

are refusing to support it financially and are looking elsewhere for Christian fellowship.

● The Bible Presbyterian Church is in a definite sense a leader in the historic separatist movement of the 20th century. The United Presbyterian Church is in a definite sense a leader in the ecumenical movement of the 20th century.

Involved in these differences is, of course, the demands of the Word of God.

● The Bible Presbyterians have taken their stand in refusing to have fellowship with that which compromises and which represents unbelief, while the United Presbyterian Church has appealed to what it calls the demands of God against the sin of disunity, and, ignoring the sin of unbelief, and the opening of their churches to those who do not believe or accept such doctrines as the verbal inspiration, the virgin birth, the blood atonement, and the bodily resurrection of Christ, it has created a Laodicean church.

● The Bible Presbyterians believe that their Synod church and churches must preach the Bible to the people and teach them the love of God as presented in the Word of God. The United Presbyterian Church is shifting its emphasis more to include tradition, and in the proposal for a union of four major Protestant bodies made by the present stated clerk, Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, has indicated that it would be necessary to give up the historic position of *sola scriptura* and to give a more prominent place to tradition if a union were going to be consum-

mated between the Protestant and Catholic groups.

● The Bible Presbyterian Church has indeed a distinctive, a historic, and a glorious witness to the Word of God. Its theme text has been, "For the word of God, and for the testimony of Jesus Christ."

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Rev. Carl McIntire, D.D., Director
COLLINGSWOOD, NEW JERSEY