

stratum in North or South America as having been formed by the Biblical Flood.

17. See Appendix II for a discussion of God's attribute of truthfulness.

18. C. I. Scofield, et al., The Scofield Reference Bible, Oxford University Press, 1917, p. 3 and 4. (The same principles are stated on p. 1 and 2 of the 1967 edition.)

19. One of these men, Dr. W. B. Riley, founder of Northwestern Schools in Minneapolis, stated: "In a recent published address we called attention to the fact that the verse with which Genesis opens, 'In the beginning' lays no time limit upon the creative acts of God, and presented an elaborate defense of the elastic use of the word 'day' both by Ancient and Modern, and proved by the Book itself that Scripture students were not shut up to the solar day in interpreting any of the acts of God recorded in Genesis, but that God's days are geological days, as extensive in time as the rocks will require when once the truth of their creation is clearly known.

"Here then we have Genesis and Geology speaking together concerning the formless and nebulous state of our original world; and they are clearly together when order emerges from chaos in answer to the Word of God, ..." The Bible of the Expositor and the Evangelist, v. 1, "Genesis," 1926, p. 31-32.

20. Those who attempt to say that this statement refers only to "Day one," and that the sun, moon, and stars had not been created until "Day four," find themselves in a dilemma. (If the sun, moon, and stars had not been created until the fourth day, any statement that the heavens were created on Day one would be erroneous.)

21. See Appendix I for further comments on the length of the days of creation.

22. Winterer, E. L., et al., 1971, Initial Reports of the Deep Sea Drilling Project, v. 7, Washington (U. S. Govt. Printing Office), 1757 p.

Geotimes, v. 21, February 1976, p. 23-26.