require a rather complex creation. For all this we know may be the way that the Lord did it. We have no way, however, of being certain that it was. In 1956, Dr. R.N. Hage, Director of the Research of Washington Naval Observatory, made the statement that no experiment or observation has been made in support of steady-state theory which does not equally well support the explosion theory. Recently I inquired from Dr. Page whether that statement still holds true, and he replied, that as far **k** as he knows, it still does. Theoretical difficulties have been found with this explosion theory or the big-bang theory as the supporters of the steady-state theory would like to call it. Dr. Page feels that one of state theory is to get away from anything that is looks kiese like creation. One of the principal supporters of the steady-state theory, Dr. Gamow also has developed this theory to get away from this original creation. Gamow holds that the universe was at one time absolutely uniform in extent, in its density with matter extending equally all through it. And then the force caused all this matter to contract with your way together until it became a very tiny ball which then exploded and then proceeded to bringinto existence the universe in the form in which we have it today. It is to see that Gamow's theory just as mixix much as those of Hoyle, and x mixix and Gold, and x mixix Bondi think of matter as eternal, and figure that it is simply a matter of a theory as to how the eternal matter came to form the universe as we see it today. Whatever view one takes of the universe, the beginning cannot be an axialaxisedx. extremely simple thing. Difficult, complex principles have to come int. Man scientifically learns a great deal about the principles, and but there is a great deal that we do not know. There are many assumptions which are merely atex attempts to deduce principles or possibilities which would fit

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