

university professors prepared to defend credal orthodoxy against radical opponents even when their own beliefs were virtually identical with the views they were condemning!

There is no doubt that nineteenth-century Germany was undergoing a traumatic shift from late feudalism to modern statehood, and that the position of the Church was such as to guarantee it a leading rôle in this transformation. Some scholars, like Ewald, defended the old order to the death, but most came to terms with the new world power which emerged after 1870. A few, like Harnack, even became its leading prophets, and nearly went down with the ship when it finally ran aground. The twentieth century has produced great names, like Barth and Bultmann, but their influence has been less dramatic than was that of their lesser known predecessors.

Because of the philosophical bias of the book, thinkers like Kant, Hegel and Nietzsche are given a place, whilst Biblical scholars like Lachmann, Weiss and the conservative Hengstenberg are only mentioned in passing. Because of this, we cannot call this book a history of Biblical interpretation so much as a history of Bible-based intellectual development. This in turn makes the choice of thinkers rather questionable in places, since pride of place is inevitably given to those with 'original' ideas. Yet it is impossible to understand German Biblical criticism without Wrede or Bousset, neither of whom is included, and to stop with Bultmann leaves too much still unsaid. What about Pannenberg, Hengel, Moltmann, Jüngel or even Küng? Mere mention of their names shows how much we have moved on since the 1940s, and it surely is only fair to the Germans to show how their own tradition of scholarship has shown itself to be capable of inner renewal.

On the wider question of the permanent value of most of what is discussed in these pages, it is hard not to be sympathetic to the author's point of view. Will future generations look back to the period 1750–1950 as one of great theological creativity? Or will this age be relegated to the status now usually reserved for the period 1300–1500 – a barren period of endless scholastic wrangling which may yield riches to those patient enough to wade through the massive volumes of theological output but which is unlikely ever to fire the popular imagination in the way that the subsequent Reformation did? We cannot yet answer this question, but the rapidity with which one view has replaced another, and the degree to which these thinkers detached themselves from the longer historical tradition of theology lead us to suppose that their ultimate survival must be problematic!

Gerald Bray

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Anglicans in Germany

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RÉSUMÉ

L'ouvrage passe en revue les Eglises anglicanes en Allemagne jusqu'en 1945. Il fait mesurer au lecteur l'ampleur des contacts entretenus autrefois, surtout au sein de l'aristocratie, et quels effets désastreux ont décollé de la 1^{re} Guerre mondiale pour les relations personnelles entre les peuples européens. Aujourd'hui encore, la plupart des Eglises anglicanes en Allemagne sont liées aux bases militaires et sont coupées de la vie ordinaire. Le livre constitue un document intéressant sur une époque révolue, et des liens que le C.E.E. essaie de restaurer sur des bases nouvelles et plus démocratiques.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Dieses Buch erfasst die anglikanischen Gemeinden in Deutschland bis 1945. Es gibt dem Leser Einblick in das Ausmaß dieser Kontakte, vor allem innerhalb der Aristokratie und in die verheerenden Auswirkungen des Ersten Weltkrieges auf die Aufrechterhaltung enger persönlicher Beziehungen zwischen den europäischen Völkern. Bis heute sind die meisten anglikanischen Gemeinden in Deutschland an militärische Stützpunkte angebunden und haben keine Berührungspunkte mit dem normalen Leben. Das Buch ist eine interessante Dokumentation einer vergangenen Zeit, welche die Europäische Gemeinschaft auf modernerer und demokratischerer Basis wiederherzustellen versucht.

This book is a catalogue of Anglican churches in Germany up to 1945. It gives the reader a good idea of how extensive these contacts were, especially among the aristocracy, and of how disastrous the First World War was for maintaining close personal relationships among European peoples. Even today, most English churches in Germany are tied to military bases and not linked to ordinary life. The book is an interesting record of an age which has passed away, and which the European Community is trying to restore on a new and more democratic basis.

Gerald Bray

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Two Testaments, One Bible

David Baker

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RÉSUMÉ

Ce livre est une version amplement révisée et mise à jour de la