

"1. The evolution doctrine is not a creed to be accepted on faith, as are religious faiths or creeds. It appeals entirely to the logical faculties, not the spiritual, and is not to be accepted until proved.

"2. It does not teach that man is a direct descendant of the apes and monkeys, but that both man and the modern apes and monkeys have been derived from some as yet unknown generalized primate ancestor possessing the common attributes of all three groups and lacking their specializations.

"3. It is not synonymous with Darwinism, for the latter is merely one man's attempt to explain how evolution has occurred.

"4. Contrary to a very widespread idea, evolution is by no means incompatible with religion. Witness the fact that...the majority of thoughtful theologians of all creeds are today in accord with the evolution idea, many of them even applying the principle to their studies of religion; for religious ideas and ideals, like other human characters, have evolved from crude beginnings and are still undergoing processes of refinement.

"5. The evolution idea is not degrading. Quite the contrary; it is ennobling.

"6. The evolution doctrine does not teach that man is the goal of all evolutionary process....The goal of evolution in general is perfection of adaptation to the conditions of life as they happen to be at any particular time.

"7. Evolution is therefore not entirely a thing of the past."

-- Horatio Hackett Newman, *Evolution Genetics and Eugenics*, Third Edition (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1932), pp. 8-9.

"There are, however, seven basic assumptions that are often not mentioned during discussions of Evolution. Many evolutionists ignore the first six assumptions and only consider the seventh. These are as follows:

1. The first assumption is that nonliving things gave rise to living material, i.e., spontaneous generation occurred.

2. The second assumption is that spontaneous generation occurred only once. The other assumptions all follow from the second one.

3. The third assumption is that viruses, bacteria, plants, and animals are all interrelated.

4. The fourth assumption is that the Protozoa gave rise to the Metazoa.

5. The fifth assumption is that the various invertebrate phyla are inter-related.

6. The sixth assumption is that the invertebrates gave rise to the vertebrates.

7. The seventh assumption is that within the vertebrates the fish gave rise to the amphibia, the amphibia to the reptiles, and the reptiles to the birds and mammals. Sometimes this is expressed in other words, i.e., that the modern amphibia and reptiles had a common ancestral stock, and so on."

-- G. A. Kerkut, *Implications of Evolution* (Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1960), p. 6.

"Darwin was then able to formulate a complete theory providing a rational explanation of the causes as well as of the fact of evolution in plants and animals. It is formally based on four propositions which he already knew to