

one sort or another are constantly occurring. No child is exactly like either of its parents. The whole human race has descended from Adam, yet it today includes individuals who differ from one another in hundreds of ways. Human languages are constantly developing in various directions. When a man of today first looks at an English book written in the 13th century he can hardly understand it.

The Bible does not teach that things do not change. It is the scoffers rather than the Christians whom it describes as saying, "All things continue as they were from the beginning of the creation" (2 Peter 3:3-4). Christians should recognize the common fact of change. This, however, is very different from accepting as true the unfounded guess that all existing types of life have developed by natural processes from one simple beginning.

The weakest feature of Darwin's theory was its unproved assumption that millions of varying types of viable plants and animals were constantly being produced, and that there was no limit to the extent to which these gradual variations might go. Observation and experiment do not bear out this assumption. While there may be confusion as to the proper definition of a species, it is easy to demonstrate that all plants and animals can be divided into a finite number of "kinds," and that viable specimens beyond the limit of such kinds are rarely if ever found. In Darwin's day it was easy to assume that research among fossils would produce such "missing links," of which there would, of course, be great numbers. Despite the dogmatic assertions of Carl Sagan that the fossil chart proves evolution, one may reasonably wonder whether there is today any competent biologist who can still hold that there is definite evidence that such great numbers of intermediate forms ever actually existed. The present tendency among informed evolutionists is to say