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**FEATURE: When Scientists Speak Unscientifically – John Lennox
(First in SERIES)**

当科学家说不科学的话

VOICE: Is religion a disease that science should try to cure?

宗教是不是一种需要科学来医治的疾病？

PROF.: Some scientists make that claim. But surprisingly, *scientists sometimes make non-scientific statements!*

有一些科学家是这样认为的，可是科学家也会说出来不科学的话！

FORMAT: THEME AND ANNOUNCEMENT

PROF.: Dr. John Lennox [LEN-ux] is a Fellow in Mathematics and the Philosophy of Science at the world-famous Oxford [OX-ford] University in England. He has lectured in many countries, and his books have been widely translated.

约翰·林诺克斯博士是世界著名的英国牛津大学的一位数学和科学哲学研究院士。他曾在许多不同的国家做过演讲，而他写的书也被翻译成许多不同的语言。

Today and on our next several programs, we'll discuss ideas from Dr. Lennox's lecture entitled, "Has science buried God?"

在今天以及接下来的几次节目中，我们会讨论他在“科学是否把神给埋葬了？”的演讲中所提出的一些意见和看法。

VOICE: Has science buried God? Why does he ask that question?

科学是否把神给埋葬了？他为什么要问这个问题呢？

PROF.: Because some well-known scientists claim that science has killed the idea of God. For example, Peter Atkins [AT-kins], professor of chemistry at Oxford University, says humanity should accept that science has eliminated the justification for believing in cosmic purpose. Richard Dawkins [DAW-kins], who is a professor of the Public Understanding of Science at Oxford, says that faith is one of the world's great evils, comparable to the small pox¹ virus, but harder to eradicate.

因为许多著名的科学家都否认了“神”这个概念。譬如，牛津大学的化学教授彼得·阿塔金斯说：「人们都应该接受科学已经毁灭了相信天意的这个事实。」 牛津大学公众理解科学的李察德·沃金教授说：「信心是世界上的一大恶魔，就好像天花的病毒一样，只不过更难消除。」

Dr. Lennox points out, quote, “This is not simply an intellectual issue. It has a very significant moral dimension. Prof. Will Provine [PROH-vyn] is a biologist in the history of science at Cornell [kor-NEL] University. He says that modern science directly implies that there are no inherent moral or ethical laws, no absolute guiding principles for human society. And the net impression that the public gets so very often is that science is at war with religion.”

林诺可斯博士指出，「这个问题不只单单在智能的层面。它更突显在道德的层面。」 威尔·普尔文教授是考尼尔大学的科学历史生物学家。他说：「现代科学很明确的指出人类没有道德的遗传，社会原则也是不存在的。而人们常常认为科学与宗教是对立的。」

1 Also known as *Variola* or *Variola vera*.

VOICE: Is he saying that this impression is wrong?

难道人们这样的认知是错误的吗？

PROF.: Yes. He continues, quote, “And one of my main theses is that the battle is not really between science and religion, but it is actually between two worldviews. The real conflict is *between materialism and theism*.”

是错的。他又说：「我其中的一个主要论点是说其实科学和宗教__不是对立的，而且是两个不同的世界观。真正的冲突是在唯物主义和有神论之间。」

“Let’s take two typical theistic statements. The Bible begins with the famous statement, ‘In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.’ And then in reference to human beings it adds, ‘God created man in his own image.’

「让我们来看一下两个典型有神论的辩题。圣经的第一页写着『起初神创造天地。』关于人类的创造，圣经又写了，『神就照着自己的形象造人。』」

“Contrast that with the statement of the late astronomer Carl Sagan [SAY-gun], ‘The cosmos is all there is or was or ever will be.’ And biologist George Gaylord Simpson of Harvard said, ‘Man is the result of a purposeless and natural process that did not have him in mind.’

“Those two statements are statements by scientists, but they are not scientific statements.”

「对比一下已故的天文学家察尔·新格所说的：『宇宙是现有的，曾经有过的，也是永远会有的。』 哈佛的生物学家乔治·格罗得·辛普森说过：『人是在一个自然的，无生命意义的过程中诞生的。』」

VOICE: (SURPRISED) So scientists sometimes make non-scientific statements?

（很惊讶）难道科学家有的时候也会说不科学的话？

PROF.: Yes. They are statements of *belief*, as much as the Bible's statements are. Dr. Lennox says, "They are actually statements of *materialistic philosophy*. And materialism essentially teaches that matter and energy is all that there is. Therefore by definition, human beings are essentially nothing more than byproducts of the cosmos.²

是的。这些话是出自于信心，就像圣经所记载的一样。林诺克斯博士说：

「这就是唯物主义。唯物主义哲学的概念便是相信唯一存在的只有物质和能量。因此，从定义来解释，人类只不过是宇宙的副产品。」

"Opposing that, there is theism – the concept that the cosmos was created and is constantly upheld by an intelligent creator God, and that human beings were created in God's image." Those two worldviews clash head-on.

「和这个观念相反的，便是宇宙万物是由一个全能的创造者所创造的。人类也是按着他的形象被创造。这就是有神论。」

VOICE: Dr. Lennox considers worldviews so important, that he has traveled internationally to help people think them through and arrive at an informed answer.

2 Produced by the natural universe, without God or another supernatural person or thing.

林诺克斯博士认为世界观非常地重要，为此，他做了许多国际航行，为了能帮助人们为他们的世界观做智慧的选择。

PROF.: Yes. He remembers the first time that he lectured in Russia, the audience was amazed to discover how many of the *founders*³ of modern science believed in God. The major “stars” in the rise of science – Kepler, Pascal, Boyle, Newton, Faraday, Mendel, Pasteur, Kelvin – all believed in God as creator.

是的。他记得他第一次在俄罗斯做演讲，说到很多现代科学的创始人都相信有神，许多观众都为此感到惊讶。那些科学之星，像是开普勒，巴斯格，波以耳，牛顿，法拉第，孟德尔，巴斯德，开尔文，他们都相信神是创造天地万物的。

In fact, many historians and philosophers of science are convinced that the Christian worldview provided the environment in which science could develop. Sir Alfred North Whitehead, the most famous historian of science in the last century, said men became scientific because they expected law in nature – and they expected law in nature *because they believed in the Lawgiver*.

实际上，很多历史学家与哲学家都认为科学与基督徒的世界观并不冲突，而且是基督徒的世界观提供了科学发展的环境。上个世纪最著名的科学历史学家阿尔弗雷德·诺斯·怀特海爵士说过：「人类有了科学的观念是因为他们注意到大自然里有自然律。他们也相信有一位自然律的赐律者。」

3 People who pioneered or originated modern science.

VOICE: They believed a logical God would make nature in an orderly fashion.

他们相信一个有逻辑性的神会创造一个有规律的大自然。

PROF.: Dr. Lennox summarizes, “So the rise of science historically had a great deal to do with the Christian worldview, setting people free to study a universe that was separate from God, distinct from God and therefore could be studied.”

林诺克斯博士综诉到，「科学的发展在历史上与基督教的世界观有很大关系。人们可以自由地去研究一个与神分离、与神不同的宇宙。这样才能研究它。」

VOICE: That’s an interesting statement. Why was it important to believe the universe is “separate from God” in order to make major scientific discoveries?

这个观点很有趣。为什么为了了解科学的发现，相信宇宙是“与神分离”的这一点会这么重要呢？

PROF.: Some religions teach the universe and nature are identical with God. That means nature is sacred and humans can not experiment with it.

有一些宗教说宇宙和自然是和神同等的。那就意味着自然是神圣的，而人类是不可以去探索它的。

But if the universe is something separate from God, we can legitimately study it. In fact, the very first chapter of the Bible says God told the first humans to “rule over” nature. (Genesis 1:28b).

但如果宇宙和神是分离的，我们就可以正当地去研究它。事实上，在圣经创世纪 1 章 28 节中上帝就对人说要“管理”自然。

VOICE: We hear a lot about occasions when Christians opposed a new scientific discovery. Are you saying those were isolated instances?

我们听到很多基督徒反对新的科学发现的事情。你是说这些只是特殊情况吗？

PROF.: Yes, they were rare exceptions.

是的，是很罕见的例子。

Prof. Colin Russell, who is professor of the History of Science at the Open University wrote, quote, “The common belief that the actual relation between religion and science over the past few centuries has been marked by deep and enduring hostility, is not only historically inaccurate, but actually a caricature so grotesque that what needs to be explained is how it could possibly have achieved any degree of respectability.”

英国欧盆大学科学历史学家考林·罗塑教授写到，“在过去的几个世纪通常我们认为宗教和科学间真正的关系是敌对的，然而这不仅是历史性的错误，更是一种讽刺，有些事情需要被解释并且在任何的层面上都彼此尊重对方。”

Among serious-minded historians of science, the conflict thesis has been largely rejected.

在那些认真专研的科学历史学家中，主要的冲突已经被化解了。

VOICE: What else did Dr. Lennox say about the question, “Has science abolished God?”

关于上帝是否已经被科学给废除了这个问题，林诺克斯博士还说了些什么呢？

PROF.: There are certain basic principles that have enabled scientists to discover facts about the universe. He summarizes, quote, “First of all, the universe is rationally intelligible.⁴ Secondly, it had a beginning. And thirdly, it is finely-tuned for life.

已经有确实足够的证据能让科学家们发现宇宙的真相。他总结到，「首先，我们是可以用理性去理解宇宙的。其次，凡事总有一个开始。最后，宇宙让生命变的有规律。」

“...[T]he first one is probably the most obvious and therefore the least discussed. ...[W]e are so used to the fact that...the universe is rationally intelligible that we don't really think about the implications of that. Einstein did. He once said, ‘The most incomprehensible thing about the universe is that it is comprehensible.’”

「第一个可能是最明显的一个，因此不需要讨论太多。...我们早已习惯于这个事实...想都不用想就知道我们可以用理性去理解宇宙。他有一次说过，『宇宙让人最不可思议的就是它是可理解的。』」

VOICE: It sounds as if he's saying that, if nature were not made by a logical law-giver, it would not be able to be analyzed into logical laws.

照他这么说的话，如果大自然不是一个有逻辑的赐律者所造的话，就不能用逻辑的律法来分析了。

4 It can be understood by our minds.

PROF.: That's Dr. Lennox's point. He continues, "How is it that we can understand the universe with our minds?"

那是林诺克斯博士的观点。他继续说道，「我们是怎样用我们的头脑来理解宇宙的呢？」

"Eugene Wigner [VIG-ner], who won a Nobel Prize for physics, put it this way: 'The enormous usefulness of mathematics in the natural sciences is something bordering on the mysterious, and there is no rational explanation for it. It is an article of faith.'"

「曾荣获诺贝尔物理奖的安格纳·维纳这样说过：『在自然科学中所用的数学是很不可思议的，而且是不能用理性来解释的。这是信心的篇章。』」

Wigner added, "Here am I a pure mathematician and I think up something in my head and then I look at the universe and I discover that it works like that. How can there be any connection between the processes that go on in my brain producing this theory, and what happens out there?⁵ How are they connected?"

维纳补充道，「我是一个纯粹的数学家，我的脑中在想一些东西，然后我抬起头看见这个宇宙，发现宇宙正是这样运行的。我脑中所学的这套理论和外面的世界是怎么联系起来的呢？它们是怎样连接在一起的？」

5 Outside his head, in the real world.

VOICE: So every scientist has basic assumptions. And the first is, “I believe that the universe is rationally intelligible.”

所以每一个科学家都有一个假定。首先就是，「我相信宇宙是可以用理性来解释的。」

PROF.: But Dr. Lennox asks, “Now...*on what basis* do you believe that? And you see, I have introduced you to these two worldviews, materialism and theism... Philosopher James Sire...said that when you come to the fundamental questions about the universe, usually there are a relatively small number of possible answers. ...Either it’s simply a brute fact that the universe simply exists: “The cosmos is all there is, was or ever will be.” Or else there is a transcendent creator behind it. There isn’t really another option.

但林诺克斯问道，「你是根据什么来相信这一点的呢？你看，我已经向你们介绍了两种世界观，唯物论和有神论... 哲学家詹姆斯大人... 曾经说过，『当你涉及到宇宙最根本的问题的时候，通常答案都很单一。』 ...要不，就是宇宙确实存在这个事实：『宇宙是现有的，曾经有过的，也是永远会有的。』 要不就是有一个全能的创造者在背后。没有其他的解释。」

VOICE: What basis does a *materialist* have for believing that nature operates by logical laws?

唯物主义者是基于什么才会相信大自然是按照逻辑的律法在运行的？

PROF.: A very weak basis. The late British geneticist and evolutionary biologist J. B. S. Haldane admitted, quote, “On the materialistic view that my mental

processes are determined solely by the motions of atoms in my brain, I have no reason to suppose that my beliefs are true. ...I have no reason to suppose that my brain is composed of atoms.” End quote. Prof. C. S. Lewis described this as the intellectual activity of sawing off the branch on which you sit.

是基于一个非常无力的原则。已故的英国遗传学和生物学家 J. B. S. 霍尔丹说：「从唯物论的角度来看，我心智上的活动过仅仅只靠我脑中的原子移动来决定，我没有理由去假设我的信靠是真的。...我没有理由假设说我的脑子是由原子组成的。」C. S. 路易斯教授说这样的心智活动好像坐在一个块被锯断的树枝上。

VOICE: Removing the foundational idea on which a universe that operates by consistent natural law, would be based.

除去这个基本的观点，宇宙是由自然法则而运行的。

PROF.: Allan Sandage [SAND-udg] won the astronomer's equivalent of the Nobel Prize, the Crafoord [kra-FOORD] prize for astronomy. For many years Dr. Sandage was an atheist. But recently he said, quote, “I find it quite improbable that such order came out of chaos. There has to be some organizing principle. God, to me, is a mystery but is the explanation for the miracle of existence, why there is something rather than nothing.”

爱伦·珊达哥是一位天文学家，他荣获了卡而福德天文奖，这个奖项相当于诺贝尔奖。很长一段时间，珊达哥博士是一位无神论者。但最近他说，「我发现在混沌无秩序中有这样的规律并不是偶然的。一定有一些

组织的原则。上帝，对我来说虽然是神秘的，但也是对存在的奇迹做出的最好的解释，相对于‘无’，为什么会有‘有’存在？」

VOICE: In other words, Sandage is convinced that an orderly universe makes perfect sense if there is a logical Creator.

换句话说，珊达哥很确信这个有秩序的宇宙向我们证明了有一位有逻辑的创造者存在。

PROF.: Dr. Lennox concludes this portion of his lecture by saying, “It’s important to ask ourselves on which hypothesis – the materialist or the theistic – does the scientific activity itself makes more sense.

林诺克斯博士总结他这一部分的演讲说，「对我们来说，问一问我们自己是跟随哪一种假说的是很重要的。一是唯物论还是有神论—科学的论证能解释这一点吗？」

“And I would submit to you that the intelligibility of the universe makes perfect sense if there is a Creator who was responsible for the universe and for the human mind that investigates the universe.

「如果你认为有一位创造者创造了完美的宇宙万物，祂掌管整个宇宙，并让人类探索这个宇宙的话，我会支持你。」

“So my first point is, the rational intelligibility of the universe that lies at the heart of science fits perfectly with the theistic worldview, but is undermined by the materialistic, naturalistic world view. We have to choose. But...I think...the theistic worldview is the more reasonable.”

「所以我的第一个观点是，用理性来解释宇宙是解释科学和有神论完美结合的中心，是在唯物论和世俗论的世界观之下的。我们必需作出选择。但是...我想...有神论的世界观是比较合理的。」

FORMAT: THEME AND ANNOUNCEMENT

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