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### LIFE ESTABLISHMENT ON URANTIA

IN ALL Satania there are only sixty-one worlds similar to Urantia, life-modification planets. The majority of inhabited worlds are peopled in accordance with established techniques; on such spheres the Life Carriers are afforded little leeway in their plans for life implantation. But about one world in ten is designated as a decimal planet and assigned to the special registry of the Life Carriers; and on such planets we are permitted to undertake certain life experiments in an effort to modify or possibly improve the standard universe types of living beings.

#### 1. PHYSICAL-LIFE PREREQUISITES

600,000,000 years ago the commission of Life Carriers sent out from Jerusem arrived on Urantia and began the study of physical conditions preparatory to launching life on world number 606 of the Satania system. This was to be our six hundred and sixth experience with the initiation of the Nebadon life patterns in Satania and our sixtieth opportunity to make changes and institute modifications in the basic and standard life designs of the local universe.

It should be made clear that Life Carriers cannot initiate life until a sphere is ripe for the inauguration of the evolutionary cycle. Neither can we provide for a more rapid life development than

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### USPOSTAVA ŽIVOTA NA URANTIJI

U CIJELOJ Sataniji postoji samo šezdeset i jedan svjet poput Urantije, na kojem je poduzeta modifikacija života. Većina naseljenih svjetova napučeni su u skladu s utvrđenim tehnikama; na takvim područjima Nositelji Života imaju malo manevarskog prostora u svojim planovima za implantaciju života. No, jedan od svakih deset svjetova obilježen je kao decimalni planet i uveden u posebnu registraturu Nositelja Života, a na takvim planetima nam je dopušteno poduzeti određene životne eksperimente u cilju modificiranja i eventualnog poboljšanja standardnih oblika živih bića.

#### 1. PREDUVJETI ZA FIZIČKI ŽIVOT

Prije 600 milijuna godina iz Jeruzema je poslano povjerenstvo Nositelja Života koje je stiglo na Urantiju i započelo s proučavanjem fizičkih uvjeta u pripremi za pokretanje života na svijetu broj 606 u sustavu Satanije. To je trebalo biti naše šest stotina i šesto poduzeće u iniciranju nebadonskog životnog dizajna u Sataniji i naša šezdeseta prilika za implementaciju promjena i modifikacija u osnovnom i standardnom dizajnu živih bića lokalnog svemira.

Trebamo naglasiti da Nositelji Života ne mogu pokrenuti život dok se sfera ne pokaže spremnom za inauguraciju evolucijskog ciklusa. Niti možemo

can be supported and accommodated by the physical progress of the planet.

The Satania Life Carriers had projected a sodium chloride pattern of life; therefore no steps could be taken toward planting it until the ocean waters had become sufficiently briny. The Urantia type of protoplasm can function only in a suitable salt solution. All ancestral life -- vegetable and animal -- evolved in a salt-solution habitat. And even the more highly organized land animals could not continue to live did not this same essential salt solution circulate throughout their bodies in the blood stream which freely bathes, literally submerses, every tiny living cell in this "briny deep."

Your primitive ancestors freely circulated about in the salty ocean; today, this same oceanlike salty solution freely circulates about in your bodies, bathing each individual cell with a chemical liquid in all essentials comparable to the salt water which stimulated the first protoplasmic reactions of the first living cells to function on the planet.

But as this era opens, Urantia is in every way evolving toward a state favorable for the support of the initial forms of marine life. Slowly but surely physical developments on earth and in adjacent space regions are preparing the stage for the later attempts to establish such life forms as we had

osigurati brži razvoj života nego što to omogućuje fizički napredak planeta.

U Sataniji Nositelji Života su projicirali dizajn utemeljen na natrijum kloridu; zbog toga nisu mogli poduzeti bilo kakve korake u smjeru implantacije života sve dok oceanske vode nisu postale dovoljno slane. Oblik protoplazme koji održava život na Urantiji može funkcionirati jedino u odgovarajućoj otopini soli. Cjelokupni praživot – biljni i životinjski – evoluirao je u slanim staništima. A niti daleko naprednije organizirane kopnene životinje ne bi mogle održavati život da ista ova otopina soli ne cirkulira kroz njihova tijela u krvi koja obilno kupa, doslovce natapa, svaku malenu stanicu živih tijela u tom "jezercetu soli."

Vaši primitivni preci su slobodno cirkulirali u slanom oceanu; danas, ta ista oceanska slana otopina slobodno cirkulira vašim tijelima, potapajući svaku stanicu u kemijskoj tekućini koja se u svojoj osnovi može usporediti sa slanom vodom koja je potakla prve protoplazmatske reakcije živih stanica da funkcioniraju na planeti.

No, s otvaranjem ove dobi, Urantija se na svaki način razvija u smjeru stanja koje pogoduje potpori početnih oblika morskog života. Polako ali sigurno fizički razvoj događaja na zemlji i u susjednim oblastima svemira priprema teren za kasnije pokušaje ostvarenja takvih oblika života koje smo

decided would be best adapted to the unfolding physical environment -- both terrestrial and spatial.

Subsequently the Satania commission of Life Carriers returned to Jerusem, preferring to await the further breakup of the continental land mass, which would afford still more inland seas and sheltered bays, before actually beginning life implantation.

On a planet where life has a marine origin the ideal conditions for life implantation are provided by a large number of inland seas, by an extensive shore line of shallow waters and sheltered bays; and just such a distribution of the earth's waters was rapidly developing. These ancient inland seas were seldom over five or six hundred feet deep, and sunlight can penetrate ocean water for more than six hundred feet.

And it was from such seashores of the mild and equable climes of a later age that primitive plant life found its way onto the land. There the high degree of carbon in the atmosphere afforded the new land varieties of life opportunity for speedy and luxuriant growth. Though this atmosphere was then ideal for plant growth, it contained such a high degree of carbon dioxide that no animal, much less man, could have lived on the face of the earth.

smatrali najprilagođenijim fizičkom okružju koje je bilo u procesu stvaranja -- zemaljskom kao i svemirskom.

Nakon toga Satanija povjerenstvo Nositelja Života odlazi natrag na Jeruzem gdje čeka na daljnji rascjep kontinentalne kopnene mase koji će stvoriti dodatna unutrašnja mora i skrovite uvale, prije nego budu započeli s pravom implantacijom života.

Na planetu gdje život ima morsko porijeklo postoje idealni uvjeti za implantaciju života u velikom broju kopnenih mora, dugih obala s plićacima i zaštićenim uvalama, a upravo se takva raspodjela zemljinih voda vrlo brzo razvijala. Ova drevna unutarnja mora su rijetko duboka više od pet ili šest stotina stopa, a sunčeva svjetlost može prodrijeti kroz oceanske vode na dubinu od više od šest stotina stopa.

I upravo je u takvim blagim i umjerenim priobalnim podnebljima ove kasnije dobi primitivni biljni svijet prešao iz oceana na kopno. Tu je visoki stupanj ugljika u atmosferi pružio ovim novim kopnenim oblicima života priliku za brz i bujan razvoj. Iako je ova atmosfera bila idealna za rast biljaka, ona je sadržavala tako visok stupanj ugljičnog dioksida da niti jedna životinja, a još manje čovjek, nisu mogli živjeti na licu zemlje.

## 2. THE URANTIA ATMOSPHERE

The planetary atmosphere filters through to the earth about one two-billionths of the sun's total light emanation. If the light falling upon North America were paid for at the rate of two cents per kilowatt-hour, the annual light bill would be upward of 800 quadrillion dollars. Chicago's bill for sunshine would amount to considerably over 100 million dollars a day. And it should be remembered that you receive from the sun other forms of energy -- light is not the only solar contribution reaching your atmosphere. Vast solar energies pour in upon Urantia embracing wave lengths ranging both above and below the recognition range of human vision.

The earth's atmosphere is all but opaque to much of the solar radiation at the extreme ultraviolet end of the spectrum. Most of these short wave lengths are absorbed by a layer of ozone which exists throughout a level about ten miles above the surface of the earth, and which extends spaceward for another ten miles. The ozone permeating this region, at conditions prevailing on the earth's surface, would make a layer only one tenth of an inch thick; nevertheless, this relatively small and apparently insignificant amount of ozone protects Urantia inhabitants from the excess of these dangerous and destructive ultraviolet radiations present in sunlight. But were this ozone layer just a trifle thicker, you would be deprived of the highly important and health-giving ultraviolet rays which

## 2. ATMOSFERA URANTIJE

Kroz filter planetarne atmosfere prodire jedino jedan dvomilijardski dio ukupnog zračenja sunčeve svjetlosti. Ako ćemo platiti za svjetlost koja zrači nad Sjevernom Amerikom dva centa po kilovat-satu, godišnji račun za svjetlo bi iznosio više od 800 kvadrilijuna dolara. Sam Čikago bi morao platiti račun od više od 100 milijuna dolara na dan. I nemojte zaboraviti da od sunca dobijate i druge oblike energije – svjetlo nije jedini solarni dar koji prodire kroz atmosferu. Ogromne solarne energije koje ulaze na Urantiju obuhvaćaju valne dužine koje se kreću u rasponu koji je i iznad i ispod raspona prepoznatljivog ljudskom vidu.

Zemljina atmosfera je gotovo neprozirna kad se radi o većem dijelu solarnog zračenja u ekstremnom ultraljubičastom spektru. Većinu tih kratkih valnih duljina apsorbira sloj ozona koji postoji u cijeloj razini oko deset milja iznad površine Zemlje, a koji se nastavlja kroz još deset dodatnih milja. Ozon koji ispunjava tu regiju, u uvjetima koji vladaju na Zemljinoj površini, ispunio bi sloj koji je širok ništa više od jedne desetine palca; no ipak, ovaj relativno mali i naizgled beznačajan iznos ozona štiti žitelje Urantije od viška tog opasnog i destruktivnog ultraljubičastog zračenja koje je prisutno u Sunčevom svjetlu. No, da je sloj ozona samo neznatno deblji, ljudi bi bili lišeni vrlo bitnih i blagotvornih ultraljubičastih

now reach the earth's surface, and which are ancestral to one of the most essential of your vitamins.

And yet some of the less imaginative of your mortal mechanists insist on viewing material creation and human evolution as an accident. The Urantia midwayers have assembled over fifty thousand facts of physics and chemistry which they deem to be incompatible with the laws of accidental chance, and which they contend unmistakably demonstrate the presence of intelligent purpose in the material creation. And all of this takes no account of their catalogue of more than one hundred thousand findings outside the domain of physics and chemistry which they maintain prove the presence of mind in the planning, creation, and maintenance of the material cosmos.

Your sun pours forth a veritable flood of death-dealing rays, and your pleasant life on Urantia is due to the "fortuitous" influence of more than two-score apparently accidental protective operations similar to the action of this unique ozone layer.

Were it not for the "blanketing" effect of the atmosphere at night, heat would be lost by radiation so rapidly that life would be impossible of maintenance except by artificial provision.

zraka koje sada dosežu Zemljinu površinu, a koje predstavljaju izvor jednog od vaših najbitnijih vitamina.

No ipak, neki vaši manje maštoviti smrtni mehanisti inzistiraju na pregledu stvaranja materijalne i ljudske evolucije koja nije ništa više od nesretnog slučaja. Srednja bića Urantije prikupila su više od pedeset tisuća fizičkih i kemijskih činjenica za koje smatraju da nisu u skladu sa zakonima slučajne sreće i za koje oni tvrde da nepogrešivo ukazuju na prisutnost inteligentne svrhe u stvaranju materijalnog svijeta. I sve to ne uzima u obzir njihovu listu koja broji više od stotinu tisuća nalaza izvan područja fizike i kemije za koje tvrde da dokazuju prisutnost uma u planiranju, stvaranju i održavanju materijalnog svemira.

Vaše Sunce izliva cijelu bujicu smrtonosnih zraka, a vi smatrate da vaš ugodan život na Urantiji proizlazi iz nekog "sretnog spleta" okolnosti i nekoliko naizgled slučajnih zaštitnih operacija kao što je djelovanje ovog jedinstvenog ozonskog sloja.

Da nije učinkovitog "pokrivača" noćne atmosfere, zračenje bi tako brzo dovelo do gubitka topline da bi se život jedino mogao vještački održavati.

The lower five or six miles of the earth's atmosphere is the troposphere; this is the region of winds and air currents which provide weather phenomena. Above this region is the inner ionosphere and next above is the stratosphere. Ascending from the surface of the earth, the temperature steadily falls for six or eight miles, at which height it registers around 70 degrees below zero F. This temperature range of from 65 to 70 degrees below zero F. is unchanged in the further ascent for forty miles; this realm of constant temperature is the stratosphere. At a height of forty-five or fifty miles, the temperature begins to rise, and this increase continues until, at the level of the auroral displays, a temperature of 1200° F. is attained, and it is this intense heat that ionizes the oxygen. But temperature in such a rarefied atmosphere is hardly comparable with heat reckoning at the surface of the earth. Bear in mind that one half of all your atmosphere is to be found in the first three miles. The height of the earth's atmosphere is indicated by the highest auroral streamers -- about four hundred miles.

Auroral phenomena are directly related to sunspots, those solar cyclones which whirl in opposite directions above and below the solar equator, even as do the terrestrial tropical hurricanes. Such atmospheric disturbances whirl in opposite directions when occurring above or below the equator.

Nižih pet ili šest milja Zemljine atmosfere je troposfera; to je područje vjetrova i zračnih struja koje stvaraju vremenske uvjete. Iznad ove regije je unutarnja jonosfera, a iznad nje je stratosfera. Što se više udaljavamo od površine Zemlje, temperatura sve više opada između nekih šest do osam milja, na kojoj se visini registrira oko 70 stupnjeva ispod nule Farenhajta. Taj navedeni raspon temperature od 65 do 70 stupnjeva ispod nule Farenhajta ostaje nepromijenjen kroz još četrdeset milja; to je područje konstantne temperature u stratosferi. Na visini od četrdeset i pet ili pedeset milja temperatura počinje rasti, a taj se porast nastavlja sve do razine na kojoj se javlja polara svjetlost, koja je obilježena temperaturom od 1200 ° Farenhajta, tako velikom vrućinom da na njoj dolazi do jonizacije kisika. Ali temperatura u tako razrijeđenoj atmosferi teško je usporediva s toplinskim pojavama na površini zemlje. Imajte na umu da se jedna polovica vaše atmosfere nalazi na udaljenosti od prve tri milje od površine zemlje. Najviše razine Zemljine atmosfere označene su najvišim vrpčama polarne svjetlosti – na oko četiri stotine milja.

Pojava polarne svjetlosti izravno je povezana sa Sunčevim pjegama, tim solarnim ciklonima koji se vrtlože u suprotnim smjerovima iznad i ispod Sunčevog ekvatora, slično zemaljskim tropskim uraganima. Takvi se atmosferski poremećaji vrtlože u suprotnim smjerovima, kada se pojavljuju iznad ili ispod ekvatora.

The power of sunspots to alter light frequencies shows that these solar storm centers function as enormous magnets. Such magnetic fields are able to hurl charged particles from the sunspot craters out through space to the earth's outer atmosphere, where their ionizing influence produces such spectacular auroral displays. Therefore do you have the greatest auroral phenomena when sunspots are at their height -- or soon thereafter -- at which time the spots are more generally equatorially situated.

Even the compass needle is responsive to this solar influence since it turns slightly to the east as the sun rises and slightly to the west as the sun nears setting. This happens every day, but during the height of sunspot cycles this variation of the compass is twice as great. These diurnal wanderings of the compass are in response to the increased ionization of the upper atmosphere, which is produced by the sunlight.

It is the presence of two different levels of electrified conducting regions in the superstratosphere that accounts for the long-distance transmission of your long- and short-wave radiobroadcasts. Your broadcasting is sometimes disturbed by the terrific storms which occasionally rage in the realms of these outer ionospheres.

To što Sunčeve pjege imaju moć da promijene svjetlosne frekvencije pokazuju da ti centri solarnih oluja djeluju kao ogromni magneti. Takva magnetska polja imaju sposobnost izbacivanja bujice nabijenih čestica iz Sunčeva kratera kroz prostor i u zemljinu vanjsku atmosferu, gdje njihov jonizirajući utjecaj proizvodi takve spektakularne prikaze polarne svjetlosti. Stoga se polarna svjetlost naviše javlja kad su Sunčeve pjege na vrhuncu - ili ubrzo nakon toga - u kojem su vremenu pjege općenito bliže ekvatoru.

Čak i igla kompasa reagira na ovaj solarni utjecaj okrećući se prema istoku kad sunce izlazi i prema zapadu kao se sunce približi zalasku. To se događa svaki dan, dok je u jeku ciklusa Sunčevih pjega ovo skretanje igle kompasa dvostruko veće. Ta svakodnevna lutanja kompasa daju odgovor na pitanje povećane jonizacije u gornjim slojevima atmosfere, koja je rezultat djelovanja svjetlosti Sunca.

Upravo je prisutnost dvaju različitih razina elektrificiranih provodnih područja u superstratosferi to što objašnjava prijenos dugih i kratkih valova radio emitiranja preko velikih daljina. Vaša su emitiranja ponekad poremećena snažnim olujama koje povremeno bjesne u oblastima spoljašnjih jonosfera.

### 3. SPATIAL ENVIRONMENT

During the earlier times of universe materialization the space regions are interspersed with vast hydrogen clouds, just such astronomic dust clusters as now characterize many regions throughout remote space. Much of the organized matter which the blazing suns break down and disperse as radiant energy was originally built up in these early appearing hydrogen clouds of space. Under certain unusual conditions atom disruption also occurs at the nucleus of the larger hydrogen masses. And all of these phenomena of atom building and atom dissolution, as in the highly heated nebulae, are attended by the emergence of flood tides of short space rays of radiant energy. Accompanying these diverse radiations is a form of space-energy unknown on Urantia.

This short-ray energy charge of universe space is four hundred times greater than all other forms of radiant energy existing in the organized space domains. The output of short space rays, whether coming from the blazing nebulae, tense electric fields, outer space, or the vast hydrogen dust clouds, is modified qualitatively and quantitatively by fluctuations of, and sudden tension changes in, temperature, gravity, and electronic pressures.

These eventualities in the origin of the space rays are determined by many cosmic occurrences as well as by the orbits of circulating matter, which vary from modified circles to extreme ellipses.

### 3. PROSTORNO OKRUŽJE

U ranijim razdobljima kozmičke materijalizacije, svemirska područja su mjestimice bila iskrižana golemim oblacima vodika, upravo takvim astronomskim klasterima prašine koji i sada krase mnoge predjele udaljenog svemira. Veliki dio organizirane materije koju plamena sunca razbijaju i emitiraju u vidu blistave energije sastoji se od tih ranih kozmičkih oblaka vodika. Pod određenim neobičnim uvjetima također dolazi do atomske disrupcije u jezgri većih atoma vodika. I za svim ovim pojavama atomske izgradnje i raspada do kojih dolazi u visoko zagrijanoj maglici prostora, slijede bujice kratkih prostornih zraka energije. Ova raznolika zračenja praćena su oblikom prostorne energije koja nije poznata na Urantiji.

Ovaj kratkotalasni energetske naboj kozmičkog prostora četiri stotine puta nadilazi sve druge oblike energetskih zračenja koji se javljaju u organiziranim svemirskim domenima. Emitiranje kratkih kozmičkih talasa, bilo da dolazi iz plamenih maglica, naboja električnih polja, vanjskog svemira ili ogromnih oblaka prašine vodika, kvalitativno i kvantitativno je modificirano fluktuacijama i naglim promjenama naboja, temperature, gravitacije i elektronskih pritisaka.

Ove su varijacije u porijeklu svemirskih zraka određene mnogim kozmičkim pojavama kao i orbitama cirkulirajuće tvari, koje se razlikuju od modificiranih krugova ekstremnih elipsi.

Physical conditions may also be greatly altered because the electron spin is sometimes in the opposite direction from that of the grosser matter behavior, even in the same physical zone.

The vast hydrogen clouds are veritable cosmic chemical laboratories, harboring all phases of evolving energy and metamorphosing matter. Great energy actions also occur in the marginal gases of the great binary stars which so frequently overlap and hence extensively commingle. But none of these tremendous and far-flung energy activities of space exerts the least influence upon the phenomena of organized life -- the germ plasm of living things and beings. These energy conditions of space are germane to the essential environment of life establishment, but they are not effective in the subsequent modification of the inheritance factors of the germ plasm as are some of the longer rays of radiant energy. The implanted life of the Life Carriers is fully resistant to all of this amazing flood of the short space rays of universe energy.

All of these essential cosmic conditions had to evolve to a favorable status before the Life Carriers could actually begin the establishment of life on Urantia.

Fizički uvjeti također mogu biti znatno izmijenjeni povremenim elektronskim okretanjem u smjeru koji je suprotan smjeru njihovog okretanja u grubljim materijama, čak i u istoj fizičkoj zoni.

Ogromni vodikovi oblaci su prave kozmičke kemijske laboratorije koje u sebi kriju sve faze razvoja energije i metamorfoze materije. Velika energetska djelovanja također se javljaju u marginalnim plinovima velikih binarnih zvijezda koje se tako često preklapaju i na taj način intenzivno miješaju. No, niti jedna od tih golemih i dalekih energetskih djelatnosti prostora ne ispoljava ni najmanji utjecaj na fenomen organiziranog života – na klice plazme živih tvari i bića. Ti energetski uvjeti prostora vezani su za stvaranje bitnih okružja životnog osnutka, ali oni nisu učinkoviti u naknadnom procesu modifikacije nasljednih čimbenika zametnute plazme kao što su neka dugotalasna emitiranja energije. Život koji iniciraju Nositelji Života u potpunosti je otporan na sve ove čudesne bujice kratkotalasnog zračenja kozmičke energije.

Svi su ti bitni kozmički uvjeti morali evoluirati da povoljnog stanja prije nego su Nositelji Života mogli započeti uspostavu života na Urantiji.

#### 4. THE LIFE-DAWN ERA

That we are called Life Carriers should not confuse you. We can and do carry life to the planets, but we brought no life to Urantia. Urantia life is unique, original with the planet. This sphere is a life-modification world; all life appearing hereon was formulated by us right here on the planet; and there is no other world in all Satania, even in all Nebadon, that has a life existence just like that of Urantia.

550,000,000 years ago the Life Carrier corps returned to Urantia. In co-operation with spiritual powers and superphysical forces we organized and initiated the original life patterns of this world and planted them in the hospitable waters of the realm. All planetary life (aside from extraplanetary personalities) down to the days of Caligastia, the Planetary Prince, had its origin in our three original, identical, and simultaneous marine-life implantations. These three life implantations have been designated as: the *central* or Eurasian-African, the *eastern* or Australasian, and the *western*, embracing Greenland and the Americas.

500,000,000 years ago primitive marine vegetable life was well established on Urantia. Greenland and the arctic land mass, together with North and South America, were beginning their long and slow westward drift. Africa moved slightly south, creating an east and west trough, the Mediterranean basin, between itself and the mother

#### 4. ERA POČETKA ŽIVOTA

To što mi nosimo naziv Nositelji Života ne treba da vas zbuni. Mi možemo nositi i ponekad nosimo život na planete, ali mi nismo donijeli život na Urantiju. Život na Urantiji je jedinstven i nastao je na ovom planetu. Ovo je planet modifikacije života; mi smo na samom planetu formulirali život koji se tu pojavio; i ne postoji drugi svijet u cijeloj Sataniji, čak ni u cijelom Nebadonu, gdje postoje oblici životne egzistencije baš kao što su ti koji se javljaju na Urantiji.

Prije 550 milijuna godina na Urantiju se vratio korpus Nositelja Života. U suradnji s duhovnim moćima i superfizičkim snagama organizirali smo i pokrenuli izvorne životne dizajne ovog svijeta i usadili ih u gostoljubivim planetarnim vodama. Cjelokupni planetarni život (koji ne uključuje izvanplanetarno osoblje) sve do vremena Kaligastije, Planetarnog Kneza, vuče porijeklo iz naše tri izvorne, identične i istovremeno usađene implantacije morskog života. Ove tri implantacije života imenovali smo *središnjom* ili euroazijsko-afričkom, *istočnom* ili australijsko-azijskom i *zapadnom*, koja obuhvaća Grenland i Sjevernu i Južnu Ameriku.

Prije 500 milijuna godina primitivni morski vegetativni život dobro se primio na Urantiji. Grenland i kopnena masa Arktike, zajedno sa Sjevernom i Južnom Amerikom, počeli su svoje dugo i sporo putovanje prema zapadu. Afrika se pomjerila prema jugu, stvarajući istočno i zapadno korito, sredozemni bazen, između sebe i kopnene

body. Antarctica, Australia, and the land indicated by the islands of the Pacific broke away on the south and east and have drifted far away since that day.

We had planted the primitive form of marine life in the sheltered tropic bays of the central seas of the east-west cleavage of the breaking-up continental land mass. Our purpose in making three marine-life implantations was to insure that each great land mass would carry this life with it, in its warm-water seas, as the land subsequently separated. We foresaw that in the later era of the emergence of land life large oceans of water would separate these drifting continental land masses.

## **5. THE CONTINENTAL DRIFT**

The continental land drift continued. The earth's core had become as dense and rigid as steel, being subjected to a pressure of almost 25,000 tons to the square inch, and owing to the enormous gravity pressure, it was and still is very hot in the deep interior. The temperature increases from the surface downward until at the center it is slightly above the surface temperature of the sun.

The outer one thousand miles of the earth's mass consists principally of different kinds of rock. Underneath are the denser and heavier metallic elements. Throughout the early and preatmospheric ages the world was so nearly fluid in its molten and

majke od koje se odvojila. Antarktika, Australija i Pacifički otoci odvojili su se na jugu i istoku te su odlutali daleko od svojih negdašnjih lokacija.

Mi smo posadili primitivni oblik morskog života u zaštićenim uvalama tropskih središnjih mora u istočno-zapadnom procjepu kontinentalne kopnene mase. Pri izvedbi triju morskih implantacija imali smo za cilj da se osigura da svaka velika kopnena masa sa sobom ponese ovaj život u svojim toplovodnim morima, kako su se kontinenti nakon implantacije razdvojili. Predvidjeli smo da će u kasnijem razdoblju nastanka kopnenog života doći do razdvajanja kontinentalnih kopnenih masa velikim oceanima.

## **5. POMICANJE KONTINENATA**

Kontinentalni drift se tako nastavio. Zemljina jezgra je postala gusta i čvrsta poput čelika, podvrgnuta pritisku od gotovo 25,000 tona po kvadratnom inču, a zbog ogromnog gravitacijskog pritiska, bila je i ostaje užarena u svojoj dubokoj unutrašnjosti. Temperatura raste od površine prema centru dok je u središtu malo iznad temperature koja vlada na površini Sunca.

Spoljašnjih tisuću milja Zemljine mase sastoji se uglavnom od različitih vrsta kamena. Ispod toga su gušći i teži metali. Za rane i predatmosferske dobi svijet je bio gotovo posve fluidan u svom rastaljenom i ugrijanom stanju, tako da su teži

highly heated state that the heavier metals sank deep into the interior. Those found near the surface today represent the exudate of ancient volcanoes, later and extensive lava flows, and the more recent meteoric deposits.

The outer crust was about forty miles thick. This outer shell was supported by, and rested directly upon, a molten sea of basalt of varying thickness, a mobile layer of molten lava held under high pressure but always tending to flow hither and yon in equalization of shifting planetary pressures, thereby tending to stabilize the earth's crust.

Even today the continents continue to float upon this noncrystallized cushiony sea of molten basalt. Were it not for this protective condition, the more severe earthquakes would literally shake the world to pieces. Earthquakes are caused by sliding and shifting of the solid outer crust and not by volcanoes.

The lava layers of the earth's crust, when cooled, form granite. The average density of Urantia is a little more than five and one-half times that of water; the density of granite is less than three times that of water. The earth's core is twelve times as dense as water.

metali potonuli duboko u unutrašnjost. Oni koji su pronađeni blizu površine i danas predstavljaju izlučevine drevnih vulkana, skorijih bujica lave i novijih meteorskih depozita.

Vanjska kora zauzima prostor od nekih četrdeset milja. Ovu vanjsku ljusku podržava i podupire rastaljeno more bazalta koje varira u svojoj debljini, mobilni sloj rastaljene lave pod visokim tlakom koji uvijek nastoji teći u smjeru koji vodi izjednačenju planetarnog pritiska, što pogoduje stabiliziranju zemljine kore.

Kontinenti i danas nastavljaju plutati povrhu ovog nekristaliziranog jastučastog mora rastopljenog bazalta. Da nije tog zaštitnog sloja, veći potresi bi doslovce rastresli svijet u komadiće. Potresi su uzrokovani klizanjem i pomjeranjem ove masivne čvrste spoljašnje kore, a ne djelovanjem vulkana.

Užarena lava iz zemljine kore, kad se ohladi, poprima onlik granita. Prosječna gustoća Urantije je nešto više od pet i pol puta veća od gustoće vode; gustoća granita je manje od tri puta veća od gustoće vode. Zemljina jezgra je dvanaest puta gušća od vode.

The sea bottoms are more dense than the land masses, and this is what keeps the continents above water. When the sea bottoms are extruded above the sea level, they are found to consist largely of basalt, a form of lava considerably heavier than the granite of the land masses. Again, if the continents were not lighter than the ocean beds, gravity would draw the edges of the oceans up onto the land, but such phenomena are not observable.

The weight of the oceans is also a factor in the increase of pressure on the sea beds. The lower but comparatively heavier ocean beds, plus the weight of the overlying water, approximate the weight of the higher but much lighter continents. But all continents tend to creep into the oceans. The continental pressure at ocean-bottom levels is about 20,000 pounds to the square inch. That is, this would be the pressure of a continental mass standing 15,000 feet above the ocean floor. The ocean-floor water pressure is only about 5,000 pounds to the square inch. These differential pressures tend to cause the continents to slide toward the ocean beds.

Depression of the ocean bottom during the prelife ages had upthrust a solitary continental land mass to such a height that its lateral pressure tended to cause the eastern, western, and southern fringes to slide downhill, over the underlying semiviscous lava beds, into the waters of the surrounding Pacific Ocean. This so fully compensated the continental

Dno mora je gušće od kopna i to je ono što održava kontinente iznad vode. Kada se morsko dno izdigne iznad razine mora, može se vidjeti da se sastoji uglavnom od bazalta, oblika lave koji je znatno teži od kopnenog granita. Ponavljamo, da kontinenti nisu bili lakši od oceanskog korita, gravitacija bi privukla rubove oceana naviše, prema kopnu, ali takve pojave nisu vidljive.

Težina oceana je također činitelj u povećanju pritiska na korito mora. Niža ali relativno teža ocenaska korita, plus težina ležeće vode, približno su jednaki težini viših, ali puno lakših kontinenata. No, svi kontinenti imaju tendenciju da se uvuku u oceane. Kontinentalni tlak na dnu oceana kreće se oko 20,000 funti po kvadratnom inču. Ako ništa drugo, to bi bio pritisak na kontinentalnu masu 15,000 stopa iznad oceanskog dna. Pritisak vode na dnu oceana je samo oko 5,000 funti po kvadratnom inču. Ovi diferencijalni pritisci uzrokuju klizanje kontinenata prema dnu oceana.

Depresija dna oceana tijekom predživotnih dobi aksijalnog pomaka stvara pritisak na kopnenu masu kontinenata gurajući ih do takve visine da ovaj lateralni pritisak uzrokuje poniranje istočne, zapadne i južne obale preko podloge semiviskoznog dna pokrivenog lavom u vode obližnjeg Tihog oceana. Sve ovo bitno ublažava kontinentalni

pressure that a wide break did not occur on the eastern shore of this ancient Asiatic continent, but ever since has that eastern coast line hovered over the precipice of its adjoining oceanic depths, threatening to slide into a watery grave.

## 6. THE TRANSITION PERIOD

450,000,000 years ago the *transition from vegetable to animal life* occurred. This metamorphosis took place in the shallow waters of the sheltered tropic bays and lagoons of the extensive shore lines of the separating continents. And this development, all of which was inherent in the original life patterns, came about gradually. There were many transitional stages between the early primitive vegetable forms of life and the later well-defined animal organisms. Even today the transition slime molds persist, and they can hardly be classified either as plants or as animals.

Although the evolution of vegetable life can be traced into animal life, and though there have been found graduated series of plants and animals which progressively lead up from the most simple to the most complex and advanced organisms, you will not be able to find such connecting links between the great divisions of the animal kingdom nor between the highest of the prehuman animal types and the dawn men of the human races. These so-called "missing links" will forever remain missing, for the simple reason that they never existed.

pritisak i spriječava nastajanje širokog rasjeka na istočnoj obali ovog drevnog azijskog kontinenta, dok istočna obalna linija lebdi iznad provalije dubokog oceana prijeteci da sklize i iščezne u dobinama ove prijeteci vodene grobnice.

## 6. PRIJELAZNO RAZDOBLJE

Prije 450 milijuna godina dolazi do *prijelaza vegetativnog oblika života u životinjski*. Ova se metamorfoza odvija u plitkim vodama zaštićenih tropskih uvala i laguna dugih obalnih linija kontinenta koji se sve više međusobno udaljavaju. Do tog razvoja događaja, koji je bio dijelom izvornog plana životnog dizajna, dolazi postupno. U tom procesu nastupaju mnoge prijelazne faze između ranih primitivnih biljnih oblika života i kasnijih jasno definiranih životinjskih organizama. Još i danas postoje prijelazni organizmi sluzave plijesni koji se teško mogu klasificirati bilo kao biljke ili kao životinje.

Dok se može pratiti evolucija biljnog života u životinjski, i premda postoji gradirani slijed biljaka i životinja koje se postupno razvijaju od najjednostavnijih do složenijih i naprednijih organizama, nećete biti u mogućnosti pronaći konkretne vezivne spone bilo između bitnih klasa životinjskog carstva, ili među najvišim predljudskim vrstama životinja koje su vodile pojavi ranih primjeraka ljudske rase. Te takozvane "nepostojeće spone" zauvijek će ostati nepostojeće, iz jednostavnog razloga što nikad nisu ni postojale.

From era to era radically new species of animal life arise. They do not evolve as the result of the gradual accumulation of small variations; they appear as full-fledged and new orders of life, and they appear *suddenly*.

The *sudden* appearance of new species and diversified orders of living organisms is wholly biologic, strictly natural. There is nothing supernatural connected with these genetic mutations.

At the proper degree of saltiness in the oceans animal life evolved, and it was comparatively simple to allow the briny waters to circulate through the animal bodies of marine life. But when the oceans were contracted and the percentage of salt was greatly increased, these same animals evolved the ability to reduce the saltiness of their body fluids just as those organisms which learned to live in fresh water acquired the ability to maintain the proper degree of sodium chloride in their body fluids by ingenious techniques of salt conservation.

Study of the rock-embraced fossils of marine life reveals the early adjustment struggles of these primitive organisms. Plants and animals never cease to make these adjustment experiments. Ever the environment is changing, and always are living organisms striving to accommodate themselves to these never-ending fluctuations.

S vremena na vrijeme dolazi do pojave posve novih vrsta životinjskog svijeta. One ne evoluiraju kao posljedica postupne akumulacije malih varijacija; javljaju se kao punopravni novi oblici života i javljaju se *iznenada*.

Iznenadna pojava novih vrsta i raznolikih redova živih organizama u potpunosti je biološka, posve prirodna. Ne postoji ništa natprirodno u vezi s tim genetskim mutacijama.

Pri pojavi odgovarajućeg stupnja slanosti u oceanima evoluirao je životinjski život i bilo je relativno jednostavno dopustiti slanom moru da nastavi cirkulirati životinjskim tijelima morskog života. No, nakon što su oceani umanjeni u veličini i postotak soli znatno povećan, iste ove životinje razvijaju sposobnost umanjenja slanosti svojih tjelesnih tekućina, upravo kao što su organizmi koji su naučili živjeti u slatkoj vodi stekli sposobnost da zadrže pravilan stupanj natrijum klorida u svojim tjelesnim tekućinama zahvaljujući inventivnoj vještini očuvanja soli.

Proučavanje kamenih fosila morskog života otkriva rane borbe u procesu prilagode ovih primitivnih organizama. Biljke i životinje nikad nisu prestale izvoditi ove pokusne prilagodbe. Okruženje se neprestano mijenja i živi organizmi se neprestano nastoje prilagoditi tim neprestanim oscilacijama.

The physiologic equipment and the anatomic structure of all new orders of life are in response to the action of physical law, but the subsequent endowment of mind is a bestowal of the adjutant mind-spirits in accordance with innate brain capacity. Mind, while not a physical evolution, is wholly dependent on the brain capacity afforded by purely physical and evolutionary developments.

Through almost endless cycles of gains and losses, adjustments and readjustments, all living organisms swing back and forth from age to age. Those that attain cosmic unity persist, while those that fall short of this goal cease to exist.

## **7. THE GEOLOGIC HISTORY BOOK**

The vast group of rock systems which constituted the outer crust of the world during the life-dawn or Proterozoic era does not now appear at many points on the earth's surface. And when it does emerge from below all the accumulations of subsequent ages, there will be found only the fossil remains of vegetable and early primitive animal life. Some of these older water-deposited rocks are commingled with subsequent layers, and sometimes they yield fossil remains of some of the earlier forms of vegetable life, while on the topmost layers occasionally may be found some of the more primitive forms of the early marine-animal organisms. In many places these oldest stratified rock layers, bearing the fossils of the early marine life, both animal and vegetable, may be found directly on top of the older undifferentiated stone.

Dok fiziološka oprema i anatomska građa svih novih redova života nastaju kao odgovor na djelovanje fizičkog zakona, kasnije umno obdarenje predstavlja podarenje pomoćnih umnih duhova u skladu s urođenim kapacitetom mozga. Um, koji ne nastaje fizičkom evolucijom, posve ovisi o kapacitetu mozga koji počiva na posve fizičkom i evolucijskom razvoju.

Kroz gotovo beskrajn ciklus dobitaka i gubitaka, podešavanja i uravnoteženja, evolucija svih živih organizama ide unaprijed i unatrag iz razdoblja u razdoblje. Oni koji postignu kozmičko jedinstvo ustraju, a oni koji ga ne postignu prestanu postojati.

## **7. KNJIGA GEOLOŠKE POVIJESTI**

Veći dio stjenovitog sustava koji je gradio zemljinu spoljašnju koru tijekom Proterozoika ili razdoblja obilježenog početkom života, danas se rijetko javlja na površini Zemlje. A kad se dogodi da se sve te nakupine mnogih dobi pojave na licu Zemlje, tu ćete jedino naći fosilne ostatke vegetativnih i najranijih primitivnih životinjskih oblika. Neke od tih starijih stijena koje su pohranjene na dnu mora pomiješane su s naknadnim slojevima, a ponekad su fosilni ostaci nekih ranijih oblika biljnog života depozitirani na dnu, dok se na višim slojevima povremeno mogu naći neki od primitivnih oblika ranog morskog života. Na mnogim mjestima, ove najstarije stratificirane stijene koje nose fosilne ostatke ranog morskog života – životinjskog kao i vegetativnog – mogu se naći povrhu starijih nediferenciranih stijena.

Fossils of this era yield algae, corallike plants, primitive Protozoa, and spongelike transition organisms. But the absence of such fossils in the early rock layers does not necessarily prove that living things were not elsewhere in existence at the time of their deposition. Life was sparse throughout these early times and only slowly made its way over the face of the earth.

The rocks of this olden age are now at the earth's surface, or very near the surface, over about one eighth of the present land area. The average thickness of this transition stone, the oldest stratified rock layers, is about one and one-half miles. At some points these ancient rock systems are as much as four miles thick, but many of the layers which have been ascribed to this era belong to later periods.

In North America this ancient and primitive fossil-bearing stone layer comes to the surface over the eastern, central, and northern regions of Canada. There is also an intermittent east-west ridge of this rock which extends from Pennsylvania and the ancient Adirondack Mountains on west through Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Other ridges run from Newfoundland to Alabama and from Alaska to Mexico.

The rocks of this era are exposed here and there all over the world, but none are so easy of interpretation as those about Lake Superior and in

Fosili ovog doba u sebi nose alge, biljke koje naliče koralima, primitivne praživotinje i spužvaste prijelazne organizme. No, to što se ovi fosili ne nalaze u ranim slojevima stijena ne ukazuje na to da živa bića nisu postojala na drugim lokacijama u vrijeme njihovog taloženja. Život je bio rijetka pojava tijekom ovih ranih vremena i vrlo se sporo proširio preko lica cijele zemlje.

Stijene iz ove starije dobi danas postoje na zemljinoj površini ili vrlo blizu površine, otprilike na jednoj osmini kopnene mase. Prosječna debljina ovog prijelaznog kamena, ovih najstarijih stratificiranih stijena, je oko jedne i pol milje. Na nekim mjestima ove drevne stijene se prostiru preko četiri milje, ali mnogi slojevi koji se pripisuju ovom razdoblju pripadaju kasnijim dobima.

U Sjevernoj Americi se taj primitivni, drevni sloj fosilnih stijena javlja na površini u istočnim, središnjim i sjevernim dijelovima Kanade. Također postoji i isprekidani istočno-zapadni greben koji se proteže od Pensilvanije i drevnog Adirondak gorja na zapadu kroz Mičigan, Wisconsin i Minesotu. Ostali grebeni kreću se od Njufoundlenda do Alabame i od Aljaske do Meksika.

Stijene iz tog doba raštrkane su po cijelom svijetu, ali najlakše se mogu prepoznati oko jezera Superior i Velikog Kanjona rijeke Kolorado, gdje te

the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, where these primitive fossil-bearing rocks, existing in several layers, testify to the upheavals and surface fluctuations of those faraway times.

This stone layer, the oldest fossil-bearing stratum in the crust of the earth, has been crumpled, folded, and grotesquely twisted as a result of the upheavals of earthquakes and the early volcanoes. The lava flows of this age brought much iron, copper, and lead up near the planetary surface.

There are few places on the earth where such activities are more graphically shown than in the St. Croix valley of Wisconsin. In this region there occurred one hundred and twenty-seven successive lava flows on land with succeeding water submergence and consequent rock deposition. Although much of the upper rock sedimentation and intermittent lava flow is absent today, and though the bottom of this system is buried deep in the earth, nevertheless, about sixty-five or seventy of these stratified records of past ages are now exposed to view.

In these early ages when much land was near sea level, there occurred many successive submergences and emergences. The earth's crust was just entering upon its later period of comparative stabilization. The undulations, rises and dips, of the earlier continental drift contributed

primitive fossil strata to be found in more layers and to testify to the restlessness and instability of the earth's surface in those distant times.

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to the frequency of the periodic submergence of the great land masses.

During these times of primitive marine life, extensive areas of the continental shores sank beneath the seas from a few feet to half a mile. Much of the older sandstone and conglomerates represents the sedimentary accumulations of these ancient shores. The sedimentary rocks belonging to this early stratification rest directly upon those layers which date back far beyond the origin of life, back to the early appearance of the world-wide ocean.

Some of the upper layers of these transition rock deposits contain small amounts of shale or slate of dark colors, indicating the presence of organic carbon and testifying to the existence of the ancestors of those forms of plant life which overran the earth during the succeeding Carboniferous or coal age. Much of the copper in these rock layers results from water deposition. Some is found in the cracks of the older rocks and is the concentrate of the sluggish swamp water of some ancient sheltered shore line. The iron mines of North America and Europe are located in deposits and extrusions lying partly in the older unstratified rocks and partly in these later stratified rocks of the transition periods of life formation.

kontinentalnog razdvajanja pridonijeli su povremenom potapanju velikih kopnenih masa.

U tim vremenima primitivnog morskog života, opsežna područja kontinentalne obale potonula su ispod mora na dubinu od nekoliko stopa do pola milje. Velik dio starijeg pješčara i konglomerata predstavljaju sedimentne nakupine tih drevnih obala. Sedimentne stijene koje pripadaju ovoj ranoj stratifikacije počivaju neposredno na tim slojevima koji su stvoreni daleko prije dobi obilježene počecima života i datiraju iz razdoblja prve pojave svjetskog oceana.

Neki od gornjih slojeva tih prijelaznih depozita stijena sadrže male količine škriljca ili tamnijeg lisnaca, što ukazuje na prisutnost organskog ugljika i svjedoči o postojanju predaka tih ranih oblika biljnog života koji su se proširili po cijeloj zemlji u kasnijem karbonskom ili ugljenom dobu. Velik dio bakra u tim slojevima stijena rezultat je vodenih taloga. Neki se nalaze u pukotinama starijih stijena i sastoje od koncentrata sporije ustajale vode drevnih zaštićenih obala. Rudnici željeza u Sjevernoj Americi i Europi leže na depozitima i ekstraktima koji dijelom počivaju u starijim nestratificiranim stijenama, a dijelom u kasnijim stratificiranim stijenama prijelaznih razdoblja formiranja života.

This era witnesses the spread of life throughout the waters of the world; marine life has become well established on Urantia. The bottoms of the shallow and extensive inland seas are being gradually overrun by a profuse and luxuriant growth of vegetation, while the shore-line waters are swarming with the simple forms of animal life.

All of this story is graphically told within the fossil pages of the vast "stone book" of world record. And the pages of this gigantic biogeologic record unfailingly tell the truth if you but acquire skill in their interpretation. Many of these ancient sea beds are now elevated high upon land, and their deposits of age upon age tell the story of the life struggles of those early days. It is literally true, as your poet has said, "The dust we tread upon was once alive."

Presented by a member of the Urantia Life Carrier Corps now resident on the planet.

Ovo razdoblje svjedoči o proširenju života u svjetskim vodama; ljudi su dobro upoznati s morskim životom na Urantiji. Dna plitkih i velikih unutarnjih mora postupno su prekrivena obilnim i bujnim rastom vegetacije, dok obalne linije vodenih formacija vrve od jednostavnih životinjskih oblika.

Sve su ove priče zorno ilustrirane na fosilnim stranicama ogromne "kamene knjige" svjetskog zapisa. A stranice ove gigantske biogeološke knjige svjedoče o nepogrešivoj istini i jedino vam treba vještina njihovog tumačenja. Mnogi od tih prastarih vodenih dna danas se nalaze visoko na napovršini zemlje, a njihovi višestolječni depoziti živo svjedoče o životnim borbama tih ranih dana. Doslovce je istina, kao što vaš pjesnik reče, da, "prašina po kojoj gazimo nekoć bijaše živa."

Predstavio pripadnik Korpusa Nositelja Života koji trenutno prebiva na planeti.