

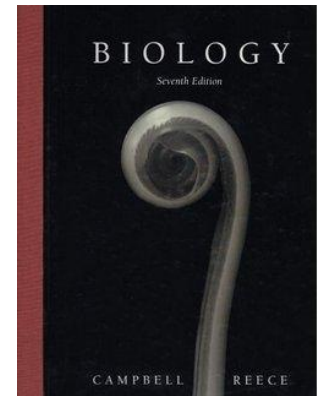
PASTEUR

Why Was Pasteur's Name Omitted from the 24-pages in a Biology Textbook's Index?

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One biology textbook I have considered is Neil A. Campbell's textbook, *Biology*, 2nd ed. Another was *Life: The Science of Biology* by Purves, Orians, and Heller. Both were lacking; here are some specifics:

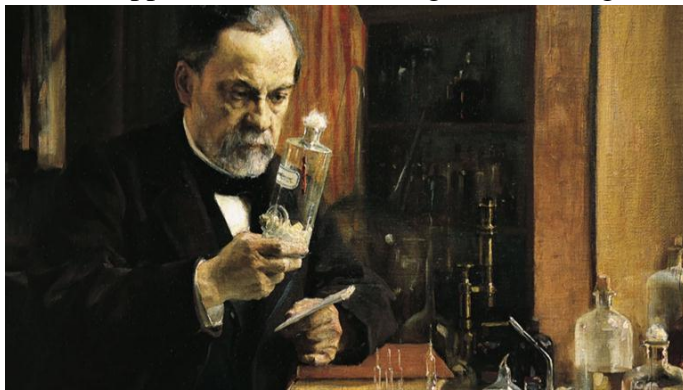
1. Campbell's book purported to be scientific but stepped over scientific boundaries to metaphysics. It labeled as "myth" the notion "that organic molecules are products of supernatural vital forces" (p.17) and affirmed the notion "that life developed on Earth from nonliving materials" (p.513). Why is a biology textbook talking about the supernatural? It also said, "The history of life is not a story of immutable species individually created on a conservative planet" (p.9). These statements cannot be supported by science. No human scientist was present in the beginning, and no modern scientist can replicate anything that comes near to the creation of life from inorganic materials. Even if s/he could, it would point in the direction of intelligence being required rather than randomness.



2. The textbook was inconsistent. It listed as one of the properties of life the "axiom known as biogenesis" ("Life comes only from life," p.4). If life comes only from life, I ask, how can the author of the text say that "life developed...from nonliving materials" and "imply that "supernatural vital forces" should be excluded?

3. The second textbook was more guarded: "The initial energy source for life's evolution is not known, but volcanic vents were probably important sites for the evolution of proto life" (p.397).

4. I was appalled that one of the greatest biologists of all time, Louis Pasteur, was excluded from the twenty-four paged index of Campbell's text. He established the Law of Biogenesis (referred to above) and perhaps should be regarded as the father of modern bacteriology as well as being a major contributor to the developments of vaccination and immunization. He contributed more to world health than perhaps any other modern scientists. Since Campbell's textbook worshipped the notion of evolution ("the one



biological theme that unifies all others: evolution," p.117), one wonders if Pasteur was excluded from the index (downplaying his contribution) because he demolished the prevalent and naive

evolutionary notion of spontaneous generation. The second textbook described him as "the great French scientist" and credited him with obtaining "results that finally convinced most people that spontaneous generation does not occur." Authors Purves, Orians, and Heller were apparently not among the "most," however, because their text went on to assert that "life did arise by ... a form of spontaneous generation—under conditions much different from today's" (p.397).

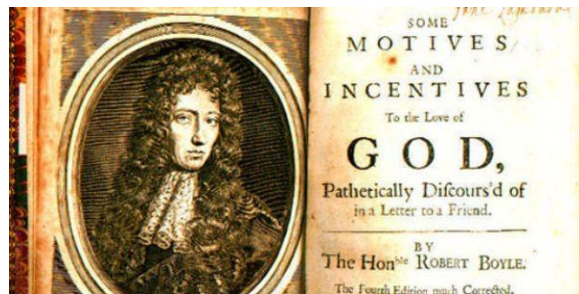
5. Was it because Pasteur was opposed by the biological establishment of his day, and it seems that resistance was/is continuing. The evidence for evolution given in Campbell's textbook (pp.434-437) was extremely weak. Included were conjectures about biological distributions, misleading information about fossils, arguments from taxonomy, comparative anatomy, embryology, and molecular biology.

6. Regarding fossils, the text said that the "record of past life is incomplete even today, although ... many of the key links are no longer missing" (p.435). The only example in context, however, was *Archaeopteryx*, and we have known about that extinct animal for a long time; moreover, fossils of birds predating *Archaeopteryx* have been uncovered--disqualifying *Archaeopteryx* as a "key" link.

7. Niles Eldredge, interviewed earlier in the text, referred to "the fundamental observation that there are few good examples of slow, steady, gradual transformations within species in the fossil record through time" (p.421) and added that "a hundred years (after Darwin) there still weren't many satisfying examples of gradual transformations." How would this harmonize with the statement quoted above, "many of the key links are no longer missing"?



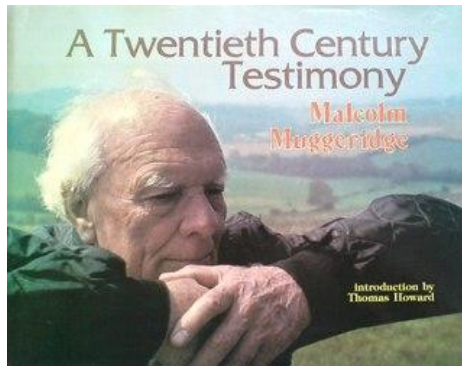
8. Arguments against the validity of evolution should be encouraged and alternative approaches considered. Moreover, this approach should not be viewed as being inimical to science. Sir Isaac Newton, perhaps the greatest of all modern scientists (gravitation, laws of motion, calculus), had



no problem with the concept of God. In his *Principia*, he wrote of the "Lord over all." Many other scientists, including Robert Boyle (regarded as the father of modern chemistry and an apologist for theism), George Cuvier (credited with being the founder of the science of comparative anatomy), Michael E. DeBakey (famed heart surgeon who said, "I still have almost a religious sense when I work on the heart.

It is something God makes."), John Ambrose Fleming (considered the father of modern electronics and first president of the Evolution Protest Movement), Johann Kepler (viewed as the founder of physical astronomy, the one who thought "God's thoughts after Him"), Carolus Linnaeus (judged to be the father of biological taxonomy, relating "species" and "kinds"), Joseph Maxwell (also one of the greatest of modern scientists and strong opponent of evolution), Gregory Mendel (the father of genetics and one who rejected Darwin's evolutionary notions), Samuel F. B. Morse (telegraphed, "What hath God wrought!"), John Ray (referred to as the

father of English natural history and author of *The Wisdom of God Manifested in the Works of Creation*), and many others likely would have concurred.



9. To the question, "What other forces do you see leading to the humane holocaust?" Malcolm Muggeridge responded: "I think that after the story's told, when the history of our time is written, we will see that the theory of evolution--which has invaded every single discipline within the whole structure of Western thought which is itself based upon this theory--was one of the most brilliant coups of the devil's. Of course it's complete nonsense, but it has captivated the Western mind. The belief that this

theory is absolutely true is so borne in upon the educated that you can't reach them. I find it incredible" (*SCP Journal*, Vol.16:2, 1991, p.37).

10. Some years ago I received in my Haverford School mailbox a personal letter from the then Surgeon General, C. Everett Koop, M.D. He wrote, "It has been my conviction for many years that evolution is impossible, just on the basis of mathematics alone."

Summary: As far as I am concerned, students would make better use of their time if they were required also to know the evidence against evolution. The biological establishment, I believe, opposes this, but considering opposing evidence is good science."

