged for the scrap heap. In addition, the red morrow of our bones acts as a red cell factory, and the bones themselves as calcium storage vaults.

B. Every bone in the body, and every combination of bones was especially designed to serve a certain purpose. The skull was designed to house and protect the brain. The spinal column was especially designed with three curves in it instead of being straight. The curves protect the spine against fracture. The three curves protect the three masses of organs in the body. The upper sector carries the head, the middle one, the thoracic viscera, and the lower one, the abdominal organs. In a straight backbone there would be too much weight concentrated at the bottom. Remember also these other features about the spine:

(1) The astonishing articulations by which the many bones of the spine touch one another in many places, but invariably fit accurately;

(2) The amazing system of ligaments which bind each pair of bones together;

(3) The wonderful perforation of the individual bones, making a neatly fitting conduit to carry the spinal cord without injury of the slightest degree,

although it (the spinal cord) is one of the most delicate structures of the body;

(4) The strange curvature perfectly engineered;

(5) The large number of bones and joints, giving flexibility. All of these reveal to us the wisdom of the creator.

XII. The Mind of Man

A. We must distinguish between the mind, man's mental ability, and the brain, the physical organ that is the seat of the mind.

1. No one has ever seen the mind. A surgeon cutting into the brain sees only nerves, blood vessels and tissue. To know what is going on in the brain we must ask the person. Only through language and actions can we get any picture as to what is going on in the mind.

2. The brain, spinal chord, and associated nerves comprise the "Central Nervous System". The brain of the average man weighs about 3.3 pounds, or about 500 grams, a mass of ping-gray, jelly-like substance composed of some 15 billion nerve cells.

3. There are three important parts of the brain:

a. The Cerebrum: It is the main and largest part of the brain. It is in two halves, or hemispheres, each heavily convoluted. About 65% of the surface area of the cerebrum is buried in the folds of the fissures that form the convolutions. The Creator increased the efficiency of the brain three-fold. The cerebrum, with its covering of gray matter (the cerebral cortex) that is only one inch thick, and 400 square inches in area, is the seat of consciousness, memory, imagination, and reason. The 10 to 15 billion nerve cells in this cerebral cortex are the center of operations. Each of the sense organs reports on its own line to specific, well-defined regions of operations. Those for the eyes are at the back of the brain, those for the ears are well down on each side, etc. All messages to the brain are sifted and decoded, decisions are made, and orders relayed to the appropriate stations of the body. Each of the 10 billion neurons (brain cells) is a separate living unit. It receives messages from other cells through dendrite fibers which sprout from its central body. It discharges messages to other cells through a single central fiber, the axon, which branches profusely to make contact with numerous other cells through their dendrite fibers. Connections between cells are made by synapses, specialized junctions at which, the transmitting cell secretes highly specified chemical substances, whose high-speed reaction carries the signal from one cell to the next. A neuron operates on about one billionth of a watt.

b. The Cerebellum: It is the next largest portion of the brain and is at the back of the head under the back part of the cerebrum, but much smaller. The cerebellum controls the voluntary action of our muscles, partly on orders from the cerebrum. It is that part of the brain concerned with balance, movement, and muscular habits and aptitudes. It is here that it is decided if we will be left or right-handed. With the cerebrum and the cerebellum man can gain special abilities like those of the pianist, surgeon, artist, etc.

c. The Medulla Oblongata: It is the large bulb at the top of the spinal column. It is the center of control for all the involuntary movement of the body, such as breathing, the beating of the heart, digestion, etc. If it were not for the medulla oblongata, we would have to constantly and consciously will these things to happen, which not allow us time to think or move.

B. The great gulf between the brain of an ape and that of a man:

1. Differences in size – Not only is man's brain much larger, but it also has certain areas and lobes that an ape's brain does not have. The portions of an ape's brain which receives sense impressions and bring about muscular movements are about as large, relatively speaking, as those of man, but in man there is a tremendous development of the association areas where the process of reasoning and other higher functions of the mind go on. No animal has the frontal lobe of the cerebrum where moral decisions are made. Only man has this area of the brain which enables him to reason concerning what is right and wrong. Only man has this area of the brain which gives him a God-consciousness and a sense of responsibility before Him. Only man is convicted of sin and wrong doing. The association areas enable man to speak and learn by experience, and to obtain knowledge through books, teachers, etc. This area in the frontal lobe is called "Broca's Convolution". No animal, including any primate has this area of the brain. This is where, what we call man's conscience is located.

C. What the mind of man does: The mind of man has capabilities that set it apart as God's masterpiece of creation. Not only does the mind of man control and direct the muscular movement of the body (both voluntary and involuntary, but it also has the ability too remember the past, plan for the future, make decisions and carry them out, it can reason, imagine, and dream; it makes man self-conscious, and world-conscious. There are many more activities of the mind of man. Here are just a few more wonderful things the mind of man can do:

1. It is the mind that makes our sense organ work. The eye, the ear, the tongue, the skin, the nose, and many other sense organs send constant messages to the brain to be deciphered and acted on.

2. It is the mind of man that makes the material world real to him. We can see, touch, feel and hear what is going on around us because of the mind. We can taste our food and beverage, and enjoy what is transmitted to us. The mind gives us depth perception so that we sense the physical world in three dimensions, and it is the mind that lets us see it all in color.

3. It is the mind that makes us self-conscious. This has been called the most celebrated achievement of the human mind. The great philosophers of the past said, "I think, therefore, I am." How could the senses, and especially self-consciousness have evolved? We know when are feeling good, or not feeling good; we know when we want to do something, or not do something.

4. The mind of man can learn to do almost anything. It can invent machinery and operate it; it can play the piano, do brain surgery, participate in the Olympics, drive a car, read etc.

5. The mind of man has the power to remember and to learn from the past. What is this strange power of the mind to store millions of pieces of

information and experiences and recall them when they are needed or wanted? Elderly people can recall experiences from childhood.

6. But the mind of man also has the ability to blot out unhappy experiences of the past. A mother may go through great pain to bring a new-born into the world, but when the newborn child is laid on her breast she forgets the pain, and would do it all over again. There have been people who were in terrible automobile accidents and survived, but could not remember anything from the accident. When something is just too traumatic for the mind to handle, it often blots out that incident completely.

7. The miracle of the unconscious, or the subconscious mind: Much of the information which is stored in the mind is in the storehouse of the subconscious mind. The subconscious mind seems to retain anything it has ever received. Although it is difficult, seemingly impossible, to bring any of it to the surface, modern psychologists are finding new ways to induce the subconscious mind to dislodge its hidden secrets. The most wonderful part of your mind is the subconscious mind which lies just below the immediately recoverable memory and is thousands of times larger. We do not yet know much about the subconscious mind, but we are learning. By means of several devices we are able to bring back lost memories.

8. Man's mind is educable: It has the power to learn from experience, history, and teachers. Unlike the beasts which never advance from generation to generation, man learns from history, from his own experience, and from the experience and knowledge of others. Man builds on the inherited knowledge of the past. This accumulated knowledge has rapidly increased, especially since the invention of printing. In recent years accumulated knowledge has snow-balled so that in our time man has accomplished truly amazing things.

   Think of the rapid development of electronics, aeronautics, the internet, computers, photography, wireless communications, etc. Man has begun to scratch the surface of space travel and the sub-microscopic world. Man has penetrated the world of genetic engineering and the atom. In the light of all this we are told that man uses only a small fraction of his mental ability in his lifetime.

9. Only man is able to learn and use language: Beyond all question, this is one of the greatest gifts God has given to man. The ability to learn and use a language distinguishes him from all of the animal kingdom, and enables him to communicate knowledge to others, and to learn from others. A child learns the use of words, not only as mechanical signs and signals (as animals do), but as an instrument to convey thought. This insight is beyond the limits of any animal. Even the most intelligent sub-human animal reacts only to sounds, and not to the true meaning of words. Through language man has been able to gain mastery of his environment, learn from the past, and penetrate the future. His accomplishments are due largely to his ability to use language.

10. The mind of man is capable of thinking and reasoning: He holds debates, courts, parliaments, and discussions. He argues, defends, accuses, tries, and condemns. From childhood, he forever wants to know "why". He is inquisitive, logical, and, at times, very illogical), and inventive. He creates books, machines, paintings, and poems. The ability to think and reason has

given us the ability to hear and understand the Gospel and act upon it. Man is faced with decisions every day.

11. The mind of man is capable of creative imagination: Ludwig von Beethoven's "Symphony No. 5 in C-Minor" was a triumphant masterpiece. A contemporary composer hearing it for the first time was so moved by it that he shouted, "Unbelievable, ! Marvelous!" "It has so bewildered me for the first time that when I wanted to put on my hat, I could not find my Head." And yet, this marvelous, matchless creation originated in Beethoven's imagination. Picture William Shakespeare at his desk writing one of his immortal sonnets or dramas. Between William Shakespeare, or a Ludwig von Beethoven and the eight simple words of Viki, the world's most educated chimpanzee, (words spoken with no understanding of their meaning, but mere words to obtain a reward, as a dog barking to get a bit of food) – there is an expanse that separates as wide as stellar spaces! No use looking for a missing link, light years of chain are missing. There are thousands of other comparisons, many of them just as impressive, that create a chasm that is unbridgeable between man and beast in the realm of the mind, but we would not have room in a library of books to list them all.

XIII. Darwin was wrong about the human brain:

A. To explain the rise of man through the slow incremental gains of natural selection, Darwin had to assume a struggle of tribe with tribe, for man had far outpaced his animal associates. To ignore the life struggle would have left no explanation as to how mankind, by natural selection alone, managed to attain intellectual status so far beyond that of the animals with which he had begun his competition for survival. It is obvious, however, that men with "stone-age" environs today have the same mental capabilities as the most civilized. During the Vietnamese war peasants were educated and trained to fly jets and helicopters. The same aptitude for education and accomplishment are present in all human beings, while absent from all animal life.

B. There are certain strange bodily characteristics which mark man as being more than a product of dog-eat-dog competition with his fellows:

1. He possesses a certain larval nakedness difficult to explain on "survival" principles.

2. His period of helpless infancy and childhood are prolonged.

3. He has aesthetic impulses.

4. He is totally dependent in the achievement of human status upon careful training he receives from human society.

5. Unlike solitary species of animals, he cannot develop alone; he has suffered a loss of precise instinctive controls of behavior. In place of this biological lack, society and parents condition the infant and promote his long, drawn-out training.

6. We are now in position to see the wonder and terror of the human predicament: man is totally dependent on society.

7. The profound shock of the leap from animal to human status involved the growth of prolonged bonds of affection, because, otherwise, its naked, helpless offspring would perish.

8. Modern science would go on to add that many of the characters of man, such as his lack of fur, thin skull, and globular head suggest mysterious changes in growth rates that hint at the forces creating man drew him fantastically out of the childhood of his brutal forerunners.

XIV. Man also has an emotional, moral, and spiritual nature. In addition to his superb brain and mind, man has a soul, spirit, and "psyche," a moral, spiritual and emotional nature. that distinguish him from the animals.

A. Man's emotional nature: In addition to man's powerful instincts, far higher and different from what animals have, man has a highly complex emotional nature, far above and beyond what animals have. In animals such emotions and qualities as fear and hatred are largely instinctive. But in man we see a full development of a broad gamut of emotions and moral qualities, both good and bad, that include love, hate, joy, sorrow, peace, anxiety, trust, unbelief, hope, despair, satisfaction, frustration, elation, despondence, mercy, vengeance, pride, humility, courage, cowardice, approval, disgust, ambition, apathy, perseverance, envy, pliability, nobility, meanness, gratitude, ingratitude, good will, steadfastness, vacillation, zeal, lethargy, righteousness, unrighteousness, independence, and dependence and a hundred more emotions and moral qualities that have enriched or degraded our lives and out literature. Consider this brief list, and then consider the paucity of the emotional life of animals. The few emotions animals seem to have are more instinctive, and far more simple than man's vast domain of rich emotions. How can one account for the great gulf between the emotional life of animals and that of man? The only answer is that man is a special creation of God with God-like gifts and qualities of mind and soul.

B. Man's esthetic nature: Inherent in the soul of man are such abilities and qualities as appreciation of things beautiful and harmonious, as expressed in music, the arts, and poetry. We can enjoy a symphony, a sonata, a poem, a lovely woman, a handsome man, a beautiful picture, a gorgeous sunset, a majestic snow-capped mountain, a delicate fern frond, an exquisite lily or orchid, as well as the scintillating grandeur of the distant nebulae. We are inspired by Michelangelo's David, or Moses; we are enchanted by the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, or Raffael's Madonna. We revel in the art gallery as well as in the everglades, and the rapturous song of the Nightingale. We look with awe at the sunset over Lake Victoria in Nyanza, and are enthralled by the vista from the top of Pike's Peak. The soul (physical life – self consciousness) of an ape, a monkey, or a dog has no response whatsoever to these things, but finds its satisfaction in a banana, a bag of nuts, or a bone. How can one account for this tremendous gulf? It becomes increasingly obvious that man is a special creation – created in the image and likeness of God.

C. Man's unique moral nature: When God created man, He made him a free moral agent with the power of choice. This great gift also involved a paralleling great responsibility. Blessing would follow a right choice, judgment would follow a wrong choice. Unquestionably, this gift of a free will is man's greatest endowment. After his creation, man (Adam and Eve) were put to the test, and they failed and rebelled against God's government. So our original parents sinned (Genesis 3:1-7) , and through their sin, death entered the human race (Romans 5:12) We now observe a double phenomena in the world: Universal sin and Universal death. Animals in the same world judged by sin, also experience death (Romans 8:20-23). Why moral evil is present in mankind without any evidence whatever of the gradual moral betterment of the race (save that which results from the influence of the Bible) is also

an inexplicable phenomenon that utterly refutes the theory of evolution. According to evolution, the morals of mankind should gradually improve, but they do not. Evolution has no acceptable way to explain the phenomena of sin and death, or the regeneration of the believers in Christ. Man has a conscience that enables him to distinguish between right and wrong, good and evil. Man has a will that enables him to say no to sin and o resist evil, but it also enables him to yield to sin and do wrong. Man's moral accountability to his Creator is unique in all creation; no animal is so gifted and honored by the Creator.

D. Man's spiritual nature: God not only gave man a superior soul, He also gave him a spirit which makes him God-conscious. Men everywhere instinctively know there is a supreme being, and that they must give an account to Him. The basic religions of the world seek to placate evil spirits and seek to avoid retribution for their failures. But though the religions of many cultures are base, all men everywhere have some sort of religion. This is the perfect witness that all men are created with a spirit as well as a soul. It is a miracle of God's grace that he did endow man with the ability to know Him and the worship Him. To man alone, as far as life on earth is concerned, eternal life is offered through Christ. We read that, "Christ tasted death for every man" (Hebrews 2:9) and that, "God so loved the world, that He gave His only Begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life (John 3:16).

FURTHER EVIDENCE THAT MAN DID NOT DESCEND FROM PRIMATES OR OTHER ANIMALS

Darwin taught in his "Descent of man" that the early ancestors of man must have been more or less monkey-like animals of the anthropoid group, Many attempts have been made to discover the missing link between man and the primates, but no true missing link has ever been found. In the light of this fact, evolutionists have turned to the more popular idea that both man and primate descended from a common unknown ancestor. If this was true, however, would there not be some evidence of this common unknown ancestor? And would there not still be some evidence of some gradual evolution between this common ancestor and man? The so-called ancestor is called Proconsul by evolutionists. But to argue for a non-existent proconsul (supposedly lower on the scale of evolution than the ape), is to widen the already unbridgeable gap between man and ape.

XV. Arguments for evolution from comparative anatomy:

A. Evolutionists argue that all elements of the human skeleton are readily comparable to the similar bones in apes: Both have cranium, both have ribs, both have femur (upper leg bone), etc. They also call attention to similarities in the main body organs: heart, lungs, eyes, ears, ect, and that the brain of the apes has the same convolutions as those of man.

B. But similarities of anatomy is accounted for by the fact that both live iin the same environment; our world with its atmosphere, water, elements, chemicals, and food types. All apes, monkeys and men need a heart, lungs, skull, brain, legs, eyes, etc., to live in the common environment. Similarity of anatomy does not prove that one evolved from the other.

C. A much stronger argument would be, the same intelligence made both.

XVI. There are many kinds of primates:

A. Before we list some of the many differences between apes and men, we call attention to the fact that there are many kinds of monkeys and several kinds of apes (gorillas, gibbons, chimpanzees, and orangutans), all radically different from each other, whereas men, the world over, are built on the same pattern. It s worthy of mention that man is the only species in his genus, and the only genus in his family. This is a powerful argument for creation, for man is unrelated.

B. Since evolution teaches the gradual change from proconsul to man, we ask, "Where are the intermediate life forms?" No such links exist, either in the world of living creatures, or in the fossil world. The only place they exist is in the imagination of the evolutionist.

XVII. Striking differences between apes and men:

A. Mentally – Man, with his highly developed brain, his upright posture, his sense of duty, and his appreciation of beauty is very different from the primates. Apes have long arms, men have short arms. Men have chins, apes have none. Apes have massive canine teeth, men do not. Apes cannot oppose the thumb to the fingers, man can. Lacking this, no ape could be a tool holder or user.

B. How to humanize an ape – Reshape his hands, develop his pelvis, refine his vocal cords, completely change the configuration of his brain and its functions so as to equal man's ability for abstraction, symbolism and foresight, change the arrangement of his nervous system so he can develop skills basic to man's culture.

C. There is a subtle and misleading omission by scientists of facts opposing the supposed ape and man similarity. Why do they not tell us that female humans have a membrane (hymen) which female apes do not have, and that human males lack a bone (baculum) which apes have? Female apes have a poorly developed breast. From man's much longer head hair to the obviously different foot, from buttocks to chest rib shape; with its longer collar bone, the entire ape is ape, not human.

D. The sperm and ovum differ. The diet is different. The human child , after birth, is greatly changed in leg length, and its skull will not calcify for some time. This is not so with the ape. The ape's brain is quite different in the vital "broca (speech) area." Research ha shown fully 150 vital differences between apes and men, not to mention mental, moral, and spiritual matters. No ape's organs or structures can be quite like a human's. As a matter of fact, there are thousands of vital differences between man and ape too numerous to list, but here are a few of the more obvious:

1. Adapted to their arboreal life, a chimpanzee can grasp a branch and support its own weight for m ore than a minute before it is a month old. This is utterly impossible for a human baby of that age.

2. Apes and monkeys spend at least part of their time in trees, and some of them rarely descend to the ground. Men live on the ground in houses while apes sleep in crudely constructed nests.

3. Apes have fur, men wear clothes. Men light and use fires while apes neither use fires nor put fuel on a fire to keep it burning. Apes do not plant or tend gardens. Apes neither cry nor laugh. Apes live mostly on leaves, buds and fruit. Most monkeys have cheek pouches on the inside of their mouth in which they can stuff extra food they gather. Men store their extra food in midriff bulges or double chins.

E. Bones – "Every bone of a gorilla", admitted Professor Huxley, "bears marks by which it might be distinguished from the corresponding bone of man." In half-erect monkeys the backbone is so curved that the weight of the body is bound to fall forward unless a very special effort is made, but in adult mankind the backbone is such that the weight is well balanced and distributed in an upright position. The pelvis of an ape is not designed for an upright posture. "Man stands alone for man alone stands."

F. The Foot – If anthropologists want to determine if a skeleton is that of a man or an ape let them examine the foot, not the skull. Mere skulls may be misleading. The skulls of males, females, and children are all of different sizes with considerable variation in shapes, both for men and apes. Then too, there are skulls deformed by diseases. But by examining the foot one can know immediately if it be the hind hand of an ape, or the foot of a man. In the apes, the big toe is really a thumb made to grab. Man's toes are unique: short and small and not like a thumb. The specialized foot of man is made to walk on and not to grab.

XVIII. Summary:

It is clear that the body of man, starting with two minute cells, is so complex, so intricate and involved in operation, that it had to be created by an all-powerful intelligence. It is equally clear that the brain and mind of man, with its amazing powers of speech, reason, memory, and imagination is so fantastically wonderful, it had to be created by a master genius, infinite in His creative resources. The gulf between men and apes, or the gulf between men and some imagined predecessor of the apes, in every conceivable realm; physical, mental, emotional, or spiritual, is so vast and with no missing links to span the gulf, that one is forced to the conclusion that man could not have evolved from the lower animals, but was, as the Word of God says, created in the image and likeness of God. Professor Loren C. Eiseley, professor of anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania, wrote in The Scientific American, "There are great gaps of millions of years from which we do not possess a single complete monkey skeleton, let along the skeleton of a human forerunner. For the whole tertiary period which involves something like 60 to 80 million years, we have to read the story of primate evolution from a few handfuls of broken bones and teeth. In the end we may shake our heads, baffled. It is as though we stood at the heart of a maze and no longer remembered how we came there. Until further discoveries accumulate, each student will perhaps inevitably read a little of his own temperament into the record. They will catch glimpses of an elfin human figure which will mock us from a remote glade in the forest of time. OTHERS JUST AS COMPETENT WILL SAY THAT THIS ELUSIVE ELF IS A DREAM, SPUN FROM OUR DISGUISED HUMAN LONGING FOR AN ANCESTOR LIKE OURSELVES." We do not agree with all Professor Eiseley teaches, but this inference he suggests is certainly true. Authorities reach different conclusions from the evidence available. There is no evidence available. There is no positive evidence available to refute creationism, but much proof that neither the body nor the mind of man could have evolved from animals. Beside, we have the clear teaching of God's Word that He created man in His own likeness and image (Genesis 1:26,27).

CHAPTER XII

Mysteries, Miracles, and Missing Links

I. Mysteries and Miracles

A. No man, apart from Divine Revelation, can explain the origin of matter.

B. No man can explain the origin of the atom.

C. No man can explain the origin of motion.

D. No man can explain the miracle of sustained, controlled motion.

E. No man can explain the origin of life.

F. No man can explain just what life is.

G. No man can explain how a new unit of life can begin from the union of just two cells.

H. No man can explain what makes plants and animals grow.

I. No man can explain why they stop growing at some point, grow old, and die.

J. What is the secret of fertilization?

K. The gap between the inorganic elements and life is infinitely great.

L. Why are there two kingdoms of life: plant and animal?

M. Why are there not three or more? Why not just one?

N. No man can explain the origin of sexuality.

O. Why male and female? Why the differences?

P. No man can explain heredity.

Q. No man can explain the origin of instinct.

R. What is electricity, magnetism, light, heat, sound, color?

S. We can send an electric charge for many miles through a wire at 10 degrees below 0, and at the other end of the wire, run the same electricity through a heating coil to thousands of degrees. Where was the heat when it was running through the wires?

T. What is the origin of chlorophyll, or how does the process of photosynthesis work?

U. How does a small change in the number of electrons orbiting the nucleus of an atom produce a different element?

V. What causes the retrograde motion of some moons of some planets in the same solar system?

W. If the earth was thrown off the sun which is 98% hydrogen, where did all the water come from?

X. No man can explain cosmic rays, cosmic radiation, the ozone belt.

Y. No man can explain the perfect balance of the food chain.

Z. No man can explain the balance of moisture, temperature, winds, currents, etc. in our earth's atmosphere.

II. Mysteries in space:

A. Why do some of the moons of some of the planets revolve in retrograde motion? According to the Scientific Law of Sustained Angular Momentum, they should all be revolving in the same direction after the big bang took place.

B. What is the origin of light? According to the speed of light, it would take millions of light years for the light of some of the stars which we can see to have reached the earth. If this is true, how can the universe be only six to seven thousand years old?

C. No man can explain the age of the universe without the Bible.

D. No man can explain the mystery of the origin of the universe.

E. No man can explain why there is so much water on the earth.

F. No man can explain killer rays such as the bad kind of ultraviolet rays.

G. No man can explain the mystery of the formation of stars.

H. No man can explain the uniqueness of earth apart from the Bible.

I. No man can explain black holes, or if there really is such a thing.

J. No man can explain pulsars.

III. Mysteries of the microscopic world:

A. There are microscopic plants such as molds and fungi which have highly complicated predatory mechanisms by which they trap, digest, and utilize their victims. How did they, and why did they evolve these predatory instincts and abilities?

B. Some molds employ “rabbit snares” to trap their food. They are rings made of three cells having an inside diameter equal to the diameter of a nematode, their victim. When a nematode in the soil sticks its head into one of these rings, the three cells suddenly inflate like a pneumatic tire, gripping the nematode in a strangle hold from which there is no escape. And this intricate mechanism is too small for the human eye to observe.

IV. The mystery of the limitation of hazards:

A. The Bat, the moth, and the parasite – There is a certain parasite which takes up residence in the ear of the moth on which the bat preys. Research has proven that the moth is gifted with hearing which can detect the high-pitched sounds of the bat, by which he navigates. This is protection for the moth. But the parasite attacks and eats the hearing mechanism of the moth. The miracle of the limitation of hazards here is that God has so willed that the parasite will only attack one ear of the moth, not both, leaving the moth with a defense mechanism.

B. The most vulnerable creatures reproduce prolifically, while the most dangerous have few, or only one offspring at a time.

C. The greatest pests have the most predators (The house fly).

V. The miracle of bioluminescence (cold light).

VI. Thee miracle of instinct in the amazing hunting wasp and the caterpillar.

VII. The generation of frogs.

VIII. The miracle of the metamorphosis of the caterpillar.

IX. Other Miracles:

A. The humble fiddler crab and his ability to predict coming storms that will produce a high tide.

B. Miracles of regeneration (Starfish, Sea Cucumbers, etc.)

C. The miracle of distinctiveness (creatures that have features that occur in no other creatures).

D. The miracle of camouflage, mimicry, masks and protective coloring.

1. Camouflage – Tiger in tall grass; leopard frog

2. Mimicry – Stick Bug, Dead Leaf Butterfly

3. Masks – Owl's Head Butterfly

4. Protective coloring – Chameleon

E. The marvel of hibernation

F. The death-march of the Lemmings

G. The miracle of migration

H. The miracle of capillary action

MISSING LINKS

I. The missing link between empty space and the creation of matter:

A. Evolutionists are now saying in the text books in the public schools that the universe began from virtually nothing.

B. They have never been so right. The problem is that they continue by saying that the tiny dot which exploded in the Big Bang to form the universe as we know it was only as large as the period at the end of a sentence on this page. Something cannot come from nothing. According the Law of Cause and Effect, every effect must have a cause. Certainly, the universe is the ultimate effect. We must arrive at the conclusion that either matter is eternal, or that there must be an original Cause, or designer.

II. There is a missing link between no motion and motion. What started everything in the universe in motion?

A. The evolutionists would say that the Big Bang started everything in motion. But we have already noted that there had to be a Master Designer to have a Big Bang. The Law of Sustained, Controlled Motion tells us that the Big Bang theory would require that everything resulting from the Big Bang would be rotating in the same direction (The Law of Angular Momentum) as the body from which it was ejected. But many bodies in our universe, including some moons of some planets in our solar system are rotating in retrograde motion. Why?

III. There is a missing link between when there was no life and when life began. How did life spring from the non-living?

A. The evolutionists presently explain it this way:

1. The dot which came into being , began to spin, and then explode to make the universe came from virtually nothing.

2. Among the stars the Big Bang produced was our sun.

3. The planets were flung off the sun in the form of hot gasses which condensed into liquid, and then into a solid mass.

4. As our earth cooled even more, volcanic action produced most of the surface water which puddle and contained certain chemicals.

5. When conditions were just right, a lightning strike hit one of these puddles and caused the proper chemicals to come together to form pre-organic matter, which, in turn, gave rise to organic matter which produced the first life from which all life as we know it today came.

B. This answer produces more missing links than we can deal with at the moment, but our answer would be that every step in this argument violates at least one known existing, scientific law.

1. We have already established that in order for the Big Bang to produce the universe required it (The Big Bang) had to have an original cause.

2. Earlier in our course we found that there were three basic theories concerning the origin of our solar system. If rings of hot gasses had either been thrown off the sun, or drawn off the sun, they would not have held together and cooled into liquid form, and then into solid form. Instead, they would have dispersed into space. There would not have been enough mass or gravity to hold the rings together.

3. We have always noted that if the sun is 98% hydrogen, how then do we account for all the water on earth (and , by the way, on no other planet)? Where did all the volcano water come from?

C. Scientists, with all the equipment available to them, have not been able to produce more than three amino acids which are essential constituents of protein, in the laboratory. This experiment was a complete failure since proteins are highly complex requiring about 20 or more amino acids (not three) arranged in most intricate, involved, "peptide chains." They are far too complex and involved to just happen. This theory also violates the law of biogenesis which holds that all life must come from pre-existing life.

IV. There are missing links between phyla:

A. Monera – one-celled life such as bacteria and cyaon-bacteria

B. Protista – Mostly one-celled as protozoa, algae (except blue-green algae)

C. Plant Kingdom divided into divisions:

1. Divisions divided into classes

2. Each class divided into orders

3. Each order divided into families

4. Each family divided into genera

5. Each genus divided into species

6. Each species divided into breeds, varieties, or races

D. The animal kingdom divided into Phyla:

1. Each phylum divided into classes

2. Each class divided into orders
3. Each order divided into families
4. Each family divided into genera
5. Each genus divided into species
6. Each species divided into breeds, varieties, or races

V. The missing links are all still missing because the do not exist. Only in the mind of the evolutionist do they exist. The fact that great vast gulfs exist between each two phyla, and between all classes and orders of all phyla, and between all families and all genera, as well as many species, is proof that each "kind" in the entire gamut of creation was the distinctive work of a Master Artisan who gave to each "kind" its own peculiar characteristics, and perfectly adapted it to its own environment, and its own sheer and niche in the economy of life on earth.

VI. CUVIER'S LAW – Every organism forms a whole – a complete system – all parts of which mutually correspond. None of these parts can change without the others changing also. Illustration: The large strong tooth of a lion requires a strong jaw, a large strong skull fitted for the attachment of powerful muscles, both for moving the jaw, and well-developed shoulder blade; an arrangement of the bones of the leg which admits of the leg being rotated and turned upward as a seizing and tearing instrument, and armed with a strong paw.

CHAPTER XIV

EYES, SEX, AND SPECIALIZED ORGANS

I. Next to the brain, the eye is the most wonderful of God's gifts to His creatures. Each creature has been given eyes by the creator, which best meet the needs of each creature in and for their station in life.

A. The Hare's eyes – The hare has no defense mechanism, except for his speed and agility, along with his camouflage and ability to hide. Beside this he has many predators such as the wolf, the coyote, and the hawk, etc. God did, however, give the hare the ability to move each eye separately, and placed his eyes on the sides of his head with 360 degree movement so that he can keep on eye on where he is running and one on his pursuer.

B. The Hawk's eyes – The hawk is a day animal who can see the slightest movement of a tiny animal far below him in the grass. Hawks need keen eyesight to see and catch their prey.

C. Birds in general – They have a gift of vision which helps them see with greater precision than any other living creature. Sight is their dominant sense, helping them to catch the darting insects that so often form their diet. The visual acuity of some birds is sometimes 8-10 times that of the human eye.

1. The eyes of hawks, eagles and vultures that dive toward their prey have the ability to rapidly change the focus of their eye so as to keep their prey in focus at all times. Often their eyes are both telescopic and microscopic at the same time.

2. The very large eyes of the owl are admirably adapted to seeing in semi-darkness, so that the owl can catch insects that fly after dark. The sensitivity of the owl's eyes in conditions of low light intensity has been shown experimentally to be about 10 times that of the human eye.

3. The Owl, as well as other birds, has an extra eyelid – a complete , transparent membrane that sweeps down across the surface of the eye, starting from the inner corner. It not only moistens the eyeball (making it unnecessary for the large feathered eyelids to blink shut), but also protects the eye when the bird is forced to fly through such hazards as wind-blown dust and the closely-laced branches of trees. This transparent nictitating membrane is drawn across the eye of many birds whenever they are in flight as it was designed to give protection. This transparent membrane which serves such a useful purpose must, of necessity, be a complete and entire piece of equipment to serve its intended purpose. It is absolutely impossible for such a practical organ to develop gradually. Hence, the only solution of the problem of how, why, and when this transparent membrane originated, is in instantaneous creation.

4. The Mud-Skipper – This creature of the tropics which spends part of its time in water, and part on land, has movable bulbous eyes that are adjustable to vision in the air, as well as in the water. It has a special muscle which enables it to shift the lens close to the retina, so it can even produce a sharp image of distant objects.

D. The Whale – Instead of having a thin transparent membrane, as birds have, to cover

the eye while in flight, a whale has another highly specialized adaptation. A whale is able to dive to great depths in the ocean. Its whole body is adjusted to, and adapted for this purpose. At a depth of 100 feet, the pressure of the water is 60 pounds per square inch, but at 4,000 feet it is 1,830 pounds per square inch. The result is, deep water fish cannot come to the surface; some would actually explode. Most surface fish cannot dive to great depths or they would be crushed. The whale, however, is at home in both environments. The eye would be the first organ to suffer from exposure to such pressure; so the creator equipped the eye of the whale with a transparent, sclerotic coat, very thick and strong to protect the whale's eyes when it dives deep. Since observation shows that other sea life dare not leave their dept element, how can one explain the evolution of a whale's eyes: they had to have been created as they are from the very beginning.

E. The Whirligig beetle – We may see this beetle on the surface of quiet water is equipped to look up and down at the same time. Unlike other beetles, he has only two eyes, but each eye is equipped with two pupils so that on pair of pupils watch the surface of the water while the other pair can look beneath the surface. If this arrangement evolved, it served no purpose until it was fully evolved. The perfected system, on the other hand, demonstrates by its design that it must have been created fully developed.

F. The Anableps Dowei – This fish also has bifocal eyes. It lives in the quiet rivers of the Caribbean and feeds on tidbits which float on the surface of the water. As he swims along the surface he can see both above the water with one set of lenses and below with the other.

G. The Camel – (and other animals) has special built-in wind glasses. This desert animal, created for life and service on the desert, is equipped with a special third eyelid which may be drawn at will over the eyeball without significantly impairing the sight. This protects the eye from sharp bits of sand from desert dust storms.

H. Most deep water creatures possess luminous organs which they flash on and off as the occasion demands, and so, though they live in total darkness, they have eyes and are able to make use of them. This special arrangement was manifestly designed for them by the Creator.

I. Complicated, complex, working machines, whether living or inanimate, do not just happen, but in all instances, are designed and made by an intelligence, superior to that of the machine.

J. Most land vertebrates have perfectly adapted and well-functioning eyelids that blink several times each minute to keep the eyelid clear and moist. Of all land vertebrates, only snakes have no eyelids at all. Their eyes are fixed in a permanent glassy stare. To protect the delicate lidless eyes of the snake, there is a permanent transparent shield in place over the entire eye opening.

K. The Alligator – The position of the eyes in the head of an animal may show great specialization, The alligator, a reptile, and the Hippopotamus, a mammal both have their eyes set in a raised position on top of their head. With these periscope eyes they can float in the water just under the surface and have their eyes above water to observe their surroundings. Obviously, this was designed especially for them.

II. Different Kinds of Eyes – Almost every one of the more than 38,000 species of vertebrates known to zoologists (4,000 mammals, 14,000 birds, 4,000 reptiles, 2,000 amphibians, and 14,000 fish) is born functional camera style eyes. There are a few of these animals, mostly

fish and salamanders, which live in total darkness and lose their sight as they mature.

A. Here is the perfect argument against evolution. The ancestors of these blind cave species must have been carried in from the outer world by a surface stream. Even though thousands of generations have come and gone, these fish sill are born with eyes. The old Lamarckian idea of loss of characters through disuse has been exploded a thousand times. Through lack of use the newborn fish soon lose their sight, but the essential nature of these fish to have eyes persists despite the fact that they have no use for them.

B. Kinds of eyes:

1. Camera-type eyes – All vertebrate eyes are built much like the modern shutter type camera, but the all-around precision and adaptability of the eye far surpasses our most modern and expensive shudder type camera.

2. The eye of the chambered nautilus lacks a lens, but functions well on the principle of the pinhole camera where a very tiny opening gives a universal focus.

3. The arthropods which include all the insects, spiders, crabs, centipedes, and millipedes, by far the largest and most successful group of invertebrates is a fascinating variety of both simple and compound eyes. The spider's eyes are known as simple eyes because each has but one transparent lens to focus light rays on the sensitive nerve cells beneath it. If it is not as elaborate as the compound eye, the Creator has compensated spiders by giving them eight of these simple eyes. They are placed strategically in two rows at the front of the head.

4. Insects with compound eyes – There is a great variety of insects with compound eyes. Some insects have enormous eyes that nearly encompass their heads. The common housefly has large compound eyes. The dragonfly represents the extreme, as it needs the best sight possible to catch flying insects on the wing. The compound eyes of the dragonfly have 30,000 facets. Each of these 30,000 units has its own light-condensing apparatus. Next to the camera eye, the compound eye is the most efficient. However, no man knows the nature of the image an insect gets from its elaborate compound eye.

5. A combination of compound and simple eyes – Most insects have a combination of compound and simple eyes. For example, the grasshopper has a combination of five separate and distinct eyes; three small simple eyes, and two large compound eyes prominently placed at the sides of the head.

6. Compound eyes which are on stalks – Some animals (crustaceans), like the crayfish and the lobster have compound eyes that are on stalks. These eyes can be moved around for better vision.

7. The eye of the Sphendon – The Sphendon (a lizard-like reptile of Australia that is about two feet long), has a third eye, or pineal eye on top of its head.

8. The different ways in which the pupils of eyes contract – There is also a great variety of ways in which the pupils of eyes contract. In man's eyes there is a round pupil, and the opening and the opening automatically opens and contracts to let more or less light into the retina. In the domestic cat the enormous pupil opening will close to a vertical slit in the presence of bright

light. On the other hand, the pupil opening of the horse takes the shape of a horizontal bar. Lizards and other lower vertebrates reduce the pupil openings to a great variety of shapes and patterns.

C. Blind evolution would not be able to develop all these various styles of eyes, all of which function perfectly for the user.

III. More miracles, and more problems for the evolutionist:

A. The eye of the Star-Gazer – who can explain why the eyes of the star-gazer (a fish of the weaver species) are placed horizontally on the upper part of the head, in a position with but few parallels in nature, so that it is always looking up at the sky? Because of this, in scientific circles it is given the name Uranoscopus. The star-gazer buries itself in the bottom of the ocean floor so that only its eyes are visible. Its prey can be easily seen, but it cannot be seen by the prey. With eyes normally placed, the star-gazer would not be able to bury itself in the ocean floor.

B. The Starfish – The starfish is an oddity if ever there was one. Why would any sea creature evolve into such an absurd shape? The common species of star fish have five arms or rays, on the underside of which are hundreds of tube feet; and on the end of each extremity is an eye. The starfish is unable to swim, but it walks along the bottom very slowly, over sand and shell, by means of a most ingenious system. It can move in any of the five directions that its extremities point. Its five eyes, looking in five directions at one time give it 360 degree vision to watch for predators. From what did this strange creature evolve, for no creature can have any characteristic it did not receive genetically from its parents.

C. Many snails have eyes at the end of their tentacles which they can extend or compress, much as a telescope is lengthened or shortened. With these eyes at the ends of tentacles a snail can look around a corner without exposing its body. This ability to see with eye at the end of stalks is no doubt a great advantage to the snails, but how could such an ingenuous device be brought into existence in such a lowly animal by chance mutations?

D. The eye of the Pigmy Shrew – The eye of the pigmy shrew is no larger than the head of a pin, but it has the same camera type eye arrangement as the grapefruit sized eye of the gret blue whale. Such an eye must have been made by a mechanical genius.

E. The Sole or Turbot, like the star-gazer, has its eyes directed upward. The fish lies in the sand at the ocean bottom in the daytime. They have extraordinary eyes that move in all directions as though mounted on a universal swivel. Their eyes, with a rotary movement, will follow the movements of a foe above them. Only at night do these fish search the surface of the muddy waters for, looking for worms. Since this takes place at night, and since their eyes are directed upward, vision plays no role in their search, which is conducted purely by the sense of smell, and by a sense of touch from special filaments on the under-side of the head. Question: If this state of affairs is the result of evolution, didn't it make a serious mistake in placing the fish's eyes where they could not see the food it needs? Until it developed those special smell and touch filaments, the poor fish would starve to death. Who designed the swivel eyes of the sole? Who gave it the special smell and tough filaments?

F. A Chameleon's eye is one of the most remarkable organs exhibited by any terrestrial animal, and yet, it is strangely limited. The chameleon has large protuberant eyes covered with thick granular lids, perforated by minute apertures for the pupils. The two eyes can be moved independently of each other. One can look straight ahead

while the other looks back or up. Why this doubling of the field of vision should accompany such excessively minute openings to the lids is a mystery. If evolution alone is responsible, it would not have put a handicap on the otherwise marvelous eyes of the Chameleon. Why were such marvelous eyes able to move independently of each other, thus securing for the owner two entirely different fields of vision so drastically limited by placing them behind heavy granular lids which have only tiny openings? See the chapter on limitations.

G. The large eyes of the Honey Bee make use of the ultra-violet portion of the sun's rays to see with. Man's eyes are not so made. Since this gives a greater vision, why did evolution drop this phenomenal ability from the eyes of man? It is a distinct advantage, ("natural selection") it should have been retained. Evolution has o explanation for such phenomena.

H. The eye of the Horseshoe Crab seems to have a unique feature not fund in other animals. The eye of the horseshoe crab is amazingly simple. It is a compound eye composed of individual units (ommatidia), similar in type to the eyes of insects. But unlike any other known animal, the horseshoe crab has a separate nerve fiber proceeding from each of these units to the brain. The eye of the horseshoe crab is different from all other animals below and above it on the evolutionary ladder. This presents a problem for the evolutionist. From whence did the horseshoe crab get this unique system of vision? The answer is that the Sovereign Almighty Creator made it so.

I. The Kingfisher, and some other birds, have a special area in the retina called the "fovea" in which the cells that line the area each have a private nerve fiber to the brain. This gives maximum visual acuteness to the limited area of the fovea. If the bird desires a special field of acuity, it turns its head or eyes until the object is focused in the fovea. Some creatures actually have two of these areas in each eye, giving a bifocal effect which gives both distant and close vision. The Kingfisher can focus on both an object such as a bird in the air while watching a fish below. Who can believe that this is the product of blind chance?

THE FASCINATING MARVELS OF SEXUAL REPRODUCTION

I. How could sexless forms of unicellular life ever give rise to the higher forms which reproduce sexually?

A. The primary method of reproduction of unicellular life is by simple cell division called "binary fission" by biologists. For some unknown reason, the cell of the protozoan, like the amoeba, splits in two and makes two identical cells. If all higher forms of life evolved from unicellular life, as evolution teaches, and these original unicellular forms of life were asexual, and cell division of these primordial protozoa invariably produced two duplicates of the original cell (and are still doing it, by the way), how could sexless forms of unicellular life ever rise to higher forms which reproduce sexually? True mutations in sexless forms of life do occur, but they are mutations that stay within the narrow bounds of their kind. For sexless forms of life to ever evolve by mutations into sexual forms of life is utterly impossible. Mutations of organisms which do not reproduce sexually give rise to "clones,' the descendants of a single individual. A gene which mutates in a single individual cannot pass outside of the "clone," and thus cannot be widely distributed as mutations occurring

where there is sex. Most cell division in unicellular protozoa, like amebas, goes on generation after generation for endless millennia without any change whatever. In some asexual forms of life, like certain bacteria, we know there are mutants, and varieties develop, but the essential nature of the bacteria remains unchanged generation after generation, and there is no transmutation from one genus to another. All life that shows design and purpose is the result of Creative Intelligence.

II. Variety in methods of reproduction – Most higher plants reproduce by fertilized seeds, involving male and female elements. Some plants reproduce by vegetative propagation, such as bulbs, tubers, runners, and cuttings. Actually, most plants can be raised from stem cuttings. All fungi, mosses, and ferns reproduce by means of small specialized bodies called spores.

A. Algae seem to excel in the variety of methods of reproduction. Some algae simply reproduce by simple cell division, other reproduce offspring by means of asexual spores, some reproduce by means of sexually undifferentiated gametes, and, finally, there are algae that produce true sex cells, eggs and sperm, which unite to produce new offspring.

B. The ameba reproduces by the simple process of dividing into two identical amebas.

C. Yeast cells reproduce by budding: a small bud appears on the outside of the cell & grows and finally separates from the parent cell as a new cell.

D. The starfish (pictures next page), if roughly handled, will divide itself and each part which is pulled away, if it has part of the central body, will produce another complete starfish.

E. The Sea Anemone – If a small piece of sea anemone (see page 106) becomes separated from the parent animal, a new sea anemone will grow from this remnant. By means of muscular action in the middle of its body, the sea anemone may divide itself into two parts, and each half will become a new individual. The anemone may also reproduce sexually. The eggs are fertilized in sea water and develop directly into new anemones

F. Corals reproduce by budding. New polyps grow off the old ones. Sexual reproduction by means of egg and sperm also occurs among corals.

G. Sponges reproduce both sexually and asexually. A new sponge will grow from almost anyplace a piece of sponge has been pulled off, as on a rock or a piece coral. Buds or branches may break off and grow into new individuals . Sponges may also develop sex cells (eggs and sperm). In some sponges, both egg and sperm may come from one individual. In others, they may occur in different individuals, in which case the sperm are brought into the female sponges by the water currents. The fertilized egg then develops into flagellated larvae (the young, the free living stage in the development of animals) which escapes from the parent body, swims about for a while and then settles down, becomes firmly attached, and grows into a new sponge. Evidently God intended sponges to survive and multiply since He gave them so many ways to reproduce. Some sponges, like earthworms, are hermaphroditic, where each individual has a complete male and female apparatus. Though each earthworm is hermaphroditic, it does not fertilize itself. Some forms of life reproduce by parthenogenesis, (that is, having a mother, but no father). This occurs in such animals as bees, some marine worms, aphids, etc. All of this speaks to us of the fact that the Creator adapted the means of reproduction to the station in life of the creature.

III. Strange methods of hatching eggs:

A. The female of the giant water bug (abut four inches long) cements her eggs all over the back of her husband. They stay there until they hatch.

B. Frogs use solar energy quite regularly in hatching their eggs. Each of their hundreds of eggs is enclosed in a transparent jelly, and the eye mass has a convex shape which acts like a magnifying glass and concentrates the suns rays, focusing them on the embryos in the eggs. The frog's "incubator" is run by solar heat. Who taught the humble frog this trick?

C. The female sawfly has a highly specialized ovipositor "egg-laying organ" at the end of her abdomen with which she cuts a hole in a leaf and lays her eggs. When the eggs hatch into larvae, they have the leaf right there for food. This specialized organ had to be made at once to be useful. Slow evolution could in no way account for it.

D. The eggs of spiders are all put into one bag. The eggs are enclosed in a silken bag which is then hung from the web, or is carried about by the female. When the young spiders are born, they emerge from the egg sack and look like miniature adults. Generation after generation of spiders follows this procedure. They never deviate from this among the species where it is the method used. No one claims any evolution of spiders for the past millions of years.

E. Golden-eye lacewings lay stalked eggs. The eggs are attached to short stalks, and the ends of the stalks are securely fastened to leaves. After they emerge, the larvae spin silky cocoons from which they emerge a delicate, thin-winged adult. Why would blind evolution hatch such an unhandy plan? It is much easier for the mother to simply lay the eggs than it is to attach each one to a stalk and then fasten the individual stalk to a leaf. Remember, even if a female lacewing ages ago happened to put her eggs on stalks, the next generation would have gone back to the old method, for there is no such thing as "acquired characters." All heredity changes that happen are from minor mutations originating in the sex cells, and never come from any habits or abilities "acquired" during the lifetime by the parent. Such a radical change from just "eggs" to "stalked eggs" (eggs fastened to the end of poles) is a vast change, and such vast mutations do not occur in nature. All observation indicates that visible mutations are all minor, only slight variations. So evolution is at a loss to account for the unique system. Since they are born with a set instinct, generation after generation of these lacewings act as they do. Actually, there are literally thousands of ways of incubating eggs. Space does not permit listing all of them, but each different method is a witness to Divine creation, showing the ingenuity of the Master Workman.

F. We might mention this interesting fact: Fish are generally prolific in laying eggs. The Ling fish takes no chance in being left childless so it lays 160 million eggs at one time. The Sunfish beats this by laying 300 million. The herring lays a mere 30,000, but the eggs are coated with a glue-like substance so that they stick to rocks.

IV. Devious methods used at times in sex – In addition to the orthodox methods of conjugation and propagation of species through fertilized eggs, spores, cell mitosis, etc. that we have mentioned, there are scores of "devious routes" followed by sex that we want to call to your attention.

A. The strange case of the Bedbug – "The male bedbug does not inject sperm into the female genital tract, but into an entirely separate structure known as Ribaga"s Organ on the right side of the female's body. This organ has no connection with the ovaries.

The difficulties encountered by the sperm are increased by the fact that ribaga's organ contains cells that eat sperm. Nonetheless, some of the spermatozoa manage to survive and fertilize eggs. Passing between the cells of ribaga's organ, they enter the body cavity, travel up the walls of the female reproductive tract, and ultimately reach the ovaries. Normal copulation is impossible because the large sex organ of the male cannot fit into the female genital opening. Without the mutation responsible for the evolution of ribaga's organ, bedbugs would have become extinct – to the advantage of the human race." Lord Rothchild in the "Scientific American"

How illogical can the evolutionists get? Remember, evolution teaches the "gradual" change by "random mutations" through long periods of time.

B. The Curious Behavior of the Stickleback – Thousands of species of animals; birds, fish, mammals, reptiles, and insects go through a distinctive courtship routine, prompted and established in a pattern of unchanging instinct. The sex life of the three-spine stickleback (Gasterosteus Acuieatus) is a complicated pattern, purely instinctive and automatic, which can be observed at will. The mating pattern follows an unvarying ritual.

1. Each male leaves the school of fish and stakes out a territory for itself from which it will drive any intruder.
2. Then it builds a nest, digs a shallow pit, piles in a heap of weeds, coats the material with a sticky substance, and shapes the weedy mass into a mound with its snout. It then bores a tunnel in the mound by wriggling through it, slightly shorter than an adult fish.
3. Having finished the nest, the male suddenly changes color from an inconspicuous gray to a bright red and bluish white.
4. In this colorful conspicuous dress the male immediately begins to tease females. He performs a zigzag dance before the females until one of the females takes notice. He then swims toward the nest and she follows. She enters the nest and lays her eggs and slips out of the nest. He then glides in quickly to fertilize the clutch.
5. One male may lead two or three, or even up to five females through the nest, fertilizing the eggs of each. Then his mating instinct subsides and his color darkens.
6. He then guards the nest with the fertilized eggs and fans water over them so that they receive enough oxygen. This he does daily until the eggs hatch. For a day or so after the brood emerges, he keeps them all together. But soon the young sticklebacks become independent and begin to mix with the broods of other nests. It is safe to say that all life on earth , below the level of mankind, is guided mostly by instinct. Instinct creates behavior patterns like that recorded above: Instinct teaches a bird how to build its particular type of nest; instinct teaches the hunting wasp how to paralyze its prey for its young without killing it so its young will continually have fresh meat to eat; instinct tells the bee how to make the honeycomb. Since instinct enables an animal to display apparent intelligence, instinct must be a gift of the Creator to His creatures. The Millions of pattern of behavior which arise from instinct could not have evolved, but if they had, none of the resulting patterns could have survived until the evolution of them was complete.

C. Dandelions have said good-by to sex – In this latest of all plant groups the flower in

devolving instead of evolving. Some plants have returned to a more primitive form of sexuality, but the dandelion is one of these plants which has gone the rest of its group one better (or worse); it has abandoned sex entirely. Its ovaries are not fertilized by the pollen from a stamen of the same flower. They are not fertilized at all. No sexual process takes place. Every seed, and therefore, every generation is the product of a virgin birth. For good or ill, the dandelion has said good-by to sex. And so God has chosen the humble dandelion, as well as the bedbug to be one of His witnesses. Without sex, involving the interchange of genes from both parents, there is no prospect of evolution

D. It is sex that made the Midwife Toad famous. – Most frogs mate and lay their eggs in water, but not the midwife toad. The male and female mate on dry land, and the male, using his hind legs, literally pulls the eggs from the female in a 30 inch-long string and wraps it around his hind legs. He then quickly digs a hole in moist sand of dirt with his hind legs and buries them where they remain wrapped around his hind legs for a few weeks until they are ready to hatch. The male then quickly jumps into nearby water where the eggs immediately hatch and tadpoles go swimming in all directions. It is our conviction that the Creator injected such reversals of the general trend in creation to demonstrate the fact of His handiwork. Established by inflexible instinct, the male midwife toad goes through this painful procedure generation after generation while his wife enjoys herself.

E. The curious life process of the Alpine Salamander – The alpine salamander lives from 3,000 to 10,000 feet up the slopes of the Alps. The female produces her young alive, and that by the most curious process yet observed. Of 50 eggs which the oviducts may contain, only two are fertile. When the two tadpoles emerge from the eggs, they are not extruded from the parent's body, but are nourished on the remaining 48 eggs, so there, in the mother's body, the twins complete their metamorphosis protected, and with abundant food, and emerge looking like their parents, only smaller. Here is an amazing adaptation to climate that permits the alpine salamander to live and reproduce in an environment normally adverse to salamanders. Instead of spending their tadpole stage outdoors, as other salamanders do, these little one are fed from a well-stocked pantry, and are brought through their tadpole stage in the cozy, warm environment of the mother's body. When would evolution have time enough, with so many climate stages, to perform these wonders?

F. The Butterfly: A witness against evolution – Human genius has never invented anything lovelier than a butterfly nor: anything so wonderful. In all of nature one can scarcely find anything more beautiful than butterflies. But before a butterfly becomes an adult, it must go through a complete metamorphosis in four stages: egg, larva (worm or caterpillar stage), pupa (or chrysalis), and then the adult butterfly. Why such a round about way to produce a butterfly? If unguided evolution were doing it, according to the theory of natural selection and survival of the fittest, the impractical, devious route would not have a chance. The butterfly would hatch directly from the egg, as would seem to be the normal route. Unguided evolution, in a billion years could not even think up such an involved plan as complete metamorphosis – much less put it into working order. Could it be that God, the master teacher, so designed the life cycle of the butterfly to teach us a lesson? Undoubtedly, spiritual and moral truths are illustrated in creation, and the metamorphosis of the caterpillar into a butterfly is an obvious lesson. If the groveling, repulsive, greedy, earthbound caterpillar pictures man in his lowly fallen state, then the transformation into the butterfly is a lesson on the need and reality of

the new birth (John 3:3, 5, 7). And the butterfly, released from its cocoon, flying heavenward, is a picture of the glory of the resurrection of the saved of earth (I Corinthians 15:42-44 and 51-58 and Philippians 3:21). The life story of the butterfly begins with the tiny egg that the butterfly deposits on a branch. And, mysterious miracle, each kind of butterfly prefers its own special kind of branch or tree. No one knows why. Another miracle: the eggs are as exquisitely beautiful as gems – lustrous pearls, more delicate than hand-wrought jewels. They are fluted, ribbed, patterned in a score of different ways – perfect as works of art, yet contrived with marvelous skill for the admission of the fertilized substance. The material of which the eggs are made also supplies the larvae with their first meal after they are hatched from the shells. Most anyone can see that the design and beauty of these eggs is the work of the Master Artist, the Creator whose works are perfect. The grown up insect goes back to the plant or trunk on which it was nurtured in its early life. This is wonderful. No moth or butterfly eats solid food (though some butterflies eat nectar). Some cannot even take moisture. Yet some lay their eggs on a substance which will be cradle and larder to the caterpillars which will hatch there. Generally, with few exceptions, there is one food, and one food only for a species. If their kind fails the caterpillar will die in the midst of abundance, starving while other kinds of caterpillars are flourishing. The parents, to whom solid food is not necessary, find it without fail, for their offspring that the parents may never live to see. Yet "nature", by some "magic", guides the parents to the right tree, bush, or weed. There, on the very substance essential to the creature yet unborn, the egg is laid. There is no more perfect example of unerring instinct. Evolution is not equal to a feat like that. To put such in an insect is the work of infinite intelligence. Another thing about the egg laying is its great variety. The eggs may be laid singly, in clusters, in masses. In some species they hatch in a number of days, in others the egg is laid underground, or covered with a coat of varnish to survive and hatches the following spring. Surely this speaks of the Great Designer who loves variety in His handiwork. If the eggs are interesting, the career of the caterpillar, until it becomes an adult butterfly is even more so. Having eaten the shells of the eggs from which they emerge, caterpillars begin a "campaign of gorging" and almost burst with food. The Larva of the Monarch Butterfly is about an eighth of an inch long when it is first born. Soon it sheds its skin in the first of four molts. In about two weeks it is full grown and it then begins preparation for a major change in its way of life. Seeking a convenient leaf or stem, it proceeds to spin a tough flat button of silk. This amazing feat is done by means of a liquid secretion from glands in its head. The secretion hardens into a thread when it is squeezed out into the air from an opening on the lower lip. How can one account for the fact that it not only possesses a chemical factory, but that it also is an architect and designs a house, though it has never lived in one before, and has never seen one? His first attempt follows the pattern that is a standard dwelling for all caterpillars of his variety, and is perfect for its purpose. He is not only an architect and a builder; he is an interior decorator and a water-proofer as well. He builds for himself a habitation that the genius of man cannot duplicate. Lazy days pass in the caterpillar's pupal house. There the chrysalis takes its final shape, and the outer skin hardens. Within this dry shell the organs of the caterpillar are dissolved; special cells are generated in the apparently lifeless body whose function is to devour the organs which once worked for the caterpillar, and reduce them to pulp; a seemingly formless glob, a kind of soup. A miracle then takes place: Nothing remains unchanged, save perhaps its means of breathing. Jaws, claws, claspers, pro-legs, digestive system, even the very shape – all disappear. Then the

shapes of the head, legs and thorax of the butterfly gradually appear upon the chrysalis case, and the first rough draft of the coming butterfly is dimly seen on the horny case of the chitin. The hour arrives for the insect to wake up and come out of the chrysalis. At this time it voids a quantity of a rather corrosive liquid which softens and partly dissolves the silk at one end of the chrysalis. Through the opening thus formed, the butterfly emerges. The ugly grub has vanished, and in its place is a lovely winged butterfly as colorful as a flower, and in the case of the Monarch Butterfly, capable of winging its way across an ocean. When it emerges, it is resurrected – full grown and does not have to grow up like a baby chick. There is no growth thereafter for either moths or butterflies, whether it be the tiny moth of the leaf-mining group, or the giant Atlas Moth of Africa which has a wing-span of nearly a foot.

MORE ABOUT SPECIALIZED ORGANS

I. Introduction: We have previously pointed out that all specialized organs have to be fully developed before they can function. Thus, they are strong witnesses against evolution. How could that which is obviously a specialized organ serve any purpose until fully developed?

II. Examples:

A. The Lionfish (Pterois radiada) is a strange fish which lurks in coral shelves 130 feet below the surface of the ocean. It has long, singular, bristling spines that inject a potent poison into any living thing it touches.

B. The Lungfish is a fish that lives in South America and Africa in stagnant pools that dry up in the rainless season. In such a situation, fish that breath with gills die. But the creator made a fish for just such an emergency. When dry weather dries up the pool, the lungfish digs into the ground, curls up comfortably, and goes to sleep after enveloping itself in a sort of mucilage cocoon. It gets its air through a hole that extends to the surface of the ground. When the spring rains fall and fill the pool again, the water melts the cocoon and releases the lungfish to swim around in the pond.

C. The South American Sloth – Though all other quadrupeds rest on the ground, this singular animal is destined by nature to live and die in the trees. He has no soles to his feet, and he is ill at ease when he tries to move on the ground. He spends most of his life hanging upside down from the limb of a tree where he finds his food, the leaves of the tree from which he hangs. How can even the most imaginative evolutionist come up with an explanation of how the sloth got its entirely different body, or its radically different manner of life? The Creator "hath given him a body as it hath pleased Him."

D. The Aye Aye is a lemur (related to a monkey) that has large protruding ears designed to catch the faintest sound made by insects. One of its fingers is more than twice as long as the others, as skinny as a living limb can be, and equipped with a curved hook-like nail for digging insects out from under the bark of trees. To us the case is clear: the Almighty Creator gave that little creature both the unusual ears and the more unusual finger nail to enable it to make its living in the trees.

E. Starfish – Who gave the brainless starfish an extraordinary stomach that turns itself wrong side out to envelop its food, and the ability to regenerate severed extremities?

III. Kinds of Spiders:

A. The Non-spinners: Among the non-spinners are the running spiders; hairy speedy spiders that can be found under logs, the jumping spiders, chubby little fellows that jump around like bucking broncos.

B. Spinning spiders:

1. Trapdoor spiders build tunnels for their permanent homes. They cement the walls with glue to keep them dry and prevent cave-ins, then they line them with silk to make them attractive. Next, they fit them with a real hinged trapdoor. And every new one of these spiders builds the same type of dwelling with the same type of trapdoor although they have never seen such a building before, nor ever made one.

2. The Crab Spider – When she lives in the yellow plumes of the goldenrod she too is yellow in color. When an innocent bee arrives, this villain jumps out from her ambush and actually lassos the bee with silken thread hurled speedily over its wings. This is quickly followed by more silken threads hurled over her legs to keep her from thrashing and to hogtie her. The spider then injects a chemical into the bee to paralyze her, and soon she begins her tasty meal.

3. The Grass Spider weaves a blanket on top of the grass or other plants and then she strings a series of sticky lines above the blanket to stop flying insects. The snare works, and when the insects land on the blanket below the spider runs out and captures them.

4. Spiders which construct balloons and kites – Some small spiders construct balloons or kites by means of which they float around, sometimes going many miles.

5. Another spider binds dead leaves together with its silk so it can sail down stream on its own canoe.

6. There is also a European Water Spider that uses its silk to construct an under-sea house. The female spreads a silken sheet between under-water plants and makes repeated trips to the surface to collect air bubbles that enable her to survive under water. At mating time the male builds a smaller house along side the female's and joins the two with a silken tunnel. Spiders have achieved all this without a glimmer of intelligence. They are creatures of blind instinct, locked into patterns of behavior that go back a hundred million years, according to evolutionists.

C. Let us now consider the web-spinning types of spiders. Every different kind of spider makes its own kind of web and builds it by instinct. When a baby spider spins its first web, even if it has never seen a web before, it makes one just like its forbearers, except on a smaller scale. The silken threads which make up a spider's web are the strongest strands known to man for their size, some being one millionth of an inch in diameter.

Chapter XIV

FOSSILS, FRAUDS, AND FABLES

I. The refusal of the evolutionist to receive irrefutable evidence against their theory: Professor Thomas Huxley, one of the greatest exponents of evolution of all time, said frankly, "Evolution, if consistently accepted, makes it impossible to believe the Bible." Many present day geologists have accepted the theory of evolution, so to them the creation, fall, and flood are mythological. Basing everything on the theory of evolution, these geologists have closed their minds and refuse to accept the staggering amount of evidence that refutes the theory of evolution. One geologist says, "Everything contrary to geological uniformity is impossible, therefore, no amount of evidence can ever prove any past world conditions that would be contrary to uniformity (or continuity). So he plainly denies the catastrophic changes that took place during the primeval judgment that took place on earth in Genesis 3 (the fall of man and the judgment on all the earth because of it), and Genesis 6-8 (the universal flood). Much that seems impossible to believe in uniformitarianism is perfectly clear and logical to the Bible believer who accepts the fact of two or more overwhelming deluges in the history of our earth. But the fact is, neither geological strata nor fossils are found in the orderly continuity the evolutionist desires. There is not a single spot on earth where the whole series of the different strata appears; no case where more than three, or at the most, four ages are found one on top of another, and these three or four ages may be any three or four of the geological ages that are said to exist. Though the bottom, or earliest age is , as would be expected, at the bottom, those ages above are not always in geological order. Uniformitarianism in geology has been defined as, "The doctrine that all things and all forces continue as they were from the beginning." – and this rules out sudden catastrophic changes in the earth's surface due to the tremendous upheavals such as the Genesis flood.

II. Fossils – a witness for creation:

A. Definition of a fossil – "Any evidence in the materials or sedimentary rocks of the earth's crust that gives some idea of the size, shape, or structure of the whole, or any part of a plant or animal that once lived is called a fossil." Fossils can be formed or preserved in a variety of ways. Most fossils are formed when the skeletal structures are slowly dissolved by water, and are replaced by minerals such as calcite, silicone dioxide, or iron sulfide, which are deposited in the cavity left by the slow dissolution of the original materials. The skeletal remains, however, have to be trapped by some sudden cataclysmic event., not by gradual decay.

B. Geological time has been divided into six eras according to evolution:

1. Azoic – no life era which marks the origin of the earth and the formation of rocks. No life was present; about 3 billion years ago.

2. Archeozoic – primitive life era. If life had evolved, the rocks show little evidence of it; about 2 billion years ago.

3. Proterozoic – first life era. 1 billion, 2 hundred million years ago. Rocks of this era have only rarely yielded a recognizable fossil; yet this era must have been an era of great evolutionary development, for by the Cambrian period (first of the Paleozoic era), the animal kingdom is already highly diversified.

4. Paleozoic – ancient life era. 550 million years ago.

5. Mesozoic – middle life era. 200 million years ago.

6. Cenozoic – recent life era. 60 million years ago.

C. The contrast between what evolutionists must believe, and the observable evidence – The fact that there are few, if any, pre-Cambrian Fossils is fatal to the theory of evolution. Darwin himself admitted the failure of geology to support his views. He freely admitted that all but one of the greatest geologists and paleontologists of his day were against him.

III. Fossil men – quote, "missing links":

A. We reject the hypothesis that man is descended from lower animals. Anthropologists who accept the theory of evolution believe that men are not the direct descendants of apes, but that both man and ape descended from the same ancestor. Consider these truths:

1. The brain volumes of living men vary from 790 cc. to 2,350 cc.. Then too there are microcephalic idiots with brain volumes of 500 cc. ; while those of living apes vary from 87 cc. to 685 cc.. Consider too the variation in the sizes of sculls from infants to adults, from male to female, from seven foot giants to four foot pigmies; all human skulls. Diseased human skulls are actually smaller than the skulls of larger apes.

2. Consider also this fact: Researchers have scoured every continent and every major island in the world, during the last 150 years, in a frantic search for "missing links" (skulls), and in the course of their searching they have found and discarded tens of thousands of skulls, and kept out a few bushel baskets full of so-called missing links. Some that they prize most highly are but pieces of a skull. We are told they discarded the rejected specimens" because there was no stratigraphical proof of their age." But the methods of arriving at the age of either bones or strata are highly uncertain and subject to vastly different interpretations."

3. Consider this fact: There has been bitter controversy over every so- called "missing link." Some experts will label a bone "human", while others will say most emphatically that it is from an ape. Some will say the creature that possessed the bone walked upright; others will say most certainly that it walked on all fours.

4. Foot bones: Consider this fact – Since the foot of an ape is so radically different from the foot of man, and his method of walking upright is awkward, we are told that, "Rather late in history there ventured a clear, somewhat old-fashioned mammal which had evolved for reasons still not clearly understood, walking in a fantastically awkward mode of progression. It walked on its hind feet. It was venturing late into a world dominated by fleet runners and swift killers. By all the biological laws this gangling, ill-armed beast should have perished, but you who read these lines are its descendants." (Loren C. Eisley, in "Fossil Man," Scientific American). One of the nation's leading anthropologists tells the world that man's upright posture and awkward way of walking put him at such a disadvantage that he had practically no chance of surviving the swift deadly animal predators, but survive he did. If evolution were factual, and if Eisley's judgment was correct, man would probably not have survived his "evolutionary" experiment, and you and I would not be here; but as give the credit to creation by the all-wise and all-powerful Creator.

5. The biblical account of the creation of man (Genesis 2:7) leaves no room for the theory of "theistic evolutionists" who believe that at some point in the evolutionary process God, by a special creative act, created man and put him into the evolutionary process. But the account of God's creation of Adam and Eve completely negates the vain theory of theistic evolution (Genesis 1:26,27; 2:7; and 2:18-25).

6. Consider this fact: Even if the body of man evolved from the lower animals, one has yet to explain the amazing mind of man. Quoting Dr. Eisley again, "A student of man's evolution on earth is confronted today with an odd paradox. From a wealth of skulls and bones unearthed in the last few decades we can now piece together a reasonably convincing account of how, and from what forbearers man first came into existence more than a million years ago. But there the story trails into mystery. How the primeval creature evolved into Homo Sapiens, what forces precipitated the enormous of the human brain; these problems still baffle us." Since there is no scientific evidence whatever of the possibility of the transformation of one genus to another, the 'wealth of skulls and bones' that have convinced Dr. Eisley of the evolution of man leave us uninfluenced; especially since we know that evolutionists do not derive their theory from facts. It is clear that evolution cannot account for the marvelous mind of man. Some other explanation is necessary. And the only explanation that really solves all problems is, man was created by God in His image and likeness, as the Bible says (Genesis 1:26,27). All scientists do not have Dr. Eisley's faith in skulls and bones.

IV. Facts about famous "Missing Links":

A. Pithecanthropus Erectus

1. Dubois' missing link in 1892

2. No modern generation of anthropologists existed at that time to challenge his claims.

3. The custom in the past was to arrange on the classroom desk, the skull of a chimpanzee, the scull cap of Pithocanthropus, the skull of Neanderthal. The instructor then placed his own head at the end of the row and declared that, "Here is the total of the evolution of the human skull.

4. Today we have a wide variety of human skulls in which Pithecanthropus and Neanderthal could be placed.

5. What was found?; a piece of skull cap. It was found in Java.

6. In the same area were found three perfectly normal adult skulls.

7. From this one piece of skull cap was reconstructed a whole "missing link" from the waist up showing a flat nose and a sloped forehead, short chin, and bull neck. Not one of these suppositions was justified

B. The Heidelberg Man:

1. Where was the find made? Near Heidelberg, Germany in 1907

2. What was found? We may as well call it the Heidelberg jaw since all that was found was a jaw bone. It was found by a workman in a sandpit.

3. Dr. H.F. Osborn made a "reconstruction,' starting with the jawbone, of an

ape-like creature carrying the carcass of a wild boar over his shoulder. Anthropologist Hrdlicka said the teeth of this jaw "are unquestionably human teeth."

4. This is a prime example of the extent to which some evolutionists will go to dupe the public into accepting evolution.

C. Sinanthropus Pekinensis – "Peking Man"

1. What was found? Many skulls and skull fragments were found.

2. Where were these found? They were found in cave deposits near Peking (Bejing), China in 1929

3. All of these skulls fit within the range of human skulls today. A "reconstruction" of Sinanthropus by Dr. Franz Weidenreich, which makes one think of an intermediate creature between man and ape. But, again, the reconstruction was conceived in the mind of the evolutionist, and represented what he supposed and wanted it to look like. Dr. Davidson Black of the Rockefeller Foundation said that all these skulls were those of humans.

D. Eoanthropus – "Dawn Man"

1. Charles Dawson of Piltdown, England announced in 1911 that workmen had found parts of a cranium that were apparently from a primitive type of man. Later, a lower jaw and some teeth were found.

2. The English Paleontologist Sir Arthur S. Woodward decided that the bones were of a now extinct kind of man which he called Eoanthropus and which also became known as Dawn Man.

3. Today we know that Eoanthropus was a planned hoax that deceived the world's leading anthropologists for forty years.

4. Forty years after the discovery it was found that Dawson had deliberately treated the bones with chemicals to make them look ancient. It took forty years for anthropologists to get around to testing the bones. They believed what they wanted to believe.

E. Swanscombe Skull – Swanscombe Man

1. The Swanscombe skull was found in a gravel bed at Swanscombe, England in 1935.

2. It consisted of the back and one side of a woman's skull. It was only pieces of skull cap, and not the whole skull or face. There is not enough of the skull to prove anything, though usually classified as "Neanderthal."

F. The Fontechevade Skulls

1. These were found in France. One author laments, "If only we had enough of this find to be sure the brow ridge belonged to an adult male individual, we'd be well off" (Early Modern Man). "But the brow ridge", he continues, might have come from a young female neanderthaler." Here again, there is not enough of the skulls to make any positive identification.

G. Neanderthal Man

1. The first Neanderthal skull cap was discovered in 1857 in a limestone cave in Dusseldorf, Germany. Virechow, the great German Pathologist declared it

was the cranium of an idiot.

2. Anthropologists tell us that since the original find, "There have been over 100 Neanderthal skulls found; 20 were in good condition." Admitting that it was a certain race of men that anthropologists called Neanderthal, and that it is now extinct, is like saying one has proven that a distinct race, such as the Canaanites or Hittites of the Bible once lived and is now extinct'

3. It is impossible to prove the great ages once attributed to these races (Neanderthal, Heidelberg, etc.). They are in no way in an "evolutionary chain." Think of the millions, perhaps billions of people who were killed in the flood alone.

H. Australopithecus Africanus – The South African Ape

1. Dr. Robert Broom and J.T. Robinson (and others) found the remains of "about 100 infantile adolescent and adult specimens of these Australopithecines from Taungs, 80 miles north of Kimberly, South Africa (and from other sites in South Africa)." Undoubtedly, these are the skulls of apes.

2. Unfortunately (for the evolutionists) it has been difficult to link the so-called man-apes to the tools found in the vicinity . The ape bones have been found only in caves, whereas the tools have turned up in open river valleys where bones are not preserved. Remember, apes cannot make or use tools.

3. All reputable anthropologists agree that the Australopithicines were apes, though, of course, most of them who are evolutionists will say they are ape-men because of the tools which were found. Some them who believe in evolution see them as ancestors of man. But this has been challenged. In 1951 Dr. Frances Ashley Montegue, professor of anthropology wrote, "It is quite possible that Austalopithicines pursued a parallel evolution with man."

I. Zinjanthropus Boisai

1. in 1959 Dr. L.S.B. Leakey found fossil bones in Olduvai Gorge, East Africa said to be 2,000,000 years old. How did they arrive at this age? By dating the rocks in which the bones were imbedded. This is a ridiculous claim which only the credulous will accept. The earth is frequently upset by upheavals and catastrophes caused by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, tidal waves, slipping of the Earth's surface, erosion of glaciers, and other natural events. These bones could be of comparatively recent origin. No one knows, nor can know how old they are.

2. In all likelihood, these bones (Zinjanthropus) are those of an ape and are no where nearer to man than Austrolopes (apes). The skull seems to be what a late adolescent ape's would be. The teeth may look human, to a degree, but countless young apes, especially females, have had human-looking teeth. When the bony crest (The sagittal crest, belonging to big male apes-gorillas) rises on the calvarium, you have an ape, not a human. There is such a crest on Zinjanthropus.

J. The Bible-believer has this three-fold assurance that man was created in The image of God.

1. The Bible, which gives full evidence that it is a revelation from God, teaches that man was created in God's image (Genesis 1:26,27)

2. Christ, the Son of God, the one who demonstrated the truth of His claims to Deity by His resurrection from the dead (Romans 1:4) cearly tells us that God created mankind: male and female (Matthew 19:4). If Christ is God, and He is, and all true Christians believe that He is, then he knows these facts and His Word is to be believed.

3. No facts in creation or in the realm of true science have ever upheld the theory of evolution that teaches that the higher genera evolved from the lower. There is no such thing in nature as transmutation from one genus to another. So the evolutionists are promulgating a theory that is scientifically undemonstratable, and not true in fact. Are we to rely on observable facts, or on an improvable theory?

V. Fossils, frauds, fakes, and fables

A. We have already seen in the "Piltdown Man" how easily the public and the world of science can be deceived. Many people believe that it takes many thousands of years to produce a fossil. This is not necessarily so. There are fossil men and women and children in the ruins of Pompeii, overwhelmed by the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in 70 A.D. A fossilized Mexican sombrero was found not many years ago which could not have been over 200 years old. True, the fossilized bones of men have been found in great abundance, but such fossils need not be over a few thousand years old. Some will say that through the modern fluorine test, or through carbon dating, it has been proven that some human fossils go back to at least the middle of the Pleistocene (500,000) years ago. But here again, modern anthropologists completely ignore the flood which could account for the entire fossil record through its universal spread of highly mineralized sea water all over the face of the earth. Naturally, bones that soak for months in sea water and that are covered with earth, and that are covered with sea water soaked earth for years will absorb fluorine much quicker than bones that lie in ground with very little fluorine content. All authorities agree that the rate of the accumulation of fluorine depends on the fluorine content of the soil in each particular area where the fossils are buried. Then too, bones in areas where local floods and washouts may and do change the environment change their rate of fluorine absorption. All these possibilities make the fluorine test unreliable as far as dates of origin are concerned. As late as 1950, a log raft which had become fossilized was found buried in several feet of mud in the former course of the Mississippi River basin. Several years before, the river had changed its course at flood stage and the log raft had been buried in several feet of mud. It was reported in the Greenville, South Carolina newspaper on the front page as being an indication of an ancient civilization which lived in the Mississippi basin. A week later there was a one column retraction in the newspaper on one of the inside pages explaining that the farmer who had built the raft had come into the laboratory and told how he had built the raft some years before and it had been buried in mud when the river had changed course at flood stage. In just a relatively short time it had fossilized. A single moon rock was broken into pieces and the pieces sent to several different laboratories to be dated by carbon dating. Each laboratory came up with a radically different date for the same rock.

B. Lucy – The Ape-Woman

Perhaps the most recent hoax to be perpetrated by the evolutionists is Lucy, the ape-woman, which, of course, is a "reconstruction" probably using some primate fossil material such as a skull and some bone fragments. The truth of the matter is that

Lucy could very well be a diseased female skeleton of a human. However, the foot bones indicate that it is human, beyond question. The problem lies in the fact that this "reconstruction" will probably lead many teens and grade school children into believing in evolution

VI. Some thoughts on the age of man:

A. Modern evolutionists believe that "the earliest fossil bones of men to be found are about half a million years old" (Prehistoric Men, by Robert J. Braidwood, Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago). He continues, "It is sure that mankind is older than a half million years, but no fortunate accident of discovery has yet given us evidence to prove it."

B. To the paleontologist, a half million years is recent, even though they mean by that, from one half million to twenty million years ago.

C. The Bible tells us clearly when man's beginning was. All the dates and ages are given in the Word of God. Man's dates are hypothetical, and depend on man's reasoning. God's dates and ages are unchangeable and are without need of update. How long man was in the garden we do not know.

1. Man's written history began about 5,000 years ago. That would be about 3,000 B.C. The remarkable fact that written history began about 3,000 B.C. upholds the Bible chronology of man. See your chart at the back of the syllabus. The Bible gives all the dates and ages very clearly. As death began with the transgression of mankind, no fossil of man could be older than 6,000 to 7,000 years old, for nothing would have died before that time. All of the fossil record could well have been provided by the flood and the cataclysmic incidents since that time.

2. How can one explain the phenomenon of hundreds of highly developed languages the world over, even among primitive tribes, if languages developed slowly through the ages? The evidence is that all tribes and races received the use of language suddenly, and that all languages can be traced back to a common origin. That fits the Bible record of Divine Creation.

3. In addition to the evidence of writing, we have another corroborative fact: "Archeological evidence indicates that food production probably began in the Middle East (eastern leg of the fertile crescent) somewhere around 6,000 – 5,000 B.C., according to evolutionists. By food production they mean that men stopped gathering food and started producing, planting, and growing food.

4. Furthermore, it can be demonstrated by taking the rate of population growth per century and working backward from our present world population of some 6.4 billion that mankind began with two people not very long ago. Evolutionists do not account for the flood, of course. Figuring back to the flood, the present world population growth could very well have begun at the end of the flood with just four couples. The world population prior to the flood could have been as much as 2 to 3 billion. If mankind was as old as evolutionists say, every man, woman, and child on the face of the earth today would have only four square feet of dry ground to stand on. Doesn't sound very logical, does it?

5. All of the observable evidence of the material world today upholds what the Bible says. From Biology to the physical sciences to chemistry; all align with

the Scriptures. There are hundreds of thousands of other evidences we could cite, but these are a few to stir our thinking.