

our questions - the origin of life, no. They offer to start with something, something existing in the form of a cell, a form of an embryo, or (8.75) or I don't know ~~NAK~~ what are those terms. But the thing is they never explain from where do all these things come from - they never do. The second period, of course, starts with Charles Darwin, and he introduced his own principle. He said that there are variations in plants and animals and that each species tends to increase, therefore there is a constant struggle for existence and then nature selects those who are most adaptable to the surroundings, and so forth. And he gives the whole kind of thing. Here also - maybe those principles are right, maybe they are not right - maybe things were according to this principle, maybe they don't work. But as a philosopher my basic question is - do you answer my question? What is the origin of life? What is its present purpose? What is its ultimate destiny. In the third period after Charles Darwin we find that we have two schools within this school of evolution. There is a group which critically discriminates between evolution and Darwin's theories and the other group is giving an undivided attention to the experiment and investigation of the claims of evolution. They are still investigating and experimenting. Therefore it is still in the process - it is never a final, established law which we could call that this it is - this is it, this is the final word - nothing of that sort. That is not all. By the present day - this is the most current studies within the school of evolution, and that is this - at the present time the greatest importance is laid on the explanation of gaps between species, on the adaptation of organism to environment, and on the (10.75) of characteristics thus acquired. But the thing is this - you take up the textbook written by different scientists or the naturalists and try to read them, gain their opinion, and the product of their research. You will find that they, themselves, don't agree on all these things. I have asked several times from several people, "How do the scientists agree as to what constitutes a specie?" They just cannot give a right out answer to it because they do not have an established opinion of it. Now from this study of evolution the general conclusions that we can draw, that we can formulate, would be something like this: as I have emphasized from the very beginning, all these naturalists they start with something. Our question is from where does this something come? They have no answer to it? Therefore the first point in the (12.) would be, the origin of life is unknown to evolution. The