

of Generic 'He' to Third-Person Generic Singulars in Hebrew and Greek." Appendix 4 discusses "The Spectrum from 'He' in a Story to 'He' in a General Statement." Appendix 6 is titled "The Evaporation of an Argument: D. A. Carson's Lack of Evidence for the Unusability of Generic 'He' in English." A scriptural index and an index of persons conclude the volume.

On page 183 the authors speak against producing "niche" translations to meet the needs of various people. Translation of the Bible, which was produced in a patriarchal, male-dominated ancient world, must be accurately done according to their inerrancy view. However, this reviewer would argue that "niche" translations are already here, and they make the Bible much more appealing and meaningful to women today, who, for example, feel repressed by a still male-oriented modern society and are repelled by the overmasculinization of the text in traditional translations. If they can "hear" the divine message in an inclusive-language version, which may be looser in accuracy but still conveys the message of salvation, that is surely better than the alternative of their rejecting the Word completely! This serious work deserves thoughtful reading and study, whatever one's viewpoint.

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LEONA GLIDDEN RUNNING

Schwarz, Richard W., and Floyd Greenleaf. *Light Bearers: A History of the Seventh-day Adventist Church*, Nampa, ID: Pacific Press, 2000. 688 pp. Paperback, \$21.95.

Light Bearers is a revised and updated edition of Richard W. Schwarz's 1979 book of similar title. Despite extensive revisions, the new author Floyd Greenleaf has tried to retain Schwarz's pertinent thoughts and phraseology(10).

The purpose of the book is to portray the rise and development of the Seventh-day Adventist Church. The more specific focus of the revised version, however, is to "depict the denomination as a truly global organization" (7) rather than merely from a North American perspective. Thus the new edition looks at the church from a broader scope.

Although there are many similarities with the first edition, the reader will notice some major differences. Greenleaf has divided the content into four parts (instead of the five in the older edition). Part 1, "Origin and Formative Years, 1839-1888" (11-188), deals with the Millerite movement, the Disappointment, and the formation of the Seventh-day Adventist Church. This part corresponds to the first and second sections of the earlier book. Most of the original material has been retained with very few changes.

Part 2, "Years of Growth and Reorganization, 1888-1945" (188-384), looks at the expansion of the Seventh-day Adventist Church and the organizational reform that was needed because of that growth. It also covers the final years of Ellen G. White, and the effect of the two World Wars on the Adventist Church and its theology. This part includes chapters 13-15 of the earlier edition, plus some condensed material from Sections 3 and 4 of the first edition.

Part 3, "The Globalization of the Church, 1945-2000" (385-604) is where Greenleaf has made major changes and contributions. He has revised and condensed Schwarz's original Section 5, incorporating new material that

constitutes most of this part. Part 3 also includes four entirely new chapters: 28, 31, 32, and 34, which discuss contemporary issues that have faced Adventists since World War II. New "politico-economic philosophies" have forced the Adventists Church to take a closer look at its "message," "membership," and "mission" in the context of its globalization. Readers, especially Adventists, may find some of the issues thought-provoking and challenging. These include, for instance, new methods of evangelism, increasing membership growth outside North America, the need for better-trained pastors and leaders, the new church polity. Greenleaf notes that the election of Jan Paulsen, a Norwegian, as president of the Seventh-day Adventist Church in 1999, was seen by a majority of Adventists "as a climax to the obvious international trend in the church" (603).

Part 4, "Maintaining a Biblical Message" (605-655), replaces chapters 37 and 38 of the first edition. Here Greenleaf deals with current theological issues in the Adventist Church. After examining the doctrinal controversies that have accompanied offshoot movements (chap. 35), Greenleaf devotes the next chapter to twentieth-century debates over fundamental beliefs, observing that "not a single doctrinal question" is new. Debates are still over issues such as "Ellen White and the nature of inspiration," "righteousness by faith," "the sanctuary," "the biblical account of creation," and "the integrity of church leadership," especially in "financial matters" (627). The only difference from the past, Greenleaf rightly notices, is that now the questions do not arise independently, but are so "intertwined as to be inseparable" (*ibid.*).

Greenleaf does not just bring debated issues. He gives an important overview of responses made by the Adventist Church to controversial subjects. In the process, he mentions some new books written by Adventist theologians and historians as answers to the above issues. Greenleaf shows that although the Adventist Church has gone through dramatic changes in the twentieth century, the main focus of the church has remained the same: to proclaim its unique prophetic message. This is the reason why, according to the author, the church has grown to a size none of its founders imagined.

Although the author quotes a host of primary and secondary sources, he does not provide documentation (footnotes or endnotes). This major weakness is only somewhat mitigated by the inclusion of suggested readings for further study at the end of each chapter. Readers seeking sources of specific citations may find many of them in the older edition with its extensive endnotes. The work also includes an updated chronology, bibliography, and index.

Light Bearers is intended primarily as a college textbook. The general reader may find some of the material too detailed. Nevertheless, the book is a good source for understanding the Seventh-day Adventist Church and its history.

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Stager, Lawrence E., Joseph A. Greene, and Michael D. Coogan, eds. *The Archaeology of Jordan and Beyond: Essays in Honor of James A. Sauer*. Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 2000. xvi + 529 pp. Hardcover, \$85.00.

Jim Sauer was not only an important and respected scholar within the sphere of Syro-Palestinian archaeology, serving as president of both the American Schools