

Letters

Who's tricking whom?

When the present administration sees fit to insist that politics and religion are intertwined, and when the creationists are building a museum in Texas to install proof of their views, why does Norton Zinder, working with bacteria living some 3.5 billion years ago and finding himself stumped on the origin of sex ("Why Is Sex?" SN: 9/8/84, p. 154), conclude that perhaps "God's playing a trick on us"? The issue of evolution and creationism has become too serious in the United States for a remark like that—or does the professor really believe what he says?

Leonard Boyer
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"Why Is Sex?" dramatically portrays the convoluted thinking by evolutionists in their obsession to fit everything into a theory that is being legitimately challenged more every day. The most ironic item of this article is the last statement. First evolution must replace God in the search for origins, then God is blamed for any deception that might result. I strongly submit that any trickery suffered by evolutionists is purely of their own doing.

Why is sex? Why not that it was simply included as organisms were created and not evolved? Of course that's not "scientific." Never mind that it just might be true. And if religious views happen to agree, does that make truth any less true?

Over 700 scientists of the Creation Research

Society hold at least the master's degree, and many of us hold doctorates. We find the creation model supported by evidence in accord with the scientific method. Indeed, the scientific method itself was formulated by the creationist Francis Bacon.

Countless avenues of immeasurable complexity reside in every scientific discipline. But perhaps some have let these complexities dictate a mentality of obfuscation where simplicity is actually the truthful conclusion. Perhaps simplicity is more profound than some would like to admit.

Richard W. Ikenberry
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Re "Why Is Sex?" It has been suggested that a related question is: Why are babies not born old? Why does their DNA not reflect the wear and tear found in their parents' DNA? The hypothesis is that somehow the sexual process occasions a major repair overhaul of the genetic material in the germ cells far more thorough than the day-to-day repair mechanisms of DNA in somatic cells.

Donald J. Klemencic
Bridgeville, Pa.

A smug little point for coffee-break discussion among evolutionists is the question of whether Adam and Eve had belly buttons [as depicted on the Sept. 8 cover]. Yet many people do take seriously the biblical story of human

genesis, so the question seems to be valid. Did they have belly buttons? If they did, why? If they didn't, their offspring probably did. This situation would seem to represent a sudden and dramatic example of evolutionary change.

Ivan M. Anderson
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The cover of the Sept. 8 issue demonstrates the clash between creationists and evolutionists. Despite the monotony and futility of evolutionists' continuing search to tie down their needed "evidence," they would pawn off as biblical this inaccurate understanding of the garden scene on unwary minds—i.e., that sex was discovered by this act of disobedience in the garden.

A careful reading of Genesis clearly shows that prior to the encounter with the serpent (Satan), Adam and Eve had already been given the go-ahead from God to enjoy sex (Gen 1:28).

Adam and Eve's sin was the same sin of which all of us are guilty: disobedience to God, and the desire to set ourselves up "as gods" as suggested by Eve to Satan (Gen 3:15). The fig leaf is symbolic of their immature, foolish and useless effort to cover this disobedience.

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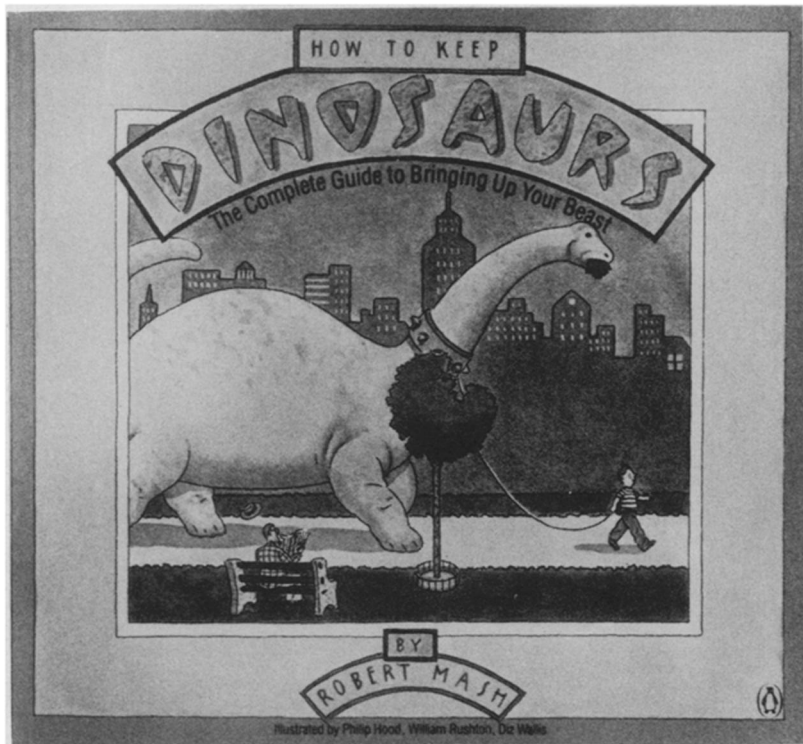
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