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## A Study of Christian (Systematic) Theology Books Used as Texts in A. T. S. Schools

Richard Alvin Johnson

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A STUDY OF CHRISTIAN (SYSTEMATIC) THEOLOGY  
BOOKS USED AS TEXTS IN A. T. S. SCHOOLS

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A Graduate Research Project  
Presented to  
the Faculty of  
Western Evangelical Seminary

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In Partial Fulfillment  
of the Requirements for the Degree  
Master of Arts in Religion

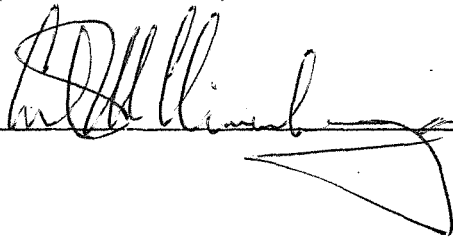
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by  
Richard Alvin Johnson  
March 1975

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APPROVED BY

Major Professor: Norman N. Bonner

Cooperative Reader:  27945

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## Chapter 1

### INTRODUCTION

Fueled by a million man-made wings of fire  
the rocket tore a tunnel through the sky  
and everybody cheered.  
Fueled only by a thought from God  
the seedling urged its way  
through the thicknesses of black  
and as it pierced the heavy ceiling of the soil  
and launched itself up into outer space  
no one even clapped.<sup>1</sup>

In an era today of rapid growth in knowledge, the average contemporary man has forgotten the Creator, applauding only the creations of his own mind. It has been and is the task of theologians, whether pastors or professors, to keep alive the option of belief in the reality of God--to remind man to clap. In the theologian's field of knowledge, as in all arenas of thought, literary works have exploded, bombed, and even splintered in a mind-expanding wilderness of information. Access to this knowledge and its availability to theologians was the impetus for the following study.

### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

There was an apparent lack of information concerning the availability and usability of Christian (systematic)

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<sup>1</sup>Marcie Hans, "Fueled," in Reflections on a Gift of Watermelon Pickle. . . and Other Modern Verse, Ed. Stephen Dunning (New York: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Co., 1967), p. 83.

theology books used by professors of theology. Therefore, there was a need to obtain and compile information relating to such availability and usability.

#### PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of the study was to: (1) ascertain what Christian (systematic) theology books were available to professors of theology in A. T. S. schools, (2) evaluate the content and discern the theological perspective of selected available books, and (3) determine the usability of the above books in Christian theology courses.

#### JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

A study of the proposed nature was to make available to professors of theology in evangelical schools a resource work containing: (1) a bibliography of available books in the discipline of systematics; and (2) an individual evaluation of each selected book concerning its content, theological position, and usability in the evangelical classroom.

#### LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Because this study was of pertinence particularly to professors of theology and because of the immense proliferation of graduate level Christian institutions, this study was restricted to: (1) professors of theology in accredited A. T. S. schools, (2) theology books used as texts by those professors in their courses, and (3) evaluations of selected

works in terms of their usefulness. Selected works were chosen on the basis of their total content in relation to the entire spectrum of systematics and the frequency of their use by professors of theology.

#### DEFINITION OF TERMS

The Association of Theological Schools was abbreviated to A. T. S.

##### Textbook

This is a book, in the narrow sense of the term, used as the primary source of written information in a given class. Even though the book may not have been written for classroom use, a book is entitled a text if an instructor designates the book for classroom study.

In a broader connotation, it is a book set aside for study, whether reference or collateral reading, in a given classroom by an instructor. According to the dictionary, a textbook is defined as "a book giving instruction in the principles of a subject of study."<sup>2</sup>

##### Systematic Theology

This is a study of the truths contained in the thousands of Biblical propositions and so constructed to form a system which should present the whole range of revealed truth

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<sup>2</sup>David B. Guralnik (ed.), Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language (New York: World Publishing Co., 1960), p. 767.

from creation to the last things.<sup>3</sup> Although the systems may vary between theological writers as to content and structural presentations, they primarily contain a deductive Biblical study with some inductive "Biblical Theology" methods and traditions of the historical Christian church.

### Dogmatic Theology

This is a study that is similar to systematic theology in that it involves a systematizing of the Christian church truths. It does differ from systematics in that it involves only the doctrinal traditions of the church and usually omits apologetics and ethics.<sup>4</sup> According to some authors, dogmatic theology differs from systematic theology in that dogmatics does not include as much Biblical scholarship and study as it does include philosophical and theoretical propositions.<sup>5</sup>

### Theological Perspective or Orientation

This is a term which is used to connote the theological doctrinal viewpoint held by a certain person. It usually refers to the doctrinal viewpoints held by historical theologians or historical viewpoints modified by later writers.

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<sup>3</sup> Alan Richardson (ed.), A Dictionary of Christian Theology (Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1969), p. 331.

<sup>4</sup> Bernard Ramm, A Handbook of Contemporary Theology (Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1966), p. 40.

<sup>5</sup> Richardson, p. 98. See also Ramm, pp. 37-40.

Theological perspectives designated Augustinian, Arminian, Barthian, Bultmannian, Calvinism, Lutheran, and Wesleyan refer to the theological positions held by the individual writers and found in their various works. Further theological perspectives designated in chapter four were defined as followed.

Baptistic. This is a theological orientation that adheres primarily to the theology of John Calvin, but with a more intense emphasis on the structure of the church and the sacrament of baptism.

Evangelical. This is a broad term connotating the theological perspective of many denominations and men. Often this term is used with other orientations to further define the perspective. For example, the orientations of Calvinism and Wesleyanism are usually considered to be evangelical. Evangelical theology is defined by the National Association of Evangelicals in their Statement of Faith.<sup>6</sup>

Existentialism. Existentialism is a philosophical system which was designed by Soren Kierkegaard, the Danish philosopher of the nineteenth century. According to Francis Schaeffer, existentialism acknowledges that human experience is not definable in rational or scientific terms. Existentialism, wrote Dr. Schaeffer, "stresses the need to make vital choices by using man's freedom in a contingent and apparently

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<sup>6</sup> Constitution and Discipline (Newburg: Oregon Yearly Meeting of Friends Church, 1958), p. 118.

purposeless world."<sup>7</sup> Thus, existentialism stresses actual lived experience rather than logic or theory as a source of truth.

Liberalism. Liberalism is a term used to describe a theological perspective representing a spirit of inquiry to which nothing is sacrosanct. According to Dr. Ramm,

Religious liberalism is a product of modern philosophy, modern science, and modern enlightenment, which attempts to conserve the essence of Christianity in the modern or scientific or enlightened age.<sup>8</sup>

C. W. Christian writes that it is characterized by an over-all general confidence in man and human reason, a revision of traditional theology and an optimistic view of human society and its future.<sup>9</sup>

Neo-liberalism. Neo-liberalism, states Dr. Ramm, is used to describe the theology of Bultmann by some theologians, and also used to describe the theology of neo-orthodoxy by theologians who describe neo-orthodoxy as being a reworked liberalism. The investigator uses the term to denote a theological perspective describing a modified liberalism that would be categorized between early liberal views and neo-orthodoxy.

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<sup>7</sup> Francis Schaeffer, The God Who is There (Downers Grove: Inter-Varsity Press, 1968), p. 178.

<sup>8</sup> Ramm, p. 80.

<sup>9</sup> C. W. Christian, Shaping Your Faith (Waco: Word Books, 1973), p. 250.



Neo-orthodoxy. This is a term used to designate the theology introduced by Karl Barth and Emil Brunner, which is a rejection of theological liberalism and an attempt to return to a theocentric theology similar to that of the Reformation. It is also known as Neo-reformationism, Crisis Theology, and Dialectical Theology.<sup>10</sup>

Personalism. This is a term used to denote the philosophical concept "that the human self is a metaphysical reality and a clue to the structure or meaning of the total cosmos."<sup>11</sup> There are two branches of personalism the first being that of the idealistic personalism of Brightman and Bertocci, and the second being that of the existential personalism of Kierkegaard and Brunner.

#### METHODS OF PROCEDURE

In order to ascertain what Christian theology books were available to professors of theology in A. T. S. schools, a survey<sup>12</sup> was administered with a letter<sup>13</sup> of explanation to the deans of each A. T. S. school. After much consultation with Dr. Norman N. Bonner and Dr. Arthur M. Climenhaga, the questions in the survey were designed to

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<sup>10</sup>One will find a complete definition of neo-orthodoxy in Dr. Ramm's book, pp. 89-92.

<sup>11</sup>Ramm, p. 98.

<sup>12</sup>Appendix A, pp. 170-174.

<sup>13</sup>Appendix B, pp. 175-176.

elicit the following information: (1) the textbooks that were being utilized in each institution currently, (2) the individual professor's evaluation of these textbooks, (3) the titles of books that could be utilized instead of the currently studied text, and (4) a list of recently published textbooks which are available and marketed not included in (1) and (3) above. The mailing of the questionnaire was completed during the summer of 1974. After two months a duplicate survey, except for a correction of a printer's error regarding the spelling of Arminian, was administered with a second letter<sup>14</sup> requesting a response, to each school that did not reply to the first survey request. A cut-off date concerning the acceptance of survey returns was determined to be December 15, 1974. On that date eighty-two of the one hundred and thirty-six schools addressed had replied. Therefore, approximately sixty percent responded with a reply.

Following the receiving of the eighty-two questionnaires, the information was tabulated and studied. Lists were printed according to: (1) the A. T. S. schools that responded to the first request,<sup>15</sup> (2) the A. T. S. schools that responded to the second request,<sup>16</sup> (3) the A. T. S. schools that responded

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<sup>14</sup> Appendix B, pp. 175-177.

<sup>15</sup> Appendix C, pp. 178-183.

<sup>16</sup> Appendix D, pp. 184-186.

whose replies were unusable,<sup>17</sup> and (4) the A. T. S. schools that did not respond.<sup>18</sup> The data was then considered in depth and recorded in this study.

#### STATEMENT OF ORGANIZATION

Following the first introductory chapter, chapter two contained the presentation of the data presented by the professors of theology in response to the questionnaire. The information was arranged alphabetically.

Chapter three was an alphabetized tabulation of the books, by authors, used or mentioned in the various questionnaire responses. Also, listed below each book title, in alphabetical order, were the schools that referred to it.

Chapter four contained evaluations, by the investigator, of various selected books taken from the list of books used by professors of theology in A. T. S. schools. The evaluations included a study of their background, clarity, content, theological perspective, Biblical exegesis, and usability in evangelical classrooms.

Chapter five consisted of a summary of the data presented in chapter two, the tabulations presented in chapter three, and the evaluations presented in chapter four. It then considered conclusions and closed the investigation with recommendations for further study.

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<sup>17</sup>Appendix C, pp. 187-188.

<sup>18</sup>Appendix F, pp. 189-193.

## Chapter 2

### PRESENTATION OF DATA

Listed below in alphabetical order, by A. T. S. schools, one will find the data received which were submitted by the professors of theology in response to the questionnaire, "Survey of Christian (Systematic) Theology Textbooks Used In Seminaries." All material written under the paragraph division entitled "Comments" was paraphrased by the investigator from the actual remarks given by the various professors of theology under question F of sections I-IV of the questionnaire and their letters. It should also be noted that all quotations, unless otherwise cited, were taken directly from the respective questionnaires.

#### ASBURY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The questionnaire was completed by Dr. William M. Arnett, the Frank Paul Morris Professor of Christian Doctrine at Asbury.

#### Textbook One

Author and Title. H. Orton Wiley, Christian Theology  
Vol. 1 and Vol. 2 (pp. 7-140).  
Publisher and Date. Beacon Hill Press, 1940.  
Theological Orientation. Wesleyan-Arminian.

Comments. Wiley's Christian Theology is the best source available for the purpose of teaching from a Wesleyan-Arminian theological viewpoint. It does need, however, to be updated and set forth more clearly and systematically in a few areas. For these reasons, and also the problem that a few students possess pre-conceived prejudices toward Wiley's theology, additional and supplemental materials are used extensively.

#### Textbook Two

Author and Title. Carl F. Henry (ed.), Revelation and the Bible.

Publisher and Date. Baker Book House, 1967.

Theological Orientation. Moderate Calvinism.

Comments. It is one of the very best books in the field of Biblical revelation, including a good analysis of revelation with a contemporary emphasis.

#### Textbook Three

Author and Title. William Hordern, A Layman's Guide to Protestant Theology.

Publisher and Date. Macmillan, 1968.

Theological Orientation. Neo-orthodox.

Comments. Through the use of this book, students are educated in current theological emphases and methodologies.

ASHLAND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The questionnaire was completed by Jerry R. Flora,

assistant professor of Christian Theology at Ashland.

#### Textbook One

Author and Title. T. C. Hammond, In Understanding Be Men.

Publisher and Date. Inter-Varsity Press, 1968.

Theological Orientation. General evangelical survey, but Reformed on debated questions.

Comments. Generally, everyone is pleased with this book and therefore, it is highly recommended.

#### Textbook Two

Author and Title. Gordon R. Lewis, Decide for Yourself: A Theological Workbook.

Publisher and Date. Inter-Varsity Press, 1970.

Theological Orientation. General evangelical survey, but Reformed on debated questions.

Comments. Most students seem to feel that they learn much from working through Lewis' book.

#### Textbook Three

Author and Title. Edward Arthur Litton, Introduction to Dogmatic Theology.

Publisher and Date. Attic Press, 1960.

Theological Orientation. Reformed Evangelical Anglican, however, the work for the most part is an introduction to evangelical protestant theology.

Comments. Litton is too dated in his language and

philosophical expectations for some of our men. The editor of the new edition could have produced a more serviceable textbook for contemporary use.

#### Textbook Four

Author and Title. Owen C. Thomas, Introduction to Theology.

Publisher and Date. Greeno, Hadden and Co., 1973.

Theological Orientation. Neo-orthodox Episcopalian.

Comments. Thomas' work contains considerable material and is an excellent presentation of the general neo-orthodox perspective.

#### Closing Remarks

Mr. Flora commented in a letter that he uses different combinations of texts from year to year which portray the broad theological tradition of the Brethren Church, the sponsoring denomination of Ashland Seminary, and meets the needs of the students who represent twenty or more other denominations.

#### AUSTIN PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The questionnaire was completed by Merwyn S. Johnson, Assistant Professor of Theology at Austin.

#### Textbook One

Author and Title. William Nicholls, The Pelican Guide to Modern Theology, Vol. I, Systematic and Philosophical

Theology.

Publisher and Date. Penguin Books Ltd., 1969.

Theological Orientation. Reformed.

Comments. The purpose in using Nicholls' work is to acquaint beginning students with the major issues, personalities, and developments of twentieth century theology. It is supplemented by the use of theological dictionaries and other reference works in order to give the students a basic familiarity with theological terms and their meanings. Nicholls' book orientates the student very well to modern theology.

Textbook Two

Author and Title. Karl Barth, Church Dogmatics: The Doctrine of the Word of God.

Publisher and Date. T. and T. Clark, 1936-1958.

Theological Orientation. Reformed.

Comments. The purpose in using this book is to deal with the doctrine of revelation, methodology, and other introductory matters in theology. Barth does this with great feeling for the issues at stake and represents one of the great options in this area.

Textbook Three

Author and Title. Paul Tillich, Systematic Theology, Vol. I.

Publisher and Date. University of Chicago Press, 1951.

Theological Orientation. Lutheran.



Comments. Tillich is very clear in stating his views of revelation and theological methodology. He represents one of the great alternatives of our time.

#### Textbook Four

Author and Title. John H. Leith, (ed.), The Creeds of the Churches.

Publisher and Date. Knox Press, 1973.

Theological Orientation. Leith's orientation is Reformed, but the book is comprehensive, drawing from the early ecumenical creeds, the confessional statements of all Christian denominations in the modern period, and key documents of the ecumenical movement.

Comments. The aim in using Leith's book is to enable students to study different theological statements in terms of their outward scope and inward coherency. The book is supplemented with the United Presbyterian Church of the United States' proposed book of confessions.

#### Textbook Five

Author and Title. James M. Robinson, (ed.), The Beginnings of Dialectical Theology

Publisher and Date. Information unavailable.

Comments. "Together with Barth's Word of God and World, this volume represents an excellent tool for grasping the theological issues of the early twentieth century. Besides a noteworthy introduction, the volume includes source selections from Barth, Harnack, Bultmann, Gogarten, Thurneysen,

Tillich, and others."

### Textbook Six

Author and Title. Claude Welch, Protestant Thought in the 19th Century: 1799-1870.

Publisher and Date. Yale University Press, 1972.

Comments. This book provides a valuable survey of nineteenth century theology which could be easily supplemented by source readings.

### Closing Remarks

In a personal letter<sup>1</sup> addressed to the investigator, Mr. Johnson wrote concerning textbooks and their use in a few courses in systematic theology at Austin, giving their titles and courses in which they are used. He also attempted to define his use of the word "textbook" and its relation to the choice of class materials as follows:

What precisely a textbook in systematic theology is, I'm not sure. Is it an historical survey of theology during a specified length of time, i.e., a history of doctrine? Is it a doctrinal treatment or survey of a given historical period? Is it what's been called Biblical theology? Or is it a contemporary exposition of theology in its various ramifications, by some giant in the field? All of these angles on theology are important, each for its own reason. Taken together however, they suggest two criteria on which to base a choice of materials for teaching systematic theology (a) the cogency of its treatment of theological issues themselves and (b) the clarity with which it displays its own

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<sup>1</sup>Appendix G, pp. 196-197.

presuppositions, Biblical and traditional foundations, and contemporary or ethical thrust. But obviously many factors enter into the choice of materials when you are constructing a course.

#### BANGOR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The questionnaire was returned by Mr. Leslie Zeigler, Professor of Christian Theology at Bangor.

##### Comments

Mr. Zeigler stated in a personal letter<sup>2</sup> to the investigator that he found the wording of the survey questions to be very difficult to answer meaningfully in connection with his personal opinion regarding the teaching of systematic theology. He did relate, however, that any text of systematic theology would be used as an example of a particular historical perspective for example, the views of Calvin, Wesley, or Wesley's view as modified by some later writer, and evaluated in terms of (1) the writer's adequacy or inadequacy of Biblical understanding and (2) the writer's own self-consistency in developing his thoughts.

#### BERKELEY DIVINITY SCHOOL

The questionnaire was returned by Mr. Harry B. Adams, Associate Dean of the Yale Divinity School.

##### Comments

Mr. Adams wrote a short note on the returned incomplete questionnaire stating that Berkeley Divinity School has

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<sup>2</sup>Appendix G, p. 198.

affiliated with the Yale Divinity School. He also relayed that in a conversation with a professor of theology at Yale it became evident that they do not use textbooks in theology in the manner implied by the wording of the questionnaire.

#### BRITE DIVINITY SCHOOL

The questionnaire was completed by Dr. Glenn Routt, Associate Professor of Theology at Brite.

##### Textbook One

Author and Title. Paul Tillich, Systematic Theology.

Publisher and Date. University of Chicago Press, 1951.

Theological Orientation. Neo-reformationistic and existentialistic.

Comments. The book was satisfactory because it opened up the dialogue between Christian faith and contemporary culture.

##### Textbook Two

Author and Title. Gordon Kaufman, Systematic Theology: A Historicist Perspective.

Publisher and Date. Scribners, 1968.

Theological Orientation. Revelational.

Comments. The book is an alternative approach to natural theology, and it insists upon historical revelation as the norm for theology.

Textbook Three

Author and Title. L. Harold Dewolf, A Theology of the Living Church.

Publisher and Date. Harper-Row, 1953.

Theological Orientation. Liberal.

Comments. The book is a good one-volume systematic from a liberal point of view.

Textbook Four

Author and Title. Karl Barth, Church Dogmatics.

Publisher and Date. T. and T. Clark, 1936-1958.

Theological Orientation. Neo-orthodox.

Comments. Karl Barth's Church Dogmatics is an epoch-making book.

Textbook Five

Author and Title. Millard Erickson, New Evangelical Theology.

Publisher and Date. Information unavailable.

Comments. The book is not a systematic theology but a collection of basic writings on major themes in theology by some of its key thinkers.

## CALVIN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The questionnaire was completed by Mr. Fred. H. Klooster, Professor of Systematic Theology at Calvin.

Initial Comments

Mr. Klooster prefaced his completion of the questionnaire

with the remark that he does not gear a series of textbooks to the entire core curriculum in systematic theology, but a textbook is geared to a specific course. Therefore, he changed the headings of the questionnaire sections from "Textbook Number" to "Course Number."

#### Course One

Mr. Klooster uses mainly his own syllabus in this course entitled "Introduction to Theology," but he does use a supplementary text along with the syllabus.

Author and Title. H. E. Hatt, Encountering Truth: How Revelation Yields Doctrine.

Publisher and Date. Abingdon, 1966.

Theological Orientation. Mr. Klooster stated that Hatt leans toward neo-orthodoxism.

Comments. The book serves fairly well at confronting the students with the problem of revelation by contrasting encounter views of Buber and Brunner with those of Machen, Warfield, and Kuyper. It does not, however, deal adequately with the positions of Reformed theologians, whom Hatt labels fundamentalistic. There is not total satisfaction with the use of the book and a new one is needed.

#### Course Two

Mr. Klooster again stated that he uses his own syllabus in the course entitled, "Doctrine of God," but does require background reading in the following book.

Author and Title. J. Macquarrie, God and Secularity.

Publisher and Date. Westminster Press.

Theological Orientation. Neo-liberal.

Comments. The book is used only to acquaint students with the secular influence in regards to the doctrine of God. The students are required to do reading in G. C. Berkouwer's The Providence of God.

### Course Three

Mr. Klooster uses his own syllabus for this course entitled, "The Doctrine of Christ" and uses the following books.

Author and Title. G. C. Berkouwer, The Person of Christ and the Work of Christ.

Publisher and Date. Eerdmans, 1954 and 1965.

Theological Orientation. Reformed.

Comments. The work is generally satisfactory.

### General Use Textbook

Mr. Klooster stated that the following book is used in all systematic theology courses and the students are expected to consult it along with other books required for reading.

Author and Title. L. Berkhof, Systematic Theology.

Publisher and Date. Eerdmans, 1941.

Theological Orientation. Reformed. Mr. Klooster also stated under this section (IV. E.) of the questionnaire he completed, that L. Berkhof taught for the most of his life at Calvin Theological Seminary, and that he was president of

the school for many years.

Comments. Berkhof's work is a good, comprehensive summary of Reformed doctrine. However, it is dated because it relates mainly to liberal theology and to the very early stages of neo-orthodoxy as seen in the thought of Karl Barth.

#### Closing Remarks

At the completion of the questionnaire, Mr. Klooster included a note stating that he had given a photocopy of the questionnaire to Mr. A. Hoekema, who also teaches core courses in theology at Calvin.

The following list of answers were submitted by Mr. Anthony A. Hoekema, Professor of Systematic Theology at Calvin on the copied survey given him by Mr. Fred Klooster.

#### Textbook One

Author and Title. Louis Berkhof, Systematic Theology.

Publisher and Date. Eerdmans, 1973.

Theological Orientation. Calvinistic.

Comments. The book is used as the basic text for all systematic theology courses at the seminary. But because of its age and methods, not sufficiently detailed on many points, mere citations of passages without exegesis often considered by the author as sufficient proofs, failure to grapple adequately with some problems, it must be supplemented with other material. However, there are no other alternative textbooks that could be used to meet the same objectives.



Textbook Two

Author and Title. G. C. Berkouwer, Man: The Image of God.

Publisher and Date. Eerdmans, 1962.

Theological Orientation. Calvinistic.

Comments. Although the book is contemporary and deals with problems of the present day in a very thorough manner, it is not entirely satisfactory. Berkhof is strong, Berkouwer is weak. Berkouwer does not give clear answers to questions, is repetitious, and basically problem-orientated rather than solution-orientated.

Textbook Three

Author and Title. Lewis B. Smedes, All Things Made New.

Publisher and Date. Eerdmans, 1970.

Theological Orientation. Calvinistic.

Comments. The book is used as one of the texts in the course entitled, "The Doctrine of Salvation," particularly when studying the topic of man's union with Christ.

Berkhouwer's books, Faith and Justification, Faith and Sanctification, and Faith and Perseverance are additional textbooks for the above mentioned course.

Textbook Four

Author and Title. Oscar Cullmann, Christ and Time.

Publisher and Date. Westminster Press, 1950.

Theological Orientation. Evangelical with a salvation-history approach.

Comments. The book is used as a supplementary textbook in order to help the students understand eschatology from a salvation-history perspective.

#### CANDLER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

The questionnaire was answered by Mr. Theodore Runyon, Professor of Systematic Theology at Candler.

##### Textbook One

Author and Title. Karl Barth, Dogmatics in Outline.

Publisher and Date. Harper-Row.

Theological Orientation. Modified Calvinistic.

Comments. Mr. Runyon was satisfied with the textbook, although he desired the students to be stimulated more by Barth. The book is used to expose the students to a major theologian.

##### Textbook Two

Author and Title. John Macquarrie, Principles of Christian Theology.

Publisher and Date. Scribners, 1966.

Theological Orientation. Existentialistic Anglican.

Comments. The book is not satisfactory and the use of it as a text will be discontinued. Instead, Tillich will be used for the major text. Macquarrie is used as a contrast to Barth, but the students spend too much of their time understanding and comprehending his Heideggerian terminology. Also, Macquarrie does not "come alive" for the students.

Further, the text is supplemented with sermons of Barth and Tillich in order to illustrate the basic theological principles involved in the two main types of theology represented. R. H. Niebuhr's Christ and Culture is also employed as additional material.

#### Textbook Three

Author and Title. J. S. Whale, Christian Doctrine.

Publisher and Date. Cambridge University Press, 1941.

Comments. There is a need for the book's type of lucid summary of theology on the introductory level, although it is already dated.

#### Textbook Four

Author and Title. Gustaf Aulen, Faith of the Christian Church.

Publisher and Date. Fortress, 1960.

Comments. The book is comprehensive, but at points too detailed. Beginning students "miss the woods for the trees," stated Mr. Runyon.

#### Textbook Five

Author and Title. L. Gilkey, Naming the Whirlwind.

Publisher and Date. Doubleday & Co., 1965.

Comments. The book is too repetitive, and not clearly distilled enough for beginning students.

## CATHOLIC THEOLOGICAL UNION

The questionnaire was returned by Father Gilbert Ostdiek, Dean at Catholic Theological Union.

Comments

In a letter to the investigator, Father Ostdiek stated that of the two full-time and five part-time professors of theology, none specify a book as the text; instead a variety of selections from both books and periodicals are utilized as the basic readings for their courses.

## CENTRAL BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The questionnaire was returned by Dr. Thomas L. Budesheim, Associate Professor of Theology at Central Baptist.

Comments

Dr. Budesheim wrote in a letter addressed to the investigator, that books for classes in systematic theology have been selected because they represented most major Christian traditions throughout the history of the Church and that none of them has been classified or selected as textbooks.

## CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The questionnaire was returned unsigned by a representative of the school. It did, however, have a short note written on the face of the survey.

Comments

An anonymous recipient of the survey jotted a short note on the face of the survey stating that students at their institution may read, if they wish, the original materials of Tillich, Macquarrie, Kaufman, Barth, Aulen, or other major theological thinkers, but the professors do not teach with textbooks.

## CLAREMONT SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

The incomplete questionnaire was returned with a note written on the first page of the survey signed by John Cobb without identification of the school represented. It was noted that the zip code number on the postal cancelation corresponded with the zip code number of the address of the Claremont School of Theology.

Comments

Mr. Cobb stated that the professors at the school do not use textbooks in their courses. Instead, they attempt to introduce students to a variety of viewpoints through primary sources, and that the selection of books used is constantly changing.

COLGATE ROCHESTER / BEXLEY HALL / CROZER  
DIVINITY SCHOOLS

The questionnaire was completed and returned by Mr. Robert J. Page, Professor of Theology at Divinity Schools.

### Initial Comments

Mr. Page prefaced his answers to the survey questions with the remark that textbooks are not required for the course in Systematic Theology. Instead, the professors provide the students with a wide reading list along with the recommendation that they purchase and master the contents of either Kaufman's, Macquarrie's, or Tillich's major works.

### Textbook One

Author and Title. John Dellenberger and Claude Welsh, Protestant Christianity.

Publisher and Date. Scribners, 1954.

Comments. The book was useful for historical background in theology.

### Textbook Two

Author and Title. J. N. D. Kelly, Early Christian Doctrines.

Publisher and Date. Harper-Row, 1959.

Comments. The book is an excellent over-all treatment from a person who is well versed in existential philosophy and Catholic (Anglican) theology.

### Textbook Three

Author and Title. Gordon Kaufman, Systematic Theology: A Historicist Perspective.

Publisher and Date. Scribners, 1968.

Comments. The book is a good alternative to Macquarrie because it is more Biblical and historical than philosophical

as Macquarrie's works.

#### Textbook Four

Author and Title. Paul Tillich, Systematic Theology.

Publisher and Date. Harper-Row, 1967.

Comments. Tillich's Systematic Theology is not suitable for general use, but it is superb for students with the ability to understand and comprehend Tillich undiluted.

#### Textbook Five

Author and Title. Karl Barth, Church Dogmatics.

Publisher and Date. T. and T. Clark, 1936-1958.

Comments. Barth's Dogmatics in Outline, Humanity of God, Evangelical Theology: An Introduction, and the Harper selections from Church Dogmatics are all helpful and useful.

#### COLUMBIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The questionnaire was completed by S. C. Guthrie, Jr.,  
Professor of Systematic Theology at Columbia.

#### Textbook One

Author and Title. John Calvin, Institutes of the  
Christian Religion.

Publisher and Date. Presbyterian Board of Christian  
Education, 1909.

Comments. Columbia, as a Reformed seminary, uses Calvin as a primary source along with contemporary statements of the Calvinistic tradition and others.

Textbook Two

Author and Title. Emil Brunner, Dogmatics.

Publisher and Date. Westminster Press, 1950, 1952, 1962.

Theological Orientation. Reformed.

Comments. Mr. Guthrie was satisfied with Brunner's work, but not enthusiastic. The volumes are dated and limited, yet they are the only manageable system of theology of their kind.

Textbook Three

Author and Title. John Macquarrie, Principles of Christian Theology.

Publisher and Date. Scribners, 1966.

Theological Orientation. Anglican.

Comments. Because the book is limited in perspective, it is used in a supplementary capacity.

Textbook Four

Author and Title. Karl Barth, Church Dogmatics.

Publisher and Date. T. and T. Clark, 1936-1958.

Theological Orientation. Calvinistic.

Comments. The work is Reformed, contemporary, and good for teaching students to think theologically whether or not they comprehend Barth. Tillich also is used in the same method as Barth.

## CONCORDIA SEMINARY

The incomplete questionnaire was returned by Mr. Richard



Klann, chairman to the Systematic and Historic Theology Department at Concordia.

#### Comments

Mr. Klann attached a note to the survey form explaining that many textbooks, not a single textbook, are used in their courses of study.

#### CONCORDIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The completed questionnaire was returned by Mr. Eugene F. Klug, Professor and chairman of the Systematic Theology Department at the seminary.

#### Textbook One

Author and Title. F. Pieper, Christian Dogmatics.

Publisher and Date. Concordia Publishing House, 1950-1952.

Theological Orientation. Lutheran

Comments. There is not a substitute at the present time which more adequately treats the loci of Christian doctrine in accord with the Lutheran confessions than Pieper's work. It is supplemented, however, with updated materials concerning modern trends in theology.

#### Textbook Two

Author and Title. F. Bente (ed.), Concordia Triglotta.

Publisher and Date. Concordia Publishing House, 1921.

Theological Orientation. Lutheran.

Comments. The volume contains an unrivalled introduction

to the Lutheran Confessions, as well as the Book of Concord containing three ecumenical creeds, the Augsburg Confession, the Apology to the Augsburg Confessions, Luther's Large and Small Catechisms, and Smalcald Articles, and the Formula of Concord.

### Textbook Three

Author and Title. C. F. W. Walther, Proper Distinction Between Law and Gospel.

Publisher and Date. Concordia Publishing House, 1929.

Theological Orientation. Lutheran.

Comments. It is the American classic on the subject of Christian faith and life, wrote Mr. Klug, having been superseded neither on these shores nor abroad, and hence still is a basic text. The only alternative to Walther is to read Luther's works, especially his timeless Galatian Commentary, on which Walther's book is largely grounded.

### Textbook Four

Author and Title. F. Mayer, Religious Bodies of America.

Publisher and Date. Concordia Publishing House, 1954.

Theological Orientation. Lutheran.

Comments. The book is in the process of being updated and re-edited.

### Textbook Five

Author and Title. Robert D. Preus, The Theology of Post-Reformation Lutheranism: A Study of Theological Prolegomena.

Publisher and Date. Concordia Publishing House, 1970.

Comments. The work contains a more complete prolegomenon than Pieper's work, which is their basic text.

#### Closing Remarks

Mr. Klug stated in a closing note that there are many books used by professors of systematics that portray the modern trends of theology. These books are looked at with discrimination against the backdrop of sound Lutheran, Confessional theology, grounded as it is on Biblical theology. Mr. Klug did not, however, mention these numerous books on modern trends.

#### CONSERVATIVE BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The questionnaire was completed by Dr. Gordon R. Lewis, Professor of Systematic Theology and Christian Philosophy at the seminary.

#### Textbook One

Author and Title. Gordon R. Lewis, Decide for Yourself: A Theological Workbook.

Publisher and Date. Inter-Varsity Press, 1970.

Theological Orientation. Presents various views, the author is Calvinistic.

Comments. Dr. Lewis developed the book for use along with other texts to help students learn research methods, examine the primary Biblical sources, and come to their own convictions based on reflective commitment. Dr. Lewis

knows of no other book presenting an inductive approach to the study of systematic theology. Owen C. Thomas' Introduction to Theology and C. W. Christian's Shaping Your Faith have similar goals, but do not provide study guides for students to achieve the goals.

#### Textbook Two

Author and Title. Gordon R. Lewis, Judge for Yourself: A Workbook on Contemporary Challenges to Christian Faith.

Publisher and Date. Inter-Varsity Press, 1974.

Theological Orientation. Calvinistic, but also deals with various theological viewpoints.

Comments. The book achieves his objectives. There is no other book in apologetics taking an inductive approach to the problems.

#### Textbook Three

Author and Title. Louis Berkhof, Systematic Theology.

Publisher and Date. Eerdmans, 1953.

Theological Orientation. Calvinistic.

Comments. Although it needs to be updated and is lacking in the areas of epistemology, ecclesiology, and eschatology, it is well organized with good historical and Biblical material.

#### Textbook Four

Author and Title. Millard Erickson, (ed.), The Living God: Readings in Christian Theology.

Publisher and Date. Baker Book House, 1973.

Theological Orientation. Calvinistic.

Comments. Dr. Lewis knows of no other book of readings in theology that is better, yet he is dissatisfied with the book. Various selections in the book do not represent a sufficiently broad spectrum to give the students adequate interaction with the various theological alternatives.

#### Textbook Five

Author and Title. J. O. Buswell, A Systematic Theology of the Christian Religion.

Publisher and Date. Zondervan, 1962.

Comments. The volume is a good exegetical work, with good interaction with John Dewey and naturalistic philosophy, but the book is not well organized for teaching purposes.

#### Textbook Six

Author and Title. William Stevens, Doctrines of the Christian Religion.

Publisher and Date. Eerdmans, 1967.

Comments. The book is deficient in the areas of revelation, God's person, and the concept of faith.

#### EASTERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The incomplete questionnaire was returned with a personal letter<sup>3</sup> from Dr. Norman H. Maring, Dean of the Faculty,

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<sup>3</sup>Appendix G, pp. 199-200.

and Professor of Church History at Eastern Baptist.

#### Comments

Neither the previous professor (Dr. Thorwald Bender), nor the present professor (Dr. Bernard Ramm) of systematic theology considers any of the available textbooks satisfactory. Dr. Bender has tried a variety of books, but never used any book in the strict sense of a textbook which students are expected to work through and regard as a model. He has required students to read from a wide range of theological works, expecting them to deal with basic issues and to think them through to conclusions which are consistent and Biblical as possible.

#### EMMANUEL COLLEGE

The incomplete questionnaire was returned with a personal letter from Mr. William O. Fennell, principal of the college.

#### Comments

Students refer to a wide-ranging bibliography rather than to the very limited material represented by the use of a single text. Moreover, there has not been found a particular textbook adequate for the course in "Introduction to Theology" that is taught. Owen Thomas' Introduction to Theology has been recommended to the students to use because of the large useful bibliography and its general usefulness in introducing first-year students to the study of theology.

## EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL

The completed questionnaire was returned by Owen C. Thomas, Professor of Theology at the school.

Textbook One

Author and Title. Owen C. Thomas, Introduction to Theology.

Publisher and Date. Greeno, Hadden & Co., 1973.

Theological Orientation. Anglican, and moderately neo-orthodox.

Comments. Mr. Thomas simply stated that he wrote the book.

Textbook Two

Author and Title. John Macquarrie, Principles of Christian Theology.

Publisher and Date. Scribners, 1966.

Comments. Macquarrie's book is a good survey, conservative in ecclesiology, yet it has organizational idiosyncrasies.

Textbook Three

Author and Title. William Horden, Christian Theology: An Ecumenical Approach.

Publisher and Date. Westminster, 1967.

Comments. The book is sketchy in areas and out of date on some ecumenical questions today.

Additional Remarks

Mr. Thomas stated that he does not consider Tillich's or Barth's works as "textbooks," although he does accept Brunner's works as being the closest to the concept of "textbook."

EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY  
OF THE SOUTHWEST

The incomplete questionnaire was returned with a note of explanation written on the first page of the survey form by Mr. William B. Green, Professor of Theology at the school.

Comments

Professors of theology at the seminary do not use textbooks, instead they assign a variety of primary sources covering the range of Christian history and representing both the eastern and western traditions.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The completed questionnaire was returned by Dr. Hans Schwarz, Associate Professor of Systematic Theology at the seminary.

Opening Comments

In a personal letter,<sup>4</sup> Dr. Schwarz mentioned that there

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<sup>4</sup>Appendix G, p. 201.



is nothing well written or published in this country concerning systematic theology today. He suggested that there is a need for a book that is exegetically well-founded as well as far-reaching enough to provide a good and careful survey of major doctrines--not just of current opinions.

#### Textbook One

Author and Title. Gordon D. Kaufman, Systematic Theology: A Historicist Perspective.

Publisher and Date. Scribner, 1968.

Theological Orientation. Mennonite.

Comments. The book satisfies the course objectives, although it is lacking in the area of eschatology and Lutheran perspective. The text is used because of its popularity among the students, its many Biblical quotes, and its traditional organization of systematics.

#### Textbook Two

Author and Title. Dietrich Bonhoeffer, Christ the Center.

Publisher and Date. Harper-Row, 1968.

Theological Orientation. Barthian.

Comments. The book is used because it provides a tenable approach to Christology. It is, however, fragmentated and lacks consideration of the exegetical issues concerning the historical Jesus.

Textbook Four

Author and Title. Hans Schwarz, On the Way to the Future.

Publisher and Date. Augsburg Publishing House, 1972.

Theological Orientation. Lutheran.

Comments. As the author of the book, he stated that the book provides a good survey of present trends, good Biblical foundation, and an adequate exposition of Christian eschatology.

Textbook Five

Author and Title. Karl Heim, God Transcendent.

Publisher and Date. Information unavailable.

Comments. Although the book is already out of print, it is an excellent introduction to the question of God and precisely presents the secular yearning for a reliable foundation.

Textbook Six

Author and Title. Karl Heim, The World: Its Creation and Consummation.

Publisher and Date. Information unavailable.

Comments. Even though it is out of print and Mr. Heim does not deal with the exegetical foundation of the Christian doctrine, the book is the best introduction to the doctrine of creation and the best Biblical approach to eschatology.

## GARRETT-EVANGELICAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The completed questionnaire was returned by Mr. Paul G. Rademacher, Professor of Theology at the seminary.

Textbook One

Author and Title. Harold Dewolf, A Theology of the Living Church.

Publisher and Date. Harper-Row, 1953.

Theological Orientation. Wesleyan.

Comments. Even though Mr. Rademacher disagreed with the theology of Dewolf, he stated that Dewolf wrote clearly and relevently in defining the main issues.

Textbook Two

Author and Title. Gordon Kaufman, Systematic Theology: A Historicist Perspective.

Publisher and Date. Scribners, 1968.

Comments. The book is a well written work of Mr. Kaufman's. He is sensitive to the Biblical basis of faith and relates to the precise questions and issues in life and culture.

Textbook Three

Author and Title. Wolfhart Pannenberg, Jesus: God and Man.

Publisher and Date. Westminster Press, 1964.

Theological Orientation. Lutheran.

Comments. The book is an excellent survey of the

Christological issues with good historical support.

Textbook Four

Author and Title. Schilling, God in an Age of Atheism.

Publisher and Date. Abingdon Press, 1969.

Theological Orientation. Wesleyan.

Comments. The book is a clear, concise, and honest analysis of the questions put to faith with sensitive and well-thought-through answers.

Textbook Five

Author and Title. William Hordern, Speaking of God.

Publisher and Date. MacMillan, 1964.

Comments. The book contains clearly written, convincing statement of faith.

Textbook Six

Author and Title. Jaroslav Pelikan, The Christian Tradition: A History of the Development of Doctrine.

Publisher and Date. University of Chicago Press, 1971-1974.

Comments. The book is a clear, accurate, and precise account of the first six hundred years of the history of doctrine.

FULLER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The incomplete questionnaire was returned with an explanatory note by Dr. P. K. Jewett, Professor of Systematic Theology at Fuller.

Comments

No specific textbook is used at Fuller.

## GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The completed questionnaire was returned by Mr. James A. Carpenter, Professor of Theology and Dean of the General Theological Seminary.

Introductory Remarks

Mr. Carpenter prefaced his answers to the questionnaire with the statement, "We use no textbook as such, the following list contains works recommended to the students."

Textbook One

Author and Title. John Macquarrie, Principles of Christian Theology.

Publisher and Date. Scribner, 1969.

Theological Orientation. Anglican.

Comments. He stated that he is only reasonably satisfied with the use of Macquarrie, probably because the first section of philosophical theology is less adequate than the section on applied theology.

Textbook Two

Author and Title. Gordon Kaufman, Systematic Theology: A Historicist Perspective.

Publisher and Date. Scribners, 1968.

Theological Orientation. Neo-protestant, ecumenical.

Comments. Mr. Carpenter stated that although he is

personally dissatisfied with Kaufman's historicist approach, the book is a very good introductory work.

#### Textbook Three

Author and Title. Gustaf Aulen, The Faith of the Christian Church.

Publisher and Date. Fortress, 1960.

Theological Orientation. High Lutheran.

Comments. A fine, detailed, and adequate work.

#### Textbook Four

Author and Title. Paul Tillich, Systematic Theology.

Publisher and Date. University of Chicago Press, 1951-1963.

Theological Orientation. Lutheran, Reformed, and ecumenical.

Comments. This book is used in an advanced course dealing with Tillich's position as a whole. A course of the theology of Karl Barth alternates with the course of Paul Tillich.

#### Textbook Five

Author and Title. O. C. Quick, The Doctrine of the Creed.

Comments. A useful, if somewhat dated survey.

#### Textbook Six

Author and Title. Karl Rahner, Theological Investigations.

Publisher and Date. Seabury Press, 1967-1973.

Comments. An admirable updating of Roman Catholic theology.

#### GETTYSBURG LUTHERAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The completed questionnaire was returned by Mr. Lawrence D. Folkemer, Professor of Systematic Theology and chairman of the Division of Historical Theological Studies at the seminary.

#### Textbook One

Author and Title. John Macquarrie, Principles of Christian Theology.

Publisher and Date. Scribners, 1966.

Theological Orientation. Existential, ontological, and symbolical.

Comments. Mr. Folkemer stated that the book is used primarily for parallel reading, and lectures consist of his own theological formulations which are in the process of being published. His theological formulations are oriented to a Lutheran theological framework.

#### Textbook Two

Author and Title. Theodore G. Tappert, Book of Concord: The Confessions of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Publisher and Date. Fortress, 1959.

Comments. The doctrines are given by a historian and systematician. A book on the Lutheran Confessional Theology is to be published soon.

## GOLDEN GATE BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The incomplete questionnaire was returned by Mr. Richard B. Cunningham, Associate Professor of Systematic Theology at Golden Gate Seminary.

Comments

Brunner's Dogmatics has been used for some years at the seminary. Because it is going out of print, the seminary is undecided about what text to choose.

## GORDON-CONWELL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The completed questionnaire was returned by Dr. Roger Nicole, Professor of Theology at the seminary.

Textbook One

Author and Title. Louis Berkhof, Systematic Theology.

Publisher and Date. Eerdmans, 1953.

Theological Orientation. Calvinistic.

Comments. Berkhof is very helpful in containing a competent summary of the total theological material. It is, however, dry and tends not to stimulate the students.

Textbook Two

Author and Title. John Calvin, Institutes of the Christian Religion.

Publisher and Date. Eerdmans, 1909.

Theological Orientation. Calvinistic.

Comments. This book is used in conjunction with Brunner's



Dogmatics and hopefully, it counterbalances any neo-orthodoxism in Brunner's approach.

#### Textbook Three

Author and Title. Emil Brunner, Dogmatics.

Publisher and Date. Westminster Press, 1950-1962.

Theological Orientation. Neo-orthodox.

Comments. This book is not a completely evangelical textbook, but it provides a lively presentation and interaction with modern currents and moods of thinking. However, it needs to be supplemented with an orthodox textbook.

#### Textbook Four

Author and Title. H. Orton Wiley, Christian Theology.

Publisher and Date. Beacon Hill Press, 1940.

Comments. The book provides a usable alternative to Berkhof for those students who wish to study, first-hand, the Arminian position. Wiley, however, accepts too much of Schleiermacher's premises.

#### Textbook Five

Author and Title. Francis Pieper, Christian Dogmatics.

Publisher and Date. Concordia Publishing House, 1950.

Comments. A very competent work from a Lutheran (Missiour Synod) standpoint.

#### Textbook Six

Author and Title. James O. Buswell, Jr., A systematic Theology of the Christian Religion.

Publisher and Date. Zondervan, 1962.

Comments. A very orthodox book, but it is somewhat antiquarian.

#### HARTFORD SEMINARY FOUNDATION

The incomplete questionnaire was returned with a short note added to the bottom of the original letter of explanation by Mr. Harvey K. McArthur, Dean of the foundation.

#### Comments

Mr. McArthur stated that the Hartford Seminary Foundation was no longer in the business of preparing students for the professional degree of a Master of Divinity.

#### HOWARD UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF RELIGION

The completed questionnaire was returned by Mr. J. D. Roberts, Professor of Systematic Theology at the school.

#### Textbook One

Author and Title. Albert Knudson, The Doctrine of God.

Publisher and Date. Abingdon Press, 1930.

Theological Orientation. Personalistic.

Comments. Dated.

#### Textbook Two

Author and Title. Donald Baillie, God Was in Christ.

Publisher and Date. Scribners, 1948.

Theological Orientation. Ecumenical.

Comments. The book gives a focus for the course on a

high level.

Closing Remarks

Most texts are biased toward the slant of the author, therefore the school uses and evaluates several texts.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL THEOLOGICAL CENTER

The completed questionnaire was returned by Mr. J. C. Diamond, Associate Professor at the center.

Textbook One

Author and Title. L. Harold Dewolf, A Theology of the Living Church.

Publisher and Date. Harper-Row, 1953.

Comments. The book needs supplementation with reference to logical analysis, existentialism, and black theology. Therefore, it is used in conjunction with Paul Tillich's Systematic Theology, Gordon Kaufman's Systematic Theology: A Historicist Perspective, and James Cone's A Black Theology of Liberation.

LEXINGTON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The completed questionnaire was returned by Mr. William R. Barr, Professor of Systematic Theology at the seminary.

Textbook One

Author and Title. Gordon Kaufman, Systematic Theology: A Historicist Perspective.

Publisher and Date. Scribners, 1968.

Theological Orientation. Neo-orthodox and personalistic.

Comments. Kaufman's book is alternated, yearly, with John Macquarrie's Principles of Christian Theology. Kaufman's book is not philosophically orientated enough and Macquarrie's book is too philosophically orientated.

#### Textbook Two

Author and Title. Sydney E. Ahlstrom (ed.), Theology in America.

Publisher and Date. Bobbs-Merrill, 1967.

Theological Orientation. Neo-orthodox and neo-liberal.

Comments. It is useful, although it is too exclusively protestant and New England in its orientation.

#### Closing Remarks

Mr. Barr stated that although he teaches several other systematic theology courses, he does not use a single textbook but prefers to expose the students to a number of different points of view as a stimulus for doing their own theological thinking.

#### LUTHER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The incomplete questionnaire was returned with a personal letter<sup>5</sup> from Dean Paul Sponheim, Dean of Academic Affairs at the seminary.

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<sup>5</sup> Appendix G, p. 202

Comments

Textbooks are not used in the department of Systematic Theology. Usually a number of writings representing the varying points of view in the area under discussion are used such as Paul Tillich, Karl Barth, Gustaf Wingren, and Wolfhart Pannenberg along with Biblical materials and Lutheran Confessional writings.

## LUTHERAN THEOLOGICAL SOUTHERN SEMINARY

The completed questionnaire was returned by Mr. G. F. Schott, Professor of Systematic Theology at the seminary.

Textbook One

Author and Title. Gustaf Aulen, The Faith of the Christian Church.

Publisher and Date. Fortress, 1960.

Theological Orientation. Lutheran.

Comments. The book has some good areas and some not so good areas.

Textbook Two

Author and Title. Emil Brunner, Dogmatics.

Publisher and Date. Westminster Press, 1959-1962.

Theological Orientation. Calvinistic with much of Luther.

Comments. Mr. Schott stated that he is not satisfied with the book one hundred percent and uses it only for its few special sections.

Textbook Three

Author and Title. John Macquarrie, Principles of Christian Theology.

Publisher and Date. Scribners, 1966.

Theological Orientation. Anglican.

Comments. Very helpful in stating theology in today's thought forms.

Textbook Four

Author and Title. Paul Tillich, Systematic Theology.

Publisher and Date. University of Chicago Press, 1951-1963.

Comments. Paul Tillich is more of a Christian philosopher than a theologian.

Closing Remarks

Mr. Schott stated that he was looking forward to the publishing of Dr. H. Thielicke's Dogmatics in the next few months.

## MARY IMMACULATE SEMINARY

The incomplete questionnaire was returned by Peter J. Alband, Assistant Professor of Systematic Theology at the seminary.

Comments

No professor of systematic theology at this school is presently using a textbook. Most courses are taught with the individual professor's syllabi based upon extensive and

diversified readings of the major theological authors of today.

#### MARYKNOLL SEMINARY

The incomplete questionnaire was returned with a personal letter from Dean Edmund V. Glomski, Dean of Maryknoll Seminary.

#### Comments

None of the courses at Maryknoll use textbooks in the traditional sense. All of the professors rely on extensive bibliographies, with selected readings from books and numerous articles. Authors of these resources are Christian, of various denominations, and non-Christian.

#### FACULTY OF RELIGIOUS STUDIES OF

#### MCGILL UNIVERSITY

The incomplete questionnaire was returned with a personal letter from Mr. Eric G. Jay, Professor of Historical Theology at the university.

#### Comments

The Faculty of Religious Studies is not a seminary, but a school offering courses in religious studies. Therefore, the school has no professor of systematic theology, although the school does have courses in the field of historical theology. Textbooks that deal with the history of the various doctrines are either out of print or

non-existent, therefore for the courses in historical theology the students must possess or have ready access to more than one book.

#### MT. SAINT MARY'S SEMINARY OF THE WEST

The completed questionnaire was returned by Mr. Ralph J. Lawrence, Associate Dean of Theology at the seminary.

##### Textbook One

Author and Title. Thomas Aquinas, Summa Theologica.

Publisher and Date. Christian Classics, Inc.

Theological Orientation. Scholastic theology.

Comments. This work serves as a special basis for those students who do the honors program leading to the Master of Arts in Theology. It is unique as a source book.

##### Textbook Two

Author and Title. John Macquarrie, Principles of Christian Theology.

Publisher and Date. Scribners, 1966.

Theological Orientation. Heideggerian, Bultmannian, and existentialist.

Comments. John Macquarrie, the Lady Margaret Professor of Theology at Oxford, is clear and lucid. The students can thus sample existentialistic thought in terms that are intelligible.

##### Textbook Three

Author and Title. Bernard Haring, The Law of Christ.



Publisher and Date. Mercer, 1963-19-6.

Theological Orientation. Neo-alphonsian ethics.

Comments. Although Haring is wordy, he gives a good discussion of the bases for ethical decisions.

#### Textbook Four

Author and Title. A. G. Martimort, Signs of the New Covenant.

Publisher and Date. Liturgical Press, 1973.

Theological Orientation. Neo-scholastic.

Comments. He does one of the best jobs of drawing together the salient features of this area of study and rooting it in its Biblical context.

#### Textbook Five

Author and Title. Marcian Mathis and Dismas Bonner (eds.), The Pastoral Companion.

Publisher and Date. Franciscan Herald, 1961.

Comments. The recently revised edition was a bit poor, although the loose-leaf binding format for regular up-dating was helpful.

#### Textbook Six

Author and Title. Nicholas Halligan, The Ministry of the Celebration of the Sacraments.

Publisher and Date. Alba House, 1973-1974.

Comments. The book is accurate in citing sources, but the author belabors minor problems too much.

## NASHOTAH HOUSE

The incomplete questionnaire was returned with a comment on the survey from Rev. James E. Griffiss, the William Adams Professor of Philosophical and Systematic Theology at Nashotah House.

Comments

Textbooks are not used in the theology courses at Nashotah House. The students are encouraged to read a wide variety of material from traditional and contemporary theologians.

## NAZARENE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The incomplete questionnaire was returned with a lengthy note by Dr. J. Kenneth Grider, Professor of Systematic Theology at the seminary.

Comments

Dr. Grider stated in a lengthy note that he does not use a text in his systematic theology courses. He requires students to read various theological books and articles in conjunction with his lectures. Dr. Grider expressed that he does not and will not use texts in graduate education. He felt that to confine students and teachers to a single text would not stimulate creative thinking.

One book is used more than any other book of theology in his classes, the work by H. Orton Wiley, Christian Theology. Dr. Grider stated that he uses Wiley, although

it is too philosophical and platonically idealistic, because it is more Biblically and classically theological than any other writer of the Wesleyan position.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The incomplete questionnaire was returned with a note by Mr. Paul Fries, Assistant Professor of Systematic Theology at the seminary.

##### Comments

The seminary does not use textbooks in systematic theology because they are considered inappropriate for graduate level study. Readings are required in three major areas including Reformed theology. The students read books and articles in conjunction with the lectured topic of a given period.

#### NEW ORLEANS BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The completed questionnaire was returned by Dr. Fisher Humphreys, Assistant Professor of Theology at the seminary.

##### Initial Comments

Dr. Humphreys stated in a note of explanation prior to answering the questionnaire that he does not use textbooks in the traditional sense of the term. He stated that he requires the students to read and review various books in theology that correspond to the class topic.

Textbook One

Author and Title. John Baillie, The Idea of Revelation in Recent Thought.

Publisher and Date. Scribners.

Theological Orientation. Eclectic.

Comments. There is a need for a better book on the topic of revelation.

Textbook Two

Author and Title. Emil Brunner, Dogmatics.

Publisher and Date. Westminster Press, 1950-1962.

Theological Orientation. Modified Calvinistic.

Comments. Dr. Heinrich Ott's book, God (Knox, 1973) would probably serve better in the area of the doctrine of God.

Textbook Three

Author and Title. D. M. Baillie, God Was in Christ.

Publisher and Date. Scribners, 1948.

Theological Orientation. Modified Calvinistic.

Comments. It is a great book and ideal in the area of Christology.

Textbook Four

Author and Title. George Hendry, The Holy Spirit in Christian Theology.

Publisher and Date. Westminster.

Theological Orientation. Modified Calvinistic.

Comments. None

## McMASTER DIVINITY COLLEGE

The completed questionnaire was returned by Dr. R. F. Aldwinckle, Professor of Christian Interpretation, Systematic Theology, Christian Ethics, and Psychology of Religion.

Textbook One

Author and Title. John Macquarrie, Principles of Christian Theology.

Publisher and Date. Scribner, 1966.

Theological Orientation. Liberal and evangelical.

Comments. It is a good stimulus to theological thought, but many disagree with Macquarrie's philosophical theology and Christology.

Textbook Two

Author and Title. Wolfhart Pannenberg, Jesus, God and Man.

Publisher and Date. Westminster Press, 1964.

Comments. Although many do not agree with the entire text, the book does provide the students with all the basic materials on revelation and redemption.

Closing Remarks

Usually one textbook is not chosen which tends to give the student one point of view but the student is encouraged to read as widely as possible in regard to special areas and topics.

## MEMPHIS THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The completed questionnaire was returned by Mr. Joe Benirby, Professor of Christian Doctrine at the seminary.

Textbook One

Author and Title. L. Harold Dewolf, A Theology of the Living Church.

Publisher and Date. Harper-Row, 1968.

Theological Orientation. Wesleyan-Arminian.

Comments. The book's low conception of revelation and Christology is hardly satisfactory. It is also too experience oriented.

Textbook Two

Author and Title. Gustaf Aulen, The Faith of the Christian Church.

Publisher and Date. Fortress Press, 1960.

Theological Orientation. Lutheran and neo-orthodox.

Comments. The book repudiates too much of rational metaphysics and places an overemphasis upon the sovereignty of God as over against the freedom of man. It also lacks emphasis in the areas of the work of Christ as man, and it is inadequate in its application concerning the concept of personality to God.

Textbook Three

Author and Title. Gordon D. Kaufman, Systematic Theology: A Historicist Perspective.

Publisher and Date. Scribners, 1968.

Theological Orientation. Basically neo-orthodox.

Comments. It has an inadequate conception of the resurrection of Jesus and life after death.

#### Textbook Four

Author and Title. John Macquarrie, Principles of Christian Theology.

Publisher and Date. Scribners, 1966.

Comments. A good existentialistic approach, but it is too Bultmannian over-all.

#### Textbook Five

Author and Title. John M. Shaw, Christian Doctrine.

Publisher and Date. Information unavailable.

Comments. An excellent liberal statement except in the area of eschatology.

#### MIDWESTERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The incomplete questionnaire was returned with a personal letter from Mr. Morris Ashcraft, member of the theology department at the seminary.

#### Comments

There are a great number of books dealing with specific areas of theology, but there is no suitable textbook available for Christian (Systematic) Theology.

## MORAVIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The completed questionnaire was returned by Dr. Noel L. Erskine, the J. Taylor Hamilton Professor of Doctrinal Theology at the seminary.

Textbook One

Author and Title. Paul Tillich, Systematic Theology, Vol. I.

Publisher and Date. University of Chicago Press, 1967.

Comments. The focus of the course in which this text is used is to relate theological methodology to the doing of Christian theology. Tillich's Systematic Theology, Vol. I, is uniquely suited for this purpose.

Textbook Two

Author and Title. Karl Barth, Church Dogmatics, Vol. I.

Publisher and Date. T. and T. Clark, 1969.

Comments. The use of this text is to show another theological perspective other than Paul Tillich's as one focuses on theological methodology.

Textbook Three

Author and Title. James Cone, A Black Theology of Liberation.

Publisher and Date. Lippencott, 1970.

Comments. This book is a classic from the pen of one who is perhaps the most articulate Black theologian. The book focuses sharply on theological methodology, as it is



used in the doing of Black theology.

#### Textbook Four

Author and Title. Wolfhart Pannenberg, Jesus, God and Man.

Publisher and Date. Westminster Press, 1964.

Comments. This is perhaps the most complete book in modern times on Christology. It treats the central issues, and as such exposes the class to all the key issues.

#### Textbook Five

Author and Title. Jurgen Moltman, The Theology of Hope.

Publisher and Date. Harper-Row, 1967.

Comments. This book is ideal for introducing the Theology-of-Hope school. It focuses on eschatology as the heart of theology.

#### Textbook Six

Author and Title. Daniel D. Williams, The Spirit and Forms of Love.

Publisher and Date. Harper-Row, 1968.

Comments. This could serve as an introduction to Process Theology. The book is a masterful attempt to relocate Christian faith and process theology.

#### NORTH AMERICAN BAPTIST SEMINARY

The completed questionnaire was returned by Mr. Ralph E. Powell, Professor of Theology at the seminary.

Textbook One

Author and Title. Emil Brunner, Dogmatics.

Publisher and Date. Westminster, 1950-1962.

Theological Orientation. Calvinistic, Reformed, and Barthian.

Comments. Brunner's Dogmatics is very good as a basic text, even though the seminary feels there are a few areas in the work that are unacceptable for the school's constituency.

Textbook Two

Author and Title. A. H. Strong, Systematic Theology.

Publisher and Date. Judson Press, 1907.

Theological Orientation. Moderate Calvinism.

Comments. Strong's text is dated and does not reflect the present theological climate, although it has some very masterful material from a Baptist point of view.

Textbook Three

Author and Title. Louis Berkhof, Systematic Theology.

Publisher and Date. Eerdmans, 1941.

Theological Orientation. Calvinistic.

Comments. Besides being too one-sided Calvinistically oriented, the book is out dated and does not adequately reflect the present theological situation.

Textbook Four

Author and Title. William Hordern (ed.), New Directions in Theology Today.

Publisher and Date. Westminster, 1966-1967.

Theological Orientation. Varies.

Comments. These volumes provide some excellent supplementary material and perform a service in giving a broad sweep of the contemporary scene. Unfortunately, they are not suitable by themselves as texts in systematic theology.

#### Textbook Five

Author and Title. Paul Tillich, Systematic Theology.

Publisher and Date. University of Chicago Press, 1951-1963.

Comments. Tillich's approach is too liberal for use at the seminary, unfortunately.

#### Textbook Six

Author and Title. G. C. Berkouwer, Studies in Dogmatics.

Publisher and Date. Eerdmans, 1952.

Comments. Excellent studies, but too voluminous for seminary course study.

### NORTHERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The completed questionnaire was returned by Dr. Warren C. Young, Professor of Christian Theology and Philosophy at the seminary.

#### Textbook One

Author and Title. Emil Brunner, Dogmatics.

Publisher and Date. Westminster Press, 1950-1962.

Theological Orientation. Neo-Calvinistic.

Comments. Some sections are good, while other sections are unsatisfactory.

#### Closing Remarks

Trends are moving more and more to the use of readings from many sources and views. The primary text is a reading guide only for course continuity and it is not referred to very often in the classroom.

#### NORTH PARK THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The completed questionnaire was returned by Mr. Donald Frisk, Professor of Systematic Theology at the seminary.

#### Initial Remarks

Mr. Frisk wrote in an explanatory note that he has not used a textbook in systematic theology for several years. Instead, he requires readings in a number of books, usually paperbacks, dealing with specific doctrines and themes. He was gracious to give the investigator information on a few of the various readings that are required.

#### Textbook One

Author and Title. Dewey Beegle, Scripture, Tradition and Infallibility.

Publisher and Date. Eerdmans, 1973.

Theological Orientation. Evangelical.

Comments. It opens up the pertinent questions in regards to the authority of the scriptures.

Textbook Two

Author and Title. James Daane, The Freedom of God.

Publisher and Date. Eerdmans, 1973.

Theological Orientation. Reformed.

Comments. It gets discussion going concerning the meaning of God's sovereignty and man's freedom.

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Textbook Three

Author and Title. Gustaf Aulen, Christus Victor.

Publisher and Date. S.P.C.K., 1950.

Theological Orientation. Lutheran

Comments. An excellent introductory treatment concerning the doctrine of atonement. It is extremely helpful to students.

Textbook Four

Author and Title. Donald Baillie, The Theology of the Sacraments.

Publisher and Date. Scribners, 1955.

Theological Orientation. Reformed.

Comments. A well written introduction to the sacraments. The book provides material which can be built upon in further study.

Textbook Five

Author and Title. Gustaf Aulen, The Faith of the Christian Church.

Publisher and Date. Fortress, 1960.

Comments. This work is still the most helpful systematic

theology book for use in a conservative, evangelical seminary with Lutheran roots.

#### Textbook Six

Author and Title. John Macquarrie, Principles of Christian Theology.

Publisher and Date. Scribners, 1966.

Comments. The book is clear, readable, and helpful to many, although its existentialistic perspective has limited its use at North Park Theological Seminary.

#### NORTHWESTERN LUTHERAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The completed questionnaire was returned by Mr. Robert P. Roth, Dean of the seminary.

#### Textbook One

Author and Title. Robert P. Roth, Story and Reality.

Publisher and Date. Eerdmans, 1973.

Comments. Dean Roth commented that he wrote the book.

#### Textbook Two

Author and Title. Oscar Cullmann, Christology of the New Testament.

Publisher and Date. Westminster, 1959.

Theological Orientation. Historical criticism.

Comments. None.

#### Textbook Three

Author and Title. Nygren, This is the Church.

Publisher and Date. Benziger, Bruce & Glenoe, 1967.

Theological Orientation. Lutheranism.

Comments. None.

#### PACIFIC LUTHERAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The completed questionnaire was returned by Mr. Keith R. Bridston, Professor of Systematic Theology.

#### Textbook One

Author and Title. Gustaf Aulen, The Faith of the Christian Church.

Publisher and Date. Fortress, 1960.

Theological Orientation. Lutheran.

Comments. Considering the varying academic background of the students, this text adequately covers the field (from a Lutheran perspective) and is sufficiently non-technical for those without substantial preparation in theology or philosophy.

#### Textbook Two

Author and Title. Paul Tillich, Systematic Theology.

Publisher and Date. University of Chicago Press,  
1951-1963.

Comments. The book's introduction to the theological method is most useful (correlative method). Unfortunately, Tillich's idiosyncratic terminology presents a barrier for many students.

## PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION

The completed questionnaire was returned by Mr. A. Durwood Foster, Professor of Systematic Theology at the school.

Textbook One

Author and Title. Paul Tillich, Systematic Theology.

Publisher and Date. University of Chicago Press, 1951-1963.

Theological Orientation. Ecumenical.

Comments. It challenges more students creatively than any known alternative.

Textbook Two

Author and Title. John Macquarrie, Principles of Christian Theology.

Publisher and Date. Scribners, 1966.

Comments. A solid, very good alternative to Tillich, but appreciably inferior to him.

Textbook Three

Author and Title. Gordon Kaufman, Systematic Theology: A Historicist Perspective.

Publisher and Date. Scribners, 1968.

Comments. The book has some stimulating contributions, but it does not compare with Tillich in range and depth.

Closing Remarks

The school uses one basic text, that of Tillich and



requires the students to read a wide variety of current materials. There are also courses offered on Barth, Bonhoeffer, and others where their basic writings are required to be read by the students.

#### PERKINS SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

The completed questionnaire was returned by Mr. Howe, Associate Professor of Theology at the school.

##### Textbook One

Author and Title. Gordon Kaufman, Systematic Theology:

A Historicist Perspective.

Publisher and Date. Scribners, 1968.

Theological Orientation. Wesleyan-Arminian.

Comments. None

##### Textbook Two

Author and Title. Karl Barth, Church Dogmatics.

Publisher and Date. T. and T. Clark, 1958.

Comments. None.

##### Textbook Three

Author and Title. Paul Tillich, Systematic Theology.

Publisher and Date. University of Chicago Press,  
1951-1963.

Comments. None.

## PHILADELPHIA LUTHERAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The completed questionnaire was returned by Mr. Lyman Lundeen, Associate Professor of Systematics at the seminary.

Textbook One

Author and Title. Gustaf Aulen, The Faith of the Christian Church.

Publisher and Date. Fortress, 1960.

Theological Orientation. Neo-orthodox Lutheranism.

Comments. It is better than other books in the field, yet it suffers from an illusion of pure descriptive theology and a subjective-objective split.

Textbook Two

Author and Title. H. Thielicke, Theological Ethics.

Publisher and Date. Fortress, 1969.

Theological Orientation. Lutheran.

Comments. None

Closing Remarks

The courses at this seminary are not generally oriented around a textbook; most professors use their own system. Two recently published books that are good but too brief are: (1) Robert W. Jensen's Story and Promise: A Brief Theology of the Gospel About Jesus, and (2) John Macquarrie's The Faith of the People of God.

## PHILLIPS UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SEMINARY

The completed questionnaire was returned by Mr. Harold Hatt, Professor of Theology and Philosophy at the seminary.

Textbook One

Author and Title. Joseph Sittler, The Ecology of Faith.

Publisher and Date. Fortress, 1970.

Theological Orientation. Lutheran.

Comments. The purpose of this book was to open up the students' awareness of theology's wide range of relationships.

Textbook Two

Author and Title. Wolfhart Pannenberg, The Apostles Creed.

Publisher and Date. Westminster, 1972.

Theological Orientation. Theology of hope or eschatological theology.

Comments. This text surveys the basic doctrines satisfactorily.

Textbook Three

Author and Title. Norbert O. Schedler, Philosophy of Religion: Contemporary Perspectives.

Publisher and Date. Macmillan, 1974.

Theological Orientation. This is a collection of readings and expresses a variety of orientations.

Comments. The book explores the relationships between

theology and philosophical options and concerns itself with the dialogue between theology and other systems of thought.

#### Textbook Four

Author and Title. John B. Cobb, Jr., Christian Natural Theology: Based on the Thought of Alfred North Whitehead.

Publisher and Date. Westminster, 1965.

Theological Orientation. Process Theology.

Comments. The book gives a detailed development of natural theology as one of the options in the theological method, along with theological existentialism and the theology of the Word.

#### Textbook Five

Author and Title. John Macquarrie, Principles of Christian Theology.

Publisher and Date. Scribners, 1966.

Comments. This book has value in that it surveys the basic doctrinal issues and deals with the relation of theology to philosophy.

#### Textbook Six

Author and Title. Donald Bloesch, The Christian Witness in a Secular Age.

Publisher and Date. Eerdmans, 1971.

Comments. This book deals with contemporary theologians in a very brief manner, and needs to be supplemented at this point. It does give considerable attention to evaluations, and helps the student to work on that phase of theological

activity.

#### PITTSBURGH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The questionnaire was returned by Mr. Arthur C. Cochrane with a personal letter of explanation to the investigator.

#### Comments

Textbooks are not used by the professors of systematic theology at the seminary. Students are provided with a bibliography on particular theological loci and they are expected to be acquainted with a variety of theologians and their points of view.

#### PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOL OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

The completed questionnaire was returned by Mr. Wade H. Boggs, Jr., Professor of Christian Doctrine at the school.

#### Textbook One

Author and Title. R. L. Fern, Readings in the History of Christian Thought.

Publisher and Date. Holt and Rinehart, 1966.

Theological Orientation. Historical.

Comments. The book contains a collection of documents related to the development of the major doctrines of Christian orthodoxy down through the centuries, thus paralleling the purpose of the course exactly.

#### Textbook Two

Author and Title. William Hordern, A Layman's Guide to

Protestant Theology.

Publisher and Date. Macmillan, 1968.

Theological Orientation. Objective.

Comments. The book objectively presents the major live options for contemporary Christian theology in their strongest light, thus furnishing a background against which students can locate themselves theologically.

Textbook Three

Author and Title. Langdon Gilkey, Maker of Heaven and Earth.

Publisher and Date. Doubleday, 1965.

Theological Orientation. American neo-orthodox.

Comments. The book provides a good, thorough, stimulating check on the results of inductive Biblical study of the passages related to the creation and fall of man.

Textbook Four

Author and Title. Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, The Phenomenon of Man.

Publisher and Date. Harper-Row, 1965.

Theological Orientation. Process theology.

Comments. An exciting and different point of view.

REGIS COLLEGE

The incomplete questionnaire was returned with a personal letter from Dean Brian Peckham, dean of Regis College.

Comments

No professor at the seminary uses a textbook, either in systematic theology or in any other related discipline. The reason being that no single book is an adequate resource, and that presently theology is an open and constructive discipline. Thus, multiple and interdisciplinary references are required, and any topic is handled according to the initiative and inventiveness of professors and students.

## SAINT BERNARD'S SEMINARY

The incomplete questionnaire was returned with a personal letter<sup>6</sup> from Father H. J. Van Torre, S. J.

Comments

He does not use textbooks. Instead, he lectures from a variety of sources and authors in theology.

## SAINT JOHN'S SEMINARY

The completed questionnaire was returned by Father John E. Farrell, Academic Dean of the seminary.

Textbook One

Author and Title. John Macquarrie, Principles of Christian Theology.

Publisher and Date. Scribners, 1966.

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<sup>6</sup>Appendix G, pp. 203-203B

Theological Orientation. Anglican-Catholic.

Comments. None.

#### Textbook Two

Author and Title. Oscar Cullman, The Christology of the New Testament.

Publisher and Date. Westminster, 1959.

Theological Orientation. Lutheran-Catholic.

Comments. None.

#### Textbook Three

Author and Title. Rudolph Schnackenburg, The Church in the New Testament.

Publisher and Date. Seabury, 1965.

Theological Orientation. Catholic.

Comments. None.

#### Textbook Four

Author and Title. R. Beasley George, Baptism in the New Testament.

Publisher and Date. Eerdmans, 1973.

Theological Orientation. Catholic.

Comments. None.

#### SAINT MARY OF THE LAKE SEMINARY

The completed questionnaire was returned by Father Joseph O'Brian, Associate Professor at the seminary.



Textbook One

Author and Title. Gabriel Moran, Theology of Revelation.

Publisher and Date. Seabury Press, 1968.

Theological Orientation. Roman Catholic.

Comments. The book is inspiring in its post Vatican II theology. A good alternate book to use on the topic of revelation is Avery Dulles' book, Revelation Theology.

## SAINT MARY'S SEMINARY

The completed questionnaire was returned by Rev. Allan R. Laubenthal, Professor of Systematic Theology at the seminary.

Textbook One

Author and Title. R. Latourelle, Theology of Revelation.

Publisher and Date. Alba, 1966.

Theological Orientation. Roman Catholic.

Comments. The book is a good historical treatment of the notion of revelation with sufficient theological development, although it needs to be supplemented in some areas. The printing and format is terrible.

Textbook Two

Author and Title. J. Walgrave, Unfolding Revelation.

Publisher and Date. Westminster, 1972.

Theological Orientation. Roman Catholic.

Comments. The book has good historical development with sufficient theological development, although it must be

supplemented with outside reading.

### Textbook Three

Author and Title. H. Rondet, The Grace of Christ.

Publisher and Date. Newman Press, 1966.

Theological Orientation. Roman Catholic.

Comments. The book is mostly a historical treatment of the theology of grace and it needs to be supplemented.

### Textbook Four

Author and Title. E. Fortman, The Triune God.

Publisher and Date. Westminster, 1972.

Theological Orientation. Roman Catholic.

Comments. Although the book needs to be supplemented, it is a decent historical survey of the theology of the trinity.

## SAINT PAUL SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

The incomplete questionnaire was returned with a note attached to it from Mr. E. Dale Dunlap, Dean and Professor of Theology at the school.

### Comments

Textbooks are not used; students are required to do a broad range of reading from a fairly thorough bibliography which is provided by the professor. There is no adequate one volume or multi-volume systematic theology available for use as a textbook.

## SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The questionnaire was completed and returned by Mr. Raoul Dederen, Professor of Theology and chairman of the department of theology and Christian philosophy.

Textbook One

Author and Title. L. Berkhof, Systematic Theology.

Publisher and Date. Eerdmans, 1949.

Theological Orientation. Calvinistic.

Comments. Several sections of the book have been used in the past with much satisfaction.

Textbook Two

Author and Title. G. C. Berkouwer, The Person of Christ.

Publisher and Date. Eerdmans, 1954.

Theological Orientation. Calvinistic.

Comments. The volume gives a very clear picture of the current Christological trends.

Textbook Three

Author and Title. J. Robert Nelson, The realm of Redemption.

Publisher and Date. Epworth Press, London.

Theological Orientation. Methodist-Calvinism.

Comments. An excellent series of studies of the nature of the church in contemporary protestant theology. Its concern for Biblical data, also, is very helpful.

Textbook Four

Author and Title. Bernard Ramm, Special Revelation and the Word of God.

Publisher and Date. Eerdmans, 1961.

Theological Orientation. Baptist-Calvinism.

Comments. A clear, well-organized, balanced study of the reality of God's self-revelation. A positive contribution to the study of Biblical data.

## SOUTHEASTERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The incomplete questionnaire was returned with a personal letter<sup>7</sup> from Mr. James E. Tull, Professor of Theology at the seminary.

Comments

Mr. Tull does not use a single text for his course in systematic theology, but rather a series of readings or brief monographs covering each principle topic.

## SOUTHERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The questionnaire was completed and returned by Mr. Dale Moody, Professor of Christian Theology at the seminary.

Textbook One

Author and Title. Dale Moody, Introduction to Systematic Theology.

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<sup>7</sup>Appendix G, pp. 204-204B

Publisher and Date. Not published.

Theological Orientation. Biblical theology in relation to modern science and society.

Comments. There is no book presently available that meets Mr. Moody's course objectives. Therefore he is attempting to write and publish his own textbook. In his judgment, no book will meet his needs according to his pre-scientific and pre-critical viewpoint on one hand and non-Biblical viewpoint on the other hand.

#### Textbook Two

Author and Title. Dale Moody, Spirit of the Living God.

Publisher and Date. Westminster, 1968.

Theological Orientation. Biblical.

Comments. Mr. Moody wrote it.

#### Textbook Three

Author and Title. Hans Schwarz, On the Way to the Future.

Publisher and Date. Augsburg, 1972.

Theological Orientation. Lutheran.

Comments. It is incomplete and lacks in coherence.

The book is also written from a Lutheran bias. The seminary is looking for a book that transcends Calvin, Arminian, and Lutheran orientations and uses a solid Biblical base.

#### Textbook Four

Author and Title. Leon Morris, The Cross in the New

Testament.

Publisher and Date. Eerdmans, 1965.

Theological Orientation. Calvinistic.

Comments. The book is written from Calvinistic pre-suppositions rather than with Biblical thought in Biblical contexts.

Textbook Five

Author and Title. Emil Brunner, Dogmatics.

Publisher and Date. Westminster, 1950-1962.

Comments. The book is the best of neo-orthodoxy, yet it lacks coherence and a solid exegesis of Scripture.

Textbook Six

Author and Title. D. D. Williams, The Spirit and Forms of Love.

Publisher and Date. Harper-Row, 1968.

Comments. The book is the first process theology which is useful for those who would base theology more on Whitehead's philosophy than on Biblical exegesis. It is of limited value.

## SOUTHWESTERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The incomplete questionnaire was returned with a personal letter from Mr. Boyd Hunt, Professor of Theology at the seminary.

Comments

Each of the four professors of systematic theology uses

his own techniques and approach to the various courses offered by the seminary. Often the texts change from semester to semester.

#### TRINITY EVANGELICAL DIVINITY SCHOOL

The questionnaire was completed and returned by Dr. Robert D. Culver, Professor and chairman of Systematic Theology at the seminary.

##### Textbook One

Author and Title. A. H. Strong, Systematic Theology.

Publisher and Date. Griffith and Rowland Press, 1886.

Theological Orientation. Baptistical-Calvinism.

Comments. The book is old, yet it is still unsurpassed.

##### Textbook Two

Author and Title. G. C. Berkouwer, Studies in Dogmatics.

Publisher and Date. Eerdmans, 1952.

Theological Orientation. Calvinistic.

Comments. All ten volumes are too wordy and not very popular with less able students.

##### Textbook Three

Author and Title. William G. T. Shedd, Dogmatic Theology.

Publisher and Date. Zondervan, 1969, (c. 1888).

Theological Orientation. Calvinistic.

Comments. In the areas Shedd covers, he is the best author of all theological (systematic) writers.

Textbook Four

Author and Title. A. J. McClain, The Greatness of the Kingdom.

Publisher and Date. Zondervan, 1954.

Theological Orientation. Moderately Calvinistic, dispensational, and pre-millennial.

Comments. None.

Textbook Five

Author and Title. James O. Buswell, Jr., A Systematic Theology of the Christian Religion.

Publisher and Date. Zondervan, 1962.

Comments. The book is very good in anthropology, origin, antiquity of man, and eschatology, yet it is over-all spotty and defective by the author's somewhat bizarre notions.

## UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The incomplete questionnaire was returned with a personal letter<sup>8</sup> from Dr. Tom F. Driver, the Paul Tillich Professor of Theology and Culture at Union Theological Seminary.

Comments

Three professors are team teaching a theological introduction course and are deliberately using a wide variety of materials, representing the diversity of theological starting

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<sup>8</sup> Appendix G, p. 205.



points and methods employed by the three instructors in their own theological work. This means that rather than using any single text, which would be unusual at this school in any case, they are employing a large range of materials. Some of these are out of print and have to be reproduced, some are books, and others are mimeographed articles, published and unpublished.

It is interesting to note that systematic theology has recently become very problematic because of the wide diversity and pluralism of theological thought in our time. This has to do not only with the individualism of instructors, but also with the several movements in theology that command attention and clash in this period of history.

#### UNITED THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The completed questionnaire was returned by Mr. James D. Nelson, Professor of Theology at the seminary.

#### Textbook One

Author and Title. Alan Richardson (ed.), Dictionary of Christian Theology.

Publisher and Date. Westminster, 1963.

Theological Orientation. Reflects all views that are historical and contemporary.

Comments. It places a mass of information at the finger tips of students, stimulating and informing them concerning the major theological issues with which the world is dealing.

Textbook Two

Author and Title. Hugh Kerr (ed.), Readings in Christian Thought.

Publisher and Date. Abingdon, 1965.

Theological Orientation. Kerr is Calvinistic. The book is an anthology of theological viewpoints.

Comments. The book's coverage is far from adequate and, sometimes, the selections miss the mark totally because of the necessity for brevity.

Textbook Three

Author and Title. H. R. Mackintosh, The Doctrine of the Person of Christ.

Publisher and Date. Scribners, 1912.

Theological Orientation. Probably Calvinistic.

Comments. The book is very out of date and fails to deal with a number of current issues in Biblical study.

Textbook Four

Author and Title. J. Moltman, The theology of Hope.

Publisher and Date. Harper-Row, 1967.

Theological Orientation. Lutheran.

Comments. It furnishes a good springboard into the question of eschatology.

Textbook Five

Author and Title. John Macquarrie, Principles of Christian Theology.

Publisher and Date. Scribners, 1966.

Comments. This is an excellent treatment of the whole range of issues relating to Christian systematic theology.

#### Textbook Six

Author and Title. Langdon Gilkey, Naming the Whirlwind.

Publisher and Date. Doubleday & Co., 1965.

Comments. The book takes particular care in dealing with the contemporary issues relating to theological language.

#### UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO DIVINITY SCHOOL

The completed questionnaire was returned by Mr. Larry L. Greenfield, Dean of Students at the school.

#### Textbook One

Author and Title. Thomas Aquinas, Summa Theologica.

Publisher and Date. Christian Classics, Inc.

Comments. Classical.

#### Textbook Two

Author and Title. John Calvin, Institutes of the Christian Religion.

Publisher and Date. Presbyterian Board of Christian Education, 1909.

Comments. Classical.

#### Textbook Three

Author and Title. Friedrich Schleiermacher, Glaubenslehre.

Publisher and Date. Allenson, Inc., 1928.

Textbook Four

Author and Title. Paul Tillich, Systematic Theology.

Publisher and Date. University of Chicago Press,  
1951-1963.

## UNIVERSITY OF DUBUQUE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The completed questionnaire was returned by Dr. Donald G. Bloesch, Professor of Theology at the seminary.

Textbook One

Author and Title. Dietrich Bonhoeffer, Christ the Center.

Publisher and Date. Harper-Row, 1966.

Theological Orientation. Lutheran.

Comments. A good alternative textbook is Donald Bloesch's, The Christian Life and Salvation (Eerdmans, 1967), because it seeks to bridge the Arminian and Calvinistic viewpoints on Christology.

Textbook Two

Author and Title. Donald Bloesch, The Ground of Certainty.

Publisher and Date. Eerdmans, 1971.

Theological Orientation. Mainline evangelical.

Comments. This book could also be used in a philosophy of religion course.

Textbook Three

Author and Title. Jacques Ellul, Violence.

Publisher and Date. Seabury, 1969.

Theological Orientation. Calvinistic.

Comments. None.

#### Textbook Four

Author and Title. P. T. Forsyth, This Life and the Next.

Publisher and Date. Allenson, Inc., 1946.

Theological Orientation. Reformed.

Comments. None.

#### UNIVERSITY OF SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE

##### FACULTY OF THEOLOGY

The incomplete questionnaire was returned with a note from Mr. Elliott B. Allen, Dean and Professor of Theology at the college.

#### Comments

None of the professors of theology use textbooks.

#### VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY DIVINITY SCHOOL

The incomplete questionnaire was returned by Dr. H. J. Forstman, Professor of Theology at the school.

#### Comments.

The school, as a rule, does not use textbooks in the way the questionnaire suggests. The students are asked to read widely in a variety of sources. In the courses of a general nature in which a few works are read intensely, the

texts are frequently changed from year to year.

#### VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

The incomplete questionnaire was returned with a note by Mr. W. J. Boney, Professor of Theology at the school.

##### Comments

No one text is used; readings are required from fifteen authors sometimes including entire books. Authors include positions as diverse as: Teilhard, Tillich, Buber, R. Niebuhr, H. R. Niebuhr, K. Barth, S. Ogden, J. Cone, J. D. Roberts, R. Bultmann, H. Kung, C. Williams, W. Pannenberg, F. Brunner, C. Braaten, and others. Mr. Boney stated that he would not care to use a single, or a few existing, textbooks.

#### WASHINGTON THEOLOGICAL COALITION

The incomplete questionnaire was returned with a note by Rev. Michael J. Scanlon, chairman of the Department of Systematic Theology.

##### Comments

The school does not use a specific textbook or books, rather, it maintains a group of varied books and periodicals containing pertinent articles on a reserve shelf for each of the courses in the department of systematic theology.

## WESLEY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The completed questionnaire was returned by Mr. James C. Logan, Professor of Systematic Theology at the seminary.

Textbook One

Author and Title. John Macquarrie, Principles of Christian Theology.

Publisher and Date. Scribners, 1966.

Theological Orientation. Anglican, existentialistic, and ontological.

Comments. The book is helpful for students with a philosophical background and who are concerned with philosophical issues. On the other hand, it is not very helpful for those with a limited background in philosophy.

Textbook Two

Author and Title. Gordon Kaufman, Systematic Theology: A Historicist Perspective.

Publisher and Date. Scribners, 1968.

Theological Orientation. Modified neo-orthodox.

Comments. The book is particularly helpful in integrating categories of Biblical theology into systematic theology.

Textbook Three

Author and Title. Aloys Grillmeier, Christ in Christian Tradition.

Publisher and Date. Sheed & Ward, 1965.

Theological Orientation. Roman Catholic historical

survey.

Comments. This book is the closest to a definitive treatment of Christology.

#### Textbook Four

Author and Title. Karl Barth, Church Dogmatics.

Publisher and Date. T. and T. Clark, 1932-1958.

Theological Orientation. Neo-Calvinistic.

Comments. The use of Karl Barth's works is the best way to introduce students to the full range of issues in ecclesiology.

#### WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The completed questionnaire was returned by Dr. M. E. Osterhaven, Professor of Systematic Theology at the seminary.

#### Textbook One

Author and Title. G. C. Berkouwer, The Person of Christ and the Work of Christ.

Publisher and Date. Eerdmans, 1952.

Theological Orientation. Calvinistic.

Comments. The work is erudite and handles problems well. Although, Berkouwer's constant interaction with other theologians wearies students.

#### Textbook Two

Author and Title. Hans Kung, The Church.

Publisher and Date. Sheed & Ward, 1967.



Theological Orientation. Calvinistic.

Comments. The book is thrilling to students, Biblically oriented, and comprehensive.

#### Textbook Three

Author and Title. John Calvin, Institutes of the Christian Religion.

Publisher and Date. Westminster, 1960.

Theological Orientation. Calvinistic.

Comments. Calvin is a classic.

#### Textbook Four

Author and Title. Ronald G. Smith, The Doctrine of God.

Publisher and Date. Westminster, 1970.

Theological Orientation. Calvinistic.

Comments. The book treats modern problems and views God as transcendent within history.

### WESTON COLLEGE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

The incomplete questionnaire was returned with a personal letter by Dean Richard W. Rousseau, Dean of the college.

#### Comments

Most professors lecture from their own point of view and distribute extensive bibliographies for supplemental reading. The school does not operate within a textbook system generally.

## YALE UNIVERSITY DIVINITY SCHOOL

The incomplete questionnaire was returned with a personal letter by Dean Colin W. Williams, Dean of the school.

Comments

No particular text is assigned by the professors who teach systematic theology. A variety of books which are intended to introduce students to the major types of systematic theology are used.

### Chapter 3

#### TABULATION OF THEOLOGICAL BOOKS

In alphabetical order, by authors, one will find below a tabulation of the theological books. A listing of the A. T. S. schools that referred to the respective author in their questionnaire follows each book title.

Albeck, W. G.

Studies in the Lutheran Confessions

Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary

Althaus, Paul

Die Letzten Dinge

Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary

Ahlstrom, Sydney E. (ed.)

Theology in America

Lexington Theological Seminary

Anselm, Saint

Proslogion

Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary

Aquinas, Thomas

Summa Theologica

Mount Saint Mary's Seminary of the West

University of Chicago Divinity School

Augustine, Saint

Soliloquies and Confessions

Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary

Aulen, Gustaf

The Faith of the Christian Church

Brite Divinity School

Candler School of Theology

Catholic Theological Union

Emmanuel College

Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary

General Theological Seminary

Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary

Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary

Memphis Theological Seminary

North Park Theological Seminary

Pacific Lutheran Theological Seminary

Pacific School of Religion

Philadelphia Lutheran Theological Seminary

Baillie, Donald

God Was in Christ

Emmanuel College

Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary

Howard University School of Religion

New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary

McMaster Divinity College

Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary

United Theological Seminary

Theology of the Sacraments

Emmanuel College

North Park Theological Seminary

Barth, Karl

Church Dogmatics

Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary

Catholic Theological Union

Colgate/ Bexley Hall/ Crozer

Columbia Theological Seminary

Episcopal Theological School

General Theological Seminary

Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary

Luther Theological Seminary

Moravian Theological Seminary

Perkins School of Theology

Wesley Theological Seminary

Dogmatics in Outline

Candler School of Theology

Emmanuel College

Evangelical Theology: An Introduction

Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary

The Humanity of God

Lexington Theological Seminary

Bavinck, Herman

Our Reasonable Faith

Ashland Theological Seminary

Calvin Theological Seminary

Beegle, Dewey

The Inspiration of the Scripture

University of Dubuque Theological Seminary

Scripture, Tradition and Infallibility

North Park Theological Seminary

Bente, F.

Concordia Trigolotta

Concordia Theological Seminary

Berkhof, Hendricks

We've Founded Hope

New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary

Berkhof, Louis

Systematic Theology

Ashland Theological Seminary

Calvin Theological Seminary

Conservative Baptist Theological Seminary

Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary

North American Baptist Seminary

Seventh-day Adventist Theological Seminary

Berkouwer, Gerrit C.

Studies in Dogmatics

Calvin Theological Seminary

Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary

North American Baptist Seminary

Seventh-day Adventist Theological Seminary

Trinity Evangelical Divinity School

Wesley Theological Seminary

Bloesch, Donald

The Ground of Certainty

University of Dubuque Theological Seminary

The Christian Life and Salvation

University of Dubuque Theological Seminary

The Christian Witness in a Secular Age

Phillips University Graduate Seminary

Bonhoeffer, Dietrich

Christ the Center

Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary

University of Dubuque Theological Seminary

Letters and Papers from Prison

Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary

Brunner, Emil

Dogmatics

Brite Divinity School

Columbia Theological Seminary

Episcopal Theological School

Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary  
 Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary  
 New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary  
 North American Baptist Seminary  
 Northern Baptist Theological Seminary  
 Pacific School of Religion  
 Philadelphia Lutheran Theological Seminary  
 Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary  
 Southern Baptist Theological Seminary  
 Wesley Theological Seminary

Eternal Hope

Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary

Truth as Encounter

Emmanuel College

Buber

I and Thou

Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary

Bultmann, Rudolf

Jesus Christ and Mythology

Lexington Theological Seminary

Buswell, James Oliver, Jr.

A Systematic Theology of the Christian Religion

Conservative Baptist Theological Seminary  
 Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary  
 Trinity Evangelical Divinity School



Calvin, John

Institutes of the Christian Religion

Ashland Theological Seminary

Columbia Theological Seminary

Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary

Moravian Theological Seminary

University of Chicago Divinity School

Wesley Theological Seminary

Chemnitz, Martin

Examination of the Council of Trent

Concordia Theological Seminary

Two Natures in Christ

Concordia Theological Seminary

Christian, C. W.

Shaping Your Faith

Conservative Baptist Theological Seminary

Cobb, John B.

Christian Natural Theology: Based on the Thought of

Alfred North Whitehead

Phillips University Graduate Seminary

God and the World

Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary

Lexington Theological Seminary

Living Options in Protestant Theology: A Survey of

Methods

Phillips University Graduate Seminary

Cone, James H.

A Black Theology of Liberation

Interdenominational Theological Center

Moravian Theological Seminary

Pacific School of Religion

Cousins, Ewart (ed.)

Process Theology

Brite Divinity School

Cullmann, Oscar

Christ and Time

Calvin Theological Seminary

Christology of the New Testament

Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary

Northwestern Lutheran Theological Seminary

Saint John's Seminary

Wesley Theological Seminary

Culpepper, Robert H.

Interpreting the Atonement

North Park Theological Seminary

Daane, James

The Freedom of God

North Park Theological Seminary

Daly, Mary

Beyond God the Father, Toward a Philosophy of  
Women's Liberation

Pacific School of Religion

De Chardin, Pierre Teilhard

The Phenomenon of Man

Presbyterian School of Christian Education

Dellenberger, John and Claude Welsh

Protestant Christianity

Colgate/ Bexley Hall/ Crozer

Dewolf, L. Howard

A Theology of the Living Church

Brite Divinity School

Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary

Interdenominational Theological Center

Memphis Theological Seminary

Downing, F. Gerald

A God for Us and a Man for Us

Lexington Theological Seminary

Dulles, Avery

Models of the Church

Northwestern Lutheran Theological Seminary

Revelational Theology

Saint Mary of the Lake Seminary

Ebeling, Gerhard

God and Word

Lexington Theological Seminary

The Nature of Faith

Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary

Word and Faith

Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary

Ellul, Jacques

Violence

University of Dubuque Theological Seminary

Engelder, Theodore

Popular Symbolics

Concordia Theological Seminary

Erickson, Millard J.

The Living God: Readings in Christian Theology

Conservative Baptist Theological Seminary

Memphis Theological Seminary

Northern Baptist Theological Seminary

Seventh-day Adventist Theological Seminary

New Evangelical Theology

Brite Divinity School

Ferm, R. L.

Readings in the History of Christian Thought

The Presbyterian School of Christian Education

Fortman, Edmund J.

The Triune God

Saint Mary Seminary

Forsyth, P. T.

This Life and the Next

University of Dubuque Theological Seminary

Frankfort, Henri

Before Philosophy

Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary

Fansen, Peter

The New Life of Grace

Saint Mary Seminary

George, R. Beasley

Baptism in the New Testament

Saint John's Seminary

Gilkey, Langdon

Maker of Heaven and Earth

Northern Baptist Theological Seminary

Phillips University Graduate Seminary

Naming the Whirlwind

Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary

United Theological Seminary

Gonzales, Justo L.

The History of Christian Thought

United Theological Seminary

Grillmeier, Aloys

Christ in Christian Tradition

Saint John's Seminary

Wesley Theological Seminary

Groff, Warren F.

Christ, the Hope of the Future

Lexington Theological Seminary

Guthrie, Shirley

Christian Doctrine

Wesley Theological Seminary

Halligan, Nicholas

The Ministry of the Celebration of the Sacraments

Mount Saint Mary's Seminary of the West

Halverson, Marvin and Arthur Cohen, (eds.)

A Handbook of Christian Theology

Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary

United Theological Seminary

Hammond, T. C.

In Understanding Be Men

Ashland Theological Seminary

Haring, Bernard

The Law of Christ

Mount Saint Mary's Seminary of the West

Harvey, Van A.

A Handbook of Theological Terms

Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary

Hatt, H. E.

Encountering Truth: How Revelation Yields Doctrine

Calvin Theological Seminary

Heim, Karl

God Transcendent

Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary

The World: Its Creation and Consummation

Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary

Hendry, George

The Holy Spirit in Christian Theology

New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary

Southern Baptist Theological Seminary

Henry, Carl F. H. (ed.)

Revelation and the Bible

Asbury Theological Seminary

Jesus of Nazareth: Savior and Lord

Seventh-day Adventist Theological Seminary

Hodge, Archibald

Outlines of Theology

Ashland Theological Seminary

Hodge, Charles

Systematic Theology

Ashland Theological Seminary

Hordern, William

A Layman's Guide to Protestant Theology

Asbury Theological Seminary

Presbyterian School of Christian Education

New Directions in Theology Today

North American Baptist Seminary

Speaking of God

Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary

Horkies, Georgia

The Fellowship of the Holy Spirit

Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary

Horton, W. M.

Christian Theology: An Ecumenical Approach

Brite Divinity School

Jensen, R

Story and Promise

Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary

Philadelphia Lutheran Theological Seminary



Kaufman, Gordon

Systematic Theology: A Historicist Perspective

Brite Divinity School

Catholic Theological Union

Colgate/ Bexley Hall/ Crozer

Episcopal Theological School

Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary

Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary

General Theological Seminary

Howard University School of Religion

Interdenominational Theological Center

Lexington Theological Seminary

Memphis Theological Seminary

Moravian Theological Seminary

North Park Theological Seminary

Pacific School of Religion

Perkins School of Theology

Phillips University Graduate Seminary

Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary

Wesley Theological Seminary

Kee, Alistar

The Way of Transcendence

Lexington Theological Seminary

Kelly, J. N. D.

Early Christian Doctrines

Colgate/ Bexley Hall/ Crozer

Kerr, Hugh (ed.)

Readings in Christian Thought

United Theological Seminary

Klug, E. F.

From Luther to Chemnitz on Scripture and the Word

Concordia Theological Seminary

Knudson, Abbott

The Doctrine of God

Howard University School of Religion

Kung, Hans

The Church

Seventh-day Adventist Theological Seminary

Wesley Theological Seminary

Kuyper, Abraham

The Work of the Holy Spirit

Ashland Theological Seminary

Ladd, George

The Presence of the Future

Northern Baptist Theological Seminary

LeFevre, Perry

Philosophical Resources for Christian Thought

Phillips University Graduate Seminary

Understanding of Man

Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary

Latourelle, R.

Theology of Revelation

Saint Mary Seminary

Leeming, (no identifying intial available)

Principles of Sacramental Theology

Saint John's Seminary

Leith, John H. (ed.)

The Creeds of the Churches

Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary

Lewis, Gordon R.

Decide for Yourself: A Theological Workbook

Ashland Theological Seminary

Conservative Baptist Theological Seminary

Litton, Edward Arthur

Introduction to Dogmatic Theology

Ashland Theological Seminary

McClain, A. J.

The Greatness of the Kingdom

Trinity Evangelical Divinity School

Macquarrie, John

The Faith of the People of God

Philadelphia Lutheran Theological Seminary

God and Secularity

Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary

Calvin Theological Seminary

Principles of Christian Theology

Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary

Brite Divinity School

Candler School of Theology

Catholic Theological Union

Colgate/ Bexley Hall/ Crozer

Columbia Theological Seminary

Episcopal Theological School

Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary

General Theological Seminary

Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary

Howard University School of Religion

Lexington Theological Seminary

Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary

Mount Saint Mary's Seminary of the West

McMaster Divinity College

Memphis Theological Seminary

North Park Theological Seminary

Pacific School of Religion

Phillips University Graduate Seminary

Saint John's Seminary

Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary

United Theological Seminary

Wesley Theological Seminary

Mackintosh, H. R.

The Doctrine of the Person of Christ

United Theological Seminary

McIntyre, John

The Shape of Christology

McMaster Divinity College

Martimort, A. G.

Signs of the New Covenant

Mount Saint Mary's Seminary of the West

Mathis, Marcian and Dismas Bonner (eds.)

The Pastoral Companion

Mount Saint Mary's Seminary of the West

Mayer, F.

Religious Bodies of America

Concordia Theological Seminary

Miley, John

Systematic Theology

Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary

Moltmann, J.

The Theology of Hope

United Theological Seminary

Moody, Dale

The Spirit of the Living God

Southern Baptist Theological Seminary

Moran, Gabriel

The Theology of Revelation

Saint Mary of the Lake Seminary

Morris, Leon

The Cross in the New Testament

Southern Baptist Theological Seminary

Murray, Iain

The Puritan Hope

University of Dubuque Theological Seminary

Nelson, J. Robert

The Realm of Redemption

Seventh-day Adventist Theological Seminary

Nicholls, William

The Pelican Guide to Modern Theology Vol. I.:

Systematic and Philosophical Theology

Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary

Niebuhr, H. Richard

The Meaning of Revelation

Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary

Christ and Culture

Candler School of Theology

Moravian Theological Seminary

Niebuhr, Reinhold

Moral Man and Immoral Society

University of Dubuque Theological Seminary

Nygren (no identifying initial available)

This is the Church

Northwestern Lutheran Theological Seminary

Ott, Heinrich

God

North Park Theological Seminary

Pannenberg, Wolfhart

The Apostolic Word

Phillips University Graduate Seminary

Jesus, God and Man

Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary

Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary

Mary Immaculate Seminary

McMaster Divinity School

Moravian Theological Seminary

Wesley Theological Seminary

Paul, Robert S.

The Atonement and the Sacraments

Southern Baptist Theological Seminary

Pelikan, Jaroslav

The Christian Tradition: A History of the Development  
of Doctrine

Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary

Pieper, Francis

Christian Dogmatics

Concordia Theological Seminary

Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary

Prenter, Regin

Creation and Redemption

Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary

Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary

Pacific Lutheran Theological Seminary

Preus, Robert

The Theology of Post-Reformation Lutheranism

Concordia Theological Seminary

Quick, O. C.

The Doctrine of the Creed

General Theological Seminary

Rahner, Karl

Theological Investigations

General Theological Seminary

Ramm, Bernard

Special Revelation and the Word of God

Seventh-day Adventist Theological Seminary

Varieties of Christian Apologetics

Northern Baptist Theological Seminary



Richardson, Alan (ed.)

Dictionary of Christian Theology

United Theological Seminary

Roberts, J. D.

Liberation and Reconciliation: A Black Theology

Moravian Theological Seminary

Robinson, James M.

The Beginnings of Dialectical Theology

Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary

Rondet, H.

The Grace of Christ

Saint Mary Seminary

Roth, Robert P.

Story and Reality

Northwestern Lutheran Theological Seminary

Rowley. (no identifying initial available)

The Biblical Doctrine of Election

Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary

Schedler, Norbert O.

Philosophy of Religion: Contemporary Perspectives

Phillips University Graduate Seminary

Schillebeeckx, Edward

Christ the Sacrament of the Encounter with God

Mount Saint Mary's Seminary of the West

Schilling. (no identifying initial available)

God in an Age of Atheism

Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary

Schlier. (no identifying initial available)

The Church: Readings in Theology

Saint John's Seminary

Schleiermacher, Friedrich

Christian Faith

Perkins School of Theology

Glaubenslehre

University of Chicago Divinity School

Schlinski, E.

The Theology of the Lutheran Confessions

Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary

Schnackenburg, Rudolph

The Church in the New Testament

Saint John's Seminary

Schwarz, Hans

On the Way to the Future

Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary

Southern Baptist Theological Seminary

Shaw, John M.

Christian Doctrine

Memphis Theological Seminary

Shedd, William G. T.

Dogmatic Theology

Ashland Theological Seminary

Trinity Evangelical Divinity School

Sittler, Joseph

The Ecology of Faith

Phillips University Graduate Seminary

Smedes, Lewis B.

All Things Are Made New

Calvin Theological Seminary

Smith, Ronald G.

The Doctrine of God

Western Theological Seminary

Stevens, William

Doctrines of the Christian Religion

Conservative Baptist Theological Seminary

Strong, Augustus Hopkins

Systematic Theology

North American Baptist Seminary

Trinity Evangelical Divinity School

Tappert, Theodore G.

The Book of Concord: The Confessions of the  
Evangelical Lutheran Church

Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary

Thieleke, Helmuth

Theological Ethics

Philadelphia Lutheran Theological Seminary

Thomas, Owen C.

Introduction to Theology

Ashland Theological Seminary

Conservative Baptist Theological Seminary

Emmanuel College

Episcopal Theological School

Tillich, Paul

Systematic Theology

Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary

Brite Divinity School

Candler School of Theology

Chicago Theological Seminary

Colgate/ Bexley Hall/ Crozer

Episcopal Theological School

General Theological Seminary

Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary

Interdenominational Theological Center

Luther Theological Seminary

Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary

Mary Immaculate Seminary

Moravian Theological Seminary

North American Baptist Seminary

Pacific Lutheran Theological Seminary

Pacific School of Religion

Perkins School of Theology

Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary

University of Chicago Divinity School

Van Buren, Paul

The Edge of Language: An Essay in the Logic of Religion

Lexington Theological Seminary

The Secular Meaning of the Gospel: An Original Inquiry

Lexington Theological Seminary

Whale, J. S.

Christian Doctrine

Candler School of Theology

Walgrave, J.

Unfolding Revelation

Saint Mary Seminary

Welch, Claude

Protestant Thought in the Nineteenth Century: 1799-1870

Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary

Walther, E. F. W.

Proper Distinction Between Law and Gospel

Concordia Theological Seminary

Wiley, H. Orton

Christian Theology

Asbury Theological Seminary

Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary

Nazarene Theological Seminary

Williams, Calvin

The Church

Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary

Williams, D.

The Spirit and Forms of Love

Moravian Theological Seminary

Southern Baptist Theological Seminary

Wolf, W. J.

No Cross and No Crown

Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary

Wynkoop, Mildred Bangs

Foundations

Nazarene Theological Seminary

Zahrnt, Heinz

Die Sache Mit Gott

Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary

The Question of God

Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary

## Chapter 4

### EVALUATION OF SELECTED SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY BOOKS

Through the cooperation of the professors of systematic theology from the A. T. S. schools that responded to the questionnaire, the availability and usability of various systematic theology books to those professors was ascertained. Many systematic theology professors also stated their personal evaluation of each book regarding the areas of theological perspective and current usability in the classroom. Because of the broad spectrum of theological orientations among the many accredited A. T. S. schools, further evaluation of selected major works by the investigator was considered in this chapter regarding content, theological orientation, and classroom usability in an evangelical setting.

The following evaluations were originally written on a form entitled "Christian (Systematic) Theology Book Evaluation Form"<sup>1</sup> designed by the investigator to facilitate an orderly and thorough examination of the material. This chapter followed the basic outline of the form's six major areas: (1) background, (2) clarity, (3) content, (4) theological perspective, (5) Biblical considerations,

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<sup>1</sup>Appendix H, pp. 206-208.

and (6) conclusions.

GUSTAF AULEN

THE FAITH OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Background

The author, Bishop Gustaf Aulen, was a distinguished Swedish theologian, educator, lecturer, and writer. He held the position of Bishop of Strangnas in Sweden, and was active in many ecumenical affairs. The book the investigator evaluated was the second English edition based on the fifth, latest, and most extensively revised Swedish edition. In the preface to this edition, Bishop Aulen stated that his hope, aim, or purpose for the book was to present Christianity in its radical realism.<sup>2</sup>

Clarity

Although the book was well written, using graduate level terminology, the readability of the edition was poor due to the small print on the old and browning paper. Eye strain became prevalent at times, enough to hamper lengthy reading periods.

Content

Coherence. It appeared to the investigator that Bishop Aulen endeavored to force the idea of faith in his writing to fit the title of the book. This forced idea appeared in

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<sup>2</sup>Gustaf Aulen, The Faith of the Christian Church (Philadelphia: Fortress Press, 1960), p. viii.



other areas such as the section entitled "Part II, The Act of God in Christ," where Bishop Aulen included all of his concepts concerning Biblical anthropological theology. One interesting structural method employed by Aulen was the brief discussion, or overview, of each main subdivision of each chapter prior to the body of the chapter. This helped to assist in the unification of the presentation.

Cogency. The cogency of the book appeared strained as the Bishop attempted to produce an ecumenical faith suitable for all Christians. Often he used biological and scientific terms to explain, amplify, or illustrate theological concepts, confusing himself as well as the reader. One extremely confusing section concerned his hypothesis that universalism and gospel exclusiveness can and does co-exist in scripture.<sup>3</sup> It should be noted that Aulen totally reacted to Barthian theology.<sup>4</sup>

Objectivity. His objectivity was noble as he stated that his theology would be an objective system suitable for all.<sup>5</sup> Unfortunately, his theology was uniformly subjective, presenting a total Lutheran viewpoint.

Documentation. Documentation was kept to a minimum and used only to support his viewpoints.

Problem/Solution Orientation. Along with the

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<sup>3</sup>Ibid., pp. 30-33.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid., p. 19.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., p. 16.

subjectivity, Aulen's work was solution orientated, attempting to present the truth for all to embrace in ecumenical faith.

### Theological Perspective

Bishop Aulen's view of Biblical authority was that the Bible contained the word of God at given points of inspiration and validations of faith.<sup>6</sup> With that concept of scripture, Bishop Aulen's book was probably classified as being neo-orthodox Lutheranism.

### Biblical Exegesis--Eisegesis

All scriptural passages were considered primarily eisegetical, although there was little use of actual scripture.

### Conclusions

The work certainly lacked lucidity and clarity of presentation. It was also too brief in the area of eschatology. It could serve as an introductory work to neo-orthodoxy, but not as a single text on neo-orthodoxy.

KARL BARTH

### CHURCH DOGMATICS

### Background

After studying at the German universities of Berlin, Tuebingen, and Marburg, he became pastor of a country parish

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<sup>6</sup>Ibid., pp. 67-68.

in Switzerland. It was there in August, 1918, that he completed his first work, Commentary on Romans. The book was so revolutionary that it landed like a bomb on theological playgrounds. In succeeding years, he was called to the German universities at Goettingen, Muenster, and Bonn. But during the Nazi regime, Barth was compelled to flee to Switzerland where he taught at the University of Basel until his retirement in 1962. Karl Barth's Church Dogmatics was originally given as lectures to students at the University of Basel.

### Clarity

The terminology was not difficult, yet the book was not easy to follow clearly. Redundancy and wordiness described the work rather than clarity and lucidness. The print was small and often there were vast amounts of even finer print documenting and supporting the statements. It was best to read the body of the work, skipping the small and fine print for a later study. It should be noted that at times Dr. Barth seemed poetic in style, quite different from the approach of earlier systematic writers.

### Content

Note. Because of the unavailability of the entire work to the investigator, the content evaluation was brief and spotty.

Coherence. Due to the vast depth that Dr. Barth pursued, especially in the documentation, a coherent overview was

often unable to be visualized.

Cogency. Dr. Barth's cogency was different in that his logic did not follow a linear approach. Rather, he employed a logic that moved spirally or centripetally. He would often, if not always, circle around the matter under discussion viewing it from all angles, constantly returning to the issue from a new viewpoint. It was this style of logic that the investigator found difficult to follow until he compared it to a musical composition and its recurring themes. A good example of this musical style is found in the fourth volume dealing with the doctrine of reconciliation, where theme after theme is integrated into the structure and kept in relation with its companions through the composition.

Documentation. Following the style of a great composer, Dr. Barth is precise and exact in his documentation. At times it seemed overbearing and ponderous, yet it served his purpose of exact and definite support.

Objectivity. With the precise documentation, depth in comprehension, and length of arguments, Dr. Barth presented not an objective theology but a subjective theology composed of his personal revolutionary concepts.

Problem/Solution Orientation. His dogmatics was solution orientated, mentioning problems, yet always solving the problems with his version of revealed truth.

### Theological Perspective

Dr. Karl Barth's view of Biblical authority was based on

the concept that the Bible becomes the word of God, attesting to revelation, during moments of personal inspiration. It becomes the word of God when it speaks personally to an individual. This is a neo-orthodox theological viewpoint.

#### Biblical Exegesis--Eisegesis

There are lengthy sections involving both exegesis and eisegesis as interpreted through his neo-orthodoxy.

#### Conclusions

The usability of Church Dogmatics as a tool in teaching Christian doctrine is questionable. In evangelical classrooms, it could not be used as the truth, but as an example of neo-orthodoxy. Because it is a great work used by many A. T. S. schools, it should be read or at least somewhat considered by evangelical students. Its usefulness to the students should not be discounted because of the neo-orthodoxy, but considered from the standpoint that perhaps with an exposure to the original writing of Barth, an evangelical student would have an appreciation for a theologian that is considered as one of the greatest thinkers in church history. The book should be recommended for use in theological classrooms, but because of its size, depth, and views it should not be used as the primary text in a systematic course.

LOUIS BERKHOF

SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGYBackground

Background information concerning the author and the book was not available.

Clarity

Although the book was dated with brown paper and cracking binding, the text was very readable. The understandable terminology contributed much to the readability of the book. It was fluent, yet the work lacked creative spark and theological enthusiasm.

Content

Coherence. The table of contents was exceptionally coherent without overworking titles and subdivisions. Even though the book possessed a cohesive wholeness, it lacked in areas concerning the Holy Spirit, revelation, inspiration, and historical theology.

Cogency. The cogency was very poor, lacking in proofs. Berkhof simply stated presuppositions without any attempt to reason them through.

Documentation. With the lack of reasoning, Berkhof stressed much documentation that impressed the reader without supporting his own viewpoint. The documentation was useless.

Objectivity. His theology was totally subjective.

Problem/Solution Orientation. The book was completely

solution orientated, presenting the views of Berkhof as the truth.

### Theological Perspective

There was no section covering the authority of scripture. Biblical authority and infallibility were accepted without consideration. Berkhof did refer to the infallibility of the Bible in relation to another doctrine.<sup>7</sup> The theological perspective was not easily identified. Berkhof was probably Calvinistic, possibly with Lutheran tendencies. He did reveal a Lutheran view of the sacraments towards the end of his work.<sup>8</sup>

### Biblical Exegesis--Eisegesis

Berkhof used the method of eisegesis rather than exegesis.

### Conclusions

Berkhof presented a very excellent section regarding Supra-and Infra-lapsarianism, and another interesting section concerning Calvinistic sanctification. Yet, no proof or argument was presented for the acceptance or rejection of them. Because his work was lacking considerably in some areas and was severely aged and outdated, it would not seriously serve as an adequate text for contemporary systematic theology.

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<sup>7</sup>Louis Berkhof, Systematic Theology (Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1949), p. 540.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid., p. 628.

GERRIT C. BERKOUWER

STUDIES IN DOGMATICS

Background

Dr. Berkouwer has been chairman of systematic theology at the Free University of Amsterdam in the Netherlands. His twelve volume work, Studies in Dogmatics, has been translated from its original tongue into English.

Clarity

The work was not easy or leisure reading, primarily because of the semi-difficult terminology. Because graduate level terms were used, some college students would be challenged by the books.

Content

Because of the vastness of volumes, evaluation was limited to a brief overview of several works, thus it was not entirely satisfactory or necessarily accurate. Note was made concerning the lack of documentation throughout the various volumes, and an average amount of subjectivism prevailed as it does in all systematic theology works.

Coherence. The coherence was surprisingly good in consideration of the many volumes. Each individual volume was a well unified unit in itself.

Cogency. The cogency was unable to be determined because of the vastness of the work and the limited time.



### Theological Perspective

Berkouwer would probably be classified as a Calvinist theologian.

### Biblical Exegesis--Eisegesis

Brief note was made concerning the frequency of exegetical work rather than the average amount of eisegetical considerations of scripture. Perhaps this is due to the amount of space available to each topic.

### Conclusions

The work is much too lengthy and wordy to be used for a text in a systematic theology classroom. The set would be unreasonable to buy on a student budget. Some separate volumes would be good for use as supplementary material for topics such as Christology or eschatology.

EMIL BRUNNER

### DOGMATICS

### Background

Dr. Emil Brunner has taught systematic theology at the University of Zurich and Christian ethics and philosophy at the International Christian University in Tokyo. He has also pastored a church in Zurich called the Fraumunster Church. Dr. Brunner felt strongly that there was room for more writings in the area of systematic theology. Therefore, he purposed to write a book that would present theology from his personal viewpoint.

### Clarity

Although the printing was easy to read, the proliferation of neo-orthodox terms slowed the reader considerably. Because of these terms, the book was not easy to follow logically.

### Content

Coherence. The book held together very well and followed a clear pattern with an all encompassing table of contents that impressed the reader.

Cogency. At times Brunner's logic in presenting his case was vague because of an apparent failure to clarify his terminology.

Documentation. It was excellent and very impressive. The documentations were easily traced to the primary sources.

Objectivity. Brunner attempted to be objective, but because of his strong viewpoints he was forced to become subjective.

Problem/Solution Orientation. He approached his dogmatics from a solution standpoint, even though he raised some very good questions in the areas of revelation and the word of God without giving pat answers to them.

### Theological Perspective

The Biblical concept of Brunner was that the Bible becomes the word of God at any given point at which it speaks to the individual. Often he moved toward a Bultmannian theory of Biblical myths. One would probably classify Brunner as

being neo-orthodox between Barth and Bultmann.

### Biblical Exegesis--Eisegesis

There was very little exegesis.

### Conclusions

Brunner had an interesting chapter on the importance of dogmatics for today and a good chapter on the authority and the new doctrine of scripture.<sup>9</sup> The work was interesting to read for a concept of neo-orthodoxy, but it had little value as a systematic theology text in an evangelical classroom. In studying dogmatics, it would be helpful to read concerning Brunner's passion for it in his introduction. The book also would serve as a good tool in understanding the neo-orthodox concept of scriptural revelation and inspiration.

JAMES OLIVER BUSWELL, JR.

### A SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION

### Background

At the present, Dr. Buswell is Dean of the Graduate Faculty at Covenant College and Seminary in St. Louis. He served in the past as the third president of Wheaton College. The book was designed by Dr. Buswell for use as a text in seminary and Bible college classes. He did, however, attempt

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<sup>9</sup>Emil Brunner, Dogmatics III (Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1950-1952), p. 245.

to write a book that could be read by laymen as well as theology students.

### Clarity

The outlay of the book is difficult to follow, especially in parts two and three. Dr. Buswell employed many philosophical terms which made the book slightly difficult to be read by laymen. Besides the use of philosophical terminology, the book contained some mathematical terminology that further confused the meaning.

### Content

Coherence. Dr. Buswell began with the doctrine of God as opposed to the normal approach of beginning with the doctrine of the scriptures because, he reasoned, the scriptures are not readily accepted in modern thought. Therefore, an approach from the existence and establishment of God to His Word would be less questionable in the mind of a modern critic. Unfortunately, he proceeded to discuss both in the main portion, creating an atmosphere of confusion, disorientation, and incoherence.

Cogency. Buswell's work was well thought through with proofs presented logically. Often he considered the proofs in great detail in an attempt to present a reasonable and believable theology to a non-believer.

Documentation. The book was well documented with much use of Hodge and Shedd.

Objectivity. Although he hoped to present an objective

theology, it surfaced totally subjective. His Systematic Theology was a personal presentation of the truth he believes.

Problem/Solution Orientation. He wrote with the concept that his truth was "The Truth," thus presenting a solution oriented work.

### Theological Perspective

Buswell viewed the Bible as the ultimate authority, accepting plenary and verbal inspiration. He would therefore be classified as a conservative Calvinist.

### Biblical Exegesis-Eisegesis

He attempted to do exegetical work, but not frequently.

### Conclusions

Buswell covered the areas of ethics as it related to theology, especially in the practical arenas of divorce, home life, and homosexuality. Another good feature of the book was Buswell's use of interesting and appropriate illustrations. Although it was designed as a text, it would serve better as a reference book on Calvinistic theology. The work was a narrow approach. As being useful, it would be rated low because it actually presented a worked-over theology of Hodge and Shedd. Perhaps it would be better to use the original sources, Hodge and Shedd, instead of an interpretation of them. Buswell, did, however, present Hodge and Shedd clearly and in modern terminology. Thus, as a text it is not actually useful because of its incoherent layout, dogmatic

concepts, and reworked Hodge and Shedd. Yet, it would serve well as a balance with other theological viewpoints.

## JOHN CALVIN

### INSTITUTES OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION

#### Background

John Calvin was a historical theologian who lived during the reformation. His work The Institutes of the Christian Religion is considered to be one of the greatest theological classics.

#### Clarity

The 1909 edition was old, dated, and difficult to read because of the size of print and quality of paper. Calvin's vocabulary was archaic and difficult to understand. Because there were not paragraph headings, just subject divisions, the layout was nearly impossible to follow.

#### Content

Coherence. The outline followed the Apostle's creed, and was well presented.

Cogency. Calvin considered many theological topics as sacred, therefore he did not attempt to reason or prove logically why one should believe them. Instead of proofs, Calvin qualified statements with the phrase "for this reason."

Documentation. There was very little documentation.

Objectivity. There was no objectivity. Calvin

approached the area of theology on an entirely subjective plane, presenting his own viewpoints as the only truth.

Problem/Solution Orientation. There was very little mention of any problems. Calvin considered only the solutions, that is "The Solution," that was to him "The Truth."

#### Theological Perspective

According to Calvin, the Bible was the total and absolute authority, accepting and proclaiming a verbal and plenary inspiration concept. He is one of the great original theological thinkers.

#### Biblical Exegesis--Eisegesis

Calvin primarily used the method of eisegesis.<sup>10</sup>

#### Conclusions

There were fascinating sections concerning the verbal and plenary inspiration of the scripture and the decrees of God with His providence.<sup>11</sup> The book should be read by all serious theological students, but because of its dated and archaic terminology, layout, and presentation, it would not serve well as a systematic text. The work needs to be reprinted.

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<sup>10</sup> John Calvin, Institutes of the Christian Religion (Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Christian Education, 1909), p. 629.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., p. 222.

C. W. CHRISTIAN

SHAPING YOUR FAITH: A GUIDE TO A  
PERSONAL THEOLOGY

Background

C. W. Christian is professor of religion at Baylor University in Texas. The book was written for the layman in an attempt to suggest how theological questions can be understood in practical living. He sought to motivate laymen to think theologically concerning answers to their own personal theological questions. It further attempted to teach how to do theology and create a personal understanding of the Christian faith.

Clarity

The book was a clear and concisely written work, easily read and understood.

Content

Coherence. The book moved in a progression of theological thinking.

Cogency. The author did not attempt to prove any one concept, he just raised questions and provided a method of answering. Logically, the book was presented fluently.

Documentation. The work had very little documentation. Some reference was given to the great theologians of history.

Objectivity. The entire approach of the book was objective.



Problem/Solution Orientation. Because of the nature of the book, it was problem orientated.

#### Theological Perspective

The classification was difficult to ascertain because it was not clearly stated. The book seemed conservative and evangelical.

#### Biblical Exegesis--Eisegesis

There was very little use of scripture or any kind of study method concerning scripture.

#### Conclusions

The book is not for graduate level studies. Yet, the book does accomplish its aim in serving as a good book for the layman, or college student, in doing personal theology.

L. HOWARD DEWOLF

#### A THEOLOGY OF THE LIVING CHURCH

#### Background

Dr. Dewolf is Professor of Systematic Theology at Boston University in the Albert C. Knudson Chair. The book was written to serve as an introduction to systematic theology and was not to be considered a complete study in systematics.

#### Clarity

The book was moderately difficult to read because of the use of philosophical terminology.

## Content

Coherence. Because of the size of the book and enormity of the topic, the book lacked in over-all coherence.

Cogency. In a few places there were no proofs, just speculations. His logic was difficult to follow throughout, especially in the area of scriptural proofs. For example, under the topic of Scripture, he presented the word as fallible and untrustworthy.

Documentation. There was good, clear documentation.

Objectivity. There was no objectivity. The book was totally subjective in content.

Problem/Solution Orientation. Dewolf raised some good questions without attempting to answer all of them.

## Theological Perspective

According to Dewolf, the Bible has some authority, but it is only the fallible word of man. He would probably be classified as a neo-liberal Arminian, with a theistic evolutionary tendency.

## Biblical Exegesis--Eisegesis

There was no exegesis.

## Conclusions

Because the book is a good, but brief, example of a neo-liberal viewpoint, it would be useful as a resource book in neo-liberal theology. It did raise some good questions that could be considered introductory material to systematic

theology.

T. C. HAMMOND

IN UNDERSTANDING BE MEN

Background

No background on the author was presented. The purpose of the book was to make theological information accessible to the church layman.

Clarity

Some knowledge of theological language would be helpful in understanding the book. The book is old, the print is small, and the paper is turning brown.

Content

Coherence. The table of contents was developed clearly and logically. The book kept to its theme of presenting information to the uninformed.

Cogency. The book was logically well constructed. Very little argument was presented.

Documentation. There was good documentation, clearly presented.

Objectivity. There was very little objectivity.

Problem/Solution Orientation. Along with the almost total subjectivity of the presentation, the book was solution oriented. T. C. Hammond presented the truth as he understood it to be.

### Theological Perspective

The author accepted a plenary inspiration view of the scriptures. He would probably be classified as an Anglican who is a modified Calvinist.

### Biblical Exegesis--Eisegesis

It was interesting to note that the book was a Biblical theological presentation as well as a systematic book. Therefore, there was good use of Biblical exegesis.

### Conclusions

The book was a good introduction to a moderate Calvinistic viewpoint, but it was too subjective for general use as a text. The method of presentation was interesting, but it would not adapt well for the teaching of doing theology.

GORDON KAUFMAN

### SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY: A HISTORICIST

#### PERSPECTIVE

### Background

There was no available information concerning the background of the author. The purpose of the book was to outline a radically historical perspective for answering the major doctrines of the Christian faith. It was to build a bridge between man's existence and historic Christianity.

### Clarity

The book had a look of quality with good paper and

print. Unfortunately, the material was difficult to comprehend because of the varied and changed meanings of old terms. For example, Kaufman created the term "Christian Revelation" to replace the old term "Christian Experience,"<sup>12</sup> in an attempt to overcome the abstractness of the term.

### Content

Coherence. The logical movement flowed naturally and beautifully from topic to topic. Kaufman masterfully created a unified system of philosophical, historical theology.

Cogency. His logic was interesting, although not altogether acceptable. Kaufman built layer upon layer of hypotheses, proving each, then proceeded to build upon the proven foundation of the previous thought. He stated a few weak arguments against the virgin birth of Christ,<sup>13</sup> universalism,<sup>14</sup> and the bodily resurrection of Christ.<sup>15</sup>

Documentation. His documentation was clearly and concisely written and easy to follow. There were good explanatory notes given in the footnotes.

Objectivity. There was no objectivity, the work was entirely subjectively presented.

Problem/Solution Orientation. The work was solution

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<sup>12</sup>Gordon Kaufman, Systematic Theology: A Historicist Perspective (New York: Charles Scribner & Sons, 1968), p. 32.

<sup>13</sup>Ibid., p. 204.

<sup>14</sup>Ibid., p. 365f.

<sup>15</sup>Ibid., p. 411f.

orientated in that Kaufman presented his alternative as an acceptable theology.

### Theological Perspective

Because of his recurring concept of Biblical mythology, his view of the virgin birth, and the resurrection of Christ, Kaufman's perspective seemed to fall between a Bultmannian and a Barthian theology. He is probably an existentialistic, personalistic neo-orthodox.

### Biblical Exegesis--Eisegesis

Kaufman referred to the Bible more often than the average systematic theologian. He used a considerable amount of the exegetical method, although his hermeneutic was not evangelical.

### Conclusions

Kaufman's concepts were interesting and elaborately constructed. He raised some very good questions in the area of virgin birth and resurrection. Yet, the book could not be used as a text in systematic theology for the evangelical classroom because of its view of the scriptures. <sup>what?</sup> It could be used as a reference book referring to a historicist perspective of systematic theology.

GORDON R. LEWIS

DECIDE FOR YOURSELF: A THEOLOGICALWORKBOOKBackground

Dr. Lewis is a professor of systematic theology at the Conservative Baptist Theological Seminary in Denver. The purpose of the book was to teach and help students learn methods of doing systematic theology, and to help them learn to examine primary Biblical sources and develop their own systematic theology.

Clarity

A very new book, nicely bound in paper edition. It was easily read. Dr. Lewis was succinct, clear, and concise.

Content

Coherence. Lewis attempted to be coherent in his over-worked outline and chapter headings. The book was fragmented with very brief studies. It lacked considerable depth in study.

Cogency. Dr. Lewis attempted to prove nothing, except to possibly persuade the reader to accept his point of view. There were no convincing arguments for any one theological perspective.

Documentation. The book was well documented with good, and most often excellent, summaries of various doctrinal views. The investigator could not, however, agree with the

various labels given to the listed theological positions.

Objectivity. He used an objective approach, but subjectivism surfaced in the labels he applied to the various theological persuasions.

Problem/Solution Orientation. There was a very good balance between problems and solutions. He stated the problem, gave various solutions to the problem, then allowed the student to study Biblical portions and state his personal solution to the problem. The method seemed educationally sound.

#### Theological Perspective

There was no definite statement concerning the inspiration of the Bible, although Dr. Lewis is considered to be a Baptist-Calvinistic theologian.

#### Conclusions

For use in an introductory theological course, the book would be excellent. It would teach both theological material and methods. Because it lacks theological depth and breadth, it would be better suited for use in an evangelical college. It should be noted, however, that the style or method of the book would be very useful in a graduate setting.

JOHN MACQUARRIE

#### PRINCIPLES OF CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY

#### Background

Dr. Macquarrie was Professor of Systematic Theology at



the Union Theological Seminary in New York. The investigator found no information on the background of the book, except that it was written in the early sixties.

### Clarity

The book was unclear, ambiguous, and difficult to comprehend without several readings. This was due to the frequent use of philosophical terminology.

### Content

Coherence. In a single volume, Macquarrie attempted to cover far too much ground, although his outline and content were very coherent with the exception of the omission of the doctrine of the scriptures.

Cogency. His systematics was based on philosophical existentialism which often lacked convincing proofs.

Documentation. The documentation was simple and easily followed.

Objectivity. Since the approach was existential, the work leaned heavily toward a subjective presentation.

Problem/Solution Orientation. With the subjectivism, a solution orientation permeated the text.

Note. It was interesting to note that Dr. Macquarrie gave new titles to old titles in his theological system, such as: Philosophical Theology for the old title Natural Theology, Symbolic<sup>re</sup> Theology for the old title Dogmatic Theology, and Applied Theology for the old title Pastoral Theology. He also had an interesting section on a diagram showing types

of world religions from a "Christian" perspective, tracing them from early man to the present. It was further noted that Macquarrie expounded a universalistic viewpoint, although it was not clearly stated as such.

#### Theological Perspective

Macquarrie accepted the Bible to be the word of man, and possibly containing the word of God. Although he was not clear in his discussion since he omitted a consideration of Biblical authority. He would probably be termed by evangelicals as a liberal existentialist.

#### Biblical Exegesis--Eisegesis

There was no Biblical exegesis.

#### Conclusions

Although the book was a shorter and good representation of existential-philosophic theology, Paul Tillich was more adequate and extensive in the field. In an evangelical setting, the book has little usability and usefulness except for further study into existential-philosophical theology.

WILLIAM NICHOLLS

A PELICAN GUIDE TO MODERN THEOLOGY:

SYSTEMATIC AND PHILOSOPHICAL

THEOLOGY

#### Background

Of English nationality, Dr. Nicholls is presently

professor and head of the Department of Religious Studies at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada. The purpose of the book was to introduce students to modern theology.

### Clarity

Although the type was small, the book was easy to read because of the flowing literary style of Dr. Nicholls. The book was clear and concisely written.

### Content

Coherence. The book was very coherent, flowing historically and logically.

Cogency. He did not attempt to produce a new theology as much as he desired to present a historical outline of the development of modern theology. Yet, Dr. Nicholls made some very interesting comments on theologians in general,<sup>16</sup> and the ground of theology.<sup>17</sup>

Documentation. There was a good balance of documentation, not too much, not too little.

Objectivity. He attempted to write an objective, historical presentation, and seemed to succeed well.

Problem/Solution Orientation. It was problem orientated,

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<sup>16</sup> R. P. C. Hanson (ed.), The Pelican Guide to Modern Theology, Vol. I, William Nicholls, Systematic and Philosophical Theology (New York: Penquin Books, 1969), p. 20.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., p. 22.

from a historical standpoint.

### Theological Perspective

There was none stated or intimated.

### Biblical Exegesis--Eisegesis

There was no Biblical study.

### Conclusions

It is a very useful and usable book in the area of contemporary theological introduction. It is inexpensive, compact, and easy to read--a book easy to handle by students.

FRANCIS PIEPER

### CHRISTIAN DOGMATICS

### Background

Dr. Pieper was Professor of Systematic Theology at Concordia Theological Seminary and he was also the president of the same school in 1887. The book, dated around the turn of the century, was to be a modern statement of Luther's theology.

### Clarity

The book was easily read except for the many Latin phrases that were employed without explanation or translation. Pieper also used theological jargon extensively.

### Content

Coherence. The table of contents showed a coverage of

all major areas except that of the Holy Spirit. The material flowed coherently because of the book's structural outline based on the creeds.

Cogency. The book was more rationalistic than scriptural, especially in the area of sanctification.<sup>18</sup>

Documentation. There was very little documentation.

Objectivity. He was overly subjective. For example, in the area of baptism Pieper mocked other viewpoints.

Problem/Solution Orientation. According to Dr. Pieper, he had "The Truth," and his solutions were the only solutions. It was solution orientated.

#### Theological Perspective

Dr. Pieper accepted the verbal and plenary concept of the inspiration of the Bible. He would be classified as a Lutheran.

#### Biblical Exegesis--Eisegesis

He used exegesis more frequently than most other theological writers. He had a good exegetical study of Colossians 1:16-17.<sup>19</sup>

#### Conclusions

Although the book is dated and needs to be supplemented

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<sup>18</sup> Francis Pieper, Christian Dogmatics III (St. Louis: Concordia Publishing House, 1950), p. 269.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid., I, p. 483.

with contemporary material, it would be useful in understanding Lutheran theology. He had interesting material on what he considered to be two existing world religions. He also had a good Lutheran perspective on final perseverance and infant baptism. In the area of election he had a modified Calvinistic approach. Therefore, it would be an excellent Lutheran reference book, but hardly a usable text for the study of systematic theology.

WILLIAM G. T. SHEDD

DOGMATIC THEOLOGY

Background

Dr. Shedd was a Presbyterian minister from a puritan background. He taught at the Union Theological Seminary in New York from 1874-1888.

Clarity

The book was easy to read, fluent and understandable.

Content

Coherence. The work lacked in this area. There was nothing on the church, and very little on the Holy Spirit. Volume three was only a supplementary volume written to further expand and explain the arguments in volume one and two. He stated that it was necessary to write volume three in order to clarify volumes one and two. Therefore, the work lacked considerable coherence.

Cogency. His proofs were well written but not too

convincing.

Documentation. His documentation was very difficult to follow.

Objectivity. He wrote entirely from a subjective standpoint

Problem/Solution Orientation. His answers were the solutions to theological problems.

### Theological Perspective

He accepted Biblical authority based on the concept of verbal and plenary inspiration. He would probably be classified as an Augustinian-Calvinist.

### Biblical Exegesis--Eisegesis

He claimed to use exegesis, but he misused it hermeneutically.

### Conclusions

The use of Shedd would limit a class to a very narrow viewpoint if used as a text. He is also dated. Yet he did have a good section on the doing of Biblical theology and the relation of it to philosophy and dogmatics. Perhaps he could be studied as a reference work or a balance to an opposing theological persuasion.

AUGUSTUS HOPKINS STRONG

### SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

### Background

Dr. Strong was a professor and president at the Rochester

Theological Seminary. The book was designed to be used by theological students in seminary classes.

### Clarity

The readability of the book was very poor. The 1907 edition was nearly impossible to read with its fine print, although the material was clearly stated and comprehensible.

### Content

Coherence. The book was well arranged and flowed naturally through the various topics. It considered almost all areas of theology.

Cogency. Strong's proofs were strained at times.

Documentation. The documentation was exceptionally difficult to follow.

Objectivity. Strong wrote from a subjective viewpoint.

Problem/Solution Orientation. Strong was emphatic on the truth as he presented the only correct solutions to theological problems.

### Theological Perspective

Biblical authority for Strong was based on the plenary theory of Biblical inspiration. He would be classified as a Baptist-Calvinist.

### Biblical Exegesis--Eisegesis

There was use of both employed by Strong, although there was a need for more exegetical work.



### Conclusions

Strong had a very good bibliography of systematic theology books available during his lifetime. There was also a very good section of the historical development of systematics in the introduction. The historical background of theological developments was good but, because of the dated edition and subjectivity, the book could only be recommended for use as a text in a Baptist institution. It would serve well, however, as a reference book concerning Baptist beliefs in other schools.

PAUL TILLICH

### SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

### Background

Dr. Tillich was professor at the Union Theological Seminary in New York following a move from Frankfurt, Germany during the Nazi occupation. The purpose of the text was to write a systematic theology from an apologetical point of view, correlating it with philosophy. He desired to deviate from the present theological language and recreate, or develop, a creative theology for today.

### Clarity

The book was printed attractively, with nice print. Unfortunately, the terminology was very difficult, especially with Tillich's creating of new terms such as "universal and concrete concepts," "Ultimate concern," and "method of

correlation." The book was definitely a graduate level text.

### Content

Coherence. The outline was flowing, not naturally so, but because of manipulation. Tillich stated that his use of the systematic layout was for expediency, not reason, yet it took the investigator sixty-six pages to understand where Tillich was going.

Cogency. His proofs were very difficult to follow because of his terminology and redefining of old terms.

Documentation. There was very little documentation and it was used only in the documentation of philosophical concepts. Often, when he did use documentation, it was inadequate or lacking in material.

Objectivity. Tillich's theology being existential, it was written from a very subjective standpoint.

Problem/Solution Orientation. His book was solution orientated although he did raise some good questions without attempting to answer them entirely.

### Theological Perspective

Paul Tillich accepted the Bible as containing the word of God, yet he gave the Bible no authority in his theology. He would be classified as a liberal-existentialist, possibly even neo-liberal.

### Biblical Exegesis--Eisegesis

There was very little exegetical method employed in the book.

### Conclusions

Because the text is an excellent source of study in a method of theological thinking, Volume I would be excellent for use in discovering the doing of theological thinking. The remainder of the book was much too liberal for use as a text in evangelical classrooms. If students could handle his terminology, it would be a good resource book to expose the students to liberal and existential viewpoints.

H. ORTON WILEY

### CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY

### Background

Dr. Wiley was the president of Pasadena College in California and editor of the Nazarene publication, the Herald of Holiness. In 1919 Dr. Wiley was commissioned to prepare a work on systematic theology for use in a course of study for ministers.

### Clarity

the 1949 edition was neatly bound and attractive. Dr. Wiley's terminology was easily read without difficult jargon. Unfortunately, the investigator found the readability of the book was poor because of its grammatical oddities and incoherent

flow of thought.<sup>20</sup>

### Content

Coherence. The investigator found volume two to be the most coherent of the three volumes. The over-all outline of the book was fluent. There were some areas lacking in his presentation, such as anthropology and the gifts and fruits of the Holy Spirit.

Cogency. Dr. Wiley did not attempt to prove his statements, instead they were to be accepted without verification or reason by the reader. Dr. Wiley's theology was very idealistic and without support. He did use scripture in the over-all presentation, yet it seemed it was used only to counter-balance the idealism with something more concrete.

Documentation. His documentation was very poor. Often there were quotations but no documentation of them.<sup>21</sup> When he attempted to disprove conflicting theological viewpoints, he would not document the statement of the opposition, yet he would attempt to document his own personal proofs for belief.

Objectivity. There was little objectivity.

Problem/Solution Orientation. He emphatically presented his own personal solutions to the various theological problems.

### Theological Perspective

Dr. Wiley accepted the authority of the Bible on the

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<sup>20</sup> H. Orton Wiley, Christian Theology I (Kansas City: Beacon Hill Press, 1940), p. 173.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid., pp. 173-176.

basis of the plenary inspiration of scripture. He would be classified as a Wesleyan-Arminian theologian.

Biblical Exegesis--Eisegesis

Wiley's work contained an excellent section on the ethics of marriage and divorce. The discussion of the history of systematics and theology was also excellent. He did, however present some very controversial, outdated material on codes of dress. While in some areas he was excellent, in other areas he lacked content. Yet, he is the best available source for the Wesleyan approach to theology. Because of the dated material and other deficiencies, the book would best be used as a reference text in relation to the Wesleyan persuasion and supplemented with updated materials.

## Chapter 5

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

For centuries following the death of our Lord Jesus Christ, godly men have attempted to systematize the principles of the Christian faith. With the invention of the printing press theologians were able to publish their theological systems, circulating their newly published works for the reading public. Now in a day of mass media, automatic printing presses, and rapid transit, man can readily acquire the books he desires to read and study. In this day theologians, representing a broad spectrum of theological beliefs, have also infused the world with numerous works. It has been the purpose of this investigation to ascertain what Christian systematic theology books are available to professors of theology in A. T. S. schools today, evaluate the content while discerning the theological perspective of selected available books, and determine the usability of these books in evangelical classrooms.

### SUMMARY

The investigation grew from a desire to study and evaluate books that were presently being used as texts in other A. T. S. schools. The study was limited in nature to professors of theology in accredited A. T. S. schools, theology

books used as texts by those professors, and evaluations of selected works. With the desire to research the topic, a questionnaire was designed to survey professors of theology at the various schools and was administered through the mail. Of the one-hundred and thirty-six mailed surveys, eight-two were returned. The returned questionnaires amounted to sixty percent of the total administered, thus allowing for a valid survey.

Following the cut-off date of December 15, 1974, the questionnaires were studied and tabulated. In chapter two, all data presented on the questionnaire forms by the various A. T. S. professors were recorded. In chapter three, the many theological books used in the various A. T. S. schools were tabulated along with a listing of the schools that used the book tabulated beneath the respective book title.

Various works were then selected on the merit of their total theological content and frequency of use by the A. T. S. schools. These selected works were evaluated by the investigator considering their background, clarity, content, theological perspective, Biblical exegesis, and usability in evangelical classrooms.

## CONCLUSIONS

With the listing of the books that are available to professors of theology in A. T. S. schools, a study of their answers to the questionnaire, and the investigator's evaluation of selected works, several interesting and informative

conclusions were entertained.

First, as the questionnaires were returning to the investigator, an apparent reaction to the word "textbook" surfaced. Perhaps this was due to a misunderstanding of the term. There were varied reactions ranging from statements concerning the inadequacy of a book to serve as a text in a graduate course to statements that professors should not enslave themselves to the use of a single text that considers only one theological perspective. Other professors chose not to answer the questionnaire, attaching a note to the incomplete survey stating that no textbooks were used at their institution. It was unfortunate that these men could only define "textbook" in its narrow meaning and were not able to visualize its broad concept as defined in chapter one of this study. Possibly the reaction to the word "textbook" allowed professors to rationalize a limited and brief response in relation to the effort required to complete the survey. Probably the confusion concerning the meaning of "textbook" accounted for some of the silent, non-answering schools.

Secondly, it was deduced that the only denominationally oriented institutions that preferred to use exclusively denominational materials were the Roman Catholic and Lutheran schools. It was noted that most institutions preferred to use a text that was in agreement with their denominational contingency or school's theological orientation.

Thirdly, further note was made concerning textbooks in that only two schools mentioned the need for a new,



contemporary systematic publication. The majority of institutions were grappling with the problem of the correct combination of presently existing texts for use in their classes. It was evidently the consensus of systematic theology professors that the problem in teaching systematics was not in the area of dated materials, but in the area of choice concerning the combination of existing books to be used in their classes.

Fourthly, it was concluded from a study of the theological orientations of the accredited schools that approximately twenty schools out of the one hundred and thirty-seven affiliated institutions were evangelical in outlook, about sixteen percent. With this number of liberal institutions in the A. T. S., it was not unusual to note that the four most frequently used texts were of a liberal orientation. These books were not suitable for use as a primary text in an evangelical classroom. They were as follows, in numerical order of frequency:

(1) Macquarrie, being used at twenty-three schools; (2) Tillich, being used at nineteen schools; (3) Kaufman, being used at eighteen schools, and; (4) Barth, being used at fifteen schools.

Fifthly, the study revealed a trend for professors of theology to rely on their own personal lecture notes and class syllabi, supplemented by a list of required readings. With the prevalent use of this method and materials, professors apparently consider themselves, or their material, to be the class textbook, for they use their materials to replace the function of the textbook. In other words, they do not use a

text, they are the text. This was also related to the practice by several professors to publish lecture materials. This trend of moving away from a primary text to resource materials and one's own personal lecture notes, then on to publication was often the recurring theme that was rationalized in the preface of the various selected works evaluated by the investigator.

Lastly, a consideration was given to the innovation of the theological workbooks. Several have appeared on the market, and are increasing in popularity and usage among A. T. S. schools. This type of workbook, it was noted, involved both the materials or lectures of the author and his method of theological presentation and thinking. These authors were not only impressed to publish their theological systems, they were impressed to publish workable methods of doing theological thinking. Often these books were evaluated as being very objective in their presentation as opposed to the theological subjectivism appearing in most theological systems as a general rule.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

On the basis of the conclusions drawn from this research project, the following recommendations for further study should be considered.

1. A study of the teaching methods of systematic theology professors.
2. A study of texts used in evangelical institutions

such as liberal arts colleges, Bible colleges, Bible institutes, and seminaries.

3. A study into the possibility of a graduate level theological workbook.

4. A study into the possibility of a new contemporary Wesleyan-Arminian systematic theology book published from an evangelical non-denominational viewpoint.

Appendix A  
Sample Questionnaire

SURVEY OF CHRISTIAN (SYSTEMATIC) THEOLOGY TEXTBOOKS  
USED IN SEMINARIES

Information is requested relative to the three or four basic textbooks used in your Christian (Systematic) Theology courses. Please provide the information for the major textbooks that you use.

- I. TEXTBOOK NO. ONE: COURSE: \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Author: \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Title: \_\_\_\_\_
- C. Publisher: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_
- D. Years Used at Your Institution: \_\_\_\_\_
- E. Theological Orientation: (e.g. Calvinistic,  
Wesleyan-Arminian, etc.)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- F. Are you satisfied with this textbook? Yes ( ) No ( )  
Please Explain: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- G. What alternative textbook would you recommend to  
meet the course objectives?  
Author: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: \_\_\_\_\_

F. Are you satisfied with this textbook? Yes ( ) No ( )

Please Explain: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

G. What alternative textbook would you recommend to meet the course objectives?

Author: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

IV. TEXTBOOK NO. FOUR COURSE: \_\_\_\_\_

A. Author: \_\_\_\_\_

B. Title: \_\_\_\_\_

C. Publisher: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

D. Years Used at Your Institution: \_\_\_\_\_

E. Theological Orientation: (e.g. Calvinistic, Wesleyan-Arminian, etc.)

\_\_\_\_\_

F. Are you satisfied with this textbook: Yes ( ) No ( )

Please Explain: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

G. What alternative textbook would you recommend to meet the course objectives?

Author: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

APPENDIX B

INTRODUCTORY LETTERS ACCOMPANYING QUESTIONNAIRES

August 1, 1974

Dear Sir:

I am currently engaged in a graduate research study at Western Evangelical Seminary to seek to determine the opinions of professors of Christian (Systematic) Theology in seminaries relative to the use of textbooks on systematics. I will appreciate your opinion and trust that you will have the time to share with me.

The enclosed questionnaire investigates the following basic questions: (1) What textbooks are presently being utilized in your institution? (2) How do you evaluate these textbooks? (3) What other systematic theology book might be utilized instead of the presently used text?, and (4) What other recently published textbooks are available of which you are aware, not included in (1) and (3) above?

Please feel free to pass this on to your professor/s of Christian (Systematic) Theology to complete and return. I will appreciate it if you will send me copies of the respective course syllabi.

A stamped, self-addressed envelope is provided for your convenience. Your early attention will be appreciated since I plan to complete this research study this coming academic year. Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Johnson

RAJ/sjj  
Enclosures

Western Evangelical Seminary

4200 s.e. jennings avenue · portland, oregon 97222 · (503) 654-5466



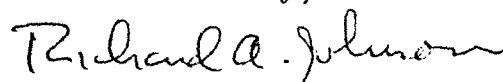
October 7, 1974

Dear Sir:

I need your help very much. About a month ago I sent you a questionnaire concerning the use of Christian (Systematic) theology books currently being used as texts in your theology courses. I am assuming that the first questionnaire may have been misplaced and am sending you another copy.

Would you please take ten to fifteen minutes of your time to fill in the necessary information and return the survey at your earliest convenience. A stamped, addressed envelope is provided. I hope to complete the gathering of data in the next few days, and I need your return. Only you can supply this information. I will deeply appreciate your helpfulness.

Yours sincerely,



Richard A. Johnson

Western Evangelical Seminary

4200 s.e. jennings avenue · portland, oregon 97222 · (503) 654-5466

APPENDIX C  
LIST OF A. T. S. SCHOOLS THAT RESPONDED  
TO FIRST SURVEY

Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary  
1000 E. 27th  
Austin, Texas 78705

Bangor Theological Seminary  
300 Union  
Bangor, Maine 04401

Brite Divinity School  
Texas Christian University  
Fort Worth, Texas 76129

Calvin Theological Seminary  
3233 Burton, S. E.  
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49406

Candler School of Theology  
Emory University  
1380 S. Oxford, N. E.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30322

Central Baptist Theological Seminary  
Seminary Heights  
Kansas City, Kansas 66102

Chicago Theological Seminary  
5757 University  
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Claremont School of Theology  
1325 N. College  
Claremont, California 91711

Colgate/ Bexley Hall/ Crozer  
1100 S. Goodman  
Rochester, New York 14620

Columbia Theological Seminary  
701 Columbia Dr.  
Decatur, Georgia 30031

Concordia Seminary  
801 DeMun  
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Concordia Theological Seminary  
Concordia Court  
Springfield, Illinois 62702

Conservative Baptist Theological Seminary  
P. O. Box 10,000  
U. Park Station  
Denver, Colorado 80210

- Episcopal Theological School  
99 Brattle  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138
- Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest  
P. O. Box 2247  
Austin, Texas 78767
- Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary  
2199 E. Main  
Columbus, Ohio 43209
- Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary  
2121 Sheridan  
Evanston, Illinois 60201
- General Theological Seminary  
275 Ninth Avenue  
New York, New York 10011
- Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary  
Gettysburg  
Pennsylvania 17325
- Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary  
South Hamilton  
Massachusetts 01982
- Lexington Theological Seminary  
631 S. Limestone  
Lexington, Kentucky 40508
- Mary Immaculate Seminary  
Northampton  
Pennsylvania 18067
- McGill University Faculty of Religious Studies  
3520 University  
Montreal H3A 2A7  
P. Q., Canada
- Mt. St. Mary's Seminary of the West  
5440 Moeller  
Norwood, Ohio 45212
- Nashotah House  
Nashotah  
Wisconsin 53058
- New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary  
3939 Gentilly  
New Orleans, Louisiana 70126

McMaster Divinity College  
Hamilton, L8S 4K1  
Ont., Canada

Memphis Theological Seminary  
168 E. Parkway S.  
Memphis, Tenn. 38104

Midwestern Baptist Theological Seminary  
5001 N. Oak Street  
Trafficway  
Kansas City, Mo. 64118

North American Baptist Seminary  
1605 S. Euclid  
Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57105

Northern Baptist Theological Seminary  
100 W. Butterfield Road  
Oak Brook, Illinois 60521

Northwestern Lutheran Theological Seminary  
1501 Fulham  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Pacific School of Religion  
1798 Scenic  
Berkeley, California 94709

Perkins School of Theology  
201 Kirby Hall  
South: Methodist University  
Dallas, Texas 75275

(Philadelphia) Lutheran Theological Seminary  
7301 Germantown  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19119

Phillips University Graduate Seminary  
University Station  
Enid, Oklahoma 73701

Pittsburgh Theological Seminary  
616 N. Highland  
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15206

Presbyterian School of Christian Education  
1205 Palmyra  
Richmond, Va. 23227

Regis College  
3425 Bayview  
Willowdale, Ont.  
Canada

- St. Bernard's Seminary  
2260 Lake  
Rochester, New York 14612
- St. John's Seminary  
127 Lake  
Brighton, Mass. 02135
- St. Mary of the Lake Seminary  
Mundelein  
Illinois 60060
- Saint Mary Seminary  
1227 Ansel Rd.  
Cleveland, Ohio 44108
- Saint Paul School of Theology Methodist  
5123 Truman Rd.  
Kansas City, Mo. 64127
- Seventh-day Adventist Theological Seminary  
Andrews University  
Berrien Springs, Michigan 49104
- Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary  
P. O. Box 712  
Wake Forest, North Carolina 27587
- Southern Baptist Theological Seminary  
2825 Lexington  
Louisville, Kentucky 40206
- Trinity Evangelical Divinity School  
2045 Half Day Rd.  
Deerfield, Illinois 60015
- Union Theological Seminary in Virginia  
3401 Brook Rd.  
Richmond, Va. 23227
- United Theological Seminary  
1810 Harvard  
Dayton, Ohio 45406
- University of Chicago Divinity School  
Swift Hall  
1025 E. 58th St.  
Chicago, Illinois 60637
- University of Dubuque Theological Seminary  
2570 Asbury Rd.  
Dubuque, Iowa 52001

University of St. Michael's College Faculty of Theology  
50 St. Joseph  
Toronto 181  
Canada

Vanderbilt University Divinity School  
Nashville  
Tennessee 37240

Virginia Union University School of Theology  
1205 Palmyra  
Richmond, Va. 23227

Weston College School of Theology  
3 Phillips Pl.  
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Yale University Divinity School  
409 Prospect  
New Haven, Conn. 06510

APPENDIX D

LIST OF A. T. S. SCHOOLS THAT  
RESPONDED TO SECOND SURVEY



Asbury Theological Seminary  
N. Lexington Avenue  
Wilmore, Kentucky 40390

Ashland Theological Seminary  
Ashland  
Ohio 44805

Berkeley Divinity School  
363 St. Ronan  
New Haven, Conn. 06511

Catholic Theological Union  
5401 S. Cornell  
Chicago, Illinois 60615

Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary  
City Line & Lancaster  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19151

Emmanuel College  
75 Queen's Park Crescent, East  
Toronto M5S 1K7  
Canada

Fuller Theological Seminary  
135 N. Oakland  
Pasadena, California 91101

Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary  
Strawberry Point  
Mill Valley, California 94941

Howard University School of Religion  
2400 Sixth St., N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20001

Interdenominational Theological Center  
671 Beckwith, S. W.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Luther Theological Seminary  
1375 Como Avenue W.  
St. Paul, Minn. 55108

Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary  
4201 North Main  
Columbia, South Carolina 29203

Maryknoll Seminary  
Maryknoll  
New York 10545

Nazarene Theological Seminary  
1700 E. Meyer  
Kansas City, Mo. 64131

New Brunswick Theological Seminary  
17 Seminary Pl.  
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08901

Moravian Theological Seminary  
Main Street  
Bethlehem, Pa. 18018

North Park Theological Seminary  
5125 N. Spaulding  
Chicago, Illinois 60625

Pacific Lutheran Theological Seminary  
2770 Marin  
Berkeley, California 94708

Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary  
Box 22000  
Fort Worth, Texas 76122

Washington Theological Coalition  
9001 New Hampshire  
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Wesley Theological Seminary  
4400 Massachusetts, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20016

Western Theological Seminary  
86 East 12th  
Holland, Michigan 49423

APPENDIX E  
LIST OF A. T. S. SCHOOLS THAT  
RESPONDED TO SURVEY WHOSE  
REPLIES WERE UNUSABLE

Hartford Seminary Foundation  
55 Elizabeth  
Hartford, Conn. 06105

Kenrick Seminary  
7800 Kenrick Rd.  
St. Louis, Mo. 63119

San Francisco Theological Seminary  
2 Kensington Rd.  
San Anselmo, California 94960

APPENDIX F

LIST OF A. T. S. SCHOOLS THAT DID NOT  
RESPOND TO QUESTIONNAIRE

American Baptist Seminary of the West in Berkeley  
2606 Dwight Way  
Berkeley, California 94704

American Baptist Seminary of the West in Covina  
1300 E. Covina Hills Road  
Covina, California 91724

Anderson College School of Theology  
1100 E. Fifth  
Anderson, Indiana 46011

Andover Newton Theological School  
210 Herrick Rd.  
Newton Centre, Mass. 02159

Aquinas Institute of Theology  
2570 Asbury  
Dubuque, Iowa 52001

Associated Mennonite Biblical Seminaries  
3003 Benham  
Elkhart, Indiana 46514

Bellarmino School of Theology  
5430 S. University Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60615

Bethany Theological Seminary  
3949 Bethel Dr.  
St. Paul, Minn. 55112

Boston University School of Theology  
745 Commonwealth  
Boston, Mass. 02215

(Chicago) Lutheran School of Theology  
1100 E. 55th St.  
Chicago, Illinois 60615

Christian Theological Seminary  
Box 88267  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46208

Church Divinity School of the Pacific  
2451 Ridge Rd.  
Berkeley, California 94709

Drew University Theological School  
36 Madison  
Madison, New Jersey 07940

- Duke University Divinity School  
Durham  
North Carolina 27706
- Earlham School of Religion  
Earlham College  
Richmond, Indiana 47374
- Eden Theological Seminary  
475 E. Lockwood  
Webster Groves, Missouri 63119
- Goshen Biblical Seminary  
3003 Benham  
Elkhart, Indiana 46514
- Graduate Theological Union  
2465 LeConte  
Berkeley, California 94709
- Hamma School of Theology  
Springfield  
Ohio 45501
- Harvard Divinity School  
45 Francis  
Cambridge, Mass. 02138
- Iliff School of Theology  
2201 S. University Blvd.  
Denver, Colorado 80210
- Jesuit School of Theology at Berkeley  
1735 LeRoy  
Berkeley, California 94709
- Knox College  
59 St. George  
Toronto 181, Ont.  
Canada
- Lancaster Theological Seminary  
555 W. James  
Lancaster, Pa. 17603
- Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary  
1044 Alta Vista  
Louisville, Kentucky 40205
- McCormick Theological Seminary  
800 W. Belden  
Chicago, Illinois 60614

Mount St. Alphonsus Seminary  
Esopus  
New York 12429

Mennonite Biblical Seminary  
3003 Benham  
Elkhart, Ind. 46514

Methodist Theological School in Ohio  
Box 630  
Delaware, Ohio 43015

(Philadelphia) Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church  
4205 Spruce  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19104

Pontifical College Josephinum  
7625 N. High  
Worthington, Ohio 43085

Princeton Theological Seminary  
Mercer St.  
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

St. Charles Borromeo Seminary  
Overbrook  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19151

St. John's University School of Divinity  
Collegeville  
Minnesota 56321

St. Joseph's Seminary  
201 Seminary Ave.  
(Dunwoodie)  
Yonkers, New York 10704

St. Louis University School of Divinity  
3634 Lindell  
St. Louis, Mo. 63108

St. Mary's Seminary and University School of Theology  
5400 Roland  
Baltimore, Maryland 21210

St. Meinrad Seminary School of Theology  
St. Meinrad  
Indiana 47577

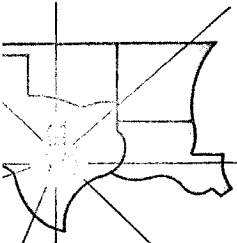
St. Patrick's Seminary Theologate  
320 Middlefield  
Menlo Park, California 94025



- Saint Paul Seminary  
2260 Summit  
St. Paul, Minn. 55105
- St. Thomas Seminary  
1300 S. Steele  
Denver, Colorado 80210
- St. Vladimir's Orthodox Theological Seminary  
575 Scarsdale Rd.  
Crestwood, New York 10707
- Seabury-Western Theological Seminary  
600 Haven  
Evanston, Illinois 60201
- Divinity College Faculty of Divinity  
Hoskin Avenue  
Toronto 181  
Ont. Canada
- Union Theological Seminary  
3041 Broadway  
New York, New York 10027
- United Theological Seminary of the Twin Cities  
3000 Fifth St. N. W.  
New Brighton, Minn. 55112
- University of the South School of Theology  
Sewanee  
Tennessee 37375
- (Virginia) Protestant Theological Seminary in Virginia  
3737 Seminary Rd.  
Alexandria, Virginia 22304
- Wartburg Theological Seminary  
333 Wartburg Pl.  
Dubuque, Iowa 52001
- Woodstock College  
475 Riverside  
Room 240  
New York, New York

APPENDIX G

SELECTED LETTERS OF PROFESSORS OF THEOLOGY  
ACCOMPANYING THEIR SURVEY RETURN



# THE AUSTIN PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

195

100 East 27th Street - Austin, Texas 78705 - (512) 472-6736

26 August 1974

Mr. Richard A. Johnson  
4200 S.E. Jennings Avenue  
Milwaukie, Oregon 97222

Dear Cousin Richard,

Your request for information has been passed on to me by the President and Dean of the Seminary, Dr. Prescott Williams. My area is systematic theology, but I labor under several disabilities in supplying you the information you request. First of these is that I've just recently come to occupy this position at Austin Seminary. The second is that there are precious few outlines of previous theology courses on hand and no one around conveniently to discuss the matter with. The information I'm giving you is thus based on the few syllabi available, earlier observation/conversation in relation to those who have been teaching theology in the interim before my appointment, and my own projected courses for the coming year.

As a generalization I think it's safe to say that few courses in systematic theology at APTS actually use textbooks in the sense of summary treatments of theology. Professors here give considerable preference to reading in the original sources, adding their own interpretative <sup>comments</sup> to these as appropriate either in lectures or discussion groups. There are four basic theology <sup>courses</sup> required here (soon to be five), not including ethics or church history. These cover (1) introduction to theology, (2) ancient and medieval theology apparently oriented towards Christological issues, (3) Reformed theology per se, and (4) theology since the Reformation with an emphasis on contemporary theology.

Last year the introductory course (1) covered the following books:

- Tillich, Systematic Theology, vol. I
- Barth, Church Dogmatics, I.1-2 and II.1-2, selections
- , Evangelical Theology: An Introduction
- Macquarrie, Principles of Christian Theology, portions
- Anselm, Proslogion, portions
- Augustine, Soliloquies and Confessions, portions
- Cobb, God and the World, portions
- Macquarrie, God and Secularity, portions
- Harvey, A Handbook of Theological Terms
- Halverson and Cohen, eds., A Handbook of Christian Theology

The course dealt with theological methodology in the first half, the doctrine of God in the second half. Except for the last three items listed, you can see a definite predilection for primary sources. The bias, I suspect, leaned heavily in the direction of Barth and Reformed theology more generally.

My own choice of books for the introductory course is contained in part on the questionnaire you asked to be filled out. Introductory courses have their own special demands. Therefore, the reading for this course includes Nicholls' summary of 20th century theology, but basically for orientation purposes and not for intensive drill in systematic theology. This will be supplemented by a use of dictionaries of theology and similar reference works, to give students a basic familiarity with theological terms and their meaning. The terms will be utilized and their interrelations demonstrated through the consideration of a variety of creedal/confessional statements (cf. questionnaire, re: Leith). There will be further readings as well merely for the sake of awakening the students' imaginative interest in theology, e.g., Ruber's Land Thou, Bonhoeffer's Letters and Papers From Prison, and Henri Frankfort's Before Philosophy. Barth and Tillich remain, however, the "heavy weights" of the course, both to deal intensively with specified theological concerns and to put the students in a first-hand dialogue with the theologians of our time.

About course (2) listed above I cannot comment. Judging from books available in the book store--and those not available--I would suggest that again the preference is for primary sources, in this instance the Library of Christian Classics series up through the Middle Ages. In my opinion J.N.D. Kelly's Early Christian Doctrines or his Early Christian Creeds would be excellent textbooks, but these do not appear to have been used.

With respect to the course (3) on Reformed theology, called "The Structure of Christian Theology", primary attention is focussed on Calvin's Institutes (LCC edition) plus the Heidelberg Catechism, the Westminster Confession of Faith, and the draft proposal for a new confession of faith in the Presbyterian Church in the U.S. A term paper further requires students to compare Calvin with either Schleiermacher, Kierkegaard, Ritschl, Tillich, Barth, or Brunner on certain, selected doctrines (providence, faith, justification, knowledge of God, election, church and state respectively). In the upcoming revision of curriculum this course will be called "The Theological Task in the Reformed Tradition".

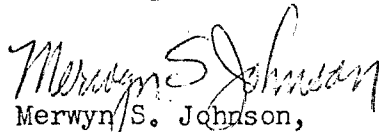
Course(4) mentioned above stresses theology in the 19th-20th centuries and entails readings in Schleiermacher, Kierkegaard, Harnack, Barth, Niebuhr, Moltmann, "and others". You can see again the preference for primary sources, not text books. In the upcoming curriculum revision this course has been expanded to two separate courses, one on theology since the Reformation, the other on contemporary theology. Both of these courses are my responsibility, but I haven't yet worked through the choice of materials.

My preference, too, will generally be for emphasis on primary source readings. There are several reasons for this. The main reason is prob'ly that the original sources are so much fuller and richer than summaries of them. They are also more straightforward and even easier to use because you don't have to worry about or disentangle the summarizer's presuppositions and viewpoint. Using "original sources" also has the advantage of "personifying" the study of theology, tying it in with the personality of its author and time frame and thereby making it more interesting to study.

Your inquiry, of course, has to do with "text books". What precisely a text book in systematic theology is, I'm not sure. Is it an historical survey of theology during a specified length of time, i.e., a history of doctrine? Is it a doctrinal treatment or survey of a given historical period? Is it what's been called Biblical theology? Or is it a contemporary exposition of theology in its various ramifications, by some giant in the field? All of these angles on theology are important, each for its own reason. Taken together, however, they suggest two criteria on which to base a choice of materials for teaching systematic theology: (a) the cogency of its treatment of theological issues themselves and (b) the clarity with which it displays its own presuppositions, Biblical and traditional foundations, and contemporary or ethical thrust. But obviously many factors enter in to the choice of materials when you are constructing a course (cf. paragraph above on my construction of an introductory course).

Perhaps I've said enough, perhaps not. Please feel free to address further questions my way as you have need or desire. I wish you well in your efforts.

Yours together in Christ,



Merwyn S. Johnson,  
Assistant Professor in Theology, APTS



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## BANGOR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

300 UNION STREET • BANGOR, MAINE 04401  
(207) 942-6781

August 9, 1974

Richard A. Johnson  
4200 S. E. Jennings Ave.  
Milwaukie, Oregon 97222

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I find it very difficult to use your survey questions to provide answers which would be meaningful in connection with my opinion regarding the teaching of Systematic Theology.

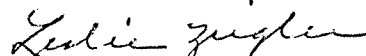
In the first place, I would not use the categories with which you apparently are concerned, as listed under the heading "theological orientation" on your survey sheet -- namely, Calvinistic, Wesleyan-Armenian, etc. If I were to use similar terms, it would be for historical purposes, i. e., to refer to the views of Calvin himself, Wesley himself, or Wesley's view as modified by some later thinker -- or, to evaluate some current writer by saying that his conclusions or his views in some specific respects correspond to those of Calvin, or of Luther, or of Wesley, etc.

My approach to the teaching of Christian theology is one of first making sure that the student is aware of the basic problem of theological method -- that he understands the perspective (or the basic presuppositions) in terms of which a particular theologian develops his thought, and the relationship between these basic presuppositions and the conclusions which that writer reaches. The fundamental problem, of course, is the relationship between theology and philosophy, or, in other words, the question of what one's ultimate norm may be, the bible or some philosophical position. And, of course, this means that the problem of adequate biblical interpretation is basic to any Christian theology.

Hence, any text of systematic theology would be used as an example of a particular perspective, and evaluated in terms of (1) the writer's adequacy or inadequacy of biblical understanding and (2) his own self-consistency in developing his thought.

I hope that the above makes it clear why your survey questions cannot be meaningfully answered in my case. If there is any further specific information in which you would be interested, please let me know and I will try to supply it.

Sincerely,

  
Leslie Zeigler

Professor of Christian Theology

LZ:lj



ERMAN H. MARING, PH.D.  
PROFESSOR OF CHURCH HISTORY  
MEMBER OF THE FACULTY

October 22, 1974

Mr. Richard A. Johnson  
Western Evangelical Seminary  
4200 S. E. Jennings Avenue  
Portland, Oregon 97222

Dear Mr. Johnson:

In reply to your letter concerning the questionnaire, I do not remember receiving an earlier request but if there was an oversight I regret causing the delay. We are at a point in our seminary situation which may prevent our providing a satisfactory reply. Our two theology men retired last year, and in their places we have Dr. Bernard Ramm as a full-time professor, Dr. C. G. Rutenber as a Visiting Professor of Philosophy of Religion for a year or two, and a course each year by a former professor who is retired.

I shall pass along your letter and questionnaire to Dr. Ramm, but since he is new here he probably will find it difficult to provide answers to the questions which are asked. Dr. Thorwald Bender taught systematic theology previously for at least ten years, but since he has retired I doubt that he would want to answer the questions. You could address a letter to him separately, if you wish. Send it here to the seminary, and we will see that it reaches him.

I am sure that neither the previous nor the present teacher of systematic theology considers any of the available textbooks satisfactory. Dr. Bender has tried a variety of books, but used Brunner more than any other one work. However, he has never used any book in the strict sense of a textbook which students are expected to work through and regard as a kind of model. He has required students to read from a wide range theological works, expecting them to deal with basic issues and to think them through to conclusions which are as consistent and biblical

..2/

Mr. Richard A. Johnson

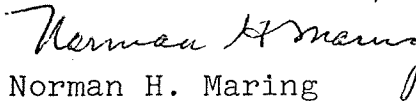
Page 2

October 22, 1974

as possible. Dr. Ramm is out of the country to give lectures in Japan this week, and he is usually so busy that he is likely to decline extra tasks which are not essential to his teaching, writing, and lecturing. For that reason and because he is too much of a newcomer to be able to answer the questions as they are put in the questionnaire, I do not know whether you will receive a reply. Perhaps he will find the time, but I do not want to hold up your work while waiting for word from him. Perhaps you could talk to him on the telephone some evening and get the information which you want.

I am sorry to be of so little help and encouragement in your project, but am unable to do anything more.

Sincerely,

  
Norman H. Maring  
Dean of the Faculty

NHM/dga



LUTHERAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY  
CAPITAL UNIVERSITY  
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43209

SCHWARZ, DR. THEOL.  
E PROFESSOR OF SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

October 30, 1974

Mr. Richard A. Johnson  
Western Evangelical Seminary  
4200 S.E. Jennings Ave.  
Portland, Oregon 97222

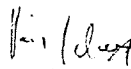
Dear Mr. Johnson:

I feel embarrassed for waiting so long to complete your questionnaire. Unfortunately I did not return to this country (after one year of sabbatical leave) until the end of August. Then, with a new curriculum before me, my desk never seemed to clear sufficiently to see the items that were put there over the summer.

Finally I managed to get to your questions. I hope that I could be of some help to you. Frankly, there is not much good written or published in this country concerning systematic theology. What we would need these days are books that are exegetically well-founded as well as far-reaching enough to provide a good and careful survey not just of current opinions, but of major doctrines.

With best personal wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

  
Hans Schwarz

Encl.

LUTHER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

2375 Como Avenue West

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55108

Telephone: 646-2712

202

Dean of the Faculty

October 23, 1974

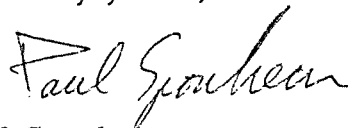
Mr. Richard A. Johnson  
Western Evangelical Seminary  
4200 S. E. Jennings Avenue  
Milwaukie, Oregon 97222

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I regret that you have not received an answer from us concerning your questionnaire. As I look over the questionnaire I can understand why an answer was not forthcoming. My own teaching is in the area of Systematic Theology and I believe I can respond on behalf of the Department.

It is really not the case that we use any "textbooks" in the Department. That is, in every course we are using a number of writings in order to represent the varying points of view in the area under discussion. Some of the people used regularly are Paul Tillich, Karl Barth, Gustaf Wingren, and Wolfart Pannenberg. Of course, we do deal directly with the Biblical materials and with the materials in the Lutheran Confessional Writings in all of our courses, but as for other works we continue to use a variety.

Sincerely yours,



Paul Sponheim  
Dean of Academic Affairs

PS:sr

211 VAN TONK S.W.  
BROOKLYN 10000  
1230 LEE AVENUE  
CHESTER, NEW YORK 12018

August 27, 1974

Dear Mister Johnson,

The Rector of this R.C. Seminary, where candidates to the priesthood are trained for four years of theology, after successfully completing after high-school four years of College during which they are recommended and encouraged to take Philosophy (scholastic and contemporary) as their 'major', handed me over your 'questionnaire' to answer it to the best of my possibilities -

Coming from the Catholic University of Louvain in Belgium (and having taught at several Universities, at Theological Faculties in Belgium, in England, in Zaire-Africa-, and in the U.S.)

I decided when I arrived here five years ago (after 25 years of previous teaching theology) not to use any textbook but to stencil my own courses. I taught here the 'traditional' R.C. treatises on 'The Church', 'Grace', 'Christology', 'God one and tri-une', 'Christian Anthropology' [i.e. creation, original sin, theology of history, and the 'Last Things'] -

Besides the sheets I give them I certainly recommend to my students to do an extensive<sup>203B</sup> reading of contemporary theologians. Among these I especially recommend among the contemporary R.C. authors K. Rahner, Yves Congar, J. Courtney Murray, B. J. F. Lonergan, and M. Schmaus (in my opinion: a bit too 'conservative') together with Edw. Schillebeeckx (in my opinion: a bit too 'liberal' in his latest publications, as also H. Küng) - As about the non-catholics I appreciate very much J. Macquarrie and J. Moltmann, together with Wolfhart Pannenberg.

Wishing you 'good luck' with your survey  
Sincerely yours in the Lord

J. Van Tongeren

August 13, 1974

JAMES E. TULL  
PROFESSOR OF THEOLOGY

TB

Mr. Richard A. Johnson

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I do not use a single text for my course in systematic theology, but rather a series of readings or a brief monograph on each principal topic. For example, on the doctrine of Revelation I use John Baillie's book, The Idea of Revelation in Recent Thought (which needs to be replaced by a book on The Idea of Revelation in More Recent Thought!) on Christology, D. M. Baillie's God was in Christ (also too old now); on the doctrine of the Holy Spirit, Georgii Horpici. The Fellowship of the Holy Spirit; on the doctrine of man, Perry Leppert's Understandings of Man; on the doctrine of Election, Roxley's The Biblical Doctrine of Election; on atonement, W. J. Wolf's No Cross, No Crown; on the church, Colin Williamson's The Church; on eschatology, Bruner's Eternal Hope (but this is now out of print, & I had to substitute a series of readings last year). In the unit on introduction to theological study, I use a series of readings; also on the Trinity.

My colleague here, Dr. John Eddins who also teaches a survey course in sys theology, has been using Bruner's Doctrines and Ethics as text. The students can choose either Tillich or Bruner. But this year he will use Macquarrie's Principles of Christian Theology. I have Systematic Theology. A Historical Per-

spectator, knowing the swam is loose one of  
the other.

Sincerely,  
James E. Fulk

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

BROADWAY AT 120TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY 10027

TELEPHONE: 212-662-7100

October 10, 1974

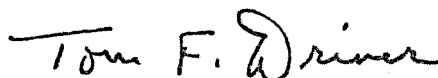
Mr. Richard A. Johnson  
Western Evangelical Seminary  
4200 S.E. Jennings Avenue  
Portland, Oregon 97222

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I find that your questionnaire concerning systematic theology textbooks used in seminaries does not readily apply to the situation at Union Theological Seminary. The questions seem to me pertinent only to theological introduction courses. At this seminary these courses have not remained consistent for many years past. Responsibility for them shifts from one to another member of the department on almost a yearly cycle, and the materials and methods employed have varied widely. During last year and this, the course has been taught by a team of instructors, but not the same team each year. (At present, three of us are teaching the course, and we are deliberately using a wide variety of materials, representing the diversity of theological starting points and methods employed by the three instructors in their own theological work. This means that rather than using any single text, which would be unusual at this school in any case, we are employing a large range of materials. Some of these are out of print and have to be reproduced, some are books, and others are articles published and unpublished (used in mimeographed form).

While this information is not helpful to you in terms of the questionnaire that you distributed, I hope that it will be of some use anyway. I think it would be very interesting to find how many of the seminaries are in a situation similar to ours. In my view, systematic theology has recently become very problematic because of the wide diversity and pluralism of theological thought in our time. This has to do not only with the individualism of instructors but also with the several movements in theology that command attention and clash in this period of history.

Yours sincerely,



Tom F. Driver  
Paul Tillich Professor  
of Theology and Culture

TFD:1kl

APPENDIX H  
CHRISTIAN (SYSTEMATIC) THEOLOGY BOOK  
EVALUATION FORM



## CHRISTIAN (SYSTEMATIC) THEOLOGY BOOK EVALUATION FORM

AUTHOR \_\_\_\_\_  
TITLE \_\_\_\_\_ VOLS \_\_\_\_\_  
PUBLISHER \_\_\_\_\_ COPYRIGHT DATE \_\_\_\_\_

BACKGROUND: Author, book, time etc.

QUALITY: terminology, readability, etc.

CONTENT: coherence, cogency, documentation, objectivity, prob./ sol .

OLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE: relationship to Biblical authority, classification

BIBLICAL EXEGESIS--EISEGESIS:

CLUSIONS: usability and usefulness as a tool in teaching Christian doctrine.

MENTS: taken from survey.

THESIS:

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A STUDY OF CHRISTIAN (SYSTEMATIC) THEOLOGY  
BOOKS USED AS TEXTS IN A. T. S. SCHOOLS

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An Abstract  
Presented to  
the Faculty of  
Western Evangelical Seminary

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In Partial Fulfillment  
of the Requirements for the Degree  
Master of Arts in Religion

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by  
Richard Alvin Johnson

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## ABSTRACT

The impetus for the investigation grew from the problem of an apparent lack of information concerning the availability and usability of Christian (systematic) theology books used by professors of theology. There was therefore a need to obtain and compile information relating to such availability and usability.

Thus, the investigation purposed to ascertain what Christian systematic theology books are available to professors of theology in A. T. S. schools today, evaluate the content while discerning the theological perspective of selected available books, and determine the usability of these books in evangelical classrooms. This purpose was accomplished through the investigation, although it was limited in nature to professors of theology in accredited A. T. S. schools, theology books used as texts by those professors, and evaluations of selected works.

The project was conducted through the use of a questionnaire designed to survey professors of theology at the various schools and was administered through the mail. Of the one-hundred and thirty-six mailed surveys, eighty-two were returned, amounting to sixty percent of the total administered.

Following the cut-off date of December 15, 1974, the questionnaires were studied and tabulated. In chapter two of the written project, all data presented on the questionnaire

forms by the various A. T. S. professors were recorded. In chapter three, the many theological books used in the various A. T. S. schools were tabulated along with a listing of the schools that used the book tabulated beneath the respective book titles.

Various works were then selected on the merit of their total theological content and frequency of use by the A. T. S. schools. These selected works were evaluated by the investigator considering their background, clarity, content, theological perspective, Biblical exegesis, and usability in evangelical classrooms.

The final chapter included a summary of the study, conclusions, and recommendations for further study. With the listing of the books that are available to professors of theology in A. T. S. schools, a study of their answers to the questionnaire, and the investigator's evaluations of selected works, six interesting and informative conclusions were listed. These were as follows: (1) an apparent reaction to the use of the word "textbook" on the questionnaire, (2) the Roman Catholic and Lutheran institutions were the only schools that used denominationally oriented materials exclusively, (3) the majority of institutions were grappling with the problem of combination and choice of existing texts rather than expressing a need for a new, contemporary theological work, (4) about sixteen percent of the total one hundred and thirty-seven affiliated institutions were evangelical in outlook, therefore the four most frequently



used authors were liberal in theological orientation, (5) a publication cycle of personal notes used by professors of theology was noted, and (6) the use of the innovative theological workbook.

On the basis of the research study and conclusions, the following recommendations for further study were mentioned:

(1) a study of the teaching methods of systematic theology professors, (2) a study of texts used in evangelical institutions such as liberal arts colleges, Bible colleges, Bible institutes, and seminaries, (3) a study into the possibility of a graduate level theological workbook, and (4) a study into the possibility of a new contemporary Wesleyan-Arminian systematic theology book published from an evangelical non-denominational viewpoint.