

putation on page five is faulty. Some exception should be made for certain Tennessee cases in the statement that the united Church won the court suits concerning Cumberland Church property (p. 96). The "satisfaction" concerning the appointment of the members of the Special Commission of 1925 was far from "general" (p. 128). President Stevenson did not repudiate the view that he wished Princeton Seminary to be inclusive of the different doctrinal points of view in the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., but rather the view that he wished it to be inclusive of "Modernists, Liberals, or those of whatever name, who are disloyal to the Standards of the Presbyterian Church" (*The Presbyterian*, vol. 96, no. 27 (July 8, 1926), p. 6) (p. 142). There is no need of going further.

This is a highly welcome volume. Discussion of the trends in modern presbyterianism is important and this is a very competent discussion. The basic thesis — that the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. has consistently broadened in the last half-century — is both true and weighty. The reader will secure a perspective on the recent history of that Church which no other book provides. Moreover, he will secure it through the medium of restrained language which is both courteous and thought-provoking. The trend toward the centralization of power is presented effectively, if not as compellingly as it might be. The reviewer has briefly set forth what he considers to be the book's major weaknesses. If a reader is coming fresh to the field, he should see also Edwin H. Rian: *The Presbyterian Conflict* (Grand Rapids, 1940).

All students can be thankful for Loetscher's generous, analytical volume. It should have a broad circulation.

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Eduard Nielsen: Oral Tradition, A Modern Problem in Old Testament Introduction. Studies in Biblical Theology No. 11. London: SCM Press. [1954]. 108. 7/-.

Since the close of the second world war, we in America have been hearing much about a new approach to the study of the Old Testament, the traditio-historical method. For our sources of information there have been a few articles and books in English, but for the most part we have been dependent upon material written in the Scandinavian languages.

Now at last, however, there has appeared a work which, perhaps more clearly and more effectively than anything hitherto produced, introduces