

## THE HERITAGE OF CREATION CONCEPTS

Selected Bibliography Showing the Continuity of The Creationist Viewpoint

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### 1950-1959

- J. L. Baldwin, (biologist), *A New Answer to Darwinism*, Mary E. Baldwin, Manhattan Building, Chicago 5, Illinois, 1957.  
Presenting anew compound name, creo-evolution, the author tries to show a need for scientific creationism and special creation of species. His synthesis of ideas from biological and physical sciences merits attention though he seems to confuse evolution with variation.
- M. Brongersma-Sanders, (oceanographer), Chapter 29, "Mass Mortality in the Sea," *Treatise on Marine Ecology and Paleocology*, Memoir 67, Vol. 1, pp. 941-973, Geological Society of America, 1957.  
This chapter surveys mass mortality in the sea, its causes, and its significance to paleoecology. Though not using the term "catastrophe" in the sense of Cuvier, investigation shows that catastrophic killing in limited regions "has played a part in geology."
- H. G. Cannon, (zoologist), *The Evolution of Living Things*, Manchester University Press, Manchester, England, 1958.  
A presentation for the view of "Balanced Evolution." Yet the author recognizes need for restraint of a Mendelian Philosophy. He suggests a Power behind the "inexorable physico-chemical law" of evolution, which he calls an "unfolding of one thing from another." Excellent historical chapter is basis for lucid treatments of Darwinism, Mendelism, Lamarckism, Deo-Darwinism, and Neo-Lamarckism.
- J. K. Charlesthworth, (geologist), *The Quaternary Era*, Vol. II, Edward Arnold Co., London, 1957.  
Considerable attention is given to the topic of monoglaciation, though the authors favors multi-glaciation commonly accepted by evolutionists. Extensive bibliography of mono-glacial geologists is given.
- R. E. D. Clark, (chemist), *Scientific Rationalism and Christian Faith*, Third Edition, The Inter-Varsity Fellowship, London, 1951.  
Dealing with the consequences of the thinking of Prof. J. B. S. Haldane and Dr. J. S. Huxley, the author relates evolution, dialectic materialism, and agnosticism while noting impact on and implications for religious faith. This book is a study of once-born and twice-born scientific rationalists.
- R. E. D. Clark, *Darwin: Before and After*, The Paternoster Press, London, 1958.  
This is a story of evolution presented in calm and lucid fashion by a regular contributor to the Inter-Varsity Christian work in England. After some history, he relates evolution to biological sciences and to physics, but concludes "there is no evidence that evolution can transform the fundamental structures."
- R. E. D. Clark, "Evolution or Creation? The Heart of the Problem," *Christianity Today*, May 11, 1959, pp. 3-5.  
Clark asserts that survival of the fittest cannot explain ordered nature of energy of the universe, properties of chemical elements, origin of first forms of life, appearance of complete and functional biological structures, or difficulties raised by increase in size. Holding that creativity of the human mind is not magic, and therefore God need not be a magician, Clark accuses evolutionists of postulating creation (spontaneously, magically) in direct opposition to the basic principle of all scientific thought.
- J. Challinor, (paleontologist), Chapter 2, "Palaeontology and Evolution" in *Darwin's Biological Work: Some Aspects Reconsidered*, (many authors), Cambridge University Press, London, 1959.  
Excellent statement on p. 53 about inconclusiveness of evidence either for continuous orderly change or for separate creation.
- A. M. Calcq, (embryologist), *Introduction to General Embryology*, Chapter 13: "Development and Evolution," Oxford University Press, London, 1957.  
While discussing problem of understanding the meaning of similarities between stages of embryonic development in different animals, the author, though more or less an evolutionist, concludes, "there is something more in the evolution of biological systems than this mechanism of mutation and selection" since universality of mechanism is a mere postulate.
- G. de Beer, (biologist), *Embryos and Ancestors*, Third Edition, Oxford University Press, London, 1958.  
An evolutionist presents up-to-date reasons for denial of Haeckel's theory of recapitulation. Valuable clarification of relation of ontogeny and phylogeny. Author presents no "explanation" of evolution which he seems to confuse with developmental variations within limits.
- P. G. Fothergill, (botanist), *Historical Aspects of Organic Evolution*, Philosophical Library, New York, 1953.  
This is a dispassionate effort to fill gaps in literature on history of evolution, to evaluate conflicting

meanings, and to present an unbiased account of evolution. Success of the author's purposes is realized and the epilogue presents a model form of suspended judgment and care of expression about "indirect and circumstantial" nature of classical "evidence" for evolution. Extensive bibliography includes references to biologists who either completely disagree with the idea of evolution or who doubt its general applicability.

L. C. Eiseley, (anthrologist), "Charles Darwin, Edward Blyth, and the Theory of Natural Selection," *American Philosophical Society — Proceedings*, Vol. 103, No. 1, 1959, pp. 94-114 (two appendices of Blyth's articles).

Excellent analysis of long ignored publisher of ideas on natural selection whom Darwin secretly knew but failed to acknowledge as was his habit regarding other forerunners.

L. C. Eiseley, "Charles Lyell," *Scientific American*, August, 1959, Reprint No. 846.

Discusses why founder of modern historical geology was reluctant to accept the idea of evolution and points out how Darwin used ideas of natural selection from Lyell and young zoologist Edward Blyth who had stressed conservative aspect of selection.

W. Friar, (scientist), "What Are the Possibilities for Original Kinds?," *Journal of the American Scientific Affiliation*, Vol. 10, No. 1, March, 1958, pp. 12-16.

Four suppositions of evolutionists are listed and followed by specific consideration of six evidences in support of the title. Author concludes that small changes occur within limits, cross-breeding is limited, and unmistakable bridgeless gaps and discontinuities exist in geological record.

R. Goldschmidt, (geneticist), "Evolution, As Viewed by One Geneticist," *American Scientist*, January 1952, pp. 84-98 and 135.

Critical of neo-Darwinian views of evolution this scientist presents his position on systemic mutations and his thesis of sudden change (saltation) which is hardly distinguishable from special creation of distinct "kinds."

R. Goldschmidt, *Theoretical Genetics*, University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1955.

Part V on "Genetic Theory and Evolution" presents this evolutionists's cautious position on drawing definite conclusions regarding theory of evolution from views on the nature of genetic material and its action. He says, ". . . nobody has ever succeeded in producing a new species, not to mention the higher categories, by selection of micromutations."

R. Good, (botanist), *Features of Evolution in Flowering Plants*, Longmans, Green and Co., London, 1956.

A fresh and untrammled examination of prob-

lems of evolution. Author discusses at length relations of changes in animals and plants with attention to comparative independence of latter forms. He makes a strong case about neglected importance of plants. A final summary and conclusion chapter itemizes the arguments of each chapter in brief terms. This study of neglected facts demonstrates that some "of the best-known speculations about organic evolution are seen to have a less general applicability than is usually claimed."

R. Good, "Natural Selection Re-examined," *The Listener*, Vol. 61, May 7, 1959, pp. 797-799.

Author reviews reasons for being critical of natural selection some of which are not new and still quite valid. Natural Selection depends on false parallels and it is not appropriate to present moral, social and educational climate today.

J. Gray, (zoologist), "The Case for Natural Selection," *Nature*, Vol. 173, No. 4397, February 6, 1954, p. 227.

This review of Huxley's *Evolution in Action*, 1953, remarks on the failure of natural selection to be substantiated through much research on function of organs and structures and the inherent improbability of Darwinian orthodoxy. Quotes Huxley as admitting man "is burdened with many more deleterious mutant genes" than any wild creature, which Biblical scholars would expect.

C. H. Hapgood, (science historian) in collaboration with J. H. Campbell (chemist, engineer), *The Earth's Shifting Crust*, Pantheon Books, New York, 1958.

Apparently accepting evolution, Hapgood discusses the problem of time in a chapter on "Life" which follows closely a chapter on "The Great Extinctions." Centrifugal forces due to accumulation of ice at the South Pole are part of Hapgood's theory of massive displacements of the earth's crust. He offers explanations for "missing links" and suggests means that might "accelerate the tempo of natural selection" uniformly.

C. H. Hapgood, "The Earth's Shifting Crust," *Saturday Evening Post*, Vol. 231, January 10, 1959, pp. 9, 66-69.

A brief resume of recently developed assumption of crustal displacements of the earth involving possible sudden continental shifts with compensating changes in living things, land and climate. Two cross-sectional diagrams and statement of impression of correctness of hypothesis as seen by Albert Einstein are included. Hapgood comments that his ideas supply the missing factor to accelerate the process of evolution (climatic change being recognized by biologists as the most powerful evolutionary force).

G. Hardin, (biologist), *Nature and Man's Fate*, The American Library, (Mentor Book #MT 338), 1959.

Easy reading attempt by probably confirmed evo-

lutionist to relate modern neo-Darwinian synthesis to problems of individual versus group, waste versus saving, nationalism, cooperation. Shows tendency of such writers to confuse evolution and variation.

T. S. Jacobsen, (astronomer), Book Review of *Space, Time and Creation* by M. K. Munitz (Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., 1957), *Science*, Vol. 128, September 5, 1958, pp. 526-527.

In reviewing this book on philosophical aspects of scientific cosmology according to modern operational thinking, Jacobsen mentions a chapter, "The Age of the Universe" and comments on Munitz's position that current estimates of the expanding universe are not in any sense factual hence we know nothing certain about the age of the universe. Munitz also gives a thorough philosophical analysis of Hoyle's hypothesis of "creation" *ex nihilo* of matter.

F. W. Jones, (zoologist), *Trends of Life*, Edward Arnold and Co., London, 1953.

A short chapter on "The Trend of Evolution" is worth some note. Jones challenges the concept of progress through evolution though he accepts belief in evolution (without any discussion of methods). He sees a "degenerative bondage" in civilization. Two early chapters deal with vitalism which he says is a heresy, though not proved wrong by science.

J. Klotz, (biologist), *Genes, Genesis and Evolution*, Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Missouri, 1955.

Carefully written textbook prepared for teachers colleges which deals very well with the nature of the conflict between the scientific theory of evolution and the Scriptures. Last chapter includes over three dozen problems and subproblems for the evolutionist.

J. L. Kulp, (physical chemist), "The Carbon-14 Method of Age Determination," *Scientific Monthly*, Vol. 75, November, 1952, pp. 259-267.

While describing materials, techniques, calibrations, archaeological and geological samples, Kulp gives two basic assumptions in the carbon-14 method: 1) "the carbon-14 concentration in the carbon dioxide cycle is constant," and 2) "the cosmic ray flux has been essentially constant — at least on a scale of centuries" (p. 261). He mentions tests of these assumptions, also some problems, (Morris and Whitcomb add five more assumptions of this method in *The Genesis Flood*, p. 371).

E. Larrabee, (science writer), "The Day the Sun Stood Still," *Harper's Magazine*, Vol. 200, January, 1950, pp. 17 and 20-26.

An editor's compact outline of the remarkable theory of Dr. Immanuel Velikovsky published in the latter's book, *Worlds in Collision* (Macmillan, New York, 1950). Great physical catastrophes due to Venus and Mars are mentioned to under-

line Velikovsky's documented and detailed denial that the earth's history has been one of peaceful evolution.

J. Lever, (zoologist), *Creation and Evolution*, Grand Rapids International Publications, Grand Rapids 6, Michigan, 1958.

Essentially a theistic evolutionist presents a review of present state of affairs. Mentions three volumes by A. Wigand (1812-1886), *Darwinism and the Science of Newton and Cuvier* written from the Christian creation-motif.

R. J. Lougee, (geologist), "Ice-Age History," *Science*, Vol. 128, November 21, 1958, pp. 1290, 1292.

Writing in preview of a paper for the 1958 AAAS meeting, Lougee points out that: 1) only a single glaciation developed in America and Europe, 2) retreats of borders of the icecap explain how the concept of "older" and "last" glaciation came about, and 3) geological history should be shortened and the terms "Nebraskan," "Kansan," "Illinoian," "Wisconsin," and "interglacial" should be nullified.

R. J. Lougee, "Science and Public Education" (Letter), *Science*, Vol. 130, July 10, 1959, page 106.

A reply to rhetorical criticisms, in an accompanying letter by a geologist Morris M. Leighton, of Lougee's paper on "Ice Age History" presented at AAAS meeting in December, 1958. Lougee mentions his identification of water-laid deposits (for which he proposes the name "lyell") in the Kansan-Illinoian complex, overspreading a true till. He claims other so-called tills ("Jersian," "Iowan," "Valders," "Toronto," "Cochane" and "Vashon") are lyells. Lougee denies claims of multiple glaciation in the Mississippi basin. Note: more rhetorical ramblings by a soil scientist intended apparently to ridicule Lougee appear in a letter in *Science*, Vol. 130, October 30, 1959, p. 1162.)

F. L. Marsh, (biologist), *Studies in Creationism*, Review and Herald Publishing Association, Washington, D. C., 1950.

Beginning with the question, "Is man an animal?," the author discusses a wide array of topics commonly associated with discourses on evolutionism and creationism.

F. L. Marsh, *Life, Man and Time*, Pacific Press Publishing Association, Mountain View, California, 1957.

Due to gross misunderstandings of the Bible and specific misconceptions of special creation by evolutionists, Marsh has considered in a positive way "the blueprint for the lives, past and present, of plants and animals as revealed by a literal reading of the Holy Scriptures and a study of nature."

F. L. Marsh, "Carbon-14 Dating," *Review and*

- Herald*, Vol. 135, October 30, 1959, pp. 12, 13, 16 and 17.
- Marsh points out speculative nature of using this "dating" method past limit of historical checks around 2800 B.C. Assumption of constancy of present proportion of carbon-14 to carbon-12 is criticized. Also the possibility of fluctuating magnetic field of the earth is related to effectiveness of cosmic rays. He concludes, "In the face of demonstrable evidence it appears unjustifiable to assume that carbon-14 dating can be even passably accurate when run on materials more than 5000 years old."
- E. Mayr, (zoologist), "Agassiz, Darwin, and Evolution," *Harvard Library Bulletin*, Vol. 13, No. 2, Spring, 1959, pp. 165-194.
- In discussing, in scholarly form, Agassiz's topological thinking, interpretation and refutation of evolutionary evidence, and other points, the author presents a most incisive appraisal of the background of Agassiz's natural philosophy.
- E. A. Milne, (mathematician), *Modern Cosmology and the Christian Idea of God*, Oxford University Press, London, 1952.
- Author of Preface states that the late mathematician's research on the structure of the physical universe and the origin of the laws of nature are summarized and brought into relation with his religious faith. This original natural philosopher deals with evolution in the last chapter on the second law of thermodynamics and argues for a sudden creation of the universe with a true zero of time.
- R. L. Mixer, (zoologist), Editor, *Evolution and Christian Thought Today*, Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan, 1959.
- A comparison compendium by thirteen contributors including some theistic evolutionists. To weigh import of evolution and claims of proponents of the theory as well as examination of relevant Scriptural data are purposes of the authors who are mostly scientists.
- J. C. Monsma, (editor), *The Evidence of God in an Expanding Universe*, (Forty American Scientists Declare Their Affirmative Views on Religion), G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1958.
- Biological and physical scientists declare their belief in God; included are Drs. Klotz, Mixer, Lammerts, and Stoner.
- E. Y. Monsma, (biologist), *If Not Evolution, What Then?* (Mimeographed by author), Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Michigan, 1959.
- Contains a good chapter on history of evolutionary thought, meaning of evolution, some pre-suppositions, and critical analysis of supposed suppositions of evolutionists, author offers his reasoned faith in creation.
- P. A. Moody, (zoologist), *Introduction to Evolution*, Chapter 19: "What of It? An Open Letter to Students," Harper and Brothers, Publishers, New York, 1953.
- Written by one who more or less accepts evolution, the chapter contains interesting illustration of handling relation of evolution and religion, admission of belief in a Creator, chance as lawful, and difficulties of the future.
- H. M. Morris, (hydraulic engineer), *The Bible and Modern Science*, Colportage Library No. 322, Moody Press, Chicago, -951.
- By the noted head of department of civil engineering at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, this book was forerunner of his book effort *The Genesis Flood*, and contains an excellent chapter on criticisms of theory of evolution. Evidences for evolution can better be interpreted by a law of deterioration.
- H. Nilsson, (botanist), *Synthetische Artbildung*, Vol. I and II, Verlag CWK Gleerup, Lund, Sweden, 1953.
- Author provides 105 pages of Summary in English, in which he points out absolute impossibility of building a current evolution on mutations or combinations, failure of a 40-year experiment on evolution, and concludes palaeobiological facts do not support evolution. He says, "The idea of an evolution rests on pure belief."
- M. Polanyi, (physical chemist), *Personal Knowledge*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois, 1958.
- The author's enquiry into the nature and justification of scientific knowledge leads him on to a wide range of questions. Essentially an evolutionist, he finds it necessary in his discourse on evolution in last chapter to assume "finalistic principles of evolution."
- E. Sinnott, (geneticist), *Biology of the Spirit*, Viking Press, New York, 1955.
- Though accepting evolution, the author acknowledges certain consequences of acceptance of neo-Darwinian theory and even modern cell chemistry. Therefore he accepts the unique task of finding for the reader those basic facts of biology which he finds form a common foundation for both mind and body. He has extended the thesis of his earlier book, *Cell and Psyche*.
- E. M. Spieker, (geologist), "Mountain-Building Chronology and Nature of Geologic Time Scale," *Bulletin American Association of Petroleum Geologists*, Vol. 40, August, 1956, pp. 1769-1815.
- A lengthy, hard-hitting and detailed paper which contains repeated mention of circular reasoning, assumptions, and cherished viewpoints of orthodox age determinations for famous events of orogeny or "geologic revolutions." Spieker presents his views in three sections: 1) Dating of Orogeny, 2)

Evidence in Central Utah, and 3) Nature of Time Scale. He closes with cautionary remark that "the way in which we [geologists] think about orogeny, the time scale, our stratigraphic sections strongly controls the actual nature of the practical facts we gather in the field, . . ."

A. Standen, (chemical engineer), *Science Is a Sacred Cow*, E. P. Dutton and Company, Inc., New York, 1950.

Discusses acceptance of evolution as a faith; mentions positions of Prof. William Bateson and Prof. W. R. Thompson. He points out that animals are not descended from actual animals, but only from so-called hypothetical "ancestors."

P. W. Stoner. (mathematician), *Science Speaks*, Colportage Library No. 346, Moody Press, Chicago, Illinois, 1958.

Evaluations of Christian evidence are approached on the basis of thoroughly sound probability statistics. Scientific accuracy and scientific problems are discussed as well as prophetic accuracy.

W. R. Thompson, (biologist), "Introduction" to Everyman's Library (No. 811) issue of Darwin's *The Origin of Species*, E. P. Dutton and Co., Inc., New York, 1956.

The expression of stringent criticism of theory of evolution which author considers has become a myth with which biologists explain everything and nothing at the same time.

Immanuel Velikovsky, (psychiatrist). *Worlds in Collision*, The Macmillan Company. New York, 1950.

Author gives extensive arguments to support his contentions that "wars" in the celestial sphere occurred during historical times! He presents an involved theory of dramatic changes of paths of Venus and Mars of catastrophic dimensions. Velikovsky also wrote *Ages in Chaos*, Vol. 1 (Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1952), wherein he uses these great physical catastrophes to synchronize the records of the ancient people of the Near East.

Immanuel Velikovsky, "Velikovsky and His Critics"? *Harper's Magazine*, Vol. 202, June, 1951, pp. 51-66.

Lengthy article of two parts: 1) "Answer to My Critics" by Velikovsky, and 2) "Disciplines in Collision" by Dr. John Q. Stewart, Princeton U. astronomical scientist, followed by rebuttal by Velikovsky to new points raised by Prof. Stewart. The former complains that some scientists are dogmatic and resist ideas that are revolutionary and schismatic. The latter cites unsympathetic authorities who oppose portions of Velikovsky's broad theory, though Stewart admits that provocative points have been brought forth from forgotten references.

Immanuel Velikovsky, *Earth in Upheaval*, Doubleday and Company, Inc., Garden City, New York, 1955.

Global catastrophes involving the surface of the

earth and living things are specified during the author's discussion of a core problem: Did the earth change in a slow process? He clearly shows that uniformitarianism is sadly lacking as an explanation of geological and palaeontological phenomena. Supplement contains an address (1953) at Princeton University, "Worlds in Collision in the Light of Recent Finds in Archaeology, Geology and Astronomy." (Note: Many geologists are advising apparently rehabilitation of catastrophism. without recourse to a supernatural agent. according to comments in *Newsweek*. December 23, 1963, p. 48, wherein these ideas were mentioned.)

C. H. Waddington, (geneticist), *The Strategy of the Genes*, Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London, 1957.

Though written primarily from viewpoint of an evolutionist, Chapter 3 criticizes "recent advances" in mathematical theory, nature of differences between species or species groups, adaptation, and paleontology. A candid attitude is presented to the reader.

J. S. Wilkie, (scientist), Chapter 6, "Buffon, Lamarck and Darwin: The Originality of Darwin's Theory of Evolution," in *Darwin's Biological Work: Some Aspects Reconsidered*, (many authors), Cambridge University Press, 1959.

Shows lineage of ideas of Buffon in eighteenth. Lamarck between the centuries, and Darwin in nineteenth century. Criticizes Deism of Lamarck in Conclusion.

A. Wolsky, (embryologist), "A Century of Darwinism in Biology," *Thought* (Fordham University Quarterly), Vol. 34, No. 133, Summer, 1959, pp. 165-184.

Cautious exposition typical of embryologist handling this topic; sees crucial question about extension of conclusions about micro-evolution to process of some macroevolution; questions universal application of mechanisms of neo-Darwinism.

P. A. Zimmerman, (biologist), Editor, *Darwin, Evolution and Creation*, Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Missouri, 1959.

Two other scientists and a theologian combine with the editor to analyze science and the evolutionary theory in relation to the Bible. Chapters on the case for evolution, age of the earth, and influence of Darwinism help the reader avoid confusion of "scientific fact, theory and just plain speculation."

C. Zirkle, (botanist), *Evolution, Marxian Biology, and the Social Scene*. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, 1959.

Author discusses ramifications of pernicious biology cult that dates from acceptance by Marx and Engels of Darwin's evolution of the 1860's. Modern effects are traced in success of Lysenko in present Marxian USSR. "Marxian biology" in the American culture has hindered the diffusion of real biological knowledge.