

salvation in the NT. That is true. But I believe there are many matters on which the teaching of the OT is extremely vital, and I don't think we entirely understand the NT without the OT background.

Aldrich In what area specifically do you think the OT is of greatest value to us?

AAM It's hard to say in what area is its greatest value; it has value in many areas. But one area, and certainly for fuller understanding of the NT. The NT thoughts are alluded to in the OT; the NT phraseology/from the LXX which is the translation of the OT is taken

into Greek. Jesus Christ said he came to fulfill the prophets and the law. He said he did not come to destroy or to displace it but to fulfill it. I believe it is very important in the life of the Christian.

Dillard Jesus also said to believe Moses and the Prophets is to believe in Him. On the Emaus road in dealing with his disciples he began with Moses and the Prophets and explained to them all the things in the Old Covenant concerning Himself.

Aldrich At his transfiguration Moses and Elijah appear with Him to sort of underscore the fact that he was fulfilling what they were pointing to.

Dillard It's interesting on a dialogue of this sort if you were to have it on different eras in the history of the church you would have different answers because the church has not always felt itself as one with the OT or at peace with it even from the very earliest Christian centuries we've had the feeling in some sense that either the OT embarrassed the church or in the newness of the New Covenant that the Old was totally put aside. Sometimes in the history of the church theologians have felt that the value of the Old Covenant was purely a negative one. That it had little positive value, but that it was only to contrast with the glories of the New Covenant.

Aldrich The law came by Moses but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ. That's a true statement if we accept the varicity of the NT. But in what sense is the OT a binding kind of thing on Christians? Obviously most Christians, Seventh Day Adventists excepted, most of us don't celebrate the OT Sabbath, we don't adhere to the Mosaic dietary laws, etc. In what sense isn't it binding and in what sense is it binding? But before we deal with that we've got to take a break, so please stay with us and we'll come back and let Dr. MacRae address that very issue. Thank you.

Aldrich Dr. MacRae before the break was going to tell us in just what sense the OT is binding on us and in what sense it isn't.

AAM I would say that the principles of the OT are always binding on all Christians but when you come to particular ordinances some of these are definitely related to particular situations which are different from our situations now.

Aldrich What is the underlying principle and what is a temporal modification of the principle?