

Now your second part, Mr. Jaggard, I believe you're asking whether there is any conflict between what the evolutionists might think of development within a species and Genesis 1. Looking at the plant kingdom, we recognize the fact that we can cross species. We produce hybrids. I'm thinking in terms of the common family of the lily where we can take two different species, cross them, and produce a hybrid. We are not able to cross genuses or genera. To my understanding, the botanist has been able to graft into families. There is enough likeness in the chemistry as far as supporting growth in families itself to graft for instance, a pear tree and an apple tree or two different varieties of apples. But to get out of the family and graft entirely unrelated organisms, that hasn't been done - I don't think it will be done and consequently it's not conflicting with Genesis. Mentioning here that "yielding after his kind" certainly refers to a normal reproductive process where two organisms, same chromosome but maybe different characteristics, in their reproduction produces one with like characteristics. So I don't think that there is a conflict right there.

The question I would like to ask - I think Dr. MacRae might be able to answer it. The figure has been given to us tonight of - 3 or 4 different figures of the creation of Adam - either 10,000 years ago, 25,000 years ago, 100,000 years ago, or 900,000 years ago. Now my question is this - have we any evidence where writing came into man? And the other one is, what evidence do we have of early civilization - not particularly a man(?)mien(?) that has been reconstructed from fossil remains. Do we have any evidence of civilizations that are 100,000; 200,000; 500,000 years old?

~~XX~~ Writing was invented just about 3000 B.C. That's pretty definite - we can see the origin of writing. Once you have writing it isn't long before you have records and when you have records you can trace the kings and the various cities in Mesopotamia and in Egypt right straight through from about 3000 B.C. right on up to the time of Christ. Before 3000 B.C. you have no writing and therefore it's pretty hard to make a guess at the time. We know that before there was writing there were established cities and highly developed civilizations because we have the cities and we have the things they made. We have the places they lived. We have a good deal about them. They're not quite as advanced as after writing was developed.