## 10/21/74

## Cuneiform Studies

history, which I thought would make a very strong argument for the truthof Christianity. I mentioned it to my father once, and he said, Stick close to the Bible. I don't think he ever realized how much influence on me that one statement had. But as I thought it over I realized how after all it is not the arguments we make out of our heads or the way Christianity has worked, but it is what has God said that is the vital thing.

I have put my emphasis on that then. I went to Princeton Seminary and modernism was just beginning to come in there Most everybody claimed to be very out and out fundamentalists but was very much against these ultra-fundamentalists as they called them. We had a few of them there in our faculty and things became rather hot there for a time. I saw the great arguments philosophically for and against Christianity, and I was more and more impressed that you can prove most anything philosophically. It's the question of ghose got the most brilliant mind that seems to impress every= body as far as philosophy is concerned. Again the question is, What does the Bible say? There are so many many questions, it impressed me on which we are making up theories, and giving ideas and speculations and we have different attitudes, and these attitudes change from decade to decare, from century to century. A great part of what we think the Bible teaches is what h we have heard from our parents or from our minister or otherwase rather than what we're gotten direct from the Word. So I was interested in how these things go back to the NT. Then I was amazed that time after time to see how many of these problems though they go back to the NT, they root back into the OT. And I was struck with the fact that the == to solve a great many of these problems we need to trace them back to their roots in the OT, and see what the OT really teaches about them.

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