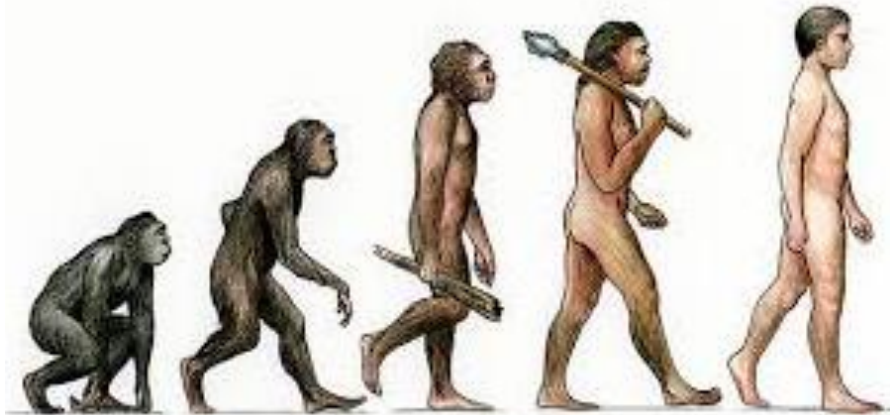


SHOULD I BELIEVE IN EVOLUTION?



A TRACT BY JOHN POTTER

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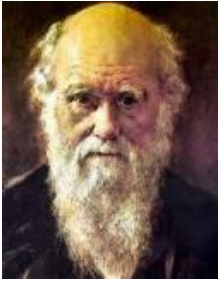
All my working life as a biological scientist I have been living alongside people who believe in evolution. The idea of evolution never appealed to me; I have always found it impossible to believe that something as complicated as a human body could arise spontaneously from a swamp. I kept these thoughts to myself as I waded through my undergraduate courses, and later, found my opinions no hindrance to working alongside colleagues who believed that 'Darwin had a good idea'. One thing I did learn was that evolutionists are not prepared to discuss the subject openly.

Where did the idea of evolution come from? In his opening chapter in the "Origin of Species", Charles Darwin (1809-1882) refers to Aristotle but my reading suggests that Anaximander of Miletus (610-546 BC) was the first to suggest that animals came from fish. I also know of one Australian aborigine tribe that believes that humans came from crocodiles. So the idea of evolution has been around for a long time it seems. What makes Darwin's ideas special is that he proposed a mechanism by which evolution may proceed, viz: the survival of the fittest! Where did he get this idea?



Thomas Malthus

In 1798 Thomas Malthus published a long essay entitled "An Essay on the Principle of Population". His idea was that there were too many people on the planet and we (who is 'we' – see below) need to take action to slow down the birth rate. Malthus liked natural events like tsunamis, disease and famine because they keep the population down! He further argued that in nature plants, for instance, create a lot more seed than is necessary – it was only humans that go to a lot of effort to make sure everybody survives. 'Aha!' said Darwin, "In nature it is the fittest that survive, and the fittest are those that have characteristics which help them adapt to the environment". (Jesus had another idea. He said that seed survival depends on where the seed falls – not on the seed's characteristics - Matthew 13:3-8).



Charles Darwin



Thomas Henry Huxley

It is well known that it was not Darwin that pushed his theory but Thomas Henry Huxley (1825-1895). So strongly did Huxley promote evolution in his life-time that he became known as 'Darwin's bulldog'! He had three sons and five daughters. His fourth child Leonard (1860-1933) married Julie Arnold, grand-daughter of Thomas Arnold of Rugby School fame and niece of the poet Matthew Arnold. They together produced four children, and it was to one of them that Grandfather Huxley gave special attention: Julian (1887-1975); the torch to promote evolution was very successfully passed to him. Another grandson, Aldous wrote a book called "Brave New World" It gives his views on what will happen when 'we', the superior people, take control of the world!



Thomas Henry Huxley with grandson Julian



Sir Julian Huxley

Julian Huxley took up the evolutionary cause with great commitment and enthusiasm. His first idea was this: **If evolution is true, then humans must be evolving and there must be a super human coming!**

His second thought was: **We humans can help evolution and the emergence of the superman by getting rid of inferior types!**

Who were the inferior types? Clearly, those who were unsuccessful in life! Huxley agreed with Malthus that **anybody who was out of work for 12 months should be sterilised** so that they could not breed and hold back human evolution. (Malthus persuaded Prime Minister William Pitt to abandon plans for a poor fund as this would only help useless people survive!)

Huxley's third idea was to **get rid of Christianity** because Christians were always trying to help the poor and disadvantaged, when 'we' all know that 'we' need to get rid of them.

Huxley was convinced that **humans can run their own affairs** without invoking a God. He formed the Humanist Society in the UK, and was its first President. Soon after that, he formed a Eugenics Society to develop methods for the sterilization of the poor. All of this was eventually referred to as **Social Darwinism**. It was an ideology that was gratefully received by the European powers because it gave them the excuse they needed to rape the earth, particularly in India and Africa; to kill dark skinned people with impunity and steal their resources, because they were, after all, inferior types.



One time the Imperial Forces did not get away with it! The Battle of Isandlwana in Zululand, 1879.

Huxley and his cohorts had argued that the Aryan race was the most advanced; they took this to be true from the evidence that the Aryan peoples had the most wealth and the most advanced civilization. This proposition was well received by Adolf Hitler who used it to justify the Jewish genocide and the sterilisation of disabled people. After the War,

Huxley realised that eugenics was now unpopular, so he switched his attack on Christianity by introducing environmentalism. He was the first Director of UNESCO and the founder of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and its money raising arm, the World Wildlife Fund.

After Huxley died in 1875, the project was picked up by Huxley's great nephew, Sir Crispin Tickell. He joined the United Nations as UK ambassador in the late 1980s, specifically to establish the International Panel on Climate Change (1989). In 1990 he formed the Climate Institute with Al Gore. The Climate Change dogma is sheer scientific nonsense. Anybody travelling in a modern commercial aircraft can monitor the temperature of the atmosphere. There is no warming in the troposphere; it is still -53°C at 12 000m; and that means there is no such thing as a glasshouse effect. And if there is no glasshouse effect there is no such thing as a greenhouse gas. Carbon dioxide is not a pollutant; it is an essential substance in the process of plant and animal respiration. Without it we would all cease to be. Even the superior Aryans!

The climate change dogma is nothing more than a project to reduce food



Sir Paul Nurse



Sir Crispin Tickell

supplies so that the poor will starve to death and the super human will emerge. Tickell has persuaded people like Sir Paul Nurse, President of the UK Royal Society to join him, and he in turn has persuaded the billionaires of the USA to join the cause. May I suggest that if these people are serious about wanting to reduce the population, why don't they set a good example and be the first to leave the planet?

One hundred years of secular humanism government has shown one thing very clearly: humans cannot govern themselves! Since the secular humanists have become dominant, millions have died in continuous wars.

Evolution was introduced by an elite group for their benefit and the disadvantage of the masses. I can see no reason to support it, especially as the theory is devoid of any genuine scientific support. No links between species have ever been found and the whole theory is contrary to the Second Law of Thermodynamics.

On the other hand there is plenty of evidence that there is a God who made the cosmos and all that is in it. Like Malcolm Muggeridge and countless other Christians, I am blessed to be able to say that He has revealed Himself to me in many different ways. I thank Him from the bottom of my heart for allowing me to live in His cosmos and graciously including me in his plans and purposes.

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