

Harrison goes against the tide when he affirms the historicity of all the accounts and descriptions of the Pharisees in the Gospels, including Mt 23. He does concede this one alleviating explanation: the word "hypocrite" did not have the same stigma it has today. Otherwise, he refuses to yield any ground.

His treatment of the later events of the life of Christ is traditional. One wonders why such a book is necessary today in view of the fact that so many such books are already in existence. Perhaps it was felt that proof was needed that such a book could still be produced in this day and age in the face of form criticism and redaction criticism.

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Harrison, Roland Kenneth, *Introduction to the Old Testament with a Comprehensive Review of Old Testament Studies and a Special Supplement on the Apocrypha*. Grand Rapids, Mich.: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1969. vi + 1,325 pp. \$ 12.50.

Roland Kenneth Harrison, currently Professor of OT at Wycliffe College, University of Toronto, has produced an "OT Introduction" of monumental size, containing 1,325 pages of text with almost 4,000 footnotes. Written from a conservative standpoint, it deals with a great variety of topics that are hardly ever found within the covers of one book. In addition to treating subjects usually found in an "Introduction to the OT," such as the history of source criticism, and the history of the OT canon, the authorship, composition, and unity of the various OT books, he also deals with subjects not generally found in books of this nature, such as OT archaeology, Ancient Near Eastern chronology, history of Israel, OT religion and theology.

This reviewer was first of all overwhelmed by the sheer amount of material discussed in this book, and initially gained the impression that it contains the answer to every conceivable question that can be raised with regard to the OT. A more careful study, however, shows that several subjects are treated far too cursorily and superficially. To do full justice to every topic treated would have been a superhuman task which no scholar can fulfill in this time and age. It must readily be admitted that in this age of specialization no scholar can at the same time be an expert in every discipline of OT scholarship, be it history, archaeology, chronology, textual criticism, theology, etc. For example, Near Eastern archaeology in itself is such a vast discipline that no writer can do justice to it in 60 pages, just as the problems of Ancient Near Eastern chronology, and the results of the studies carried out over decades in this area of scholarship, cannot satisfactorily be presented on 52 pages, as the author attempts to do. These are only two examples of insufficient depth of treatment given to important subjects by the author.

However, Harrison shows an intimate familiarity with the literature

of many subjects which he treats, and as a conservative scholar is at pains to give his readers a fair account of the views he is unable to share. He presents a good review of the history of Pentateuchal criticism, though he rejects many of its conclusions and holds the Pentateuch to be substantially Mosaic in origin. He favors the unity of Is, and believes that the name Cyrus in Is is a later addition to the text. Dan is defended as a 6th-century book, and Est is considered to be essentially historical. The final editing of Pr is dated *ca.* 600 B.C., while Ec is dated with E. J. Young in the time of Mal, *ca.* 400 B.C. Yet the reader is not always given a clear presentation of the author's views. While he refutes many of the results of higher criticism and points out flaws in the arguments, reasonings, and conclusions of higher critics, he seems to be reluctant to state his own position and views in clear-cut words. Often he concludes the discussion of an OT book short of telling his reader what he himself believes as far as the authorship of a certain book is concerned or where and when it was originally written. While this reviewer easily admits that an unequivocal answer cannot be given to every question concerning the authorship and origin of every OT book, he would have liked the author to marshal possible arguments that favor his conservative and traditional views instead of merely destroying the underpinnings of his opponents' arguments and reasonings. This the author seldom does, a definite weakness in the book under review.

On the other hand, the indisputable merits of this great work should not be overlooked. The OT student has easy access to many recently produced works on the OT Introductions written by liberal scholars, but he must look far and wide before finding a work in this field that presents in a fair and scholarly way the views of a conservative Bible scholar. Here Harrison's book meets a real need and fills a gap. We are grateful for his courage to have given us such a work, as well as his zeal and industry to have produced such a monumental work. Also we owe the publisher thanks for having made it available for a comparatively modest price in this age of rising costs.

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SIEGFRIED H. HORN

Hunter, Archibald M., *Bible and Gospel*. Philadelphia: The Westminster Press, 1969. vii + 146 pp. \$2.25.

Archibald Hunter and William Barclay are two of the leading popularizers of Biblical studies. Much of the contents of this book was originally presented by Hunter "as 'lecturettes' at evening services in Aberdeen churches" (p. vii). The book is divided into three sections dealing with an introduction to the Bible, the Gospels and the Person and Work of Christ, and the New Quest of the Historical Jesus, respectively.

Writing from the viewpoint of moderate British Biblical scholarship, Hunter takes the middle road between fundamental conservatism and