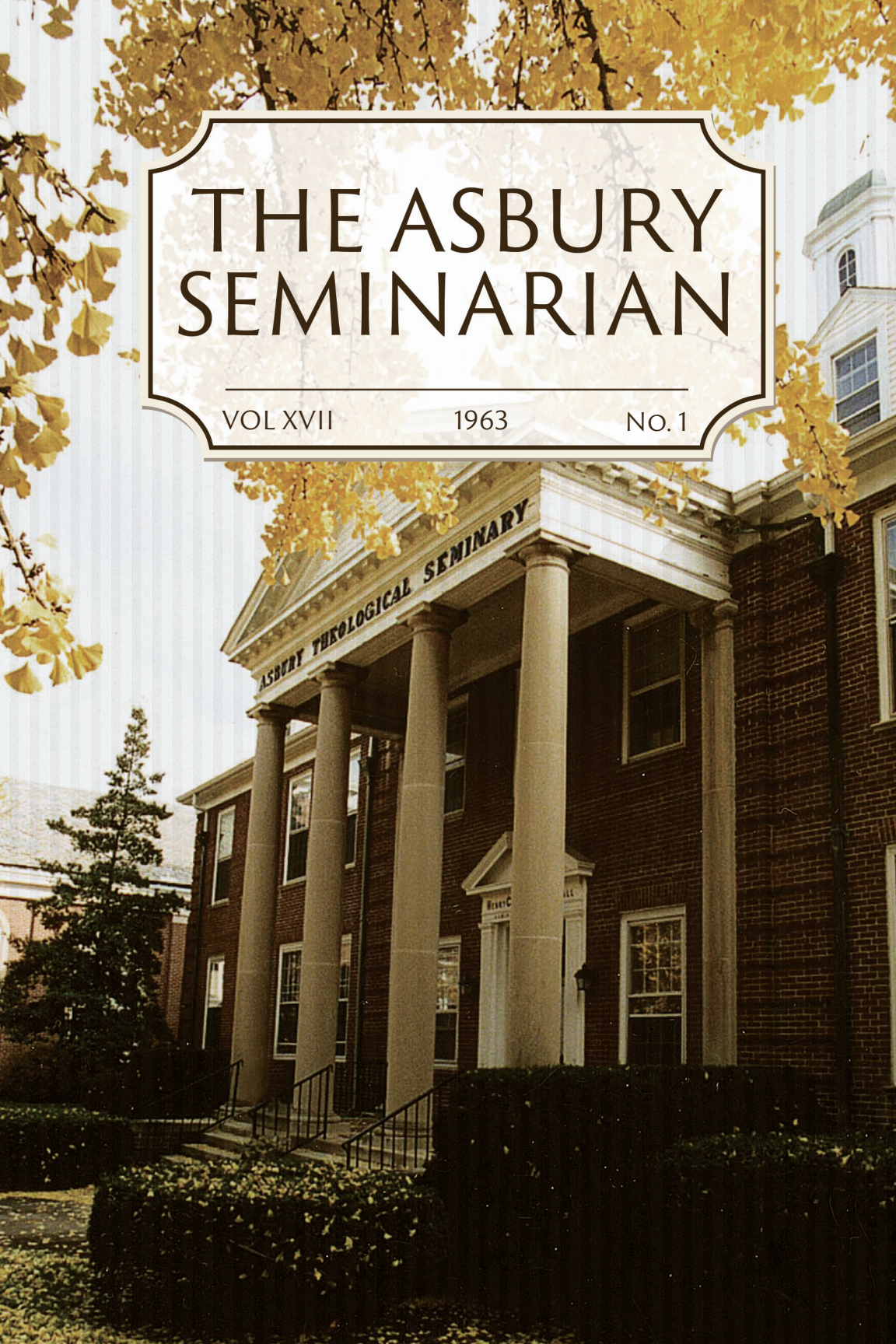


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EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Harold B. Kuhn, Chairman; J. Harold Greenlee; James D. Robertson; Delbert R. Rose; George A. Turner

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The Asbury Seminarian, a semi-annual journal, is published in conjunction with the Asbury summer school bulletin and the annual catalog. The Asbury Seminarian, representing numbers I and II of the annual volume, is issued in January and June. The summer school bulletin is number III and the catalog is number IV.

Editorial . . .

Through the years, many of the readers of the Asbury Seminary have written to members of the administrative staff and faculty of Asbury Theological Seminary, requesting bibliographic lists for use in connection with their special interests and ministerial concerns. We have valued the confidence which such requests have implied, and as individuals have tried to comply with them whenever possible. In response to many suggestions from our readers, and particularly from our alumni, the faculty has undertaken to present a bibliographic issue of our journal, which would be of assistance to those who desire guidance in the matter of the purchase of books, or in the selection of their personal reading programs.

The Editorial Committee has enlisted the cooperation of the entire faculty in this project, and is grateful for the response which has come from our colleagues. Each has sought to make a contribution, often in the midst of a demanding schedule. Each section represents the end-result of a process, involving a preliminary wide selection of volumes, the submission of suggested annotations, a narrowing of the list of books listed (due to considerations of space), and a re-editing of materials. It is our sincere hope that the collection, as here presented, may fulfill a vital need within the Seminary's constituency.

Uniformity of presentation of the annotations has not been a primary objective of the Committee. Rather, we have felt that the varieties in types of material, and the varied interests of our colleagues, should be reflected in the end product. We have sought to be as consistent as is possible within this context. There are certain general features to which we would draw the attention of our readers. It is expected that a reading of these will make the bibliographic issue more useful.

The annotations within each general heading have been alphabetized by title, rather than by author. This is an optional usage to alphabetizing by authors, and is employed by many library listings. The division into topical groupings has been done in a manner which accords with standard library cataloging

procedure. This means that there can be found, under some topic headings, materials from more than one department within the Seminary curriculum. At this point, the Editorial Committee wishes to express appreciation to Mr. Onva Boshears, Assistant Librarian in the Seminary, for his careful and willing professional assistance in these matters of format.

In addition to giving place, publisher, and date, it has been thought advisable to include the price of volumes which are believed to be currently in print. Thus, when a price is quoted, it may be assumed, within such limits as publishers' lists impose upon us, that the volume is available from the issuing press, or at recognized retail book outlets. In some cases, the number of pages in the work is included. When there is an option between or among prices of issues or editions, the lower price is usually indicated. Paperback editions are noted when known to be available.

The Editorial Committee is grateful to two of its members, who, assisted by Mr. Boshears, gave especial attention to matters of format. They are Dr. J. Harold Greenlee, professor of New Testament Greek, and Dr. James D. Robertson, professor of Preaching. Their skills in arrangement and in general oversight have contributed materially to the present form of this bibliographic issue, which is here given to our readers. It is hoped that our contributors have maintained a wholesome balance between the older "standard" works in their field, and the contemporary volumes. It is obvious that such a bibliography is highly selective. The Editorial Committee hopes that the selection may prove to be of abiding worth to our constituency.

H.B.K.

Bibliographies

Biblical Literature

INTRODUCTION

The intimate involvement of the Christian Faith with the Bible means that the field of biblical literature is basic to a theological bibliography. It is the position of Asbury Theological Seminary that Christianity finds its basis in the Scriptures as divinely revealed and finally normative. The field of biblical literature is multifaceted, involving the biblical languages, Bible study, textual and literary criticism, biblical history, and various other aspects.

Study of the Bible itself, including the languages in which it was originally written, the content of the Bible, and Biblical Theology, is experiencing a significant renaissance. One Greek textbook, its publisher reports, has sold as many copies during the past ten years as it sold during the preceding thirty years since it was first published. Emphasis upon Bible study is evidenced by the rise of the practice of holding small study groups in homes and churches. At the technical level, departments of ancient languages in secular colleges and universities are in some cases again offering courses in Koine Greek. The Christian Scriptures are, then, making themselves felt in new and sometimes exciting ways.

The Qumram literature has brought the period between the Old and New Testaments, and particularly the latter part of this period, into a prominence which would hardly have seemed possible a few years ago. While relatively few New Testament manuscripts are included in the tremendous mass of materials thus far discovered in the Dead Sea area, there have been noteworthy and important discoveries in the field of Hebrew Old Testament manuscripts. Noteworthy also has been the light which the Qumram literature is shedding upon Jewish thought at the time of, and immediately prior to, the birth of Christ.

It is in the light of these significant trends that the Division of Biblical Literature presents its contribution to this bibliographic issue of *The Asbury Seminarian*.

The Bible

Editions of the English Bible

The Bible, an American translation; the Old Testament trans. by a group of scholars under the editorship of J. M. Powis Smith; the New Testament trans. by Edgar J. Goodspeed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1931.

A very competent private translation which set a precedent for several other translations of the present century. The New Testament translation shows, of course, the limitations which are likely to be evident in a one-man version. Many of the readings are helpful.

The Holy Bible: being the version set forth A.D. 1611 compared with the most ancient authorities and revised A.D. 1881-1885. Newly edited by the American Revision Committee, A.D. 1901. Standard Edition. New York: Nelson, 1901.

This is still perhaps the best all around study Bible in English. It is regarded as being remarkably true to the original Greek: some feel that its quality as an English production may have been sacrificed to this purpose.

The Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments; trans. out of the original tongues; with the former translations diligently compared and revised. Authorized King James Version. New York: Oxford University Press, and many other publishers. Date 1611.

This version enjoys the recognition of being more influential and enduring than all other English versions combined. Its renditions are basic to scores of commentaries, and are quoted widely in the literature of the English language. It belongs to the entire Christian public of the world which has English for a mother-tongue.

The Holy Bible, Revised Standard Version containing the Old and New Testaments translated from the original tongues, being the version set forth A.D. 1611, revised A.D. 1881-1885 and A.D. 1901, compared with the most ancient authorities and revised A.D. 1952. New York: Thomas Nelson and Sons, 1952.

For purposes of general reading many feel this to be the best English version. It is now available in a variety of bindings, including study editions. While in the tradition of the King James Version it utilizes new MSS and is less liberal than its predecessors.

The Modern Reader's Bible, ed. by R. G. Moulton. New York: Macmillan, 1924.

This edition presents the books of the Bible including the Apocrypha in modern literary form. Professor Moulton pioneered in recognizing the different literary types in the Bible and in reflecting this in the printed format. Moulton was the editor, not the translator; the text is that of the King James Version.

General Works on the English Bible

Analytical Concordance to the Bible, by Robert Young. 20th American edition by William B. Stevenson. New York: Funk and Wagnalls, 1936. With supplement by W. F. Albright entitled, "Recent Discoveries in Bible Lands."

This is regarded to be the best English concordance. The English reader can readily recognize the Hebrew or Greek word-usage in the original. The apparatus in the back gives further help in word distribution and analysis. It is based on the KJV.

The Bible Wordbook, by Roland Bridges and Luther A. Weigle. New York: Nelson, 1960. 422 pages.

This volume contains a list of obsolete words in the King James Version and their renderings in the Revised Standard Version.

Basically, it is a justification of the RSV by the chairman of the translation committee.

A Complete Concordance of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, by Alexander Cruden. New York: Revell, n.d.

This concordance is a convenient general purpose tool, being sufficiently limited to be useful, but sufficiently inclusive for most uses.

A Complete Concordance to the American Standard Version of the Holy Bible, by Marshall C. Hazard. New York: Nelson and Sons, 1922. 1,234 pages.

This is valuable as a study aid in connection with the American Standard Version.

A Dictionary of the Bible, by John D. Davis. 4th ed. Grand Rapids: Baker, 1924.

A reprint of the original Davis Dictionary of the Bible prior to its revision by Henry S. Gehman, it is recognized as a standard work in its field.

A Dictionary of the Bible, by J. D. Douglas. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1962. 1,400 pages. \$12.95.

This is probably the best available one-volume Bible dictionary in English. A very competent group of British and other scholars have collaborated to produce this excellent piece of up-to-date scholarship. The general viewpoint is conservative and evangelical. It has relatively few pictures, but many drawings. The maps are excellent but, unfortunately, are printed in monochrome; there are none of modern Palestine or Jerusalem.

Dictionary of the Bible, ed. by James Hastings (assisted by J. A. Selbie, A. B. Davidson, S. R. Driver and H. B. Swete). New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1905-1909. 5 vols.

This comprehensive work represents the best scholarship of its day. It is predominately liberal and is written in the Reformed tradition. At present it is available only from second-hand book stores.

The Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testament, by Wigram. London: Bagster, 1885. 1,091 pages.

This is the best concordance for those who know some Greek. It gives every occurrence of a Greek term, however translated.

International Standard Bible Encyclopedia, by M. G. Kyle. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1930. (1944 reprint.) 5 vols.

This comprehensive work is predominately conservative in viewpoint, yet alert to findings of recent scholarship. It rates as excellent for well-organized, thorough presentation of background, and is indispensable to scholarly work in the field of biblical studies.

Interpreter's Bible Dictionary. Nashville: Abingdon, 1962. 4 vols. \$42.00.

This is the most comprehensive contemporary Bible dictionary. A group of competent scholars combine to produce a work which reflects the bearing of modern archaeology on the Bible to a much greater extent than is true of the Interpreters' Bible.

Nelson's Complete Concordance of the Revised Standard Version Bible, by John W. Ellison. New York: Nelson and Sons, 1957. 2,157 pages.

This concordance is a useful tool for users of the Revised Standard Version. It has the merit of being comprehensive and analytic.

Unger's Bible Dictionary, by Merrill F. Unger. Chicago: Moody Press, 1957. 1,192 pages.

This dictionary is a revision of an earlier work by C. R. Barnes (1900). It is especially good in the Old Testament section, has excellent up-to-date drawings and readable text, and is conservative in viewpoint.

The Westminster Dictionary of the Bible, by John D. Davis. Revised and rewritten by Henry Snyder Gehman. Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1944. 658 pages.

This is one of the most concise and informative of the Bible dictionaries. The articles by Gehman tend to be more liberal in orientation than those of John D. Davis.

Interpretation and Criticism

The Kingdom of God, by John Bright. New York & Nashville: Abingdon-Cokesbury, 1953. \$3.75.

A former student and disciple of W. F. Albright presents in this volume the motif of "the Kingdom of God" as the unifying theme of both the Old and the New Testaments. It won for Dr. Bright the Abingdon-Cokesbury Press Award for 1952, being a sum of \$7,500.

This idea of the Kingdom as a unifying idea is emphasized as a key for understanding David's life and labors, the Isaianic Remnant, Jeremiah's new covenant, and supremely, as a clue to the meaning of the "Servant of the Lord" concept. These "Servant" passages are held to find their true fulfillment in Jesus and His Church. Dr. Bright seeks to come to grips with widespread biblical illiteracy, and to win "a commitment to the unfinished tasks in world evangelism." Theologically, his sympathies seem to lie with the "neo-orthodox."

Our Bible and the Ancient Manuscripts, by Frederic Kenyon. Revised by A. W. Adams. New York: Harper's, 1958. 352 pages.

A review by the curator of the British Museum, this work is of undoubted scholarship. For the study of biblical introduction, it is a most valuable tool.

An Outline of Biblical Theology, by Millar Burrows. Philadelphia: The Westminster Press, 1946. 391 pages. \$3.50.

For this Yale professor, a distinguished archaeologist, Biblical Theology is not the study of Divine Revelation as historically and progressively given in the Scriptures so much as it is the study of "the religious ideas of the writers of various portions of the Bible."

Burrows has organized his materials around the traditional topics followed by systematic theologians, such as God, Man, Christ, etc. In the eighteen chapters of this book will be found much with which conservative thinkers can agree, yet the whole study rests upon a view which regards the Bible as subject to "the error and fallibility of human thought, indeed, of human prejudice and sin."

The volume is well-documented with Scripture references, but the author has excluded "extra-canonical primary sources" which might have been listed.

The Story of the Bible, by Sir Frederic Kenyon. London: John Murray, 1936. c. \$1.25.

This is one of many books from the pen of one of the greatest textual scholars of the last half century. Sir Frederic combines his vast learning with a delightful style of writing. The result is that this small volume is an interesting and authoritative book for one who wishes to learn how the New Testament, originally written by hand on fragile papyrus, was handed down through the centuries. Pastors would find this book helpful to lend to young people who come with questions concerning the dependability of our Bible text.

The nucleus of a Greek New Testament library, therefore, includes a Greek New Testament, a reading lexicon and a study lexicon, a concordance, and a commentary. From this point on, the earnest student can add books, especially commentaries, to give added breadth to his materials.

Old Testament

Tools

The Analytical Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon, by A. B. Davidson. London: S. Bagster and Sons, Ltd. n.d. \$8.50

This is an exhaustive work which lists every form of every word in the Old Testament in alphabetical order. Each word is parsed and root radicals are given. By then turning to the root itself, the basic meanings of the verbs, nouns and particles formed from the root are explained briefly. For the student who is not thoroughly acquainted with the Hebrew language this is an indispensable tool.

A Concordance of the Hebrew and Chaldee Scriptures, by A. B. Davidson. London: S. Bagster & Sons, Ltd., 1876. (In used copies only.)

In addition to having the major features of the concordance just noted, this one also lists the occurrence of every form of each Hebrew word. The unpointed Hebrew text is given for each reference instead of an English version. It is a standard work, and one could wish that it might be reprinted.

The Englishman's Hebrew and Chaldee Concordance of the Old Testament. London: Walton and Maberly, 1866. (In used copies only.)

This work is one of two concordances basic for careful work in Hebrew. It lists all forms of all Hebrew words in alphabetical order, and then gives the reference in the King James Version with a short phrase. The English word which translates the Hebrew word is printed in italics. Then each Hebrew word appears in another list with all the various English words used to translate it into KJV. Next, the opposite is done--all the English words in KJV Old Testament are listed and the various Hebrew words which each English word serves as an equivalent.

Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament, by F. Brown, S. R. Driver, and C. O. Briggs. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1952. \$18.40.

This lexicon is the first of three lexicons which are essential and standard for Hebrew studies. It is exhaustive, being a thorough revision of the older Gesenius Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon. It lists all Hebrew roots with all possible meanings in cognate semitic languages. Under each root, first the verbal form is given with all shades of meaning in all occurrences in the Old Testament. Then after the verb, all nominal and adjectival, or other derivatives, are listed with references in the Old Testament where they appear.

An Introductory Hebrew Grammar, by A. B. Davidson: New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1932. \$4.25.

By far the most popular grammar, this book has gone through twenty-four editions and is scheduled to appear in a new, revised edition. The lessons are divided into well-organized sections, following a logical sequence, but some lessons have the defect of too much advanced, technical matter for the beginner in Hebrew. The exercises at the end of each lesson are well chosen and are largely drawn from biblical materials.

Lexicon in Veteris Testamenti Libros, by W. Baumgartner and L. Koehler. 2 vols. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1951. \$31.50.

The product of German scholarship, this lexicon is comparable to the lexicon listed above in scope and competence, and is organized on much the same pattern. With each root is given similar words in other semitic languages, and then all meanings of the root in verbal constructions in the Old Testament. Explanations are in both German and English. All nominal and other formations of each root are also listed, giving meanings and occurrences in the Old Testament.

A Practical Grammar for Classical Hebrew, by J. Weingreen. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1959. \$4.00.

This volume is perhaps the best recent grammar, and has gained wide popularity. The type is much easier to read than that found in Davidson's grammar, and its explanations are much more simply presented. The exercises are based on biblical expressions and are in both Hebrew and English. The treatment of the verbs are especially helpful. A number of charts throughout the book serve to clarify important points of grammatical construction.

Introduction and Interpretation

Christ and the Church in the Old Testament, by H. A. Hanke. Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1957. \$2.50.

In this work, Professor Hanke of Asbury College sets forth an understanding of the events and key persons of the Old Testament in terms of the Christ and of the Church. The basic concern of the author is to trace out the strands which tie the two testaments together as a unit. The organic unity of the Bible is found in its continuous spiritual purpose--its revelation of the gospel. The origin of the Church is traced back to the very beginning as a living organism which culminated in Christ and the New Testament body of believers. Contemporary with the true Church was the counterfeit church, whose characteristics and history are traced throughout the Old Testament.

The Dawn of World Redemption, by Erich Sauer. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1955. \$3.00.

The sub-title designates this work as a survey of historical revelation. The book is divided into three major parts. The first part deals with the foundations of the revelation. The second part centers upon the original revelation in the first eleven chapters of Genesis. The third is the longest and covers the covenant relationship with the Patriarchs, Israel at Sinai, the prophets, and ends with an evaluation of Old Testament eschatology.

An Introduction to the Old Testament, by E. J. Young. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1953. \$5.00.

Professor Young here presents the foremost conservative treatment of critical matters relating to the Old Testament. The authorship, composition and date of all the books in the Old Testament, according to their order in the Hebrew Bible, are examined with care. A discussion of the literary criticism of the Pentateuch is especially well done. Views which differ from the conservative position are dealt with objectively. An outline of contents is given with most books, and a bibliography is listed for each book.

My Servants the Prophets, by E. J. Young. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1952. \$3.00.

Professor Young has made another significant contribution to an evangelical understanding of the prophets and their work during Old Testament times. First touching upon the divine origin of true prophecy, the author deals with Moses, the terms used for prophecy, the relation of the prophets to God's purposes, the school of prophets, the prophet and the Church, the distinction between the true and false prophet, the prophet as a writer, and finally, the prophet as the recipient of revelation.

The Old Testament Speaks, by Samuel Schultz. New York: Harper's, 1960. \$7.00.

Professor Schultz of Wheaton College has given to the Christian world a conservative survey of both the history of the Hebrew people and a popularized condensation of the contents of each of the books of the Old Testament. The book is well written and amply illustrated with maps, pictures, and charts. Difficult historical problems are generally avoided, but much archaeological data is utilized to illuminate the historical materials found in the Old Testament. The book is set up primarily as a college or Bible school text.

History of Israel

From Stone Age to Christianity, by W. F. Albright. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, 1957. Paperback ed., \$1.45.

The dean of conservative archaeologists in America begins his discussion with an evaluation of the basic assumptions which have guided the thinking of many Old Testament scholars. The influence of the Hegelian philosophy of history upon Old Testament study is severely criticized. The remainder of the book traces the history of religions among the people of the Near East from earliest times to the time of Christ. The beginning of the religion of the Hebrew people is tied to the monotheist, Moses. Archaeological evidence plays a deciding role in determining the nature of the religious faith and life of the Hebrew in any given period.

A History of Israel, by John Bright. Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1959. \$7.50.

This volume embodies a sober and comprehensive discussion of historical problems related to the Old Testament. Historical data of the countries which were neighbors to the Hebrews are freely employed to verify the biblical text, but when the Bible is the only witness concerning persons or events, this witness is not taken at face value but weighed in the scales of probability. Whatever does not meet the standards of the scientific historian is questioned and sometimes rejected. However, the judgments of the author are more restrained than those of most scholars who are not conservative in their attitude toward the Bible.

An Outline of Hebrew History, by J. Barton Payne. Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, 1954. \$3.50.

This is one of the better of the too few books on Old Testament history written by conservative scholars. The book is divided into the well-defined periods of Hebrew history, and contains much valuable data, though at times it tends to be too compressed. It reflects much careful work upon the part of an able author, now professor at Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois.

The Patriarchal Age, The Exile and Restoration, Between the Testaments, by Charles F. Pfeiffer. Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, 1959-1961. Each \$2.50.

These three volumes are the first published of an envisioned eight-volume set on Old Testament history, and are written by a leading conservative historian. Each book shows marks of careful scholarship and is packed with essential knowledge about the period dealt with. Yet each is interesting reading, being well written in concise, lucid English. The set will be a great boon to the study of the Old Testament in the light of witness of the Bible to the historical past, and in the light of archaeological evidence.

Biblical Archaeology

Ancient Near Eastern Texts, ed. by James B. Prichard. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1955. \$17.50.

This is the best source for the significant non-biblical literature of the ancient Near Eastern nations which had contacts with the Hebrew people. The texts are translated into English by competent scholars in each kind of texts. The literature is divided into ten categories, the most extensive of which are: myths, epics, and legends from Egypt, Sumeria, Babylon, Asia Minor and Ugarit; legal texts which come from Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, and Egypt mainly; historical texts which come from these same areas, and Palestine of the Kingdom period; Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, and Egypt are the areas from which rituals, incantations, hymns, prayers and wisdom literature come, in an impressive volume. An evaluation accompanies each text.

Archaeology of Palestine, by W. F. Albright. Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England: Penguin Books, 1949. Paperbacked. \$1.25.

Professor Albright presents in this work one of the most thorough and authoritative survey of the discoveries in Palestine which bears upon the Bible. Beginning with the

earliest remains of man's habitation of Palestine, the author takes the reader through all periods of the Old Testament. The scope of knowledge and insight possessed by this archaeologist is breath-taking and sometimes overwhelming, but always highly valuable. The last chapters endeavor to summarize knowledge about the art of writing and daily life in the times of Jacob and Elijah.

The Bible and Archaeology, by J. A. Thompson. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1960. \$5.95.

Here is a survey of the significant discoveries made by archaeologists which bear upon biblical times. Three smaller books, previously published, are brought together under this cover. Thoroughly conservative, this Australian scholar has done an excellent job in bringing together pertinent data which illuminate and illustrate the Old Testament, the period between the testaments, and the New Testament. A number of pictures and charts add value to the book.

The Biblical Archaeologist Reader, by David Freedman and G. E. Wright. New York: Doubleday, 1961. \$6.75. Paperback ed. \$1.45.

This is a compilation of the most important articles on archaeology which have appeared in the *Journal, The Biblical Archaeologist*. The authors of the various articles are experts in their respective fields and come from various "schools of thought" regarding the relationship of archaeology to the Bible. Every article is well worth reading.

Light from the Ancient Past; The archaeological background of the Hebrew Christian Religion, by Jack Finegan. (2nd ed.) Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1959. 638 pages. \$10.00.

This is an excellent survey, with a special interest-emphasis on the early centuries of the Christian Church. The author denotes a gratifying amount of space to the archaeological discoveries which cast light upon the inter-testamental period, as well as to the earlier relevant discoveries.

The volume is readable, attractively illustrated, and adequately indexed. It ranks among the best in its field, in inclusiveness, objectivity, and in insight into the language-usages of the biblical period.

Theology of the Old Testament

Christology of the Old Testament, by E. W. Hengstenberg. Trans. by Theo. Meyer. 4 vols. Grand Rapids: Kregel's Book Store, 1956. \$25.00.

This four-volume study is undoubtedly the most important work ever written on Old Testament Messianic prophecies. It first appeared in German in 1820, and in English in 1854. It was recently reprinted by Kregel's.

Well-trained in languages of Bible lands, in exegesis, philosophy and theology, Professor Hengstenberg (1802-1869) stood as a bold champion of the integrity of the Bible in the midst of the mounting unbelief in academic and ecclesiastical circles in the nineteenth century. While defending the great Messianic types and prophecies, he did not look for the nation of Israel to be restored, but felt that the promises to Israel are to be fulfilled spiritually in the Church, as do the amillenialists. Here is a classic in conservative scholarship on that matchless theme of Christ with His "omnitemporal appeal."

Old Testament Theology, by Gustav F. Oehler. Trans. by George E. Day. New York: Funk and Wagnalls, 1884. Reprinted by Zondervan, of Grand Rapids.

Oehler's masterful study is still regarded highly by most Evangelicals today. This work was abridged and published by R. F. Weidner in 1886 under the title, *Biblical Theology of the Old Testament*.

In spite of the fact that Oehler wrote before the amazing advances, during the past fifty years, in Old Testament scholarship, his work is still rated "one of the two most adequate, complete treatments" of Old Testament Theology. Its deficiencies are minimal compared to its many excellences.

The Old Testament View of Revelation, by James G. S. S. Thomson. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1960. \$2.50.

An English scholar here deals with special revelation as it pertains to the Old Testament. Systematically, the author sets forth the necessity and possibility of revelation: revelation as acts of God in history, visions, dreams, the Angel of the Lord, and the "Word of the Lord" concept.

Here is an up-to-date, conservative work of scholarship. Objectivity and thoroughness within brief compass especially commend this volume to the thoughtful student.

The Theology of the Old Testament, by A. B. Davidson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1904.

This volume has perhaps been more influential than any other book written in English in Old Testament theology. It was edited by S. D. F. Salmond from Professor Davidson's lecture notes, and published posthumously in 1904.

Davidson's work represents "fine thinking, penetrating exegesis, spiritual vision, and a rare insight into the nature and operation of Revelation." While Davidson's abiding views were "substantially worked out" in a period prior to his acceptance of some conclusions of "destructive" biblical critics, he did allow the latter to influence some areas of his doctrinal convictions. In consequence, at certain points his work will not always be acceptable to conservative thinkers. But the discerning student will find here a "mine of treasures."

Theology of the Old Testament, by Edmond Jacob. Trans. by A. W. Heathcote and Philip J. Allcock. New York: Harper & Bros., 1958. \$5.00.

Written by an eminent biblical scholar of the University of Strasbourg, this book is a first-rate example of continental neo-orthodoxy. Jacob organizes his work around a trinity of themes: theology, anthropology, and soteriology. He holds that the Old Testament can only be understood in the light of its fulfillment in Jesus Christ, and that the New Testament is in reality a theology of the Old Testament.

Jacob emphasizes that the major biblical theme is the living God who is active both as Creator and Sovereign Lord of History. Man as sinner has hope now and eschatologically only in the

transforming power of his Redeemer. Heilsgeschichte, rather than "the dynamic quality of the historical movement," characteristic of G. Vos' Biblical Theology, is here expounded.

Intertestament Period

The Ancient Library of Qumran and Modern Biblical Studies, by Frank M. Cross. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, 1961. \$4.50.

One finds here an excellent treatment of the Dead Sea Scrolls by one of the eight-man team which has worked on them. After a brief history of how the scrolls were found, particular attention is directed toward the organization and teachings of the Essene community at Qumran. The controversial "Teacher of Righteousness" is evaluated, being contrasted with the Christ. An important chapter on the impact of the scrolls on Old Testament studies is of great value.

Second Thoughts on the Dead Sea Scrolls, by F. F. Bruce. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1961. \$3.00.

This reviewer considers Professor Bruce's volume to be the best discussion available on the Dead Sea Scrolls by a top-flight scholar from the conservative point of view. Its analysis of the significance of these highly important scrolls is incisive, objective, and dependable. The character and teachings of the Essene community are discussed in relation to the time of Christ, to Christ Himself, and to the Christian community.

New Testament

INTRODUCTION

For the study of the Greek New Testament, the first requisite is a New Testament. All things considered, the Nestle text, or the British and Foreign Bible Society's second edition, are recommended, each of which has a "critical apparatus" giving the evidence for alternative readings. Both are convenient

pocket size, and either can be secured from the American Bible Society for about \$1.90.

For definitions and meanings of words, the Bible student needs two lexicons. These will be listed below. A concordance is also a necessary tool. The various passages in which a given word occurs can shed light upon its meaning and illustrate its use in significant passages. Two New Testament concordances will be noted below. One must likewise be prepared for grammatical problems; three grammars are briefly surveyed in this section.

Commentaries based upon the Greek text are perhaps the most important tool of all. A commentary is designed to bring to bear on each passage of scripture the fruits of the lexicon, the concordance, and the grammar, as well as other studies relating to the passage--though not so completely as to eliminate the need for these other tools. Several commentaries will therefore be noted below. Finally, the Bible student should know something of the history of the text, and of the differences of readings in the ancient manuscripts. One helpful volume in this area will be mentioned.

Tools

Concise Exegetical Grammar of New Testament Greek, by J. H. Greenlee. (Rev. ed.) Wilmore, Ky.: Asbury Seminary Press, 1958. \$2.00.

This book, which has been used in the author's classes for some years, attempts to give in brief form, with helpful New Testament illustrations, the basic rules of Greek New Testament morphology and syntax, relating it to meaningful exegesis of the New Testament. It is not exhaustive, since it intentionally omits some exceptional grammatical uses and concentrates upon regular usage. For the student who wishes to see a further discussion of points involved, cross-references to several other grammars are given for each section.

Concordance to the Greek Testament, by Moulton and Gaden. (3rd ed.) Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark, 1926 (reprint of 1957). c. \$9.00.

This is the standard exhaustive concordance of the words in the Greek New Testament. Short contexts in Greek are given for each occurrence of each word. By giving the context in Greek, this concordance has the advantage of showing the exact form of the word under discussion in each instance.

Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testament. (9th ed.) London: Bagster, 1903. c. \$8.00.

This is likewise a concordance of the Greek New Testament, but the context phrases are given in English, quoting from the King James Version. The English wording might seem preferable to some at first sight, but in addition to being based on the KJV, and thus differing at times from the best Greek, the use of English contexts also obscures the exact form of the Greek word which is used.

Expositor's Greek Testament, ed. by W. Robertson Nicoll. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, n.d. 5 vols. c. \$20.00. (\$4.75 per vol. from Asbury Seminary Bookstore.)

In this reviewer's opinion, Expositor's Greek Testament is the first Greek New Testament commentary which one should purchase for his library. This estimate is based upon several considerations, including price, number of volumes, and availability. Normally, the entire set must be purchased together, but individual volumes may be purchased from the Asbury Seminary Bookstore. This commentary is the work of numerous scholars, and each book must therefore be considered upon its own merits. At the same time, the whole work is generally reliable, helpful, and relatively free from skepticism concerning the supernatural element of Christianity, and from negative criticism in general.

Greek-English Lexicon (abridged ed.), by Liddell and Scott. London and New York: Oxford University Press, 1871 (re-printed 1958). c. \$2.90.

This is the first of two lexicons which seem to this reviewer to be indispensable to the student of New Testament Greek.

The purpose of the lexicon is, of course, to provide definitions and meanings of words. This small, abridged edition is a good reading lexicon, giving definitions, furnishing help with irregular principal parts of verbs, giving information on etymology, and is small enough for convenient carrying. It is greatly to be preferred to smaller "pocket lexicons" which are so limited in scope that their usefulness is dubious.

A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament, by Arndt and Gingrich. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1957. \$14.00. (\$10.50 from Asbury Seminary Bookstore.)

As a second lexicon, for exegesis and intensive study of words, this one is regarded as "standard." It is a comprehensive lexicon, with up-to-date bibliographical references. The older Thayer's Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament (Edinburgh, T. and T. Clark, 1901, c. \$10.00) is still worthwhile, and can often be secured second-hand at a saving. Thayer's Lexicon offers the same general features of the Arndt and Gingrich lexicon.

An Idiom Book of New Testament Greek, by C. F. D. Moule. (2nd ed.) Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1959. (Paperback ed. \$3.75.)

Moule aims to discuss both regular and irregular constructions which are found in the Greek New Testament. At numerous points he gives much more of a full discussion than do either Nunn or Greenlee. While this book will doubtless be helpful to many students, it can best be used in conjunction with a more systematized grammar, such as one of those previously mentioned.

A Short Syntax of New Testament Greek, by H. P. V. Nunn. (5th ed.) Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1938 (reprint of 1956). c. \$1.20.

This is a compact and inexpensive grammar which has been in use with some revisions for many years. A convenient summary of English grammar, written especially for the Greek

student is included at the beginning of the book, which will be an advantage to many. The rules of grammar are illustrated by helpful examples from the New Testament.

General Introduction

Introduction to the New Testament, by Henry C. Thiessen. Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1943. \$3.50.

This excellent summary of the elements of New Testament introduction and criticism remains a standard for conservative scholarship. Though much has been done in the field since the book was issued, the principles are so clearly expounded and the facts are so well handled that many still find it the most useful treatment available.

The first part of the book is devoted to general introduction such as the canon, inspiration, materials and methods of textual criticism, and synoptic problem. Here the testimony of the Church Fathers is stressed. The last part deals with special introduction in relation to the individual books. Though his conclusions are not always the popular view, they are well defended. In some cases scholarship is moving in their direction.

New Testament Survey, by Merrill C. Tenney. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1961. \$5.95.

This is a revised and enlarged edition of The New Testament, an Historical and Analytical Survey that was published in 1953. It is greatly improved in format, illustrations, and maps, as well as brought up to date in information and scholarship. In its field it is now one of the most attractive and usable works for a survey course in New Testament as well as for the general reader.

In scope the book includes a treatment of the New Testament world, the life of Christ, matters of general introduction, special introduction, outline and emphasis of each New Testament book, and questions of canon, text, and transmission. It is scholarly throughout and remarkably full in its treatment for a work of its design.

Theology of the New Testament

Biblical Theology of the New Testament, by Charles C. Ryrie. Chicago: Moody Press, 1959. 384 pages.

Judaism, Catholicism and Protestantism have been caught up in the tide of the times--the study of Biblical Theology. From within the Calvinistic tradition comes this recent volume which stresses the dispensational approach to the New Testament.

Dr. Ryrie organized his volume under seven divisions: Synoptic Theology, the Theology of Acts, of James, of Paul, of Hebrews, of Peter and Jude, and of John. He understands Biblical Theology to be "that branch of theological science which deals systematically with the historically conditioned progress of the self-revelation of God as deposited in the Bible."

All conservatives will appreciate his scholarly exaltation of Jesus Christ, even when they are not in agreement with his views on God's sovereignty, the believer's security, and the Church as an interim organism arising from the postponement of the Davidic Kingdom.

The Crises of the Christ, by G. Campbell Morgan. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co., 1903. 477 pages.

In probably his greatest work, G. Campbell Morgan has given us in *The Crises of the Christ* one of the best interpretative studies available on the seven great turning points in Christ's Incarnation. According to Morgan these are: His Birth, Baptism, Temptation in the Wilderness, Transfiguration, Crucifixion, Resurrection, and Ascension.

As an expositor of the Word in the light of a total biblical theology, Dr. Morgan was without a peer during the first half of the twentieth century. This volume needs to be read, studied, absorbed, and re-taught to this generation.

Crucial Questions about the Kingdom of God, by George E. Ladd. Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1952. 193 pages. \$3.00.

This book makes no claim to being "a systematic or a comprehensive exposition" of the Kingdom of God concept. It does come to grips, however, with the questions inherent in this highly relevant theme.

Beginning his graduate studies as a "dispensational pre-millennialist," Dr. Ladd's research finally led him to abandon dispensationalism but not premillennialism. In this volume he briefly surveys the eschatological and non-eschatological interpretations of the Scriptures--ancient, medieval, and modern--and then pointedly presents his exegetical bases for viewing the Kingdom of God as primarily soteriological, but also as eschatological. Progressively now in history, but finally and perfectly at the end of history (as we now know it), the Kingdom of God will be established. This scholarly volume is introductory to the author's contemplated volume on the whole field of New Testament eschatology.

An Introduction to the Theology of the New Testament, by Alan Richardson. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1959. 423 pages. \$5.00.

This British scholar defines New Testament theology as "the forming of an hypothesis concerning the content and character of the faith of the Apostolic Church, and the testing of this hypothesis in the light of all the available techniques of New Testament scholarship." He believes he has firmly anchored his understanding of the New Testament to the mind of Christ Himself.

Richardson's organization of materials has not followed the historical order of presentation favored by Bultmann and even by A. M. Hunter. Conservative biblical scholars will heartily appreciate Richardson's rich use of biblical vocabulary even when they cannot always accept his assumptions and conclusions as a "form critic."

Life in the Son. A Study in Perseverance, by Robert Shank. Springfield, Mo.: Westcott Publishers, 1962. 380 pages. \$4.95.

The volume re-opens the case concerning the security of believers. The author shows that the real question is not, "Is a believer eternally secure *in Christ*?" but "What constitutes

a real believer?" Shank (a second-generation Southern Baptist minister) has established beyond question the fact that a believer is secure as long as he is *in Christ*. But he also shows that "falling from grace" is an ever-present possibility in this life.

Here is polemics at a high level, exemplary of that which must be done if a sound "ecumenical theology" is to be achieved. While differing somewhat from the Wesleyan understanding of the doctrines of sin and of sanctification, this volume is highly satisfying because of its sane exposition and solid reasoning concerning "perseverance." A Southern Baptist Theological Seminary professor thinks this book might prove to be "one of the most important books ever written."

Theology of the New Testament, by Rudolf Bultmann. Trans. by Kendrick Groebel. 2 vols. 366, 278 pages. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1951 and 1955. \$3.50 and \$4.00.

Probably the most currently controversial writings in biblical theology are those of Rudolf Bultmann who asserts that the New Testament message at first was proclaimed in myths and that the task of theologians today is "demythologize" and proclaim the Bible in terms of the modern world-view.

Volume one treats the message of Jesus, the *kerygma* and, chiefly, Pauline theology. All is developed in keeping with Bultmann's radical critical views. His approach is anthropocentric and highly subjectivistic.

Volume two deals with Johannine theology and "the Development toward the Ancient Church," plus several significant appendices. Here is a continued treatment of biblical content in existential terms. While brilliantly presented, Bultmann's thought "denatures" biblical theology as it has been historically understood.

The Theology of the New Testament, by George Barker Stevens. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1905.

Following the natural divisions of the New Testament canon, Dr. Stevens systematically set forth its doctrinal contents as he had come to understand them. His work is expositional rather than apologetic, interpretative rather than discursive.

Without hesitancy Stevens declared his faith in the uniqueness and supernatural origin of Christ's gospel. Wrote he, "The truths and facts which constitute this gospel are, indeed, historically conditioned...But that movement of God in human life and history which we call Christianity transcends its historical relations and limitations, and can be justly estimated only by recognizing its divine origin and singularity." In the light of these basic convictions this Yale University professor of systematic theology produced the most complete and comprehensive New Testament theology to be authored by an American.

Without endorsing all of Stevens' interpretations, one can deeply appreciate the scholarly excellence and worth of this volume which has stood the test of use for several decades.

Life of Christ

Jesus, His Story, by Robert Shank, Translator, and Paul Shank, Illustrator, Springfield, Missouri: Westcott Publishers, 1962. \$3.95.

The author of *Life in the Son* has arranged his own modern-speech translation of the four Gospels as one continuous readable narrative without sacrificing more than necessary of the dignity and charm of the King James Version. With chapter and paragraph headings, he gives the reader historical bearings and Scripture references, and with numerous footnotes he supplies valuable data for a fuller understanding. Beautiful and unusual watercolor reproductions arrest attention and sharpen the message. The believer can read with pleasure and profit. And the book should interest the uncommitted.

The Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah, by Alfred Edersheim. 2 Vols. Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1947. \$8.50.

This is a reprint of the 1883 work by the outstanding Oxford professor of Hebrew extraction. Though the author does not claim to write a "Life of Christ" or indeed to believe that sufficient materials exist, he does present the facts from the four Gospels in an arrangement and context that makes the books valuable, if not indispensable, to one who wishes to understand

the coming of Christ in relation to its backgrounds of Old Testament, Jewish history, and the world situation.

The author divides the more than 1500 pages into five books, treating the preparation for the gospel in the Jewish world and the four periods into which he divides the life and ministry of Christ. The work includes an immense wealth of rabbinical, historical, and linguistic materials, as well as theological insights into the life and death of our Lord.

The Life of our Divine Lord, by Howard Vos. Grand Rapids: Zondervan Publishing House, 1958. \$3.50.

The focus of this book is different from that of many "Lives" of Christ. It is not so preoccupied with human, earthly detail as with the deity of Christ and its implications for faith and life. The outline is topical instead of historical and geographical. Chapters treat the historicity, times, person, message, parables, miracles, narrative of the life, and relatives and friends of our Lord. Attention is given to the prophecies fulfilled in His life, His present ministry, His future activity, and the ethical demands that His coming lays upon us.

The Modern Student's Life of Christ, by Philip Vollmer. New York: Revell, 1912.

This compact volume is intended as a text book on the life of Christ for advanced students. The table of contents presents an excellent detailed outline of the life of Christ, which is elaborated in the book largely in the exact words of the Gospels themselves. Each chapter contains extensive explanatory notes, bibliography, practical lessons, and questions for discussion. Several chapters at the beginning and end summarize a vast store of knowledge that add interest and insights to the subject.

English New Testament

The Amplified New Testament. Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1952.

In this version words which permit one or two more English translations are "amplified in the text," thus giving to the reader

the alternatives among which the translators usually have to choose. Helpful to busy Bible readers, this work is valuable if read with its structural design in mind.

The New English Bible: New Testament. Oxford: Oxford Press, 1961. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1961.

This New English Bible, of which the Old Testament is still in process, is more than a revision of earlier translations; it is a fresh new translation with many things to commend it. Unlike the RSV it is not bound by precedents and is much freer in the use of modern English idioms. In some passages it expresses the highest Christology of any English Version.

The New Testament in Modern English, trans. by J. B. Phillips. London: Collins, 1960.

A private translation that is at times a paraphrase, yet which has enjoyed extraordinary popularity. The author succeeds in sensing accurately the writer's thought and expressing it as the authors might have said it today. Its renditions have a freshness and spontaneity which make the work highly appealing.

The New Testament in Modern Speech, trans. by R. F. Weymouth. London: Clark, 1924.

This is an idiomatic translation into the everyday English from the text of the Resultant Greek Testament, by the late Richard F. Weymouth. It is regarded to be one of the best twentieth century versions.

The New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, trans. by R. A. Knox. New York: Sheed and Ward, 1944.

This version is newly translated from the Vulgate Latin at the request of their lordships, The Archbishops and Bishops of England and Wales, by R. A. Knox. It is esteemed as an excellent translation, much used by Protestants as well as Catholics.

Theology and Philosophy of Religion

INTRODUCTION

Trends and movements are mercurial things, difficult to identify over any significant period of time. In the areas of both Christian Doctrine and Philosophy of Religion, there is a multiplication of volumes which by its very massiveness creates a problem for the purchaser of books for a ministerial library. What is needed, in many cases at least, is a guide to selectivity. This in turn is made more difficult in the case of recent publications by the fact that the disciplines are subject to what may be called a "Guru mentality" which seeks for some one prominent teacher, and then adopts him as a personal mentor.

This "Guru mentality" expresses itself most prominently in our time in one of two directions. Either the leadership of Paul Tillich is accepted, usually without too much critical analysis in advance, and then certain catch-phrases of the famous theologian become determinative for theological discussion, or else the methodology of Rudolf Bultmann is seized as offering a way out of modern man's theological illiteracy, and theological discussion is tailored to fit. Some are, however, beginning to question whether either of these men is of sufficient permanent significance to warrant adoption as one to be followed, whithersoever he may go.

Thus, there has been, within a decade, somewhat of a shift from the faddism of a movement, to a faddism of men. Ten years ago, Existentialism was a fad to the extent that many thinkers believed that he who failed to read at least something from Soren Kierkegaard or Martin Heidegger was a theological boor. The one-sidedness of Existentialism as a movement led many to turn from it as a guiding-star in their thought, as men turn from all parochialisms, given time. One is tempted to wonder how long either Paul Tillich or Rudolf Bultmann will be regarded as indispensable guides, whether taken singly or

together, to fruitful discussion in the disciplines of Theology or of Philosophy of Religion.

Christian Theology

Baker's Dictionary of Theology, ed. by E. F. Harrison, G. W. Bromiley, and Carl F. H. Henry. Grand Rapids: Baker, 1960. \$8.95.

This excellent resource book provides the reader with a positive exposition of the biblical content in each topic, and at the same time seeks to indicate the tension points in theological discussion. It is the most complete and comprehensive work of its kind to appear for several decades.

Systematic Theology

Christian Theology, by H. Orton Wiley. Kansas City: Beacon Hill Press, 1940, 1943. 3 Vols. \$3.95 each volume.

The late H. Orton Wiley has presented in these volumes the most thorough and comprehensive work on Christian theology in the Wesleyan-Arminian tradition since the beginning of the present century. The material is organized into six divisions, each consisting of several chapters. The first division is devoted to "The Province of Theology," while successive divisions, or parts, present the doctrines of the Father, the Son, the Holy Spirit, the Church, and Last Things.

The work is scholarly, evangelical, and biblical. There is frequent documentation, and in addition to the author's own composition there are many references in the form of footnotes from a large number of standard theological works. Volume III contains a general bibliography on theology covering forty-two pages, and a general index for the three volumes.

Church Dogmatics, by Karl Barth. New York: Scribner's, 1936-1959 (in process). Vols. I-IV, \$12.50.

Barth's *Dogmatics* is the most prodigious theological production of the contemporary religious world. There are eleven volumes thus far, seven of which have been translated into English. It expresses the position of "Dialectical Theology," commonly termed "Neo-orthodoxy." However one may feel toward Karl Barth and his system, he should understand what the Swiss theologian is saying. This series is indispensable to such an understanding.

For some years, writers have differed in their evaluations of Karl Barth's work. Some insisted that we must distinguish between the "older Barth" and the "newer Barth" while others can see no other than "the same old Karl Barth." A case can be made for the view that some philosophical features underlie all of Barth's thinking; but in the particulars of Christian doctrines, it is clear from his *Church Dogmatics* that he has moved, in many phases of his thought, toward a "theology of Grace" which has much in common with historic Christianity. For a criticism of the *Church Dogmatics* which is, on the whole, constructive, the reader is referred to G. C. Berkouwer's volume, *The Triumph of Grace in the Theology of Karl Barth* (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1956 edition in paperback, \$2.45).

Institutes of the Christian Religion, by John Calvin. Trans. by John Allen. 7th American ed. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Christian Education, 1936. 2 vols. (Westminster Press, \$12.00)

Calvin's work is one of the greatest systematic theological treatments of all time; a classic in the history of Christian thought. It represents the Reformed tradition of the Reformation as over against the Lutheran and Arminian types.

Systematic Theology, by Paul Tillich. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1951, 1957. 2 vols. Vol. I, \$5.50; Vol. II, \$4.50.

In many ways Tillich's work is unique, in which, by a "method of correlation," faith or revelation seeks to answer the questions of philosophy. Two volumes have appeared thus far, with a third yet to come. It is this third volume which should be crucial for a statement of the applicability of the Christian message to human life.

While Professor Tillich has written a great deal in the past, it is in this work that he sets forth his theological system. The first two volumes seem to suggest that his theology contains strongly gnostic elements, and that he is little concerned with the content of the Bible as a source for theology, unless that content be subjected to an "existential" type of interpretation which seems to leave it something far different from an authoritative revelation. Volume III should give to the theological reading public Tillich's view of applied redemption. It is not easy to foresee what his *kerygma* will be at this point.

Doctrinal Theology

Basic Christian Doctrines, by Carl F. H. Henry, Ed. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1962. \$6.00.

An interdenominational and international corps of evangelical writers present in this volume a series of concise essays on forty-three doctrines of the Christian faith. The series first appeared fortnightly in *Christianity Today* over a two-year period, and is now made available in permanent form for both clergymen and laymen. Publication of these essays in a very attractive format is the third volume in a series on "Contemporary Evangelical Thought." Companion symposium volumes are *Contemporary Evangelical Thought* (1957) and *Revelation and the Bible* (1958).

As might be expected, there are occasions when varied denominational traditions are evident in some areas, while the greater common denominator throughout is fidelity to biblical authority as the norm for the Christian faith. The essayists have defined and expounded the various doctrines, as well as noting contemporary theological emphases and trends which are relevant. There is a selected bibliography at the conclusion of each essay, thus suggesting sources for those who desire to explore the area of study more thoroughly. Two of the contributors in this volume are on the staff of Asbury Theological Seminary.

Christianity and Liberalism, by J. Gresham Machen. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1923. \$1.75.

This volume is a polemic for supernatural, historic, biblical Christianity with a searching analysis of Liberalism and its weaknesses. With incisive clarity Dr. Machen discusses the following subjects: Doctrine, God and Man, The Bible, Christ, Salvation, and The Church. The relevancy of his work continues in this "post-liberal" era.

The Death of Christ, by James Denney. 2nd ed. Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1903. Revised edition, by R. V. G. Tasker, Ed. London: The Tyndale Press, 1951. (Intervarsity Press, \$3.95.)

A careful examination of the New Testament teaching on the atonement is the burden of this book. The death of Christ, in Denney's view, provides not only the essential clue to a proper understanding of the person and work of Christ, but is the proper basis for the unity of both the Old and New Testaments. Many consider this book to be the outstanding discussion of the subject. There have been five reprintings since the revised edition first appeared in 1951. It is a tribute to the abiding value of Denney's work.

Exploring Our Christian Faith, ed. by W. T. Purkiser. Kansas City: Beacon Hill Press, 1960. \$5.50.

Eight scholars of the Nazarene Church have collaborated to present in a single volume of twenty-eight chapters an admirable treatment of the Christian faith. Each chapter, which discusses a major phase of Christian doctrine, is written with an awareness of contemporary issues on the subject, and at the same time provides a positive exposition of the biblical content. Sources for additional reading are cited under each topic. The three chapters on sanctification are exceedingly well done. This is the most thorough and helpful volume on the doctrines of the Christian faith in the Wesleyan-Arminian heritage in recent years.

Major Voices in American Theology and Men Who Shape Belief, by David Wesley Soper. Philadelphia: The Westminster Press, 1953, 1955. \$3.50.

These volumes give an appreciative interpretation and appraisal of the lives and writings of seventeen leading American theologians. The first volume includes Edwin Lewis, Reinhold Niebuhr, Nels F. S. Ferre, Paul Tillich, H. Richard Niebuhr, and Robert L. Calhoun.

Included in the second volume are analyses of James Luther Adams, Douglas V. Steere, John A. Mackay, Walter M. Horton, John C. Bennett, Wilhelm Pauck, Harris Franklin Rall, W. Norman Pittenger, Louis Berkhof, Henry N. Wieman, and Edgar S. Brightman.

The Nature and Destiny of Man, by Reinhold Niebuhr. New York: Scribner's, 1941-43. 2 vols. 2 vols. in one, \$5.95.

These Gifford Lectures are the most systematic presentation of Niebuhr's thought and at the same time the most influential of his writings. From the neo-orthodox point of view, a penetrating analysis of human nature is presented in volume one, in which the author shows the inadequacies of non-Christian interpretations of man as over against the Christian view. Volume two discusses human destiny and the Christian doctrine of salvation.

Philosophical Theology, by F. R. Tennant. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1928-1930. 2 vols. Vol. I, \$8.50; Vol. II, \$5.50.

It is the stated purpose of this study to present a critical discussion of "those tracts of philosophy which have bearing on the cognitive basis of religion." Beginning with a vigorous and acute examination of the facts and principles of psychology, and continuing with the processes of human dealings with the world, the author seeks to show the reasonableness of a theistic view. Volume one is entitled *The Soul and Its Faculties*; volume two, *The World, The Soul, and God*.

Rejecting simple rationalism, Professor Tennant seeks to establish a form of empirical apologetic, based on his view of the validity of three approaches, psychological empiricism, empirical rationalism, and empirical metaphysics. On these grounds he established, firmly he feels, belief in the existence of God and of the human soul.

A Right Conception of Sin, by Richard S. Taylor. Kansas City: Beacon Hill Press, 1945 (revised).

This small volume sets forth in a clear, concise manner a helpful discussion on an important subject. The Wesleyan-Arminian interpretation is emphasized as it may differ from the Calvinistic point of view.

Types of Modern Theology, by H. R. Mackintosh. New York: Scribner, 1939. \$4.00.

A brilliant analysis of the theologies of Schleiermacher, Hegel, Ritschel, Troeltsch, Kierkegaard, and Barth, is presented in this volume. It is an excellent survey on modern trends in Christian thought.

Inspiration and Revelation

Inspiration and Interpretation, by John W. Walvoord, Ed. Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1957. \$4.50.

Ten scholars, mostly from leading evangelical seminaries of America, participated in producing this symposium under the auspices of the Evangelical Theological Society. The first five chapters demonstrate that belief in the full inspiration, inerrancy, and authority of the Scripture was supported by such giants as Irenaeus, Augustine, Luther, Calvin, and Wesley. Of particular value to Wesleyan Arminians is Dr. Turner's chapter on "John Wesley as an Interpreter of Scripture." The next four chapters trace the failure of recent attempts to effect a reconciliation between liberal trends of biblical criticism and the inherent values of a "full Christianity." Dr. Henry closes with a masterful defense of the utter trustworthiness of the Scripture.

Revelation and the Bible, by Carl F. H. Henry, Ed. Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, 1958. \$6.00.

Twenty-five leading evangelical scholars from this country and abroad participated in this symposium on the authority of

the Scripture. After a World Evangelical Fellowship conference in Clarens, Switzerland, a discussion of contemporary Protestant theology had issued in a realization of the importance of a volume that would give united expression to the evangelical position as a solid base for faith and life. Chapters include definitive articles on special revelation, biblical evidences for inspiration and canonicity, matters of history, archaeology and criticism, the work of the Holy Spirit, and the trend of Christian thought. A valuable bibliography appears at the end.

Special Revelation and the Word of God, by Bernard Ramm. Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1961. \$3.00.

Dr. Ramm does real service by defining in specific terms the issues of special revelation as fundamental to Scripture. Having made the basic concept clear, he then sets forth the four modalities under which God reveals Himself: divine condescension, divine speaking, the historical event, and incarnation. Finally, the products are treated in terms of language and Scripture. Though the book uses many technical terms and introduces rather advanced theological and philosophical concepts, the fundamental ideas are clear and within the reach of the less experienced reader.

Christian Holiness

Explanatory Notes Upon the New Testament, by John Wesley. London: The Epworth Press, 1950. (A. R. Allenson, \$3.75.)

This work was first published in 1755, and gives us Wesley's own translation of the New Testament plus his helpful notes (or commentary) upon it. In the Preface, Wesley informs his readers that he wrote the Notes, not for men of learning, but primarily for "plain, unlettered men, who understand only their mother-tongue, and yet reverence and love the Word of God, and have a desire to save their own souls." The commentary is chiefly characterized by terse, concise notes or comments on the text, and presents theology in concentrated, practical statements. There have been four printings of this valuable publication since 1950.

The Holy Spirit, by Jasper A. Huffman. Winona Lake: The Standard Press, 1944.

Professor Huffman, for many years a teacher at Taylor University, presents here a very competent, scholarly, and practical study of the biblical doctrine of the Holy Spirit. It is a timely discussion on a subject which has been neglected in the past, and is frequently abused or much misunderstood in the present. Every chapter is rich in content, and the final chapter on "The Spirit-filled Life" is particularly valuable. A recent large third printing indicates its usefulness and the consistent demand for it.

The More Excellent Way, by George Allen Turner. Winona Lake: Light and Life Press, 1952. \$3.00.

Dr. A. C. Knudsen describes this book as "a work of extraordinary merit." It is indeed a thorough, scholarly study of the Scriptural basis of John Wesley's doctrine of Christian Perfection. Dr. Turner's work is in two parts: Part I dealing with the biblical basis, and Part II with the historical development. Each chapter is carefully summarized.

This volume is unique in that it brings together in a most discerning and penetrating manner the techniques of the inductive method in Bible study and an examination of the biblical basis for the doctrine of Entire Sanctification. The work contains a meticulous survey of what both the Old Testament and New Testament have to say upon the question of Christian sanctity, and in its second half relates the Wesleyan teaching of Christian Perfection to the biblical insights gained by inductive study. Dr. Turner has given to the Christian world a study in this vital area which is without a peer in our century.

The late Dr. W. E. Sangster of England, a life-long student of Christian holiness, wrote: "Here is a piece of serious scholarship on a subject which too many people have wiped away in a cavalier fashion and have said, 'Warfield finished that off years ago.' Those who think that should read this book--and think again!... The case is stronger than they think."

A Plain Account of Christian Perfection, by John Wesley. London: The Epworth Press, 1952. (A. R. Allenson, \$2.00.)

This publication is an unabridged edition of Wesley's classical statement of the doctrine of Christian Perfection. This work requires no special recommendation to those who are interested in a clear understanding of this major distinctive of Wesleyan theology.

The Way to Pentecost, by Samuel Chadwick. Berne, Indiana: Light and Hope Publications, 1937. \$1.50.

The dynamic presentation in this volume is not a formal treatise on the Holy Spirit but a selection of articles which appeared from time to time in *Joyful News*, an English periodical. Each study is deeply spiritual, setting forth Scriptural truth in a pungent, forceful manner.

The author, formerly principal of Cliff College and president of the British Methodist Conference, was one of England's most gifted and effective preachers of the last generation. A final chapter presents "The Way into the Blessing" of a personal Pentecost for the believer.

Wesley's Standard Sermons, ed. by E. H. Sugden. London: The Epworth Press, 1921. 2 Vols. \$5.00.

This is a standard edition of John Wesley's *Standard Sermons*, including the forty-four sermons which are a doctrinal norm for British Methodism, plus eight additional sermons that Wesley published in an edition of his collected Works in 1771. There is a helpful introduction to each sermon giving historical and doctrinal data. The many annotations by Sugden are always illuminating, sometimes provocative. Wesley's sermons are characterized by a rich biblical content, and illustrate the manner in which his thorough familiarity with the Scriptures was employed in his preaching ministry.

Wesley's important sermon on "The Scripture Way of Salvation" is included in this edition. It is a compact statement of Wesley's mature thought on the great doctrines which inspired the Methodist Revival.

Philosophy of Religion

General Works

The Dictionary of Philosophy, edited by Dagobert D. Runes, New York: The Philosophical Library, 1942. (Littlefield, paperback ed., \$1.95.)

This volume, although relatively complete in itself, requires some such supplementation as can be offered by the Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology, edited by James Mark Baldwin (in subjects which the latter discusses). Dr. Runes has brought together an impressive range of writers who treat a wide variety of subjects. Special attention is given to such newer topics as symbolic logic, logical positivism, and the relation of mathematics to philosophy. While many of the entries are short (sometimes tantalizingly so), there are a good number of extended articles. This is a valuable handbook.

Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology, edited by James Mark Baldwin. 2 vol. New York: Peter Smith, 1940 (new ed.).

This two-volume set is generally regarded as a "standard" research source for the study of all branches of philosophy, including the specialized branch, Philosophy of Religion. It represents the work of a vast range of authors of high competence. The range of topics is massive and inclusive, considering that the major part of the writing occurred in the first decade of this century. There are excellent bibliographies, good illustrations, and helpful indices in a number of languages. For subjects which have come to prominence since 1910, it needs to be supplemented by some such work as the Dictionary of Philosophy, edited by Dagobert D. Runes.

Religious and Christian Philosophy

The Central Idea of Christianity, by Jesse T. Peck. Louisville: The Herald Press, revised ed.

Bishop Jesse T. Peck has given to the Christian world a volume which combines in an unusual fashion the penetration which belongs to philosophical endeavor with the vibrantly devotional attitude. His thesis is, that the offering to man of a realizable Christian sanctity stands at the very center of the message of the Gospel. Bishop Peck makes the Scriptures the springboard of his writing; to this he brings a keen insight into the human moral predicament and a clear perspective upon the historical Wesleyan message. His work is clear, persuasive, and comprehensive. Few writers have presented the claim for the doctrine of Evangelical Perfection with better combination of "grace and truth."

The Christian View of God and World, by James Orr. New York: Scribners, 1904. (Eerdmans, \$5.00.)

The Kerr Lectures of Professor James Orr of the University of Glasgow have earned their place among the standard works in the field of religious philosophy. The sub-title indicates that the author found in the Incarnation the key to the comprehension of the *Weltanschauung* which the Christian system presupposes and/or engenders. Professor Orr develops two major themes: first, that the supernatural is an ineradicable element in the Christian system; and second, that the Incarnation of God in Christ is decisive for the Christian's appraisal of human nature, of the human moral predicament, and of human destiny. In the background of his thinking is always the factor of the Divine purpose back of the universe--this purpose being in a clear, if sometimes limited, fashion made known by a reverent study of the range of phenomenal factors with which life confronts us. Some find the work too concessive at a few points, notably its gradualism with respect to human origins. But the solid merits of the volume outweigh any such elements.

The Philosophy of Christianity, by Leander S. Keyser. Burlington, Iowa: The Lutheran Literary Board. 1928. (Muhlenberg Press, \$2.50.)

The late Professor Keyser of Hamma Divinity School has put the Christian world in his continuing debt through the preparation of this volume. While Dr. Keyser wrote the work with

the view of producing a text book, he actually succeeded in giving to the general reader an appealing, instructive compendium. The author surveys a wide range of subjects which bear upon the Christian Faith, and develops the thesis that the Christian world-view is inclusive of the truth to be found in other systems, while at the same time correcting their errors and their inadequacies. Though written over thirty years ago, its insights are contemporary at many points. It "belongs" in the group of standard works for the minister's library.

Studies in Christian Philosophy, by W. R. Matthews. London: Macmillan and Co., 1928.

Professor Matthews, retired dean of King's College in London, presented in his Boyle Lectures for 1920 a searching analysis of the question, Is there a characteristically Christian world-view? While the question is similar to that with which James Orr treated in his Kerr Lectures, Professor Matthews had the advantage of building upon a great deal of work done by contemporaries between 1895 and 1920. The author is keenly aware of the impact of Naturalism upon religious thought in our century. At times, he seems to make undue concessions to the naturalistic viewpoint. But if his work be read with this in mind, it offers a great deal which clarifies issues basic to religious philosophy.

Types of Religious Philosophy, by Edwin A. Burt. New York: Harper's, 1951. \$5.00.

This work, a revision of the original volume of 1939 by the same title, attempts to survey the forms which the philosophy of religion has historically taken. Professor Burt writes from the personal perspective of the religious humanist; this orientation colors his analyses of the several "types" which he analyzes. His treatment of "Protestant Fundamentalism" is geared largely to the stating of the similarities and differences between it and Roman Catholicism. The treatment of the Dialectical Theology (popularly, Neo-orthodoxy) is as sympathetic as might be expected from one whose view of human nature stems from his humanist orientation. The volume is, when read with the predilections of the author in mind, helpful to the comprehension

of our religious scene. The comparative summaries at the end of each chapter are concise and clear.

Apologetics

Chance and Providence, by William G. Pollard. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1958. \$4.50.

It is a rare combination, that a research scientist high in the counsels of Oak Ridge, should also be an ordained clergyman. Dr. Pollard seeks to present in this volume what he believes to be compelling evidence for a belief in an openness in the supposed regularities of our world which makes the theistic interpretation of the universe to be a valid option. This work expresses his mature judgment, made after years of study, and while it does not seek to present a final expertise, it does contain a stimulating approach to the question of the tenability of belief in the supernatural in a world like ours.

Christian Commitment. An Apologetic, by Edward John Carnell. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1957. \$5.00.

The development of Apologetics as an art rather than a science has led Dr. Carnell of Fuller Theological Seminary to elaborate a defense of the Christian Faith upon the basis of what he calls "The third method of knowing." This "third method" is a method conditioned by the voluntary acceptance of spiritual conviction, of moral commitment. Professor Carnell develops the view that the self-acceptance of moral responsibility can hold the key to a progressive career of knowing, ending with the personal knowledge of Jesus Christ, which knowledge is the crown-piece of the world-view known as Christian.

Reasons for Faith, by John H. Gerstner. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1960. \$4.00.

This highly capable author, professor of Church History and Government in Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, explores the prevalence and indispensability of faith for life in general. But

faith presupposes thought: and thought, when pursued in depth, leads one to see that the world is intelligible, and as such, leads one to a belief in a great deal else. This work explores in a careful fashion the alternatives to the Christian world-view, and seeks to establish that the Christian Faith "stands up" as a live option (to say the least) for the thinking man and woman.

Types of Apologetic Systems, by Bernard Ramm. Wheaton, Illinois: Van Kampen Press, 1953. \$3.00.

He who feels that the discipline of Apologetics is dead in our day should at least give consideration to this work by the professor of Systematic Theology at California Baptist Seminary. This work may be regarded as an attempt to re-awaken interest in traditional apologetics through an historical survey of a significant range of Christian apologists, past and present. It is especially to be recommended for its analyses of the apologetic methods of Joseph Butler and F. R. Tennant.

Varieties of Christian Apologetics, by Bernard Ramm. Grand Rapids, Michigan: Baker Book House, 1961. \$3.95.

This volume is a revision of Dr. Ramm's earlier work, *Types of Apologetic Systems*. It was rewritten with a view to adapting it to use as a text book. The range of materials covered is substantially the same as that of the earlier volume, but some articles are shortened, and the introduction has been altered so as to afford a better orientation to the subject. Both are well worth owning: if one can purchase but one, the revision is to be preferred.

Psychology of Religion

Philosophy of Christian Experience, by Randolph S. Foster. New York: Hunt & Eaton; and Cincinnati: Cranston & Stowe, 1890.

Among the time-tested works in this field, few are more instructive to those in the Wesleyan tradition than this work by

Bishop R. S. Foster which embodies the Merrick Foundation Lectures delivered at Ohio Wesleyan University. Bishop Foster writes as a committed Wesleyan and brings to his reader a penetrating analysis of the factors involved in evangelical religious experience, together with a discerning statement of the "possibilities of grace" and of the factors involved in the life of Christian sanctity.

Readings in the Psychology of Religion, edited by Orlo Strunk, Jr. New York and Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1959. \$4.50.

Those whose book budgets have prevented the purchase of many of the older standard works in the field of religious psychology (and especially those with a "liberal" orientation) will find that Professor Strunk, dean of West Virginia Wesleyan College, has in this volume presented the core of many of these works. In a chapter originally written for *The Journal of Bible and Religion*, the editor gives his own survey of the present status of his subject. The selection of chapters includes a number of more modern writers who seek to present contemporary views concerning the dynamics of human behavior as the question bears upon the psychology of religion.

Varieties of Christian Experience, by C. Sverre Norborg. Minneapolis: Augsburg Publishing House, 1937.

From the pen of a Lutheran minister has come an able analysis of William James' Gifford Lectures (*Varieties of Religious Experience*), and a statement of what seems to the author the vital core of Christian conversion. While appreciative of the constructive features of James' work, our author points out the underlying misconceptions which guide James' conclusions. This work makes no attempt to analyze those phases of Christian experience which follow conversion. The range of the author's scholarship and of his acquaintance with the general literature in the field of religious psychology is impressive. In a letter to this reviewer, Dr. Norborg indicates that he is preparing a more comprehensive work in the same field.

Christian Ethics

Christian Personal Ethics, by Carl F. H. Henry. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1957. \$4.25.

It is only the occasional work in Christian Ethics which combines with effectiveness a survey of sub-Christian ethical systems and a systematic statement of the position of historic Christianity. Dr. Henry, editor of *Christianity Today*, has rendered us a distinct and effective service at this point. This volume includes an incisive statement of the major principles of the several forms of Naturalism as applied to "the Good Life," and less extensive but equally capable surveys of Idealistic and Existential ethical systems.

Our author's treatment of Section II of the work, "Christianity and the Moral Revelation," is carefully drawn, having the especial merit of treating the subject in the clear light of a "realistic" view of man's predicament as sinful, and in consequence a member of a "World of Fallen Morality." To this reviewer, Dr. Henry's treatment of the question of Conscience has no equal for thoroughness or for its correspondence to the biblical ideal. While the volume is eminently suitable for a textbook, it is likewise of abiding value to the minister in his week-by-week preparation.

An Introduction to Christian Ethics, by Warner Monroe. Anderson, Indiana: The Warner Press, 1947. \$2.95.

All writers upon the subject of Christian Ethics agree that the Christian principle of love, i.e., all-compelling love for God, and a love for the neighbor which is as profound as the love for the self, must be the point of departure. They differ widely at the point of the means by which the principle is brought to bear upon the concrete situation, and upon the specifics of human behavior. This volume seeks to effect a working synthesis of theory and practice in terms of man's basic capacities, especially his capacities for perceiving moral distinctions, for freedom, and above all, for seeking and securing divine assistance in the organization of the Christian

life. It is intensely practical, richly suggestive, and scripturally sound.

The Principles of Christian Ethics, by Albert C. Knudson. New York: Abingdon, 1943. \$4.00.

Man's moral situation has been variously assessed in our generation, this being made necessary by two factors: first, the bland attitude toward personal sin which marked the "liberal-modernist" movement; and second, the vigorous reassertion of the "radical badness" of man by the Dialectical Theology. The late Professor Knudson never lets this problem slip far from his sight as he writes his volume, in which he seeks to defend the view that while there is something wrong with man, it is not "as wrong" as historic Christian thought has supposed.

Our author's analyses of the specific factors with which Christian Ethics is concerned are drawn with this in mind. His own position, in spite of some protestations to the contrary, approaches the Pelagian, especially in his treatment of the question of the need for conversion. His treatment of individual virtues is better than his discussion of the broad framework of ethics, and the entire work is limited by his optimistic assessment of the situation of the "natural" man.

Contemporary Thought

The Challenge of Existentialism, by John D. Wild. Bloomington, Indiana: University Press, 1955. \$6.00.

The factors leading to the fragmentation of philosophy in our world find an able survey in this work of Dr. Wild, of the University of Chicago. The author seeks to discover the roots of modern Existentialism in the thought of the past three centuries, and to discover what the positive contribution of the movement (in its serious form) may be for thought today. Written from the general vantage-point of modern classical realism, Professor Wild gives his reader a penetrating analysis of the works of such writers as Kierkegaard, Jaspers, and Heidegger; he is an especially able exponent of the thought of the latter. This is not an easy volume to read; but the insights which it bears are highly rewarding to the one who would evaluate in a penetrating fashion the Existentialist movement.

Christianity and the Existentialists, ed. by Carl Michalson. New York: Scribner's, 1956. \$3.75.

The problematic quality of modern life has made itself felt in the field of the philosophy of religion these days in an especially conspicuous form in the movement known as Existentialism. Many discuss the movement without any precise understanding of what it is, or of what parentage it comes. This volume, comprising essays by eight authors, surveys the "existential" factors in the writings of Kierkegaard, Unamuno, Berdyaev, Marcel, Heidegger, Hölderlin and Rilke, as well as in some major forms of modern art. The editor defines his subject in the opening chapter, and seeks to separate the serious study of Existentialism from the bizarre, the ill-defined, and the emotional elements which tend to gather about the term. The work is analytical, and does not seek to arrive at a conclusion. Its value lies in the range of the materials which it surveys.

Contemporary Evangelical Thought, ed. by Carl F. H. Henry. Great Neck, N. Y: Channel Press, 1957. \$5.00.

Anthologies are far from easy to control and unify; Dr. Henry, editor of the periodical, Christianity Today, has assembled chapters from ten writers whose common denominator is their commitment to the principles of historic Christianity. The articles are concise and compactly written, and in general indicate a broad coverage of the several areas treated, which are: Old Testament, New Testament, Systematic Theology, Ethics, Apologetics, Philosophy of History, Philosophy of Religion, Science and Religion, and Evangelism and Preaching. The several writers indicate an awareness of views divergent from their own, and in general, express their own positions well. The work contains a helpful bibliography.

Contemporary Religious Thought. An Anthology, ed. by Thomas S. Kepler. New York: Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, 1941. \$5.00.

Professor Kepler of Lawrence College presents in this volume a series of brief studies from a wide range of writers. The general topics treated are those common to the study of the

general religious view of the world, i. e., The Nature of Religion, The Idea of God, The Problem of Evil, and Immortality among others. The authors are selected primarily from the orientations of the Liberal-Modernist and the Neo-supernaturalistic movements, with the former group predominating. The quality of the articles is not uniform; read discriminately, the book affords perspective upon the multiform nature of our theological scene of two decades ago, and had come contemporary relevance.

History and Missions

INTRODUCTION

The theological graduate, as well as the minister in his parish, frequently asks, What are the great books which should occupy the primary place in my library? Though this may appear at first sight to be a simple question, admitting of an easy and straightforward answer, a little investigation will show that the answer is more difficult than it seems. To provide a list in the discipline of Church History is no simple task. Recognizing the possible peril of over-simplification, the writer offers the following as something of a guide.

In the area of Church History and Missions, it is suggested that the minister's library should contain as a minimum sixteen volumes, which may be purchased for a sum not exceeding seventy-five dollars. It is possible, without guidance, to spend this amount in the indiscriminate buying of less significant books, which will bring little addition to the strength and character of the library. In this area, at least, the "standard" works are the most useful.

The first of these is Williston Walker's *A History of the Christian Church*. It has been recognized as a scholarly work in its field for several decades, by both ministers and theological teachers. Revised in 1959 by three eminent scholars in the field of Church History, Cyril C. Richardson, Wilhelm Pauck, and Robert T. Handy, this is an adequate outline and guide to a meaningful study of the Christian Church.

The next eight volumes are Philip Schaff's *History of the Christian Church*. This splendid set represents the careful and lifetime work of a great scholar, who treats his subject matter clearly and concisely. Dr. Schaff has organized an abundance of valuable material, setting it forth accurately and in proper perspective.

The last seven of the sixteen suggested volumes are those produced by one of the very great contemporary church historians. They are Kenneth Scott Latourette's *A History of the Expansion of Christianity*. Professor Latourette has since 1921 occupied the chair of Missions and Oriental History at

Yale University. His work is an excellent and appropriate supplement to the writings of Philip Schaff. There is surprisingly little overlapping of materials by the two authors, since Dr. Latourette deals with the first fifteen centuries in two volumes, and devotes the latter five volumes to the story of Christianity since the Protestant Reformation, at which point Schaff had concluded his study. As the title suggests, Dr. Latourette's series contains a record of the expansion of Christianity, with special reference to the great modern missionary advance since the time of William Carey.

There are, to be sure, other volumes in the field which are significant in improving our understanding of the nature of the Church and of the purpose of God in history. However, we have suggested the above sixteen works as essential to the core of the minister's holdings in the field of Church History.

General Histories

History of the Christian Church, by Philip Schaff. 8 vols. New York: Scribners, 1910. (Eerdmans, \$6.00 per volume, \$45.00 the set.)

The first volume of this series appeared in 1858 and dealt with only the first three centuries of Christian history. The completion of the eight volumes covering the story of Christianity through the Protestant Reformation represents the work of a lifetime of painstaking scholarship by the author.

In composing this very complete story of the Church up to the sixteenth century, the author has evidenced a fine scholarship and at the same time has written with keen understanding and satisfying simplicity. As a reference work in the general field of Christian history, it is unsurpassed for the student, teacher, pastor, or any other specialist in this area of historical interest. Fortunately, this work has been reprinted by the William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1960, and is now available at a very reasonable cost.

A History of the Christian Church, by Williston Walker. New York: Scribner's, 1959. 585 pages. \$6.75.

This is among the best standard texts on Church History by a competent scholar, progressive theologian, and reliable historian. Since its original publication in 1918, it seems to have maintained the high respect of scholars among the most representative institutions.

Its recent revision (1959) has been done by Professors Cyril C. Richardson, Wilhelm Pauck, and Robert T. Handy. The revisors have retained the main structure of the original. Several new sections have been added in order to take advantage of recent historical information, such as the relevance of the Dead Sea Scrolls and the Essenes. Also, sections have been added to deal with mid-twentieth century developments, including such subjects as: modern Roman Catholicism, the Eastern Churches in Modern Times, and The Ecumenical Movement.

A History of the Expansion of Christianity, by Kenneth Scott Latourette. 7 vols., New York: Harper and Brothers, 1937. (\$6.00 per vol., \$37.50 the set.)

Certainly Professor Latourette is one of the greatest missionary scholars of the twentieth century. This work of seven volumes represents one of the greatest achievements of a great and dedicated life. The emphasis, as the title suggests, is upon the expansion of Christianity in the era of modern missions. It is, therefore, a basic study in modern world evangelization. The balance of treatment indicates something of the general purpose of the author. The first volume covers the first five centuries, the second outlines the Christian story of a thousand years--"a thousand years of uncertainty," the third, a period of three centuries of advance (1500-1800). But the great burden and concern is with the Church during the last century and a half (1800-1950). The growth and expansion of the Christian faith among so many peoples and nations of the world since the advent of William Carey and modern world missions is the greatest strength of these informative volumes.

Special Topics

Christianity in the Apostolic Age, by George T. Purves. Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, 1955. \$3.00.

This concise volume, originally published by Scribners in 1900, is by a thoroughly devout and scholarly Princeton professor of New Testament literature and exegesis. Though well aware of the currents of scholarly opinion, he recognized the Scriptures themselves as nearly the only source of our knowledge of Christianity in the apostolic age. His analysis of these materials is so complete and incisive that the book is as useful today as when first written. After a penetrating treatment of the resurrection of Jesus, he traces the rise of Christianity in Jerusalem through its early expansion, analyzes Judaic Christianity, studies the nature and effect of Paul's ministry, and observes the changes and developments that brought the church to independence and maturity by the end of the century.

The Greek and Eastern Churches, by Walter F. Adeney. New York: Scribner's, 1908. 626 pages.

The story of the Church in the East is a branch of the development of Christianity which is too often passed over rather lightly by the theological student. Unfortunately, an adequate emphasis upon this phase of the life and growth of the Church is seldom made. Therefore, the story here told by Adeney though briefly, but accurately, becomes an important instrument for the minister's library. Especially in these days of world Christianity and ecumenical advance, the leadership of the Church should have a larger understanding and appreciation of the thought and life of our brethren who carried the faith to the East.

The Pressure of Our Common Calling, by W. A. Visser 'T Hooft. Garden City, New Jersey: Doubleday, 1959. \$2.50.

This is one of the great little works in the field of ecumenical literature of recent years. Emphasis is made upon the supposition that growth can be accomplished in Christian unity. The Church must assume this obligation for normal growth in this as a part of the grace of God. The author declares that unity grows as churches take seriously their common calling to witness. The sound exegesis of Scripture which is used in supporting the thesis presents a very great challenge to the Christian believer. The several chapters deal with the call to witness, to service, to fellowship, and to unity in Christ.

A Source Book for Ancient Church History, by Joseph Cullen Ayer, Jr. New York: Scribners, 1949. 697 pages. \$6.75.

Here is a one-volume work which performs a big task. In a relatively small compass, Dean Ayer has presented the thought and teaching of the Church from the apostolic age to the close of the conciliar period. For the most part, it is the heart of the teaching of the most representative apostles and early church fathers. Though the materials are carefully and properly well-organized the churches of these early generations are allowed to speak for themselves. The evaluation and comment by the author is kept at a minimum. Thus, except that the writings are in translation, the work may be looked upon as original material. Few other works as short as this are apt to serve so well in presenting the spirit, thought, and character of the ancient church.

Christian Missions

Philosophy and Principle

God's Mission--and Ours, by Eugene L. Smith. Nashville: Abingdon, 1961. \$3.25.

Dr. Eugene L. Smith, General Secretary, Division of World Missions of The Methodist Church, with keen insight surveys the state of missions as they presently exist. Both ministers and laymen will find historical and theological dimensions of missions given full play in this account of the problems that confront Christian missions in the twentieth century.

With the living Christ as the basis and motive for all missions, the author discusses such questions as: Are missions essential to the life of the church? What happens when churches neglect mission work? What is the real source of power in the Christian mission? What problems must be faced due to the conflicts that exist between Western and primitive cultures? Do we weaken our witness to other peoples by neglecting such aspects of the Christian gospel as faith healing and the work of the Holy Spirit?

An Introduction to the Science of Missions, by J. H. Bavinck. Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, 1960. (Philadelphia: Presbyterian and Reformed Press, \$4.95.)

This is a translation from the original Dutch version which appeared in 1954. The author has for two decades been a missionary in Indonesia, and then for two decades professor of missions in Amsterdam.

Considered by some as "*the* text-book on missions of this generation," this book is a survey text in the tradition of continental learning. It is thorough and balanced, yet inspiring to read. The work is particularly rich in the biblical theological background of missions, but also deals fully with such subjects as the principles of missionary approach, the ultimate aim of missions, the significance of the Holy Spirit in missions, and the place and task of the history of missions.

Message and Missions, by Eugene A. Nida. New York: Harper's, 1960. \$5.00.

The author, Executive Secretary of the American Bible Society, presents a thorough study of the means and methods which best communicate the Christian message to peoples of diverse backgrounds. A well-known specialist in linguistics, anthropology, and the interpretation of the Christian faith, Dr. Nida is uniquely equipped to write this book.

Dr. Nida first gives the reader a fascinating introduction into the general problems of communication which are common to all mankind. He then describes the basic problems of meaning which so often lead to a failure of communication. He points out how missionaries can use the latest techniques and insights gained in such varied disciplines as anthropology, linguistics, psychology, and theology.

Missionary Principles and Practice, by Harold Lindsell. Westwood, N. J.: Revell, 1955. \$5.00.

This work is designed as a text for the basic course in missions offered by most Bible institutes and seminaries. Harold Lindsell has served as dean of administration and professor of missions at Fuller Theological Seminary for a number of years.

Entire chapters are devoted to the missionary motive and imperative, the call and preparation for foreign service, and the choice and selection of capable personnel. Included are informative sections concerning the various boards and societies and other elements in missionary administration, as well as facts on the missionary's spiritual life and finances, adjustments on the field, the importance of the local pastor, and other pertinent matters. Here, too, is an evaluation of the "Big Four" in mission work--evangelism, education, medicine, and literacy--and a well-thought-out discussion of missions today and the role they will play in the years to come.

The Philosophy of the Christian World Mission, by Edmund D. Soper. New York: Abingdon, 1943. \$3.00.

In this book Dr. Edmund D. Soper, for many years professor of missions and comparative religions in several universities and theological seminaries, seeks to answer such fundamental questions as, Is there an adequate biblical basis for the Christian mission? What is the function of missions among primitive peoples; in an indigenous culture; in a developed culture; and in the modern world: What are the motives behind the missionary movement? How does Christianity approach the non-Christian? In what ways is Christianity superior? How shall missions meet nationalism?

Dr. Soper discusses and answers these and other pertinent questions with decisive clarity. This book remains as a representative exposition of the viewpoint held by a large segment of American Protestantism.

The Progress of World-Wide Missions, by Robert Hall Glover. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1960. \$5.50.

This is a recent edition of the original work, first published in 1924, now revised, enlarged, and brought up to date by J. Herbert Kane. Over 90 per cent of all the Bible institutes and colleges in the United States and Canada use this book as the main text in their history of missions courses.

The writer traces briefly the rise and development of Christian Missions from the period of the Early Church to the period of the Reformation, and then gives in detail the world-

wide extension of the Church, area by area and country by country, during the period of "modern mission" (beginning with William Carey in 1792).

Theology of Christian Missions

The Christian Message in a Non-Christian World, by Hendrik Kraemer. Grand Rapids, Michigan: Kregel Publications, 1956. \$4.95.

This is the third edition of the work first written for the meeting of the International Missionary Council held at Tambaram (Madras), India, in 1938, by Hendrik Kraemer, who was first a missionary to the East Indies, and then professor of the history of religions at the University of Leiden. The book is a fundamental exposition of the evangelical outlook and application of Christian missions, and still remains the best statement of the principles of missionary policy to appear in our generation.

The book begins by a survey of the entire world-situation; then asks whither in this tempest missions are moving; defines in brief form the heart of the missionary message; sketches the great types of non-Christian religions; asks what should be the missionary's attitude toward them; describes the present condition of these faiths in this time of world-change; and finally considers the young missionary churches in their non-Christian environment.

The Christian Mission Today, edited by the Joint Section of Education and Cultivation of the Board of Missions of The Methodist Church. New York: Abingdon, 1960. \$3.95.

Written by twenty-one contemporary Protestant leaders, this study of Protestant missions seeks to examine critically the strength and weakness of the mission effort and to indicate what action must be taken in the future.

The book is divided into five parts. Part A briefly presents some of the basic theology concerning the nature of the Christian mission. Part B, dealing particularly with Methodism, gives a brief history of the development of the mission program in

this country, and Part C discusses the effectiveness of missions to China, Asia, Latin America, and Africa. Part D presents a thought-provoking analysis of current cultural trends in the world that make new demands on the mission program. Part E is an urgent plea for the minister and the people to recognize the changes that have taken place in the mission field and to plan for these new and demanding trends.

Pentecost and Missions, by Harry R. Boer. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1961. \$5.00.

The writer is a theologian-missionary of the Christian Reformed Church of the United States working with the Sudan United Mission at Bukuru in Northern Nigeria. This study is a thorough-going treatise of the significance of the work of the Holy Spirit for the missionary witness of the Church. The author shows us that we have far too often tried to found our theology of missions on certain parts of the New Testament which speak explicitly about the missionary task of the Church. What we need, he argues, is a theology of mission which has its basis in the total kerygma. Only thus do we begin to see that the missionary task is not one among several aspects of the Church, but that it is rooted in the very being of the Church.

The Theology of the Christian Mission, by Gerald H. Anderson, Ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1961. \$6.50.

Gerald H. Anderson, professor of church history and ecumenics at Union Theological Seminary in the Philippines, has brought together a series of articles which concern themselves with the theological foundations of the Christian mission. The work, which includes an introductory chapter by the editor, seeks to clarify the nature and meaning of the missionary enterprise in order to increase our effectiveness in presenting the gospel to the world and also to give Christians a deeper understanding of what their task is in the world.

The essays by twenty-six Christian leaders represent varied approaches to the central question. Certainly not all of them will carry the assent of any reader. However, they serve to stimulate everyone who reads them to play his own part in the task of helping the Church in our day to rediscover in the gospel the source and nature of her mission to all nations.

Missionary Methods

How Churches Grow, by Donald Anderson McGavran. New York: Friendship Press, 1959. \$3.50. (Paperback \$1.95.)

Donald McGavran was formerly a missionary to India under the Disciples of Christ, and is now serving as professor of missions and director of the graduate institute of church growth at Northwest Christian College in Eugene, Oregon. His work is an exceedingly thought-provoking presentation of a new strategy for missions in this modern day. He argues for the importance of people movements, and for a more spontaneous, mobile way of evangelism that will seek to concentrate our resources and personnel in areas of greatest response.

Missionary Methods: St. Paul's or Ours? by Roland Allen. London: World Dominion Press. (Erdmans, reprint, 1962. \$1.65.)

This is a reprint of a "classic" on missions, originally published by the World Dominion Press, London, in 1912. Though an old book, it is still considered one of the most significant writings on missions in this century.

The late Roland Allen, former Anglican missionary to China, seeks to bring our modern missionary methods to the test of apostolic precedent. He argues that St. Paul was the greatest church-builder of Christendom; the circumstances under which he built may be in many respects different from those of the modern mission field; still we cannot but assume that his principles have a permanent value for all time, even though their method of application may vary according to circumstances.

New Buildings on Old Foundations, by J. Merle Davis. New York: International Missionary Council, 1947.

This work grew out of the findings of the International Missionary Council at Tambaram (Madras), India, in 1938, on

the subject of the economic basis of the Church. It is considered a handbook on stabilizing the younger churches in their environment.

The anthropological approach, the significance of environment for the Church, the role of missions as carriers of culture, the problem of attaining self-support, with the obstacles encountered and the resources and methods available, together with the experience of outstanding independent churches, are all reviewed. Finally, there is a characterization of the factors of the environment of the Church in the post-war age and suggestions for training the missionary and national pastor to deal with them.

The Spontaneous Expansion of the Church, by Roland Allen. New York: Friendship Press, 1961. \$3.00.

This book appeared first in 1927 as a sequel to the author's book on "missionary methods." It has undergone several editions, and along with its companion, is still considered a basic text on missions.

In this volume Roland Allen argues that from the very beginning new groups of converts must be equipped fully with all spiritual authority so that they may multiply themselves. This, he claims, would open the way to unlimited expansion of the Church by its own inherent spiritual authority, and through the irresistible attraction of the Christian gospel.

Applied Theology

INTRODUCTION

There has been an extensive development of literature in the field of practical theology in the last twenty-five years. This literature, the development of which has run concurrently with the expansion of offerings in practical theology in Protestant seminaries, has been motivated by the concern for the professional competence of ministers. It emphasizes that professional ministerial competence, like professional medical competence, is not simple or easily attained.

During the last twenty-five years, a number of basic reference books have appeared in this field. These books help fill a long-standing need and a number of these titles are found in this bibliography. Other books have dealt with basic principles of professional competence while still others have been "idea" books for the busy minister. Moreover, a number of significant journals have been started in the last few years in the field of practical theology.

The recovery of interest in biblical studies and the increased concern for theology have been reflected in this body of literature. There is an increased attempt in many of these books to discover the Christian genius in professional ministerial service. This concern is reflected, for example, by developments in the field of pastoral counseling. We are coming to see that pastors, as counselors, need to depend heavily on the great religious resources and to be less enamored with secular methods as found in psychoanalysis and clinical theology.

Preaching

Principles

Concerning the Ministry, by John Oman. New York: Harper's, 1937. 180 pages.

The underlying principle of these lectures, first delivered as casual talks to Cambridge students, was to discuss "the human side of preaching, especially intercourse with life and men and books." This is a volume which combines practical advice with much that will stimulate the moral and spiritual capacity of the preacher. The strength of the book is not in the systematic treatment of its subject but in the insights one gains into a miscellany of topics relevant to the Christian ministry. In exploiting man's personal resources for preaching, the author challenges to a creative restlessness. One of the most esteemed preaching handbooks of our time.

Design for Preaching, by H. Grady Davis. Philadelphia: Muhlenburg Press, 1958. 307 pages. \$4.75.

This book is primarily a description of what happens in actual preaching. It attempts to show the process by which the text comes to life from the basic statement of truth about God to the living existential person-to-person relationship. The author shows how the large variety of sermon forms that belong to preaching reflects and affects the sermon.

The Excellence of our Calling, by Phillips Brooks. Ed. by T. F. Chilcote, Jr. New York: Dutton, 1954. 192 pages.

An acceptable abridgement of Brooks' Yale Lectures on Preaching, which lectures are probably unsurpassed thus far by the rest of the Yale series. Rich in wisdom, deeply spiritual, and eminently helpful in suggestion, this treatise inspires the preacher with an exalted conception of his task. Browsing in this book will keep a man close to the heart of his calling.

Heralds of God, by James S. Stewart. New York: Scribner's, 1946. 221 pages. \$3.50.

One of Scotland's great pulpiteers in a refreshingly direct and simple style stresses the unchanging message in a constantly changing human scene. Practical advice on what to aim for and what to avoid if preaching is to be effective in our time. Chapters include the Preacher's World, His Theme, His Study, and His Technique.

The History of Christian Preaching, by T. H. Pattison. Philadelphia: The American Baptist Publication Society, 1903. 421 pages.

An analytical survey of Christian preaching from its beginnings in the Hebrew prophets to the close of the nineteenth century.

On the Preparation and Delivery of Sermons, by John A. Broadus. Revised and edited by Jesse B. Witherspoon. New York: Harper, 1944. 388 pages. \$4.00.

This work is a classic in homiletics, revised and brought up-to-date. One of the most complete English language texts on the theory and technique of preaching, the book has passed through twenty-three editions. Particularly valuable are the discussions on the use of biblical texts, formal and functional elements of the sermon, and literary style and imagination. To promote balanced perspective on the art of preaching, Broadus should be supplemented with a contemporary text stressing ways in which the preacher can reach today's hearers.

Positive Preaching and the Modern Mind, by P. T. Forsyth. New York: Hodder and Stoughton, 1907. 374 pages.

This is an older volume that still has much to commend it. The lectures belong to the Yale series on preaching. Among the several themes, the author discusses the preacher and his charter, preaching as worship, the preacher and his times, preaching positive and modern, and the moral poignancy of the Cross.

The Way to Biblical Preaching, by Donald G. Miller. New York: Abingdon, 1957. 160 pages. \$3.00.

The thesis of the book is that the message is more central than either the messenger or the hearer. The chief concern of preaching is to rehearse the story of God's redeeming action in Christ so that this becomes a living reality in the act of preaching. In stressing biblical preaching as the way to realize this aim,

the author gets away from the older, narrower conceptions of exposition to view expository preaching as an act "wherein the living truth of some portion of the Holy Scripture comes alive to the hearer confronted by God in Christ." A little volume richly deserving of its title.

Public Worship

Christian Symbolism in the Evangelical Churches, by Thomas Albert Stafford. New York: Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, 1942. \$3.00. (Paperback, Apex Books, \$1.25.)

In this work the author has given an excellent and helpful handbook for the busy minister. The origin, history and meaning of the basic symbols being used by Christian churches throughout the world are clearly explained. The knowledge of this book should add much to the enrichment of worship in many of our evangelical churches.

Concerning Worship, by W. D. Maxwell. New York: Oxford University Press, 1948. 153 pages.

The dean of Reformed liturgists penned this brief but instructive volume, which deals with certain aspects of worship from the point of view of a Scottish churchman. Its interest is by no means limited to members of his own communion. To save our services from being regulated by the subjective notions of men and from degenerating into a miscellaneous and heterogeneous collection of items woven according to fancy, the author, out of a background of consummate research in his field, seeks to relate practice to theory, principle, and history. Subjects treated include *Worship and Conduct*, *Religious Values in Worship*, *The Conduct of Worship*, and *Worship as Offering, Adoration, and Heritage*.

The Fine Art of Public Worship, by Andrew Blackwood. New York: Abingdon, 1951. 247 pages. \$3.50.

A practical treatise on the conduct of worship in evangelical churches, by one whose pastoral and professional experience well qualifies him for the task. Significant chapters on such

topics as The Teaching of the Bible on Worship, The Practical Bearing of Psychology, The Fine Art of Sacred Music, and The Plan of the Entire Service. A good introduction to the subject.

A Historical Approach to Evangelical Worship, by Ilion T. Jones. New York: Abingdon, 1954. 319 pages. \$4.50.

The author feels that the present Protestant trend toward more ritual and the greater interest in ancient liturgical forms constitute a backward step. He seeks to discover the nature of evangelical worship in the light of its history and to lay down a basis for formulating a doctrine of worship in harmony with its nature. The merit of the book lies in its moving interpretation of those qualities of genuineness and spirituality which should characterize all true worship.

Methodist Worship, by John Bishop. London: Epworth Press, 1950. 162 pages.

This book, dealing with the origin and development of Methodist worship, is of value not only to the people called Methodists but to those of other communions. The author discusses Catholic and Evangelical worship, pointing out the relative strength and weakness of each type; the historic evolution of Free Church worship; the order of service for worship in the Free Churches; and, finally, he presents a detailed survey of Methodist church worship. This little treatise on worship is a vital contribution to our total understanding of the art of public worship.

Reality in Worship, by Willard L. Sperry. New York: Macmillan, 1925. 346 pages.

A classic which blends the underlying philosophy of worship with practical insights borne of experience. Written primarily for non-liturgical churches, this book analyzes motives, ideals, and needs of corporate worship in the modern age. It has had wide influence on the contemporary worship movement.

Worship, by Evelyn Underhill. New York: Harper's, 1937. 350 pages. \$4.00.

A comprehensive analysis of the nature of worship, with a discussion of the channels through which worship is expressed. The book gives a rich interpretation of the worship practice of the major religious communions. A difficult volume for the general reader, but a rewarding one for the student.

Sermons

Here In Thy Soul, by A. J. Gossip. New York: Scribner's, 1950. 267 pages.

These sermons are rich in Christian inspiration and insight, speaking to the heart of the people, and a superb example of the language of preaching.

The Protestant Pulpit, by Andrew W. Blackwood. Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1947. 318 pages. \$4.50.

An anthology of thirty sermons by pulpit masters from the Reformation to our times.

Sermons Preached at Brighton, by F. W. Robertson. New York: Harper's (n.d.). 838 pages.

This quality of preaching has appealed to preachers the world over. Characterized by great intellectual power and resource, quick perception, and discriminating spiritual understanding, the sermons are also models of homiletical excellence.

Studies in the Sermon on the Mount, by D. Martyn Lloyd-Jones. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, Vol. I, 1959, 320 pages; Vol. II, 1960, 327 pages. \$4.50 each.

Probably one of the finest expositions ever published on the subject. Rich in insight and strong in application.

Pastoral Work

General Works

A Comprehensive Dictionary of Psychological and Psychoanalytical Terms, by Horace B. English and Ava C. English. New York: Longmans, Green, 1958. 594 pages. (Text ed. \$8.00.)

This highly valuable dictionary defines the basic term in current psychological and psychoanalytic usage. It often illustrates them, and in other cases provides useful explanatory material.

Many ministers find this volume the most useful among the smaller dictionaries of psychology.

A Dictionary of Pastoral Psychology, by Vergilius Ferm, Ed. New York: Philosophical Library, 1955. \$6.00.

This is a useful book of 335 pages in which the basic terms and concepts of pastoral psychology are defined. Some of the more important concepts are discussed more comprehensively than in a simple definition. The volume also includes introductory statements about the men who have contributed significantly to the field of pastoral psychology.

Psychiatric Dictionary, by Leland E. Hensie and Robert J. Campbell. (3rd ed.) New York: Oxford University Press, 1960. \$17.50.

This comprehensive dictionary of psychiatric terms covers those in contemporary usage as well as those concepts that have been used since the days of Hippocrates. The volume has about 7,500 title-entries and it defines most of them briefly. A few are treated in an encyclopedia-like manner.

Terms from allied fields of psychiatry are also included. There are terms drawn from social service, general medicine, genetics, eugenics, occupational therapy, and psychology.

Many of the definitions are treated in the nature of clinical observations and most of them are vital and applicable to human problems. They are worded so that their meaning may be grasped by the laymen of psychiatry.

Church Administration

Advancing the Smaller Local Church, by W. Curry Mavis. Winona Lake, Indiana: Light and Life Press, 1957. 189 pages. \$3.00.

This volume, written by the Professor of Pastoral Work and Chairman of the Division of Applied Theology in Asbury Theological Seminary, explores the religious, psychological, and sociological problems and possibilities of smaller local churches. Dr. Mavis is concerned equally with churches in rural and in urban communities, and seeks to analyze the problems which inhere in both types of church-situation.

Dr. Mavis is particularly concerned to show the advantages which inhere in the smaller church, and to help the pastor capitalize upon these resources. It is a volume for the minister who is dissatisfied with the status quo of his pastorate, and who is concerned to increase his own pastoral effectiveness. Wide experience as pastor, as district superintendent, and as workshop leader, eminently qualifies the author for the task of producing such a work.

Handbook of Church Finance, by David R. Holt, II. New York: Macmillan, 1960. \$5.00.

This is a very thoughtful and practical discussion of the financing of a local church. The treatment is broad and succinct. Numerous tables that present useful forms are provided. A helpful bibliography is also presented. Few books within the compass of 200 pages present church finance so broadly and helpfully.

Handbook of Church Management, by William H. Leach. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1958. (Text ed. \$6.00.)

This is the most comprehensive and, perhaps, the most valuable discussion of church administration that is relevant to the readers of *The Asbury Seminarian*. The subject of church administration proper is treated with considerable detail. In addition the author gives more brief attention to related subjects such as worship and the pastoral ministry.

The author usually presents general church organization from a congregational viewpoint. This does not minimize greatly the value of the book for readers who are in connectional churches.

A Handbook of Church Public Relations, by Ralph Stoody. New York: Abingdon, 1959. \$4.00.

Ralph Stoody presents the many facets of a church program of public relations with a rare genius. His grasp of important principles is impressive, and his practical handling of the details of public relations is helpful.

The material in this book should be known by every pastor.

Pastoral Counseling

The Minister As Marriage Counselor, by Charles William Steward. New York: Abingdon, 1961. 223 pages.

This useful book seeks to put basic principles of marital counseling into the framework of the Christian pastor's situation. The author discusses with fine clarity and sufficient specificity the fundamentals of both pre-marital and marital counseling in an effort to give the busy pastor an orientation into this important work.

Pastoral Counseling, by Seward Hiltner. New York: Abingdon Press, 1949. \$3.00.

Seward Hiltner provided in this work one of the better books, among many good ones, in the field of pastoral counseling. Hiltner discusses clearly the basic principles, methods, and resources of pastoral counseling. He makes the principles and methods of counseling vivid by the generous use of case materials. Moreover, he relates pastoral counseling to other fields of psychotherapy.

Understanding and Counseling the Alcoholic, by Howard J. Clinebell, Jr. New York: Abingdon, 1956. \$3.75.

The author discusses the nature and cause of alcoholism and the minister's approach to this problem in this volume. He shows clearly that religion and psychology have resources that are of great value in this area of pastoral care.

Pastoral Psychology and Psychiatry

American Handbook of Psychiatry, by Silvano Arieti, Ed. 2 Vols. New York: Basic Books, 1959. 2,098 double column pages. \$25.00.

These two voluminous books undertake to provide a clearly organized presentation of the various facets of modern psychiatry. The work consists of contributions from 111 authors, 97 of whom were psychiatrists and neurologists. The two volumes are divided into fifteen parts.

While this work was not prepared primarily for laymen of psychiatry, most of the authors wrote in terms that can be understood by the pastor who is well oriented in the literature of pastoral counseling. Ministers who are specializing in counseling can profit by frequent reference to these volumes.

The Art of Ministering to the Sick, by Richard C. Cabot and Russell L. Dicks. New York: Macmillan, 1936.

More than 25 years ago a medical doctor and a younger Christian minister collaborated in the writing of this highly perceptive volume that has become a classic in its field. It sets forth material designed to help the pastor understand medical personnel and services. It gives valuable insights into the psychological and spiritual needs of sick persons. It discusses, also, ministerial methods of helping the sick.

The Individual and His Religion, by Gordon Allport. New York: Macmillan, 1950. \$3.00.

An academic psychologist discusses the relationship between religion and psychology with fine insight and erudition in this significant little volume. Allport points out certain psychological factors in religion without negating authentic religious experience.

Psychology of Pastoral Care, by Paul E. Johnson. New York: Abingdon, 1953. \$4.75.

The author covers the broad field of pastoral care in this volume with a fine sense of fitness. After dealing briefly with general pastoral relationships, he discusses principles of pastoral counseling, confession, marriage, and family counseling. He also gives specific attention to a ministry of pastoral care to the physically and mentally ill, the dying, and to the bereaved.

The Psychology of Religion, by Walter H. Clark. New York: Macmillan, 1958. \$5.95.

This volume advances the study of the psychology of religion by restating basic principles and by adding certain new insights. His emphasis on "primary" religious behavior is appreciated by all earnest Christians. His discussion of the elements of genuine religious experience has abiding worth. His consideration of the relationship between psychotherapy and the psychology of religion proper is valuable.

Understanding Grief, by Edgar N. Jackson. New York: Abingdon Press, 1957. \$3.50.

This is a valuable discussion of the roots, dynamics, and treatment of bereavement. It may be read with profit by ministers, even by those who have had extensive experience in the work of pastoral care.

Evangelism

Principles

Effective Evangelism, by George E. Sweazey. New York: Harper's, 1953. \$3.50.

This is an important volume, which stresses the soul-winning imperative. The author is convinced of the grandeur of the opportunity which lies with the local church in the evangelization of those who come within its reach.

A competent author shows how an evangelistic strategy can be developed which will embrace the whole organization and effort of the church. The author was for many years the Secretary of Evangelism of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. This is probably the best one-volume treatment of the methods of evangelism in the local church which has come out of the last decade.

Lectures on Revivals of Religion, by Charles G. Finney. New York: Revell (reprint), 1958. \$4.00.

This work is written by one of America's most effective revivalists, whose name is a household word wherever evangelism is loved. The twenty-two lectures, delivered in 1843, tell in no uncertain terms what revival is, and how it relates to the lives of individuals and to the life of the Church.

In style, the work is repetitious in spots. It is limited, of course, by the author's lack of familiarity with modern techniques of evangelism. However, this volume is still the most popular and penetrating treatment of its kind in print today. If but one book in the field of revival were to be selected for study, this would by all odds be the book. It should be mastered by everyone who works in the field of evangelism.

The Master Plan of Evangelism, by Robert E. Coleman. Huntingdon Valley, Penna.: Christian Outreach Press, 1963. \$1.50 (paperback ed. \$.75).

This work embodies a fresh study in the basic evangelistic strategy of Jesus. Using the Scriptures as a frame of reference, the author interprets the Master's plan of ultimate conquest of the world to be that of using committed men and women to reproduce the Christian life in others.

This volume seeks to rescue the concept of evangelism from the realm of the "special" and the "occasional" and to anchor it where it belongs, namely, in the abiding program of church activity, as Christians participate in the on-going life and witness of the Church Militant.

The Practice of Evangelism, by Byron Green. New York: Scribner's, 1951. \$3.75.

It is heartening when an Anglican speaks out upon the subject of evangelism. The writer of this helpful work is an eminently successful evangelist in his church, and has had a particularly effective appeal to men and women in the upper strata of society.

In this work of medium length, Byron Green sets forth his concept of the work of the evangelist in a most thoughtful fashion. He also summarizes the methods by which he seeks to win men for his Lord.

True Evangelism, by Lewis Sperry Chafer. London: Marshall, Morgan and Scott, 1919. \$2.50.

A distinguished Baptist divine utters here a plea for a renewed degree of dependence upon the Holy Spirit in every phase of evangelistic effort. The author, possibly because of his strong dispensational tendencies, tends to make rather little of aggressive methods in evangelism (such as a public invitation to commitment). This is a weakness, but not a fatal one, for the work as a whole.

The book has a Calvinistic bias, but as a counterbalancing merit it carries a wholesome warning against superficiality in evangelism. Of special merit are the chapters which treat the prayer of intercession and the suffering with Christ in concern for souls.

Method

The Drillmaster of Methodism, by Charles L. Goodell. New York: Eaton & Mains, 1902.

This volume contains both a plea for, and a plan of instruction in, the discipline of Class Meetings in Methodism. The writer was an able pastor in his denomination, and writes with a sensitivity to the history of this vital phase of the life of early Methodism.

The same writer has dealt with the pastoral opportunity for evangelism in another book which is helpful, although incomplete. The book is entitled, Pastoral and Personal Evangelism

(New York: Revell, 1907). These two books will have to be purchased on the second-hand market.

Evangelism in the Home Church, by Andrew W. Blackwood. New York: Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, 1942.

The dean of professors of homiletics in America here gives to the reading public a penetrating study of the homiletical aspect of evangelism. He makes the local church to be his point of departure, as the title suggests, but moves beyond this to the more general needs of the Lord's Church.

This is an intensely practical work, reflecting the long career of a highly distinguished Presbyterian professor of preaching. Though written twenty years ago, it is remarkably contemporary.

New Life in the Church, by Robert A. Raines. New York: Harper's, 1961. \$3.00.

A successful pastor, son of a Methodist bishop, presents in this volume a stimulating discussion of the importance and function of small "Koinonia" groups in the local church. This book was something of a bombshell in some groups, for it brought to the fore a new emphasis upon evangelism by an author who was dynamic and youthful.

The title itself is indicative of the vision of the author. His methods are realistic, taking into account the religious illiteracy which has issued from four decades of "liberal" theology, and offering a modest proposal for the alleviation of this condition. The work carries a pungent challenge.

Revive Thy Church, Beginning With Me, by Samuel M. Shoemaker. New York: Harper's, 1948. \$2.00

A warm-hearted Episcopal rector presents in this volume a convincing contention that something must happen to us and in us before it can come to pass through us. The author sees great value in the work of small and vital group-fellowships in the church.

The controlling motif is, that revival is a major need in today's church. His concern is eminently practical, and his recognition

of the obstacles is highly realistic. This book can well be read in connection with two other works by the same author, *Faith At Work* (New York: Hawthorn Books, 1958, \$4.95) and *With the Holy Spirit and With Fire* (New York: Harpers, 1960, \$2.50).

Personal Evangelism

Let Me Commend, by William E. Sangster. New York: Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, 1948. \$2.00.

An eminent British divine discusses with his characteristic care the place of the pulpit, of small church groups, and of personal work, in evangelism. The analysis is done carefully and with realism.

This volume comprises six lectures, given by one who feels that the Wesleyan emphasis upon entire sanctification is the mainspring of a true evangelism. It embodies the penetrating style of the late Dr. Sangster and his contagiously warm heart.

The Passion For Souls, by Oswald J. Smith. London: Marshall, Morgan & Scott, 1950. \$1.50.

One of the great missionary and pastoral hearts of this generation presents in this brief work (128 pages) a ringing call to earnest soul winning. He is concerned to discover for himself, and to pass on to others, the understanding of the requisites for real evangelism today.

Like all of Dr. Smith's writings, this work is intensely practical. He is the long-time pastor of People's Church in Toronto, and an honorary alumnus of Asbury Theological Seminary. His life-long ministry reflects the application of that which he sets forth for the reader's consideration.

Winning the Children, by Gaines S. Dobbins. Nashville: Broadman Press, 1953. \$2.00.

A Southern Baptist professor gives a sane and practical approach to the question of leading children to Christian commitment. The emphasis is upon simplicity and directness; this makes the work richly suggestive at the local church level.

The same author has written a less specialized book on personal evangelism under the title, *A Winning Witness* (Nashville: Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, 1938).

Words to Winners of Souls, by Horatius Bonar. New York: American Tract Society, 1950 (revised ed.). \$.35.

The name of this beloved Scottish Presbyterian is enough in itself to suggest the worth of the book. This reviewer regards this short volume (it consists of 48 pages) to be one of the most heart-searching treatments of the subject of soul-winning in the English language.

A careful and prayerful reading of Dr. Bonar's volume should cause the reader to fall on his knees and ask for mercy, as he renews his covenant with God as a soul-winner. The trumpet once more sounds to action for the Lord of the Harvest.

Speech

The Art of Persuasion, by Wayne C. Minnick. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1957. 295 pages (Text ed. \$4.50.)

Those interested in the principles and practice of persuasive speaking will find this book helpful in the understanding of human behavior and motivation. The chapter devoted to "Getting and Holding Attention" should answer SOS calls from some congregations. Also of special concern to the minister are the chapters "Winning Belief," "The Opinion of Others," "Argument," "Personal Experience," "Wants and Desires," "Wants and Values," and "The Emotions." A chapter on "The Ethics of Persuasion" concludes the book.

Basic Principles of Speech, by Lew Sarett, William Trufant Foster, and Alma Johnson Sarett. (3rd ed.) Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1958. 601 pages. \$5.75.

Some individual chapters are worth the price of this book. Basically a college textbook, it uses many pages at the end of chapters for suggestions and assignments. Among the chapters

which would be of special interest to religious workers would be "Adapting Your Speech to the Situation" which discusses disarming the audience, adaptive patterns of arrangement, establishing rapport or common ground, motivation, and suggestion.

Biblical Authority for Modern Preaching, by Charles W. F. Smith. Philadelphia: The Westminster Press, 1960. 176 pages. \$3.50.

This work contains a good analysis of the present audience-situation, stressing the use of the church calendar in preaching the "given" message of the Christian minister. Both scholarship and practical experience aid in this discussion which relates the biblical message to the modern audience. Four factors in our contemporary setting are contrasted with the biblical world: (1) the methods of group dynamics, (2) the scientific method of investigation, (3) the impact of the American ethos, and (4) the loss of the preacher's audience.

Discussion and Conference, by William M. Sattler and N. Edd Miller. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1954. 353 pages. \$6.00.

The central aim of this fine book is to show how group leaders and members can develop personal skills in discussion. The excellent sections dealing with leadership, participation, and speech and language, are especially relevant to ministers and lay leaders.

Helping the Bible Speak, by Johnnye Akin, Seth A. Fessenden, P. Merville Larson, and Albert N. Williams. New York: Association Press, 1956. 117 pages. \$2.50.

This brief volume is one of the best contemporary books in its field. It aims to improve the generally inept public reading of the Scriptures. Outstanding characteristics include non-technical language, clarity, and brevity.

Interpretative Speech, by Lionel Crocker. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1952. 358 pages.

This eclectic author has written extensively and well in various areas of speech. Several of the thirty chapters in this work could aid in the effective oral reading of the Bible.

Persuasion: A Means of Social Control, by Winston Lamont Brembeck and William Smiley Howell. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1952. (6th printing, Jan. 1961.) 488 pages. \$7.75.

This is an intensive exploration of persuasion, well documented and thorough in scope. The five major divisions of the book are entitled: *Introducing the Study of Persuasion*, *Investigating Persuasion at Work*, *Examining the Bases of Persuasion*, *Identifying and Interpreting the Tools of Persuasion*, *Applying Persuasion to Speaking*, and *Evaluating Persuasion*. Several chapters are of special interest to the preacher.

The Preacher and His Audience, by Webb B. Garrison. Westwood, N. J.: Revell, 1954. 285 pages. \$4.00.

This book has a popular style with prolific imagery, illustrations, and literary allusions. But, more important, it has something vital for preachers today. In contrast to much contemporary emphasis upon gimmicks, techniques, and methods for short cuts to personal power, this very readable volume attempts to provide an objective look at principles of preaching. The author employs contemporary insights into the processes of communication via psychological testing, group dynamics, and speech research. These illumine the discussion of such practical matters as attention, persuasion, literary style, and the illustration. Some will feel that the twenty-page chapter on "Humor in the Pulpit" is exaggerated beyond its importance. The final chapter is entitled "Plagiarism and the Development of Originality." The history of kidnapping another's brain child is followed by suggestions for keeping a clear conscience and a fertile mind amid the pressures a minister faces today.

The Psychology of Persuasive Speech, by Robert T. Oliver. (2nd ed.) New York: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1957. 466 pages. \$5.00.

This revision attempts to incorporate in one volume the best features of two influential volumes the author has written. Twenty-one chapters are divided into five parts: Motivation in Human Affairs, Principles of Persuasion, Modes of Appeal, The Speaking Process, and Forms of Persuasive Speeches. While some bibliographical references bear dates post-1950, yet much of the illustrative material in the text is pre-1940.

Public Speaking and Discussion for Religious Leaders, by Harold A. Brack and Kenneth G. Hance. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1961. 259 pages. (Text ed. \$4.95.)

Both authors of this much-needed book are eminently qualified to write such a volume, which is designed for both clergy and lay leaders. The first nine chapters deal with public speaking--preparation, delivery, audience, notes, explanations, attention and interest, persuasion, argumentation, and speaking for special occasions. It is hoped that young ministers will not be led blindly to assume the swashbuckling stance of a towering Colossus by the unfortunate chart on page 28 which shows the feet spaced 18 inches apart. With such a posture even a ten-foot Goliath would look like a hollow chested boaster. An interesting aspect of the chapter on "Humanizing Your Persuasion" is the concept of motives based upon the appeals used by our Lord in the beatitudes. Church board meetings and other discussion groups would lose their lackluster hues if leaders would follow the excellent suggestions in the latter section of this book.

Public Speaking for College Students, by Lionel Crocker. (3rd ed.) New York: The American Book Company, 1956. 511 pages. \$5.50.

An excellent comprehensive summary of the principles of speech composition is given at the front of the book. This well-outlined volume is broad in scope and easily read, but is lacking in depth in some areas. Ten chapters are devoted to each of the first two major divisions of the book: The Speaker and the Speech; then four chapters deal with The Audience, and two with The Occasion.

Reading the Bible Aloud, by John Edward Lantz. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1959. 144 pages. \$3.50.

This brief book answers questions many ministers should be asking about their ineffective reading of the Scriptures in public. Chapters are devoted to "Understanding the Bible," "Selecting the Appropriate Passage," "Getting Ready to Read Aloud," "Presenting the Reading," and "Special Types of Religious Readings."

Speaking in the Church, by John Edward Lantz. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1954. 202 pages. \$3.75.

This excellent book fills a great need in the alerting of ministers to the high task of preaching the Gospel. Basic principles are clearly enunciated in non-technical terms, using illustrative material especially from the Bible and great preachers. Every minister could improve his preaching by carefully reading this book.

Speech: Its Techniques and Disciplines in a Free Society, by William Norwood Brigrance. (2nd ed.) New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1952, 1961. 576 pages. \$5.50.

Dr. Brigrance has written as a scholar, a speaker, and a teacher. In this revised speech textbook several chapters are especially valuable for ministers. For example, most would profit by reading the chapter on "Using Words." He advises the use of concrete words, simple words, colorful words, short sentences, straight sentences, active voice rather than passive. He would have the minister strip adjectives and verbs, eliminate empty words, use questions, direct quotation, suspense, and climax. In addition to the areas usually treated in general speech books, there are chapters on discussion, radio and television, parliamentary procedure, and speeches on special occasions.

Church Music

The Gospel in Hymns, Albert Edward Bailey. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1950. \$7.50.

The book presents a comprehensive history of the great hymns from early times to the present.

The author, Albert Edward Bailey, has spent a lifetime in the study of hymnology. He has traveled widely in both Europe and America. The Gospel in Hymns is not a treatise on theology, but as a textbook and source of hymnology information and inspiration it is surpassed by no other book.

This book gives the most complete and readable story available of hymns and hymn writers down through the ages. It makes vivid to us our glorious heritage of the hymns of the Church.

In discussing each hymn, Professor Bailey explains the significance of the words and what they mean to imply, thus providing the reader with a new understanding of the hymns he sings. The interpretation of each hymn brings new association, making the words more valuable and enriching.

Lyric Religion, H. Augustine Smith. New York: Century, 1931.

This book presents an elaborate array of factual and inspirational material of varying interests.

Lyric Religion presents 150 hymn studies, interpretations, syntheses, bases for actual worship procedure, pictorial life of the past and present, to help arouse lethargic congregations, ministers, and ministers of music to a new appreciation and enthusiasm for hymns.

Mr. Smith uses many devices to stir the imagination and the will to sing. This work is a classic in its field and would amply merit reprinting.

Patterns of Protestant Church Music, Robert M. Stevenson. Durham: Duke University Press, 1953. \$4.00.

This book is written in order to trace the differing traditions that have grown up in the various denominations. It is a valuable book for church musicians, ministers, and other religious leaders.

Each of the major denominations has its own appropriate musical traditions. This book has not been written with the purpose of magnifying one musical tradition over another, but rather with the purpose of summoning musicians to their duty

of respecting and cherishing the traditions in whatever denomination they serve.

The author, Robert M. Stevenson, has had a rich background in church music, and has given us an excellent description of the best in church music.

Considerable space is devoted to hymns and to the textual problems that have confronted such hymnists as Watts and the Wesleys. However, hymns, because of their first place in any order of Protestant worship, deserve extensive treatment in any history of Protestant music.

Steps Toward a Singing Church, Donald D. Kettring. Philadelphia: The Westminster Press, 1948. \$4.50.

The author of this book, Donald D. Kettring, believes deeply that there is only one effective approach to the much discussed and greatly desired "singing church," and that is by the inauguration, organization, and administration of the multiple-choir program.

This book is a veritable encyclopedia on the matter of the multiple-choir plan. It begins with reasons for installing such a program. It then discusses the organization of the choirs, the auditions of prospective members, the methods of procedure, rehearsals, vestments, attendance stability, and choir morale.

Christian Education

INTRODUCTION

The discipline of Christian Education has a history which is, in its relation to theological study, unique in that it developed as a separate subject in relatively modern times. Moreover, its development as a separate and distinct discipline occurred during the period in which theological development followed, in the main, the lines of the liberal-modernist tradition. This, coupled with the fact that general education was at the same time undergoing a radical modification, has contributed to a situation in which the major writings in the field tend to be oriented in other than Evangelical context. Works in the area which are distinctly reflective of the position of historic orthodoxy are therefore of relatively recent date.

In compiling this bibliographic list, the writer did not seek to give a specific rating of the works in terms of their excellence, nor to imply that any given volume is necessarily on a "must be read" list. Nor has he sought to limit surveys to recent publications, for some of the older titles are of distinct merit. Moreover, many excellent books could not be included. It is designed that those surveyed should afford helpful ports of entry to the several areas of emphasis.

Principles of Christian Education

Abiding Values in Christian Education, by Harold C. Mason.
Westwood, N. J.: Revell, 1955. \$2.50.

This volume, written by a distinguished writer who was for years Chairman of the Division of Christian Education in Asbury Theological Seminary, has for its purposes the exploration of the manner in which religious educational theory is guided by controlling concepts, is a critical treatment of the role which distinctly Evangelical principles should play in guiding educational practice. He is critical of the view that

religious educators should be mere imitators of secular education, or that they should be overawed by the claims of educational theories to serve as controlling for all education.

Dr. Mason presents no blind apologia for traditional education; he is aware that transmissiveness may be little more than the perpetuation of stereotypes. At the same time, he has a keen awareness of the validity of the contemporary "quest for fundamentals," and believes that in historic Christianity can be found an abiding set of valid controlling concepts for a Christian Education worthy of the name.

A Christian Approach to Education, by Herbert W. Byrne. Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1961. \$4.95.

Dr. Byrne's volume represents a broad deviation from a conventional structure of philosophical study in Christian education, since it attempts to find a valid center in the Bible for everything relevant to it: for culture, for the educational system with everything that implies, and the "secular" sciences and skills. Essentially, it is a book by a conservative, written for those of a conservative theological orientation. The author shows great originality in his charts and diagrams. The volume has many usable lists in the areas discussed. The work is well documented, and its bibliography is excellent.

Education for Christian Living, by Randolph Crump Miller. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1956. (Text ed. \$7.95.)

Many teachers of Christian Education have labelled this work a classic in the field. It does have, in the judgment of this reviewer, some outstanding sections; but it encounters the usual difficulties which beset a work written from a middle-of-the-road theological position. That is, it tends to displease both the militant liberal and the extreme conservative. Those who can, however, read it relatively objectively will derive much profit from this high-content work. It requires supplementation by some such work as Harold C. Mason's *Abiding Values in Christian Education*, or James DeForest Murch's *Christian Education and the Local Church*.

Religious Education--A Comprehensive Survey, by Marvin J. Taylor, Ed. New York: Abingdon, 1960. \$6.50.

This is a general work, and brings together a comprehensive treatment of a large number of topics in the field, including most of those included in this present bibliography. While any symposium tends to suffer from the lack of a unified point of view which characterizes the writing of a single author, Dr. Taylor has done a notable piece of work in organizing the work of a number of contributors, and of bringing within the scope of a single volume the thinking of highly able and authoritative scholars in the area of Christian education.

This is no easy "how-to-do-it" manual of operations for the schools of the church. It is, rather, a solid volume designed for serious students of religious education. It is a work which can be supplemented with profit by such works as Philip Henry Lotz' symposium, *Orientation in Religious Education*, and the volume, *Fundamentals in Christian Education*, under the editorship of Cornelius Jaarsma.

The Teaching Task of the Local Church, by Harold C. Mason. Winona Lake, Ind.: The Light and Life Press, 1960. \$3.25.

Harold C. Mason, Professor emeritus of Christian Education in Asbury Theological Seminary, and currently Visiting Professor at Grace Theological Seminary, has in this volume combined two elements: first, the setting forth of the possibilities afforded to the local church in its program of Christian education; and second, the development and utilization of leadership at the local level.

A survey of the Table of Contents reveals that Dr. Mason has here covered a wide range of practical matters relating to Christian education, as well as the theoretical subjects with which he deals. One master motive guides the author in the presentation of his material, namely, that one glad day, all of education may be penetrated by Christian principles. Until that time, he seeks to make the Church School as effective a unit as possible.

Theory and Design of Christian Education Curriculum, by D. Campbell Wyckoff. Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1961. \$4.50.

Dr. Wyckoff is splendidly equipped for the task of writing a book on curriculum, as he has been for years involved in inter-denominational activities centering around curriculum building, and has written extensively for his own church publications. Here is the happy situation of a theorist who has already applied and tested his theories. The work follows the standard practice of beginning curricular construction with the stating of a set of objectives. Those set forth here are fairly well standardized, and the author shows how modifying influences produce rather sharply contrasting finished products. The work brings together in good fashion theory and practice.

Administration and Methods

Audio-Visuals in the Church, by Gene A. Getz. Chicago: The Moody Press, 1959. \$2.75.

This highly practical work is standing up well in the test of time and use. Upon its release from the press, it was commended without reserve by members of the Research Commission in Christian Education of the National Sunday School Association. The volume is not concerned with theory. It is a completely usable and useably complete manual of instructions which are practical and practicable for persons of modest educational attainment. The graduate student or the professional director of religious education will, however, also find it helpful. It ranks in usefulness alongside O. J. Rumpf's volume, *Use of Audio-Visuals in the Church* (Philadelphia: Christian Education Press, 1958).

The Church School: The Organization, Administration, and Supervision of Christian Education in the Local Church, by Paul Herman Vieth. Philadelphia: Christian Education Press, 1957. \$3.50.

One of America's most respected authorities in the field has written a book built on fully accepted principles, embodying years of observation and experience. The finished product of Professor Vieth's work must be classified as one of the most complete and usable volumes on the Sunday School ever written.

There are no discernible flaws; it appeals to this reviewer that to look for them is to be picayunish. The person seeking help in establishing a new school or working in a very small one may find other writings more useful, but for the person seeking to guide the average, well-established school, this is a fine procedural guide, conservative and sane.

Helping the Teacher, by Findley B. Edge. Nashville: Broadman Press, 1959. \$2.95.

For the teacher who has become imbedded in an instructional rut, or for the administrator who realizes that his staff needs new impetus, Dr. Edge offers a volume of genuinely helpful nature. The most thoroughly usable methods to enliven and to make efficient Sunday School teaching are so clearly described and suggestively applied that any one with the slightest flair for instruction can be helped to improve his procedure and to make his classes more interesting and more worthwhile. From the dozens of distinct procedures available, the author has chosen most wisely; those treated here are within the ability range of the average teacher who wants better to serve his pupils, his church, and his Lord.

Improving Religious Education Through Supervision, by Frank M. McKibben. New York: Abingdon, 1931.

This volume deals with the greatest need in the schools of the church today--improvement; it provides many practical suggestions for the attainment of that end. Supervision has been mentioned by writers for years, and has been applied vigorously in public education. Christian education has lagged in developing effective supervisory procedures. This book deserves wider reading and application than it seems to have had--possibly a re-printing is in order.

Leadership Education in the Local Church, by Price H. Gwynn, Jr. Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1952. \$2.75.

This volume deals adequately with the recruiting and training of potential leaders, the organization and content of leadership training courses, and the application of trained leadership in

the work of the church. The work demonstrates extensive knowledge of leadership training courses available for churches. It may be supplemented by W. F. Crossland's volume, *Better Leaders for your Church* (Nashville: Abingdon, 1955).

Organization and Administration of Religious Education, by John Elbert Stout. New York: Abingdon, 1925.

It is difficult to imagine a more thorough piece of work dealing with this aspect of Religious Education. The professional and the advanced student will especially appreciate it. The average worker will find his needs met in sections from some of the more general writings which are surveyed in this bibliography.

This volume by Professor Stout should not be slighted or written off because of its publication date, for it is thoroughly usable today. That is, it embodies insights which are abiding for the development of the program of religious education in the church.

Book Reviews

James D. Robertson, Ph.D., Book Review Editor

The Significance of Barth's Theology, by Fred H. Klooster. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1961. 98 pages. \$2.95.

After a year of study under theologian Karl Barth in Switzerland, Dr. Fred Klooster, professor of Systematic Theology at Calvin Theological Seminary, gives three lectures summing up the highlights of Barth's contribution to theology. Most of the material is drawn from Barth's monumental Church Dogmatics and concentrates on the doctrines of election and reconciliation. Klooster shows how Barth professes to base his doctrine on the Bible and Reformed theology but in practice does not accept the full historical accuracy of the Bible and alters the meaning of classical theological terms. In effect his is an independent and original interpretation rather than a restatement of Reformation doctrine. He notes that in his later years Barth gives more sympathetic attention to the subjective effects of the atonement, an emphasis which Pietists or Methodists appreciate.

Klooster's treatment is objective and fair. He knows his subject and has keen perception into basic issues. This slender volume is an excellent scholarly appraisal of recent emphases in Barth's theology and it is written in a popular style. The author concludes that this "neo-orthodoxy" has not led to a new Reformation, and, because of its deficient handling of the Bible, is not likely to do so.

George A. Turner

Total Prayer for Total Living, by Thomas A. Carruth. Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1962. 116 pages. \$1.95.

This is a book about praying, by a specialist in the life of prayer. The author, who now serves as Field Secretary of the E. Stanley Jones Institute of Communicative Arts, has devoted

much of his Christian ministry to the study of prayer, the practice of prayer, and to leadership in prayer movements.

This is not primarily a book for him who wants to study about prayer. It is for the individual who wishes to enter into an effective prayer experience, especially with others. While one section deals with private prayer, most of the book is devoted to praying with others--in the family circles, in groups, in local churches, in the "beloved community," and across all barriers in a world fellowship.

The volume is rich in practical techniques for effective praying, both personal and corporate. It contains the most complete listing of the various patterns of praying that this reviewer has ever seen. It mentions actual persons and groups now engaged in an effective prayer ministry. An appendix furnishes a suggestive bibliography which should prove helpful to the person intent upon a prayer life which embraces all the possible relationships of prayer.

Throbbing in these pages is a two-fold premise: (1) prayer must become an utterly natural experience to him who prays, and (2) the highest accomplishment of prayer is reconciliation, man with God and person with person. This volume is a passionate appeal to explore the limitless horizons of intercessory prayer.

Frank Bateman Stanger

The Bible and Archaeology, by J. A. Thompson, Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1962. 468 pages. \$5.95.

The author of this lavishly illustrated and attractively bound volume is lecturer in Old Testament Studies in New South Wales and author of several earlier volumes on archaeology. In this volume some of these earlier studies are presented again and related to the general field of Bible study. The relevance of the recent archaeological finds to the entire Bible is traced from the patriarchal age to the time of the New Testament. The treatment of material illustrating the intertestamental period is ably treated. In addition there are chapters dealing succinctly with recent scroll discoveries, coins, pottery, and other data which help illustrate and interpret biblical texts.

The general viewpoint of the book is conservative and evangelical. Instance after instance is cited in which

archaeological discoveries have forced change or abandonment of many conclusions of the liberalism of the past three generations. The volume is not unduly defensive but is generally objective and judicious. The author does not content himself with quoting the standard authorities, but is alert to reports of specialists in current periodicals. These materials are related deftly to the subject and integrated into a smooth-flowing narrative. Among the authorities most frequently quoted are Albright, Wright, Cross, Prichard, Wiseman, and Kraeling. The discerning reader will especially appreciate the author's alertness to the most recent finds, some of which invalidate conclusions of some of the "authorities." For instance, Dr. Thompson does not place a blind reliance on a savant's conclusions, but uses them with discrimination. Where evidence is inconclusive he says so. The end result is a volume that is up-to-date and trustworthy as well as informative and readable. This treatise should do for our generation what Ira Maurice Price's volume did for an earlier generation. It will make an excellent textbook for college and seminary classes dealing with the bearing of archaeology upon biblical studies.

George A. Turner

Preaching and Biblical Theology, by Edmund P. Clowney. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1961. 124 pages. \$2.50.

It is a high day for any preacher when the Word of God comes alive with Divine power in his own being and in his preaching. If this is to be fully realized, it is essential that he should grasp and be grasped by the truth. This volume, dealing with the vital relationship between biblical theology and preaching, will stimulate and deepen such a worthy aspiration, and instill confidence in the unity and authority of Holy Scripture. The author is associate professor of practical theology at Westminster Theological Seminary in Philadelphia. Many readers have been introduced to Dr. Clowney's writings through the column by "Eutychus" which appears regularly in *Christianity Today*.

Upon the foundation of a scholarly presentation of what biblical theology is, Professor Clowney discusses the authority, character, and content of preaching. Defining biblical theology

as "that branch of exegetical theology which deals with the process of self-revelation of God deposited in the Bible," he begins his discussion with the conviction that God *speaks* as well as acts. He firmly believes that the Bible records God's revelation given in the course of history, that it presents a consistent message, and that it is both the norm and source for the preacher's message. These convictions are presented in the light of a critical and scholarly analysis of current interpretations of the Bible, such as "demythologizing," "revelation as encounter," and the separation of "the *kerygma* from the *didache*." Such views compromise the true nature of biblical authority and are bound to strip preaching of genuine power.

The biblical doctrine of the Word of God is brilliantly set forth from the standpoint of both the Old and New Testaments. Biblical theology serves to center preaching on its essential message, Jesus Christ. "The unifying structure of Scripture is the structure of redemptive history" (pp. 74, 75). The saving work of God culminating in Christ will issue in ethical demands. The book concludes with helpful suggestions concerning the tools and methods necessary for a more effective pulpit ministry.

The discussion of this vital topic is within the framework of Reformed theology, but the weighty and illuminating materials in this volume will greatly profit any preacher, regardless of his tradition or theological persuasion. It is intellectually stimulating. It is a challenge for the dimension of depth in preaching.

William M. Arnett

Makers of Religious Freedom in the Seventeenth Century, by Marcus L. Loane. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1961. 233 pages. \$4.00.

These brief but meaningful biographies of Alexander Henderson and Samuel Rutherford of Scotland, and John Bunyan and Richard Baxter of England, are compressed into relatively few pages. These men may be looked upon as being among "the saints that moved the world," or as those who first fired the shots which have since been heard around the world. Their total impact upon their respective nations and ultimately upon the

world is a fuller realization of the unfulfilled objectives of the Reformation of the sixteenth century. Prominent among the great truths which are illustrated in the lives of these seventeenth century reformers are the following: the fuller opportunity of religious freedom for all, the separation of church and state, the absolute belief in the ultimate worth and dignity of man as a son of God, and the conviction of the worthwhileness of suffering for the cause of truth.

The author speaks of the moral integrity and native ability which were brought to the service of God and truth by Alexander Henderson. These, he affirms, were assets which must have been of the highest order, for they transformed him from a quiet rural minister into the most prominent man in Scotland. His task at the moment of highest importance was to defend the church in its doctrine and government from the assaults of Charles and Laud--one that required skill, tact, shrewdness, and courage. It was by the combination of divine strength and human courage that Scotland found in him a man to match the hour.

Howard F. Shipps

The Word in Worship, by T. H. Keir. New York: Oxford University Press, 1962. 150 pages. \$3.50.

The book comprises the Warrack Lectures for 1960, delivered at Aberdeen and Glasgow by a leading minister of the Church of Scotland. The theme is preaching and its setting in worship. The reading (and preaching) and hearing of the Word is the locus of the divine-human encounter. "In the sermon God is not under discussion; he is the Person who introduces the discussion... 'Hear the Word of God!' Listen hard, at any moment God may address you, in such a way that you experience that leap of imaginative understanding which is belief, that kindling of the will which is Christ's love in you, that obedient sense of belonging which is faith" (p. 3). When people realize that the Word of God means encounter, they can no longer regard the Bible as just another book. It becomes the book of a Voice (not just of a message).

Dr. Keir discusses the relation of word, worship, and sacrament, and the part played by language and verbal imagery.

The essential theological basis of worship is stated in terms of the activity of the word of God demanding and finding a response from man.

Ministers in the evangelical tradition will find here much to give them pause concerning the nature and conduct of public worship. For instance, in the formative days of public worship nothing seems normally to have preceded the lections. "God had to speak before man could respond" (p. 40). Hence prayers of thanksgiving, adoration, and intercession *followed* the sermon.

James D. Robertson

The New International Commentary on the New Testament: Commentary on the Second Epistle to the Corinthians, by Philip E. Hughes. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1962. 508 pages. \$6.00.

This tenth in a series of seventeen volumes on the New Testament is by a minister of the Church of England, the British editorial associate of Christianity Today, and editor of The Churchman. Though the introduction and exposition proper are strictly in English, in keeping with the policy of the series, scholarly depth and breadth are apparent. Footnotes, at times extensive, clarify and develop technical matters with skill.

A concise outline in the table of content gives the guidelines for the development of the commentary. Extensive indices at the end locate references to proper names and to the great number of verses of Scripture that have been used. An outstanding feature of the introduction is an able defense of the unity of the epistle.

Throughout, the commentary is scholarly, erudite, thorough, and reverent. An honest attempt is made to ascertain the correct text and to expound it faithfully. Implicit faith in the Scriptures and penetrating insights are evident. Familiarity with the best commentators, ancient and modern, as well as with the classics is noteworthy. For the most part, at least, the author is remarkably free from theological bias. Exegesis is straightforward, and exposition is clear and challenging.

This is a useful volume for one who wishes to be both scholarly and faithful to the Word.

Wilber T. Dayton

The New Bible Dictionary, by J. D. Douglas, Organizing Editor. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1962. 1,424 pages. \$12.95.

This is the most important conservative one-volume Bible dictionary now available. The first entirely new work of its kind since Hastings', it is compiled by an international team of 139 authorities under the guidance of a distinguished editorial board. The book is a mine of information not only on the geography and history of Palestine and the surrounding nations but also on the major doctrines and themes of the Christian faith.

The results of recent research, especially in archaeology, are evident throughout. Donald J. Wiseman, Professor of Assyriology (London), devotes 17 pages to archaeology, and elsewhere furnishes the latest available word on Sennacherib, Belshazzar, Darius, Ahab, etc. Professor F. F. Bruce (Manchester) has eight pages on the Messiah, besides numerous shorter articles on the Bible, Biblical Criticism, the Dead Sea Scrolls, Interpretation, etc. Professor K. A. Kitchen (Liverpool) devotes some 16 pages to Egypt alone.

In all there are 2300 new articles, 237 line drawings, 41 photographs, 17 full-color maps, and 33 outline maps and plans. An invaluable feature of the work is the up-to-date and often extensive bibliographies at the end of articles. Here is a handbook that should prove of immense worth to the student who desires an authoritative, comprehensive dictionary of biblical knowledge.

James D. Robertson

The New Testament in Current Study, by Reginald H. Fuller. New York: Scribner's, 1962. 147 pages. \$2.95.

Dr. Fuller, a professor in Seabury-Western Theological Seminary, gives a clear analysis of the main issues of debate over the past two decades as it relates to the Bultmannian and post-Bultmannian schools of thought. Though the book moves on a liberal basis and gives little ground for the strictly traditional or conservative viewpoint, it is of real value for those who want to know what Bultmann really tried to say, how it affected the trend of scholarship, what objections have been

raised, how well they have been sustained, and what factors led to a change of emphasis in the post-Bultmannian school.

The quest for the historical Jesus, which is the central emphasis of the post-Bultmannians, finds definition in this book. The problem is seen in the mythological elements that have been attributed to the gospel records. The new quest is an attempt to get behind doctrinal interpretations that were said to be added after the resurrection and the mythological forms of expression to historical facts more soberly stated. To simple Bible-believing Christians, such tamperings and questioning of the gospel records have always been repugnant. But here is one of the most concise and clear statements of the trend of recent liberal New Testament scholarship for those who need to know.

Wilber T. Dayton

Communism: Its Faith and Fallacies, by James D. Bales.
Grand Rapids, Michigan: Baker, 1962. 214 pages. \$3.95.

This is an informative documented book, yet written in a clear and unsophisticated style and vocabulary. The author deals in detail with the philosophy of Communism, including the meaning of "dialectical materialism," the concept of class struggle and revolution, the basis of Communism's attitude toward religion, and Communism's "morality." Since atheism is fundamental to Communism, one chapter is devoted to the subject, "Atheism versus Theism." Although the author writes from his position as a committed Christian, he speaks calmly and dispassionately.

J. Harold Greenlee



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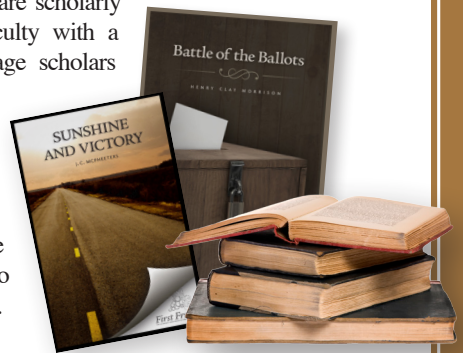
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