

in helping to present the Biblical account of creation to the public. For example, the gaining of respect for the Creation story in public education will be largely dependent on our showing that the Biblical account is compatible with the better known principles of earth science. (Most scientists will admit that the theories of evolution are not yet established fact, but the matters of age are far more certain.) Whenever we attempt to "throw out" both evolutionary theory and the established facts concerning the age of the earth, we will find unrelenting resistance. Public school teachers and pupils should be, and can be, alerted to the transitory nature of evolutionary theory if we will not at the same time deny the geologic evidences for age.

Let us hope that during the present decade Christians will determine to emphasize the fact that, even though the Bible is not a handbook of science, it is scientifically respectable. The teachings of the Bible and God's time records in nature are fully compatible.

FOOTNOTES

1. It is not within the scope of this book to discuss the problem of the theory of evolution. Those who desire a brief scholarly treatment of the weaknesses of the theory, from the biological standpoint, should refer to the following works, and to sources included in their bibliographies:

Cora A. Reno, Evolution on Trial, Moody Press, 1970, 192 p.

Wayne Frair and P. W. Davis, The Case for Creation, Moody Press, 1972, 93 p.

There may be some who will say that it is impossible to discuss the geologic evidence for age without also discussing evolution. It is true that many of the higher forms of animals and plants are found only in the upper strata of the geologic record, and that there is an abundance of extinct lower forms only in the lower strata. However, such an arrangement does not logically demand that the higher organisms evolved from predecessors in the lower. It may mean only that no higher forms were brought into existence during the earlier days of creation, and that the most complex forms were created later. The geologic record does contain strong suggestions of evolution within groups, as in the case of the bryozoans; but the primary evidences for time are not dependent upon such relationships or progressive series. Therefore we feel no compulsion to include a treatment of evolution in this work.

2. New York: Revell, c.1876; and London: Hodder and Stoughton, 9th ed. 1901.

3. The term "creationist" properly refers to any person who believes that the events of creation were divinely instigated and miraculous in their nature, with the various forms of life having been brought into existence by special creation. Some creationists hold that these events occurred many millions of years ago (or even longer); others hold that they are recent.