

THE HERITAGE OF CREATION CONCEPTS

Selected Biography Showing the Continuity of The Creationist Viewpoint

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Anon., *Evolution; Science Falsely So-Called*, 15th Edition, 1963, International Christian Crusade, 12 Spadina Road, Toronto 4, Ontario, Canada (25 cents).

An excellent handbook which deals with "facts" about evolution, story of evolution, fruits of evolution in such a manner as to provide an amazing compendium of statements by scientists and specialists.

L. Agassiz, (zoologist), *Essay On Classification*, (Edited by Edward Lurie), Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1962.

Modern re-publication of a classic argument for the creation of life on this planet. Agassiz organized in the *Essay* a vast amount of orderly information drawn from the literature of natural history, including a review of prior attempts at classification.

V. Bargmann, (physicist), and L. Motz (astronomer), "On the Recent Discoveries Concerning Jupiter and Venus", (letter), *Science*, Vol. 138, December 21, 1962, pp. 1350 and 1352.

Authors testify to the priority of prediction of radio wave emissions from Jupiter and the very hot state of the surface of Venus by Immanuel Velikovsky. Though they disagree with Velikovsky's theories, they recommend that his other conclusions be objectively re-examined since these prognostications about Jupiter and Venus have been well supported by scientific studies (which the authors cite).

D. A. Block, (geologist) and William J. Tinkle, (geneticist), "The Bible and Science — Senior Teacher", *All-Bible Graded Sunday School Lessons*, The Scripture Press Foundation, Wheaton, Illinois, 1961.

These All-Bible Graded Sunday School Lessons relate the Bible to philosophy of science and fourteen specific biological and physical sciences. The lesson of "Creation or Evolution?" develops the teaching aim that it is more reasonable to believe in special creation than to believe in evolution.

M. R. DeHaan, (physician), *Genesis and Evolution*, Zondervan Publishing House, Grand Rapids, Michigan, 1962.

Atheistic and theistic evolution are considered first. Author concludes that true science is not in conflict with the Bible. He relates his position well in chapters on "Science and the Bible", "Evolution

or Creation?" and "Mutations, Yes ! Transmutations, No !".

R. Dubos, (microbiologist), *The Dreams of Reason, Science and Utopias*, Columbia University Press, New York, 1961.

In a chapter on "Illusions of Understanding", this eminent researcher has little good to say of evolution. He maintains it does not answer questions about development of life and creativeness.

P. R. Ehrlich and R. W. Helm, (biologists), "Patterns and Populations", *Science*, Vol. 137, August 31, 1962, pp. 652-657.

In discussing "The Species Problem", authors say, "The term *species* should be retained only in its original, less restrictive sense of 'kind' ". Also under the heading "Evolutionary Theory", they say, "Perpetuation of today's theory as dogma will not encourage progress toward more satisfactory explanations of observed phenomena."

H. Faul, (geologist), "Geologic Time Scale", *Bulletin, Geological Society of America*, Vol. 71, May, 1960, pp. 637-644.

Article opens with statement of important assumption whenever age of a rock is attempted by radioactive decay. After listing geochronologically useful minerals, Faul gives review of sixteen available age determinations on igneous rocks ranging from Eocene to Cambrian entries on present geological time scale. Difficulty of stratigraphic correlation is discussed. Alabama bentonite is given as the oldest sample of not "later than 420 million years ago and probably not earlier than about 450 million years ago". He concludes, ". . . available data are still too few, too poor, and internally inconsistent."

P. G. Fothergill, (botanist), *Evolution and Christians*, Longmans, Green and Co., Ltd., London, 1961.

Writing as an evolutionist and a Christian, Fothergill provides concise and accurate up-to-date accounts of the evolutionary "evidence" in support of the theory and its implications. He does introduce some criticisms and difficulties. His last two chapters on evolution and Christians are written entirely from the Catholic viewpoint.

W. L. Henning, (zoologist), *How Valid Is the Theory of Evolution?*, Bryan College, Dayton, Tenn., 1962, (An Award Paper).

Author critically examines common evidences offered in support of evolution with due mention of assumptions, circumstantial data, and postulates.

After mention of archaeological evidences of the Genesis account, he itemizes briefly ten degrading effects of teaching evolution for the origin of man.

J. R. Hewitt, (psychiatrist), (pamphlet), "Karl Marx as an Evolutionist", Evolution Protest Movement, Santhia, Stoke, Hayling Island, Hants, England, 1964.

While presenting some reflections on the life and work of Karl Marx, the author shows dual impacts of socialism and evolution on modern society. He asserts, "The unholy alliance of Darwinism and Marxism has, therefore, undermined and destroyed the basic concept of a Christian society."

B. E. Keiser, (engineer), (pamphlet), "Can the Scientist of Today Believe Genesis 1?", B. E. Keiser, 6 Royal Oak Road, Trenton 8, N. J., 1962.

Discussion is confined to the conflict "which appears to exist between the Bible and modern science relative to the age of the earth and the origin of life". Definitions are provided, assumptions are stressed, and probabilities are given. Author closes with attention to changing character of limited findings of men as scientists.

G. Kerkut, (physiologist), *Implications of Evolution*, Pergamon Press, New York, 1960.

In addition to seven technical chapters on separate major divisions of animal kinds, author provides excellently written chapters of Introduction, Basic Assumptions, and Conclusions in which he candidly admits deficient state of knowledge on phylogenetic connections and limiting effect upon research by evolution theory due to dogmatic formulations. He especially is critical of interpretations of horse "evolution" and certain chemical analyses of animal fluids used usually to designate connections of phyla.

J. Klotz, (biologist), *Modern Science In the Christian Life*, Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Missouri, 1961.

Written to provide an understanding of the scientific method and the relativity of scientific truth, this volume details past and current conflicts between science and religion. Twelve pages on the theory of evolution handle the conflict in this area very well.

J. Klotz, "Evolutionary Theory: Some Theological Implications", *Christianity Today*, May 11, 1962, pp. 25-27.

Contains pointed consideration of consequences of theory of evolution which author identifies as materialistic, mechanistic, fatalistic and amoral. Discussion of limitations of theistic evolution included before conclusion that any system of evolution leads only to strict mechanism and materialism with evolutionary humanism as substitute for Christianity.

J. Klotz, "Theistic Evolution: Some Theological Implications", *Journal of The American Scientific Affiliation*, September, 1963, pp. 82-86.

Author reminds reader that evidences may be misinterpreted by scientists; scientists have actually returned to once abandoned theories (heliocentric, epigenesis and spontaneous generation). Supports literal interpretation of Genesis 1-11 by references to internal validations in the Bible. Concludes that "the whole thrust of evolution" is counter to the basic Christian ethic of love and to historical Christianity.

D. Lack, (ornithologist), *Evolutionary Theory and Christian Belief*, Methuen and Co., Ltd., London, 1961.

By using a sub-title: "The Unresolved Conflict", the author states his aim "to discuss a live and highly controversial issue in simple . . . fair terms". Why the basic conflict is still unresolved is made clear to the reader, and author holds Darwinism conflicts *also* with secular humanism.

W. E. Lammerts, (horticultural geneticist), "Neutron-Induced Variation of Roses", *Journal of The American Scientific Affiliation*, March, 1961.

Floral researcher closes article with unequivocal statement regarding improbability of evolution through accumulated mutations. Also takes strong stand "that the concept of evolution has had a bad influence on research".

W. E. Lammerts, "Growing Doubts: Is Evolutionary Theory Valid?", *Christianity Today*, September 14, 1962, pp. 3-6.

From a brief attention to adaptations and difficulties of explanation by evolution theories, author discusses great limitations of the mutation concept and the need to admit occurrence of catastrophes which break "the slow time sequence so necessary for evolution". The article closes with support for clearly defined boundaries of variability.

W. E. Lammerts, "Gazing Into the Crystal Ball", *The Camellian*, 1963.

An outstanding floral researcher theorizes on future possibilities and points out some situations which are simply inexplicable from the evolutionary point of view.

E. Larrabee, (science journalist), "Scientists in Collision: Was Velikovsky Right?", *Harper's Magazine*, Vol. 227, August, 1963, pp. 48-55.

Author reviews manner in which space probe, Mariner II, brought confirmation of prediction about Venus made in 1950 by an unconventional thinker, Immanuel Velikovsky. He reviews this man's heresy about "natural catastrophes, cometary collision, reversal of the earth's magnetic field, and reactions of silence and ridicule by conventional scientists. Uniformitarianism as a theory is questioned.

H. Lewis, (botanist), "Catastrophic Selection As a Factor in Speciation", *Evolution*, Vol. 16, September, 1962, pp. 257-271.

Author presents the view that "genetic revolution" causes rapid speciation as a normal mode in the genus *Clarkia* (Onagraceae). He presents evidence that speciation normally involves catastrophic selection in ecologically marginal populations. Factors of sudden extinction of parental populations and isolation of derivative individuals are mentioned with respect to catastrophic selection.

Z. Litynski, (science columnist), "Should We Burn Darwin?", *Science Digest*, Vol. 49, January, 1961, pp. 61-65.

A regular columnist discusses developments in French scientific thought against orthodox explanation of evolution. Refers to articles around 1959 by Rene Sudre, science editor of *Revue De Deux Mondes*, wherein absurd dogmas of the generally accepted classical theory of evolution are discussed. Also mentioned is science writer Aime Michel, who interviewed Mrs. Andree Tetry of the famous *Ecole Des Hautes Etudes* and world authority on problems of evolution, Prof. Rene Chauvin and other French biologists. Michel concluded in *Science Et Vie* (1961, "Should We Burn Darwin?") that most French specialists have strong mental reservations as to the validity of natural selection.

F. L. Marsh, (biologist), *Evolution or Special Creation?*, Review and Herald Publishing Association, Washington, D. C., 1963.

Excellent, concise discussion of evidences, definition of terms, ideas erroneously imputed to the Bible, basic types, and problems of different "interpretation of the facts" by evolutionists and creationists in their *philosophies*.

H. M. Morris, (hydraulic engineer) and J. C. Whitcomb, (theologian), *The Genesis Flood*, Presbyterian and Reformed Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 1961.

The authors have accomplished a unique preliminary report of a new scheme of historical geology based upon Biblical revelation within which scientific data may be interpreted. Thoroughly documented, this book provides a stimulus to a re-thinking and re-studying of "actual observed data" of geology and points out basic objections to uniformitarian geology and radioactive time-keeping.

H. M. Morris, *The Twilight of Evolution*, Baker Book House, Grand Rapids, Michigan, 1963.

The author contends that evolution is declining in status with men whose presuppositions are Bible-centered. He states that the entire concept of evolution is unscientific, and shows that the evidence for the theory of evolution is not nearly as formidable as is generally thought or contended. (Dr.

Morris is also author of *Applied Hydraulics In Engineering*, Ronald Press Co., N. Y., 1963.)

A. C. Morrison, (scientist), "Seven Reasons Why a Scientist Believes in God", *Reader's Digest*, October, 1960.

Adapted from author's book: *Man DOES NOT Stand Alone*, Fleming H. Revell Co., N. J., (Rev. Ed.), 1947. Complexity, pattern, provisions and concept of God in man's mind are discussed.

N. D. Newell, (geologist), "Crises in the History of Life", *Scientific American*, Vol. 208, February, 1963, pp. 77-92.

Careful discussion of the question given as a subtitle: How is it that whole groups of animals have simultaneously died out? In answer the author relates data on natural catastrophes which he considers gradual rather than sudden. Excellent charts and records of mass extinctions are given. That most mass extinctions were during times of general crustal quiet is one conclusion stated.

E. J. Opik, (astronomer), *The Oscillating Universe*, The New American Library, (Mentor Book #MD 289), 1960.

Near close of book, author includes section of "Life and Consciousness in the Universe". He arrives at "belief in a Universal Consciousness, the Beginning and End of all things, the Primacy and Ultimate Reality".

D. D. Riegle, (science teacher), *Creation or Evolution?*, Zondervan Publishing House, Grand Rapids, Michigan, 1962.

In eight compact chapters, author presents briefly some of the usual arguments for anti-Biblical evolution which he follows with the Bible version of the same material. He examines origin of the universe; origin of plant and animal life; and origin, development and dating of man which is closed by a closely, outlined summary.

E. W. Sinnott, (botanist), *Matter, Mind And Man* (The Biology of Human Nature), Atheneum, New York, 1962.

This well-reputed botanist and geneticist turns to critical analysis of challenges to man's view of his own nature by logical positivism and materialism which have tried to relegate traditional views of man and his mind, his soul, his spiritual nature, his divine origin and his hope of eternal life to the category of parable, myth, and illusion. Of evolution, which he seems to accept as emergent, he says, "There can be no doubt that the theory of evolution was responsible for much of the reaction against religious orthodoxy . . . " and "Here was a fall of man as serious in its consequences as that other Fall . . . " (p. 14).

H. Szarski, (zoologist), "The Origin of the Amphibia", *The Quarterly Review of Biology*, Vol. 37, No. 3, September, 1962, pp. 189-238.

Lengthy and rather biased discourse which includes section on consideration of evidence for a *polyphyletic origin* of Tetrapoda which concludes in favor of manophyletic origin from fishes.

W. R. Thompson, (entomologist), "Evolution and Taxonomy," *Studia Entomologica*, Vol. 5, pp. 549-570, 1962.

A pertinent article of reasoned criticism of the "New Systematists" with particular reference to G. G. Simpson's, *The Principles of Animal Taxonomy* (Columbia University Press, New York, 1961). Thompson scrutinizes Simpson's metaphysical assumptions and his use of propagandist artifices. The author supports topological classification in opposition to any attempt to impose speculative evolutionary dogma or Darwinian mythology on the science of systematic.

W. R. Thompson, "Systematic: The Ideal and the Reality", *Studia Entomologica*, Vol. 3, December, 1960.

An article in defense of the traditional approach to systematic classification of organisms. Thompson favors genetic analysis and physico-chemical analysis which he considers as positive science in preference to evolutionary speculation which can be illusory.

W. J. Tinkle, (botanist), "The Doctrine of Change: Communism and Her Ally", *Christianity Today*, March 2, 1962, pp. 27 and 28.

Step by step recitation of similarity of determinism and lack of empirical support regarding claims of Marx and Darwin. Proposes theory of degeneration which "would agree with what we know about entropy". Asserts that both communism and evolution are founded on *some* data, which are interpreted wrongly.

D. A. Warriner, Jr., (chemist), *What Is Life?* (pamphlet), P.O. Box 31, Troy, Michigan, 1962, (40c).

This fine booklet presents consideration of some theological and biological evidences and facts; conclusion points out that scientific facts do not support logically only the theory of evolution or refute logically the concept of creationism.

E. L. Grant Watson, (zoologist), "The Hidden Heart of Nature", *Saturday Evening Post*, Vol. 234, May 27, 1961, pp. 32, 91 and 92.

Author lists four examples of life histories that orthodox theories of evolution do not explain. He refers to behavioral patterns of sea slugs, crabs, sea anemones, coral reefs, fig trees, and sand wasps. In closing he criticizes the simile of the tree used by evolutionists and stresses that all existing species must be regarded as terminal twigs; hence the tree concept is "entirely imaginary." He sees many facts that contradict classic Darwinism.

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