

Book Reviews

The Holy Spirit Today, By FRANK STAGG. Nashville, Tennessee: Broadman Press. 1973. 93 pp. \$2.25.

Reviewed by Norman Clampitt, volunteer director, University of Nebraska at Omaha.

This book, although brief for such a large subject, is an excellent treatment of the identity and work of the Holy Spirit. Beginning with a discussion of the oneness of God, the author introduces this self-revelation of God in the context of the three models of God given us in the scripture. He then moves immediately to the main thrust of the book, which is the function of the Holy Spirit as described by scripture through teaching and example. In addition to discussing the more controversial aspects of the subject, Dr. Stagg goes further to point out areas of ministry which were directed by the Holy Spirit in the New Testament but are being overlooked or neglected by many Christians today. Avoiding an unnecessarily long and philosophical approach as well as the dogmatic style employed by some authors, Dr. Stagg leads the reader to fresh insight through his careful study of scripture and a deep personal conviction. The simple but direct language makes this book a valuable tool in training students in understanding the nature and ministry of the Holy Spirit. This understanding can lead to a deeper understanding of one's self and one's ministry as a Christian in the twentieth century.

A Christian View of Homosexuality, By JOHN H. DRAKEFORD. Nashville, Tennessee: Broadman Press, 1977. 140 pp. \$2.95.

Reviewed by Eli F. "Skip" Noble, associate director, University of Southern Mississippi.

Dr. Drakeford is a licensed psychologist and a professor at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary. He has offered a much needed

discussion on the once "hush-hush, taboo subject" of homosexuality. As he writes he often uses the case study of Jeff J. to give the reader greater insight into the experience of anguish in the life of a homosexual.

The book quickly captures the attention of the reader with a narrative by Jeff J. Following the narrative Dr. Drakeford seeks to define homosexuality and to position society's outlook upon the gay community. He recognizes that for the past several years there has been a "coming out" of the "gay movement." As homosexuals have made themselves known, society is beginning to see that the "sissy, limp-wristed male, with his effeminate speech" and "the solid built woman in mannish clothes, devoid of all soft feminine traits" are standardized stereotypes that are false.

Homosexuals are found in every strata of society and are seeking through "gay lib" movements to be recognized as having a normal sexual life style. Drakeford's thesis, on the other hand, is that homosexuality is an abnormal behavior and should be recognized as such. However, he is quick to state that the homosexual must not be looked down upon as a worse sinner than others.

Many theories have been brought forth as the reason people become homosexuals. One is that sexual preference is inherited; another theory is that homosexual development is brought about by the relationship of the child to his/her parents.

A third theory "focuses on the development within the growing personality." Somewhere along the normal line of sexual development one of the psychological mechanisms of fixation or regression occurs. Couple this with poor sexual experiences that confronts the individual as he/she strives to relate to others, and homosexuality develops. Taking this theory into consideration and quoting much scientific data, Drakeford states: "it becomes clear that the practice

of homosexuality is a learned behavior."

Having established the theory of "learned behavior", a division is made between female (lesbian) homosexuals and male homosexuals. Homosexuality among females is viewed less critically by society than homosexuality among males. With this in mind seven distinctions are given to help the reader understand the difference in female and male homosexuality. These distinctions cause conflicts between male and female groups of homosexuals. Even so they are trying to unite in a common front for their "coming out."

Having defined homosexuality, follow-up is given as to what the Bible has to say about the subject. Quotations are taken from the Old and New Testaments, and comments are made on them. Discussion is given as to how homosexuals use the Bible in attempting to substantiate their position. However, Drakeford finds no passage that will back up the homosexual position, but rather finds only negative statements about homosexuality within the Bible.

"Is Gay good?" This question is asked and discussed. In so doing there is much evidence shown to the contrary. Homosexuality causes problems in life for the homosexual person as well as for the heterosexual person.

Refreshingly, Drakeford does not stop with a mere discussion of the homosexual, but gives hope for the future. Through a type of group counseling called "Integrity Therapy," a process has been discovered in which change can be effected in the life of a homosexual.

Before writing the concluding sentences of *A Christian View of Homosexuality*, Drakeford warns the reader to beware of "the great propaganda sell." With the release of pornographic material through films and magazines, glamorization of homosexuality is taking place.

In the final chapter, "The Church and Homosexuality," there is an admonishment to the church. As a Christian community the church must come to accept the homosexual as a child of God. "God loves all people" and "has no favorites." Just as He accepts all sinners, so must the church.

Confronting Popular New Cults, By M. THOMAS STARKES, Springfield Missouri: Tamont Publishers, 1977. 80 pp. \$2.50.

Reviewed by M. Thomas Starkes, director/teacher, Southwest Missouri State University.

Should an author review his own work? Skeptics may wonder. But, why not? Who knows the work better? Who can better analyze its strengths and weaknesses? In the name of all authors who have seen their work torn to shreds by unfeeling reviewers, I launch out into the known. In the rest of this review, I shall be known as "the author."

The new book (released in October, 1977) is a sequel to *Confronting Popular Cults*, published by Broadman in 1972. In this newer book the author deals with TM, the Moonies," Hare Krishna chanters, Scientology, the UFO-type churches, Neo-Authoritarianism and the Bahai Faith. Each chapter includes a brief history and an analysis of theology, considers current trends within the movement being treated, and gives hints for evangelical witness to persons involved in the new cults. Definitions and reasons for rapid growth of the contemporary religious movements are contained in the introduction. Once again, the author struggles with the term "cult." It is deemed improper because it connotes harsh negative judgment of those involved in such minority movements. Yet, it is retained in the title because it communicates to evangelicals. The reasons for rapid growth give the reader a "feel" for the groups under discussion.

The chapter on Transcendental Meditation comes to the conclusion that TM is a religion, despite copious claims to the contrary. Its claims are examined and its goals marveled at. A clear description of the initiation ceremony into TM is given, leaving no doubt that it is a repetition of an ancient Hindu puja ceremony. Finally, an appeal for a return to a deep and productive Christian piety is made.

The chapter on the "Moonies" provides a welcome relief from the media blitz on the Unification participants. They have been analyzed frequently from psychological and so-

ciological viewpoints, as well as, questions asked about their legal entanglements. Charges fly concerning kidnapping, brainwashing and "deprogramming." While these subjects are treated briefly, the main concern of the chapter is theology and history. The Reverend Sun Myung Moon did not suddenly come into existence when he came to dwell in America in 1969. The theology section deals with the "Moonies" attack on such classic evangelical assumptions as the nature of Christ, the Godhead, the Bible and the church.

In the third chapter, the Hare Krishna chanters are profiled, and the author's personal contacts with them highlighted, along with an explanation of the Hindu background of the group. The gurukula, or school for children in Dallas, is described.

Scientology still forms a theological and financial threat to evangelical churches. L. Ron Hubbard, the movements founder, has mixed basic psychology with science fiction jargon to form a movement as devious as it is medically suspect. The chapter on Hubbard's movement gives a history of the man. Technical terms are defined and hints for turning the subject to God are given.

The UFO Church and its two major co-pilots in space are viewed from the earth in the next chapter. "Bo" and "Peep" are profiled and a personal interview with three members of the group who have since disappeared is included. Eckankar is analyzed from the viewpoint of brief American history. Urantia and *The Urantia Book* are reviewed. These three groups are pictured as deserving no less a positive and informed response than their first century Gnostic counterparts. Twentieth century Gnosticism forms no less a threat to evangelical Christianity than did its forerunner nineteen centuries ago.

The chapter on the Bahai Faith stresses the place Christ plays in this rapidly growing movement. Bahais frequently claim that one can "accept Christ" but they mean as a third-rate messenger of truth to a bygone era. This is made clear by the author, after he has reviewed Bahai history.

The chapter on "new-authoritarianism" may be the most useful to

campus ministers. Dealt with specifically are Spirituotherapy, the Gothard seminars and *The Total Woman*. The issues raised are central ones to a self-image and becoming new creatures in Christ. Strong and weak points are explored, from a Biblical base.

(A major omission in the book is "The Way" but the author hopes to have a monograph on that movement ready early in 1978.)

The conclusion deals with guidelines for dialogue with persons caught in the cult involvements of the late 1970's.

The book *Confronting Popular New Cults* should be helpful to campus ministers since it is written by one with his colleagues in mind.

The book should be seen as an introduction only, but invaluable for that purpose.

Management of Organizational Behavior: Utilizing Human Resources. By PAUL HERSEY and KENNETH H. BLANCHARD. Englewood, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1977. \$6.95.

Review by Russ Arch, Campus Minister, Pueblo, Colorado

The first question is "What is management?" When I told a campus minister that I would be reviewing a book on management, I was told that was just what we all needed. I certainly agree but for different reasons than the ones I had before reading this book. I thought that we needed training in management to better handle the reports and other endless office tasks that we have. These are areas of improvement but you will notice that the subtitle of this book is *Utilizing Human Resources*. The focus is on management as it deals with people. Now, we are not managers in a factory but, like it or not, we are leaders of people. When I realized this theme, I became deeply interested in what this book had to say to me as a campus minister.

Management of Organizational Behavior attempts to answer the question I posed at the beginning. It does this, first of all, by presenting theory. Theory can be boring and this is no

exception. The authors, however, do a good job of presenting the various theories in a concise and clear manner. The authors also overcome this problem by applying the theory to actual practice. They are, at the same time, involving the reader in this process by ascertaining where the reader is in relationship to these processes and why. The authors do an excellent job of correlating these various theories, some of which are not new and some of which I had not thought of as management, into what I found to be a workable tool. This is not a book to read and, then stick on a shelf. This is a book to read and act upon.

The first three chapters develop background. The title is defined in terms of a behavioral approach. This is carried forward as the motivation behind behavior is discussed. The situations and expectations that prompt motivation are presented. This includes a look at hierarchy of needs. The most famous of these is Maslow's "Hierarchy of Needs." The study of motivation involves the effects of environment. This could be environment set by the leader in his attitudes and positions in relation to Theory X and Theory Y. The impact of the physical surroundings is presented. Also included are some aspects of Transactional Analysis.

Chapter four presents the "Leader Effectiveness and Adaptability Description" (LEAD). This includes the "LEAD-self" which the reader takes so as to provide an output as to his perception of how he reacts to different situations. Before the reader is shown how to score and interpret this test, the authors have a great deal of explaining to do.

Chapters five through eight are key chapters. After presenting several leadership models in chapter four, the authors set forth their model, a tri-dimensional leader effectiveness model. This model is developed in four steps. The first step is determining effectiveness. The leader must be effective. This may not necessarily mean that a successful leader is an effective one. The second portion of the discussion and development of the model deals with the ability to diagnose the environment. There are many controlling factors found outside the ability of the leader to establish. These need

to be not only recognized but appropriate responses need to be taken.

The third part of the development of this model provided me with the most insight. The topic is situational leadership theory. Under this comes a discussion of maturity. I found that people, groups, or people in groups are at different levels of maturity depending upon the situation in which they find themselves. Because of this the leader needs to respond differently to these people, groups, or people in groups. The eighth chapter goes on to present ideas for developing human resources by increasing the levels of maturity of those that are being led.

Having developed an understanding of the tri-dimensional leader effectiveness model, the reader scores his "LEAD-self" in chapter nine. He learns how to interpret the results and gets feedback as to the meaning. The chapter closes with an exercise in developing one's diagnostic skills.

Chapter ten changes direction somewhat to discuss the problems and concerns in planning change. This assumes that the leader is now interested in implementing some changes in himself and those that he leads.

Chapter eleven is what the title suggests, "Management: A Synthesis of Theory." It is an attempt to bring together several different theories under one roof, the author's model. There is great validity here but, as in any attempt such as this, some points are shaky.

For someone looking for improvement and possibilities of growth, this book may provide insight and challenge. The authors do point out that it is much easier to change attitude than it is to change behavior. This applies not only to the follower but to the leader. As for me, I found that in my attempts to develop leaders among the students, my orientation very much emphasized the building of the student through relationships. As a leader I shied away from using a strong task orientation in working with the students. This worked quite well for some who are at a maturity level that requires more direction and emphasis on tasks. Are you treating the right people in the right manner as a leader? *Management of Organizational Behavior* can help you find out.—RUSS D. ARCH