

Program Summary

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28

- 8:30 A.M. — Registration
- 9:30 A.M. — Opening Session
- 10:30 A.M. — General Session
- 2:00 P.M. — Old Testament Problems
- 7:30 P.M. — Race

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29

- 8:00 A.M. — Geology Field Trip
- 7:30 P.M. — Age Determination and Dating Methods

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30

- 7:15 A.M. — Devotions
- 9:00 A.M. — Philosophy of Science
- 9:30 A.M. — Evolution
- 1:00 P.M. — Government and Economics
- 3:15 P.M. — Business Meeting
- 5:30 P.M. — Banquet
- 8:00 P.M. — Public Meeting

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31

- 7:15 A.M. — Devotions
- 9:00 A.M. — General Session
- 11:00 A.M. — Education Seminar
- 2:00 P.M. — Guided Tours

OFFICIAL PROGRAM



Sixth Annual Convention

OF THE

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC

AFFILIATION

(INCORPORATED)

A group of Christian scientific men devoting themselves to the task of reviewing, preparing, and distributing information on the authenticity, historicity, and the scientific aspects of the Holy Scriptures in order that the faith of many in Jesus Christ may be firmly established.



August 28 - 31, 1951



SHELTON COLLEGE

340 WEST FIFTY-FIFTH STREET

NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Please Bring This Program With You

All sessions, except those otherwise designated, will be held in Shelton Auditorium first floor.

★ ★

Registration fee, One Dollar. It is important that you register upon arrival.

★ ★

Registration, Dormitory Room Assignments, Banquet Tickets, and Information at the Registration Desk directly inside the front entrance.

★ ★

SPECIAL NOTICE:

You are invited to visit in the School Parlor, first floor, an Exhibit of Literature Published by Members of the A. S. A.

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CONVENTION MOTTO

"That they may see and know, and consider, and understand together that the hand of the Lord hath done this, and the Holy One of Israel hath created it."

ISAIAH 41:20

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28

REGISTRATION

8:30 to 12:30 P. M., Main Lobby

OPENING SESSION

9:30 to 10:20 A. M.

Chairman — Dr. G. Douglas Young

Invocation — DR. G. DOUGLAS YOUNG, Dean, Shelton College

Welcome — DR. J. OLIVER BUSWELL, JR., President, Shelton College

President's Annual Report — DR. RUSSELL L. MIXTER

Announcements

GENERAL SESSION

10:30 A. M. to 12:00 Noon

Chairman — Dr. John Howitt

WILLIAM J. SCHEPP — Transformation Study: From Genesis to the Atomic Bomb

WILLIAM J. TINKLE — Struggle and Progress

JOSEPH S. MAXWELL — Parables of Science

ROY M. ALLEN — Evaluation of the Radioactive Evidence for the Age of the Earth

OLD TESTAMENT PROBLEMS

2:00 to 5:00 P. M.

Chairman — Irving Cowperthwaite

G. DOUGLAS YOUNG — Toward an Understanding of Biblical Chronology and of Genesis 1:1-3

J. OLIVER BUSWELL, JR. — Creation Days

JAMES H. SHRADER — A Conservative and Consistent View of Biblical Cosmology

WILBUR L. BULLOCK — Biblical "Kind" and Biological "Species"

LAWRENCE H. STARKEY — An Adaptation of Standard Statistical Measures for a Proposed Test of the Documentary Hypothesis of the Pentateuch

SYMPOSIUM: RACE

7:30 to 9:00 P. M.

Chairman — H. D. Holland

JAMES O. BUSWELL, III — The Contribution of Anthropology to the Understanding of Race

FRANK HOUSER — Sociology and Race

PAUL K. JEWETT — Emil Brunner's Doctrine of the Origin and Unity of the Human Race

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29

GEOLOGY FIELD TRIP

8:00 A. M.

J. LAURENCE KULP will be in charge of the trip to Delaware Water Gap and return. This will provide a first-hand study of the geology of the entire section, explaining something of the geological processes in the earth's crust. Picnic lunch and supper en route.

[1]

AGE DETERMINATION AND DATING METHODS

8:00 to 10:00 P. M.

Columbia Lamont Geological Observatory

J. LAURENCE KULP will explain informally the apparatus and methodology of Carbon 14 age determination, ocean core stratigraphy analysis, and other absolute age methods for rocks and minerals.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30

DEVOTIONS

7:15 to 7:45 A. M.

Led by H. H. HARTZLER

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

9:00 to 9:30 A. M.

Guest Speaker — DR. GORDON H. CLARK, Butler University

EVOLUTION

9:30 to 11:30 A. M.

Chairman — Dr. Alfred C. Eckert, Jr.

HEINRICH D. HOLLAND — Recent Concepts of the Origin and Evolution of the Earth

W. E. LAMMERTS AND J. SINCLAIR — Creation as Expressed in Terms of Modern Genetics and Physics

J. FRANK CASSEL — The Study of Evolution

URRAS SAARNIVAARA — Flood Geology

SYMPOSIUM: GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMICS

1:00 to 3:00 P. M.

Chairman — William Paul

S. R. KAMM — Christianity and Forms of Government

HUDSON T. ARMERDING — Christianity and the American System of Government

DANIEL FETLER — Christianity and the Soviet System

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

3:15 P. M.

BANQUET

5:30 P. M.

Butler Hall roof-top solarium, 400 West 119th Street
Presidential Address — RUSSELL L. MIXTER, Scripture and the Scientific Method

PUBLIC MEETING

8:00 P. M.

First Baptist Church, 79th and Broadway

F. ALTON EVEREST — American Scientific Affiliation — The First Ten Years

Guest Speaker — D. LEE CHESNUT, Manager of Sales, Educational Section, Apparatus Department, General Electric Company.

THE ATOM SPEAKS—AND ECHOES THE WORD OF GOD

[2]

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31

DEVOTIONS

7:15 to 7:45 A. M.

Led by G. DOUGLAS YOUNG

GENERAL SESSION

9:00 to 11:00 A. M.

Chairman — Dr. J. S. Maxwell

H. O. TAYLOR — Science and Salvation

P. B. MARQUART — The Road to Damascus

N. L. PETERSON — What's Wrong with the World? A Psychiatric Analysis in the Light of Scripture

LAWRENCE H. STARKEY — Evidences of the Lines of Cain and Seth in Pre-historic Cultures

EDUCATION SEMINAR

11:00 A. M. to 12:00 Noon

Chairman — Dr. Wilbur L. Bullack

EUGENE L. HAMMER — Some Implications of Modern Education for Christian Teachers

Panel Discussion — Presenting Christ in our Christian and Secular Colleges

2:00 P. M.

Guided Tours to various points of interest in New York City

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ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

Transformation Study: From Genesis to the Atomic Bomb

WILLIAM JOHN SCHEPP, G.C.

President and Research Director, Wm. J. Schepp Co., Inc.
East Paterson, New Jersey

The Chinese pictogram for "Chemistry" portrays a mental transformation of intellectual darkness, accomplished by the wisdom of man. No disclosure reveals the origin of intellectual darkness, but we as Christians know that it all happened during the building of the tower of Babel. Confounding man's speech was a curse from Almighty God to thwart his mighty evil plans.

Chemical symbols currently employed represent Satanic perverted versions of Genesis three. Applied chemistry involves material transformation.

A discussion of Science with many faces and Science in bondage.

Chemistry in the Scriptures — the transformed golden calf as dispensed by Moses. Elisha transforms the poison soup by supplying the one thing lacking.

The one thing lacking in Science — Repeated requirements for chemists to transform materials of peace into explosives has emphasized the need of transforming the evil spirit of man.

Jesus Christ, our Saviour and Lord, alone can transform evil spirited man into a new creature with the spirit of peace.

Struggle And Progress

WILLIAM J. TINKLE, Ph.D.

Ball State Teachers College, Albany, Indiana

The idea that struggle leads naturally to progress is one that appeals to the modern mind. This belief was not prevalent in mediaeval times but was fostered by the political

[3]

and industrial revolutions. The application of the idea to biology by Malthus and later by Darwin gave it the sanction of science. While the Bible mentions struggle, its aims are other than the one mentioned above.

Parables of Science

JOSEPH S. MAXWELL, M.D.
Fairmont, West Virginia

A parable, according to this study, is a parallel thought in the Bible and in nature, the study of which is science.

Even the most recent fundamental discoveries in science, where the field is broad and basic enough, finds verses in the Bible which intimate the same truth.

The Lord Himself started this when He was on earth.

Does the farmer sowing seed grasp the resurrection drama he observes? God made the sun to be a parable of day and the moon a parable of night. The Bible seems to intimate that darkness is something which God splits off from light. A study of theophanies in relation to the Bikini bomb is found parabolic. Genesis, chapter one, suggests that sound is more primal and potent than light. "All great forces of nature are unseen" (Ellis Ward). The parabolic illustrations in nature of the Holy Spirit are noted, with illustrations. The "breath of the flesh" is in the blood. Covering (insulation) is noted. Colossians 1:17 is related to the binding power of the atom. One of the impressive manifestations of God's presence and power is the energy in the universe. Energy "decay" is noted in nuclear physics and in the Bible. Einstein's formula $E=Mc^2$ is simplified. Irradiation and glory are considered.

Toward an Understanding of Biblical Chronology and of Genesis 1:1-3

G. DOUGLAS YOUNG, Ph.D.
Dean, Shelton College, New York City

An examination of the Old Testament usage of such words as "begat," "son," "lived so many years and begat," and the "discrepancies" between genealogies with special reference to their bearing on the interpretation of Genesis 5.

An examination of the translation of Genesis 1:1-3 in the light of Hebrew syntax.

Creation Days

J. OLIVER BUSWELL, JR., Ph.D.
President, Shelton College, New York City

The word "day" in any language may be used literally or figuratively. If the word "day" is used figuratively, it may be expected that in the immediate context the words for parts of days will be used figuratively. Thus we say, "In Luther's day," and in that context we would appropriately say the "dawn of the Reformation day," referring to a more or less extensive period of time.

That Moses uses the word "day" figuratively is made clear from the fact that in Genesis 2:4 he refers to all the events of six days as taking place in one day, "In the day that the Lord God made the earth and the heavens."

If the word "day" is used figuratively in the first chapter of Genesis, we need not endeavor to make the days of anything like approximately equal duration, or exclude extensive overlapping.

[4]

A Conservative and Consistent View of Biblical Cosmology

J. H. SHRADER, Ph.D.

Chairman, Division of Science, and Professor of Chemistry,
Eastern Nazarene College, Wollaston, Massachusetts

Efforts to harmonize the Genesis account of Creation with present scientific knowledge raises the following difficulties: (1) They entail far-fetched and/or distorted interpretations of the Genesis text; (2) They make no attempt to explain contradictions between text and current knowledge; (3) They create discrepancy between Genesis cosmology and that which runs throughout the rest of Scripture; and (4) They weaken the position of the Christian Church in man's respect by resistance or reluctant acceptance of advances in scientific knowledge. Such rear-guard, defensive action is unnecessary if we take the position that the Bible is the expression of a lofty monotheism and a unique insight into man's divine nature, with dependable and authoritative directives for acquiring an effective spiritual life. To this end, the Scriptures should be taken as the expression of many men in the frame of language and knowledge reference that was current to the respective seers.

Biblical "Kind" and Biological "Species"

WILBUR L. BULLOCK, Ph.D.

Instructor in Zoology, University of New Hampshire
Durham, New Hampshire

Much of the discussion by Christians on the problem of fixity of species has centered around the synonymy of the "kind" of Genesis 1 and the "species" of biology. By a survey of the history of the species concept as well as a consideration of modern criteria for species it becomes clear that "species" is a man-made concept that may or may not have a reality in the natural world. Further study of the species problem is of prime importance before any definite conclusions can be reached. Meanwhile, it is a dangerous position to argue for fixity of species by the apparent immutability of the Biblical "kind."

The Contribution of Anthropology to the Understanding of Race

JAMES O. BUSWELL, III

Instructor in Anthropology, Shelton College
New York City

Probably anthropology, more than any other single science, has been responsible for refining the definition of human races. Racism, or race prejudice too, has been directly within its scope. The first authoritative spokesmen from modern science for the physical and mental equality of the various races have been anthropologists whose researches have once and for all shown the error of the old evolutionary concept of contemporary races.

In this paper the traditional handling of the race concept will be briefly reviewed, together with a consideration of the newer genetic approach to the study of race. Problems stemming from the current controversy between the genetic and the anthropometric viewpoints will be briefly outlined.

Sociology and Race

FRANK E. HOUSER

Assistant Professor of Sociology, Wheaton College
Wheaton, Illinois

Contemporary sociologists emphasize the general social structure in which ethnic relations take place. More specific study of the stratification variables of class, status, and power as they operate in connection with ethnic relations promises to be a fruitful research area.

[5]

Emil Brunner's Doctrine of the Origin and Unity of the Human Race

PAUL K. JEWETT

Professor of Church History and Philosophy of Religion
Gordon Divinity School, Boston, Massachusetts

Modern Science has rendered mandatory a restatement of the traditional doctrine of racial origins. We shall briefly examine and evaluate one of the most challenging contemporary reconstructions of this tradition, that of Emil Brunner, leading spokesman for the Crisis School of Theology in matters scientific. The subject has peculiar interest because of its relevance to the larger issue of the appealing claim on the part of the Neo-orthodox to enable the church to return to the Scripture as the authoritative word of God, without becoming involved in the scientific obscurantism of Protestant Orthodoxy.

Evaluation of Radioactive Evidence for the Age of the Earth

ROY M. ALLEN, Sc.D.

Private Consulting Metallurgist
Glen Ridge, New Jersey

This paper outlines the recognized difficulties involved in establishing definite age figures for the age of the earth by means of radioactive decay and especially emphasizes the factors relating to the origin of radioactive elements prior to the beginning of decay processes. The process of decay, in the very nature of the case must be a reversible one since at some time in the past radioactive elements did not exist. This introduces numerous variables which could either materially lengthen or shorten figures which have been established to date, in which these factors have not been taken into account. A discussion of pleochroic halos follows, with micrographs illustrative of different types of halos.

The Philosophy of Science

GORDON H. CLARK, Ph.D.

Department of Philosophy, Butler University
Indianapolis, Indiana

Enthusiastic claims have been made for the all-sufficiency and perfect objectivity of science. This naturalistic view is undermined by the constant revision of scientific hypotheses, by the unattainability of fact, and by the necessity of personal choices. Choices not determined by objective experiment are the choice of the mean instead of a given reading, a mode, or a median, and the choice of a law when the observations allow of an infinite number of laws. In fact, the processes of science effectively prevent any scientific law from being true. Because scientific law depends on choice, science depends on the ethics or perhaps the aesthetics of the scientist. The untruth of science does not prevent it from being very useful. God commanded man to subdue nature to his use; it is not clear that God intended science to be the method of obtaining speculative truth.

Recent Concepts of the Origin and Evolution of the Earth

HEINRICH D. HOLLAND, Ph.D.

Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey

Much work has been done during the last few years on the constitution and origin of our planet. The present paper summarizes briefly advances made in the study of

1. the constitution of the earth's crust, mantle, and core,
2. the temperature distribution within the earth, and
3. the origin of the earth.

[6]

The Study of Evolution

J. FRANK CASSEL, M.S.

North Dakota Agricultural College
Fargo, North Dakota

Evolution has been defined as "the gradual or sudden change in animals and plants through successive generations." (Shull, *Principles of Animal Biology*, 1941:377) Such changes are demonstrable. Therefore, by definition this particular phase of evolution does occur.

Specialists in A.S.A. should carefully study the facts of evolution from the aspect of their specialty. These much-needed studies fall into at least four major categories:

1. Evaluation of work already done in the field from a strictly scientific basis.
2. Cataloging of validated facts.
3. Synthesis of these facts into the Christian view.
4. Experimentation and research to test the validity of this synthesis.

Some preliminary work has been done in the first three categories. The fourth has scarcely been touched, yet it provides our best opportunity for witness to the scientific world.

Flood Geology

UURAS SAARNIVAARA

Hancock, Michigan

A critical examination of J. Laurence Kulp's paper read at the fourth annual A.S.A. Convention in Los Angeles. I will show in it that practically all the arguments of Kulp against flood geology are based on faulty information, or on faulty conclusions.

Christianity and Forms of Government

SAMUEL R. KAMM, Ph.D.

Professor of Social Science, Wheaton College
Wheaton, Illinois

The modern crisis in government raises the question: Does the Christian revelation convey any message on proper forms of government? This question can only be answered by turning to the Scriptures and to the thought of Christian men based upon the authority of Scripture and human experience.

Scripture lays down no form of government as perfect outside that of the personal rule of our Lord. The Hebrew economy exhibited years of experiment under divine direction in both Theocracy and Monarchy. God revealed Himself as willing to work with both types; the main consideration was their preservation of the covenant through obedience. The early church exhibits experimentation in democratic rule with complete reliance upon the leadership of the Holy Spirit in policy formation and decision.

Basic principles of public administration and the need of social administration of welfare needs are exhibited in both the Old and New Testament. The necessity of law and its continued observance as a unifying practice in human society is also amply demonstrated. Primarily, the Scriptures teach that juristic authority is ordained of God as essential to human life and a continual testimony to men of His authority over man. The state, however its authority may be implemented, is therefore part of the redemptive process — a school master to bring us to Christ. Human

[7]

experience indicates that where the magistrate is charged with full responsibility for government, but is held in check by an objective law and representative institutions, that man receives the greatest benefits in all areas of life.

Christianity and the American System of Government

HUDSON T. ARMERDING

Dean, Gordon College, Boston, Massachusetts

In the minds of many thoughtful Americans there has generally been conceived a definite association between the basic principles and ideals ascribed to their government, and the elements of popularly defined Christianity. If this somewhat uncritical view of Christianity is accepted, then a reasonably satisfactory alignment between it and the governmental system of the United States is possible. More exact definitions of Christianity, however, coupled with varying interpretations of the nature of the American form of government, introduce complications which greatly increase the problem of defining the points of tangency between these two institutions. Hence, it will be necessary to attempt the selection of elements of more or less common agreement and to assume these in making reference to Christianity and the American government.

There exists an interesting corollary between the multiplied formal expressions of Christianity and their varying practices on the one hand and the organization and functions of the United States governmental system on the other. It may be observed that ecclesiastical disestablishment and freedom of denominational development paralleled replacement of monarchy by representative government, the latter in turn productive of political parties. Political and religious freedoms were remarkably concurrent in their appearance and development in the American scene. And, increasingly, previous distinctions, both religious and political, have tended to be replaced by new alignments. Even in the growing paternalism of the government may be found the sentiment which in the church is termed the social gospel. Moreover, in the growing centralization and complexity of governmental function there may be viewed the contemporaneous integration of the multiform expressions of American Christianity into regional and national groupings.

It would appear, as a consequence, that whereas these two institutions have not interacted exclusively upon one another — and on occasion have both been subject to similar outside forces — there is nevertheless an impingement which may be observed and evaluated. To be sure, the significance and extent of this impingement may be debatable, but its continuance seems assured.

Christianity and the Soviet System

DANIEL FETLER

Shelton College, New York, N. Y.

Both the "modernist" and "fundamentalist" interpretations of the nature of Soviet Communism are erroneous. While the former draws certain parallels between Christianity and the Soviet system, and as the latter attacks Marxist ideas on general principles, neither seems to be aware of the complexities of Soviet political and economic institutions, nor of the essential facts involved. This holds true not only among theological circles but for the nation as a whole, and for our schools and universities in particular. This is the basic reason why the Western World has been

[8]

relatively ineffective in dealing with the manifold forces unleashed by the USSR. This is why our missionaries have been steadily losing ground to the Communists, in spite of a head-start of over 150 years. Western speculations about Soviet Communism are filled with inaccuracies, errors, and unwarranted assumptions, often projecting local patterns of thought into universal, but unscientific conclusions. The Soviet system is no longer a matter of academic curiosity but has become the greatest single challenge to Western Civilization today, and should never be underestimated. The terrifying fact though is that even when many a Communist or fellow-traveler becomes intimately acquainted with both the positive and negative aspects of life in the Soviet Union, his faith remains unshaken, because he is deeply convinced that, in spite of many shortcomings, the USSR is nevertheless on the right track for scientific reasons. We are here dealing essentially with a new scholastic religion which uses many Christian categories dressed up in scientific terms. In dealing with Soviet Communism, it is imperative to present not only facts, but also a comprehensive analysis of certain weaknesses and half-truths in Soviet doctrines, carefully explaining what is often theoretically and empirically fallacious with much of Stalinist dogma. With thorough and objective scholarship it is possible to destroy the semi-sophisticated mental strait jacket or "controlled schizophrenia" of such brilliant scientists as Dr. Klaus Fuchs, and thus ultimately build a bridge of understanding which is the prerequisite for any peaceful solution of the problems of the world.

The Atom Speaks — And Echoes the Word of God

D. LEE CHESNUT

General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York

This timely subject is based on the speaker's book bearing the same title and published by Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan. It is basically a discussion of nuclear science and the Bible, setting certain subject matter from each of these fields side by side.

The design of the atom, the release of nuclear energy, and the "mass-energy equivalence" hypothesis are dovetailed with related Biblical statements. Certain phases of both creation and final destinies are thus brought "down to earth" for the average thoughtful citizen. These thought-provoking steps are developed:

1. The proton-neutron-electron content of the atom brings new evidence of singleness of design pointing inevitably to a single Creator, God, who in the beginning created heaven and earth.
2. The creations by man of material particles from energy, — in fact the whole concept of the equivalence of mass and energy, — add new realism to our concept of the subject presented in Hebrews 11:3, — that "... things which are seen were not made of things which do appear."
3. The amazing binding power between protons within the nucleus in spite of Coulomb's Law of mutual repulsion between these particles of like charge, lends new significance to Colossians 1:17, "... by Him all things consist."

[9]

4. The atomic bomb is presented as a miniature bit of evidence that God meant what He said in the third chapter of Second Peter concerning the winding up of the affairs of this age, — the end of the present heaven and the present earth. In fact it appears reasonable to say that the earth was “designed for dissolution.”
5. The “building block” design of the atom and the related reality of transmutation opens the door to the acceptance of the fact of a “new heaven and a new earth” for the person who chooses to be realistic in his approach to these problems.
6. And finally, after this “end of the age” event, the central thought of the Christian Gospel is introduced through Christ’s words in Matthew 24:35, — “Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away.” If we want to be a part of the new heaven and the new earth, it behooves us both to understand and to be fully guided by the words of Christ.

Science and Salvation

H. O. TAYLOR, Ph.D.
 Professor of Physics Emeritus
 Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois

The scientific method is applied to the plan of salvation: the starting point is an assumption of a Great First Cause, its attributes and properties; from this hypothesis a conclusion is reached through logical reasoning; this conclusion is subjected to a laboratory test to ascertain whether or not it conforms to known facts; the laboratory in this case is that of human experience as recorded on the pages of history. The conclusion from the assumed Great First Cause is found to conform in every respect to the world situation, past and present, thus establishing the truth of the original assumption, the Great First Cause (having the attributes of the God of the Bible), and its outworking in the plan of salvation. Thus the plan of salvation, when put to the test of the scientific method, is upheld.

The Road to Damascus

PHILIP B. MARQUART, M.D.
 Associate Professor of Psychology
 Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois

The events pertaining to the conversion of Paul the Apostle have persistently been distorted by the mouths of men. The attempt has been made to explain away this supernatural occurrence on a natural basis. However, God has graciously left in His written Word the answers to these naturalistic contentions.

In summary, here are some of the things that are to be learned from the story of the Road to Damascus.

1. This experience was real and it was external to Paul.
2. He was neither insane nor imagining things.
3. Conversion is a real event and an experience with God.
4. It makes a lifelong change of character and of behavior.
5. Such change comes not by the efforts of men, but often in spite of them.
6. In Paul’s case, it left its physical marks on his body as proof of its reality.

7. His conversion is confirmed by internal evidence in the Scripture, where every word is found to be true. God leaves in the written Word convincing evidence of the truth of its contents. His Word is absolutely true, but men treat it as though it were the word of men. Since we have seen here how literally true is the Word, we should take heed of the warning (John 3:3) that except a man be born again into a new kind of life, he cannot see the kingdom of God.

Some Implications of Modern Education for Christian Teachers

EUGENE L. HAMMER, M.A.
 Graduate Student, Columbia University

A phenomenal expansion in scientific discovery and technological “know-how” has characterized our lifetimes. Both the pure and the applied sciences have experienced extensive revision and development. Though a newcomer among the fields of professional study education has kept pace. Discoveries in psychology and other related fields have been utilized in the development of a modern program embodying new and essentially different ideas from those extant at the turn of the century. If we were to visit the scenes of our elementary schooling many of us would fail to recognize the experiences which make up this modern curriculum. Our unfamiliarity with this revitalized program may lead us to suspect its value. Careful study of the situation, however, will reveal that this is education far superior to ours. The school of today is an enigma only to those who do not know it well. As intelligent citizens of a democracy we must know and understand our schools. As Christians we must be informed, ready to utilize the unlimited opportunities for leadership the modern democratic educational program offers.

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ACCOMMODATIONS:

Rooms will be provided in the Shelton College dormitory at \$1.00 per night. There are no food facilities at the College, but there are a number of reasonably priced restaurants in the neighborhood.

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FEES:

A registration fee of \$1.00 will be requested in order that the normal work of the ASA will not be handicapped due to convention expenses.

BANQUET — \$2.50 plus city tax and gratuity, totaling \$2.85. Please note this change in price from that previously announced.

FIELD TRIP — \$3.00.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

- RUSSELL L. MIXTER, PH.D. (1954),* President
Chairman, Department of Biology and Professor of
Zoology,
Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois
- ROGER J. VOSKUYL, PH.D. (1952), Vice President
President, Westmont College,
Santa Barbara, California
- H. HAROLD HARTZLER, PH.D. (1955), Secretary-Treasurer
Professor of Mathematics, Goshen College,
Goshen, Indiana
- F. ALTON EVEREST, E.E. (1951)
Associate Director, Moody Institute of Science,
Los Angeles, California
- J. LAURENCE KULP, PH.D. (1953)
Assistant Professor of Geology
Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

*Year of retirement from Council

The Objects of the American Scientific Affiliation are:

- "(1) To integrate and organize the efforts of many individuals desiring to correlate the facts of science and the Holy Scriptures.
- (2) To promote and encourage the study of the relationship between the facts of science and the Holy Scriptures.
- (3) To promote the dissemination of the results of such studies."

— Article I of ASA Constitution

Each candidate for membership in the ASA must sign the following statement:

"I believe the whole Bible as originally given to be the inspired Word of God, the only unerring guide of faith and conduct. Since God is the Author of this Book, as well as the Creator and Sustainer of the physical world about us, I cannot conceive of discrepancies between statements in the Bible and the real facts of science. Accordingly, trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, my Saviour, for strength, I pledge myself as a member of this organization to the furtherance of its task.

Signed

— Article II of ASA Constitution

[12]

Convention Committees

General Chairman:

JAMES O. BUSWELL, III, B.A.
Instructor in Anthropology
Linguistics and Missions
Shelton College
New York, N. Y.

Committee on Papers:

WILBUR L. BULLOCK, Ph.D. (Chairman)
Instructor in Zoology
University of New Hampshire
Durham, New Hampshire

R. LAIRD HARRIS, Ph.D.
Professor of Biblical Exegesis
Faith Theological Seminary
Wilmington, Delaware

HEINRICH D. HOLLAND, M.A.
Instructor in Geology
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

J. LAURENCE KULP, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor of Geology
Columbia University,
New York, N. Y.

Committee on Arrangements:

G. DOUGLAS YOUNG, Ph.D. (Chairman)
Professor of Semitic Languages, Semitic
Literature and History
Dean and Registrar
Shelton College
New York, N. Y.

BARBARA B. TRYON, M.S.
33 W. 701 St.
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KARL TUREKIAN, M.A.
Graduate Assistant in Geochemistry
Columbia University
New York, N. Y.

Committee on Field Trips:

J. LAURENCE KULP, Ph.D. (Chairman)

DONALD F. BEAUMONT, M.A.
Graduate Assistant in Mineralogy
Columbia University
New York, N. Y.

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