PREVIOUS NUMBERS IN THESE SERIES

1. Calvin en die Skrif (27 pp) — Ds. C.F. C. Coetzee ............... FREE
2. Bibliografie van Suid-Afrikaanse Calvinië (53 pp) — Dr. D. Kempff ........... FREE
3. Calvin oor die staat en die reg (143 pp) — Mnr. L.M. du Plessis .... R1,50
4. Calvin en die ekumeniese roeping van die kerk (21 pp) — Prof. B. Duvenage ......... R0,50
5. Calvin en die herderlike bediening (20 pp) — Dr. C.J.H. Venter .... R0,50
6. Soteriologie by Calvin (40 pp) — Dr. C.J. Malan .................. R1,00
7. Die denkdekor van die Reëformasie met spesiale verwysing na Calvin (51 pp) — Dr. B.J. van der Walt ............... R1,25

Order from

The Institute for the Advancement of Calvinism
PU for CHE
POTCHEFSTROOM
2520
South Africa
CONTEMPORARY RESEARCH
ON THE
SIXTEENTH CENTURY
REFORMATION

Dr. B.J. van der Walt
The University does not hold itself responsible for the opinions expressed in this publication.

Inquiries in connection with the Wetenskaplike Bydraes must be addressed to: The University Librarian, Ferdinand Postma Library, Potchefstroom University for CHE, Potchefstroom, 2520, Transvaal, Republic of South Africa.

Die Universiteit hou hom nie verantwoordelik vir die menings in hierdie publikasie uitgespreek nie.

Navrae in verband met die Wetenskaplike Bydraes moet gerig word aan: Die Universiteitsbibliotekaris, Ferdinand Postma-Bibliotheek, Potchefstroomse Universiteit vir CHO, Potchefstroom, 2520, Transvaal, Republiek van Suid-Afrika.

PREFACE

This eighth volume in the series of the IAC, Calvyncausersie, differs from the preceding volumes in three respects.

In the first place it does not give an alphabetical survey of literature on a particular subject. Literature is referred to, but no evaluation is undertaken.

In the second instance it does not deal with Calvin only, but with the sixteenth-century Reformation in general. The idea is to give an impression, however superficial, of what is being done in this field of research in the world.

Thirdly, it is the first of the series to be published in English.

It is the wish of the author that this new approach should not be an obstacle in the way of the aim postulated for the series, viz. the stimulation of studies on Calvin and the Reformation. The fact that the emphasis is not solely on Calvin in this instance also has its advantages. In the previous volume in this series (The intellectual décor of the Reformation) I have tried, i.e., to indicate that Calvin should not be studied in isolation from his predecessors and contemporaries.

It is my real desire to see that this survey would also (and especially) prompt greater interest in the reformational heritage in South Africa.

B.J. van der Walt

ISBN 0 86990 527 9

Printed by: PRO REGE, POTCHEFSTROOM
CONTEMPORARY RESEARCH ON THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY REFORMATION

Today more research on the Reformation in general and the great reformers in particular is being done than is generally known. The reappraisal of the sixteenth century has in the past decades brought about important results in Reformation research.

This booklet will not go into these results — a whole series of Calvin causeries would be necessary. It will merely illuminate the following facts: where, by whom and about what the relevant research is being done.

Even this cannot be done exhaustively. Attention is focussed on the work done at universities and institutes only. It would be an impossible task to mention the contribution of every individual researcher in this field.

As an introduction I would like to say something about the world-wide links in this field of study, as, for example, by means of international associations, congresses and colloquia.

1. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

1.1 Associations

The “Verein für Reformationsgeschichte” aims at the study of the history of the Reformation in general. This is done mainly through the re-issue of documents originating from the Reformation¹, and also new publications about² this event. Membership³ of this association has, amongst others, the advantage that members can obtain a whole series of publica-

1. The latest catalogue contains, inter alia Martin Bucers Deutsche Schriften, Melanchton's Werke, Calvin-Luther-Ausgabe, Andreae Ostender Gesamtausgabe, Quellen zur Geschichte der Täufer, Thomas Müntzer Schriften und Briefe, Glaubenszeugnisse oberdeutscher Täufergemeinden and a new critical, commented upon edition of Melanchthon's correspondence.

2. Amongst others books on Luther, Bucer etc.

3. Membership is DM 25 per annum and must be posted to Verein für Reformationsgeschichte, Dr. Heinz Scheible, Heiliggeiststrasse 15, 6900 Heidelberg, West Germany.
tions at a large discount — up to 30 percent. The Association also arranges scientific symposiums on the history of the Reformation.

Together with the “American Society for Reformation Research” the “Verein” has since 1972 also published an international magazine Archiv für Reformationsgeschichte/Archive for Reformation History, which contains, apart from articles, regular literature reviews.

1.2 International congresses, conferences and colloquia

* Luther congresses

Up to now five international Luther research congresses have been held. The last congress was held from 14-20 August, 1977, in Lund, Sweden. Lutherjahrbuch, the official journal for international Luther research, has appeared since 1919. Volume 44, 1977, contains instructive articles on Luther research throughout the world (inter alia in the Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands, the Romanic countries, the Anglo-Saxon world and even in Japan.)

* Calvin congresses

The first European Calvin research congress was held in Amsterdam from 16-19 September, 1974. The lecture by D. Nauta, “Staand der Calvinforschung”, delivered on this occasion gives a general survey of where Calvin research finds itself at present.

The second congress on Calvin research was not confined to European participants, but was international and took place in Amsterdam from 25-28 September, 1978. The theme of the congress was “Calvin — teacher of the church”. The venue of the third will be Geneva (in 1982).

* Bullinger commemoration

For the first time in the history of Bullinger research, a conference was held from 30 September to 1 October, 1975, to commemorate the 400th anniversary of this reformer’s death. Scientists from all over Europe (also from Hungary) gathered in Zürich for this purpose. The conference was arranged by the “Institut für Schweizerische Reformationsgeschichte” about which more will be said later. (See 2.5). The lectures delivered at the conference were published in 1977 by U. Gähler and E. Zandelm under the title Bullinger-Tagung 1975. Vortrage gehalten aus Anlass von Heinrich Bullingers 400. Todestag.

* Colloquium on Anabaptist Movements

A noticeable phenomenon in the recent research on the Reformation is the particular interest in the anabaptists, spiritualists, anti-trinitarians and libertinists — names for the different radical movements which originated outside the official protestant churches at the time of the Reformation. A treasure-house of original sources and documents has become available to researchers.

4. Subscription fee is DM 90 per annum payable to the above address.

5. Particulars were published in the Circular, 6, July 1977 of the Clearing House of the International Conference of Institutions for Christian Scholarship.

6. Published by Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht, P.O. Box 77, 3400 Göttingen.

7. The papers were published by Neukirchener Verlag under the title Calvinus Theologia (157 pages) in 1976. (Editor W.H. Neuser).


The Protestant Theological Faculty at the University of Strasbourg held a colloquium on “The origin and characteristics of the Anabaptist movement” from 20–22 February, 1975. The participants decided to establish a centre in Strasbourg to coordinate the research on this “unoffi-
cial” or “non-conformist” Christianity during the sixteenth century.

*Colloquium on the exoteric methods of the sixteenth century*

The “Institut d’Histoire de la Réformation” (c/o Bibliothèque Publique et Universitaire, Geneva) arranged an international colloquium on the exegesis of the 16th century from 28 September to 2 October, 1976.

There may have been more similar international contacts concerning Reformation research. These few examples are, however, sufficient to illustrate the renewed worldwide interest in different facets of this fascinating epoch in Western history.

2. RESEARCH ON THE REFORMATION IN EUROPE

During a recent visit to Europe I was able to find research units on the Reformation in Würzburg, Tübingen, Strasbourg, Geneva, Zürich and Heidelberg. There is a degree of specialization, but not to such an extent that each centre has confined its research to one single reformer. The following is a brief survey of the most important research being done in the different places.

11. According to information the Revoir d’Histoire et de Philosophie religieuses (pub-
lished by the Faculty of Theological Sciences, University of Strasbourg) will from time to time contain information on the progress of the work. Those interested can write to Prof. Marc Lienhard, Université des Sciences Humaines de Strasbourg, Faculté de Théologie Protestant, Palais Universitaire, 67084, Strasbourg, France.

12. Cf. the report on this by R. Roussel under the title Le Premier colloque internatio-
nal d’Histoire de l’Exégèse biblique au xve siècle, Bibliothèque d’Humanisme et Re-

13. A considerable number of the results of the research on the Reformation are at present being published by the following well-known publishers: Gutersloh Verlagshaus: Gerd Mohr, J.C.B. Mohr (Tübingen), Theologischer Verlag (Zürich), Zwingli Verlag (Zürich/Stuttgart), Chr. Kaiser Verlag (München), Vandenhoek & Ruprecht (Göttingen), Neukirchner Verlag (Neukirchen-Vluyn). Among others they publish the series “Spätmitteleuropäische Studien” under the editorship of H.A. Oberman of the “Institut für Spätmitteleuropäische Studien” at the University of Tübingen). E.J. Brill (Leiden) among others edited the series “Studies in the History of Christian Thought” and “Studies in Medieval and Reformation Thought” which include a considerable number of works on the Reformation.

10. Lectures were to be published by M. Nijhoff, The Hague in the series “International Archives of the History of Thought.”
2.1 Würzburg

Study concerning the Reformation and the reformers is no longer of interest to Protestant scholars only. Roman Catholics and researchers from other denominations are also taking part. It has become an ecumenical concern.

An example of this state of affairs is the work of Prof. Alexandre Ganoczy and Dr Helmut Feld in Würzburg. They are both busy with a "Forschungsprojekt" on the Hermeneutics of Calvin. Particular attention is paid to the relationship between Calvin and the Pauline theology. In this connection research is being done on the Patristic and especially late Mediaeval background of Calvin's exegetical methods.

In this context Dr Feld is preparing for publication a late Mediaeval theologian, Wendelin Steinbach's, commentary on the letters of St. Paul. The commentary on the letter to the Hebrews appeared in 1971 and Steinbach's commentary on the letter to the Galatians in 1975. In addition work is also being done on the publication of Cardinal Marino Grimani's commentaries on the Pauline Epistles (1442).

Ganoczy also discovered Calvin's marginal notes on Seneca's De Clementia as well as his notes on Chrysostomos' sermons and is preparing them for publication.

2.2 Tübingen

The "Institut für Spätmitteleuropäische Zivilisation" is connected to the Eberhard-Karls-Universität which commemorated its 500th year of existence in 1977.

This institute started with two men in 1961 and at present has about five full-time researchers and twenty student assistants. As the name indicates, the focus is at the moment on the late Middle Ages because a clear image of this period is of great importance to the correct understanding of what happened during the Reformation. The intention is to concentrate more directly on the Reformation period at a later stage.

At present work is being done in the following areas:

* Prof. W. Werbeck is working on the edition of the Sententiae Commentariorum of Gabriel Briel. (Books I and IV have already been published and books II and III are being prepared for publication.)

* Critical apparatus for a (possibly) new edition of the well-known Weimar Ausgabe of Luther's Works is being worked on by Dr Hammel.

* A subject index to Luther's work

In this respect Drs K.H. zur Mühlen and H. Jurgens together with their co-workers have accomplished an impressive amount of work. Of the four parts of the plus-minus 70 volume Luther Opera, viz. Documents, Class Notes by students ("Tischreden"), Letters and the Luther Bible (plus the text of translation meetings), only the first part is being worked on. (This includes Luther's published works such as his disputes and sermons.) There is already an index for his "Tischreden". His letters are also important because the development of his theology can be traced in them. (Unfortunately they are being published in Halle behind the Iron Curtain and it is doubtful whether the publication will ever be finished.) Because a concordance of

14. Information about the Roman Catholic research in connection with, for example, Calvin, is offered in the following works: H. Scholl: Calvinus Catholicus. Die katholische Calvinforschung im 20. Jahrhundert. (Freiburg/Basel/Wien, Herder 1974) and H. Schützeleit: Die Glaukenlehre Calvin's (München, Max Hein Verlag, 1972) which on pages 35-41 has a brief summary of the modern Roman Catholic research on Calvin.

15. A. Ganoczy has already written two books on Calvin, viz. Calvin, Théologien de l'Église et du Ministère (Paris, 1964 - also in German by Herder, Freiburg published in 1968 under the title Ecclésie Minsitram) and Le jeune Calvin. Genèse et Évolution de sa vocation réformatrice (Wiesbaden 1966).

In addition he compiled a complete catalogue of the books in the Academy of Geneva which was founded by Calvin. It has been published under the title La Bibliothèque de l'Académie de Calvin. Le catalogue de 1572 et ses enseignements (Geneva, Librairie Droz, 1969). 

16. Address: Forschungsprogramm "Calvin-Forschung", Institut für Systematische Theologie, Lehrstuhl für Dogmatik, Universität Würzburg, Sandberg, 2, 87 Würzburg, Germany.

17. The results of the research were to have been completed in 1978. Temporary title: Calvin als paulinischer Theologe. Eine Studie zur biblischen Hermeneutik Calvin's auf dem Hintergrund der spätantiker Theologie und Geistgeschichte.


the Luther Bible already exists, it is generally accepted that it is unnecessary to compile an index for the fourth section of Luther's works. Dr. H. Jurgens has good reason, however, to plead for the necessity of a subject index for this part of Luther's work also.

About 80 percent of the work has already been completed, but about another 20 years will be necessary to complete the project and to publish the results. (As yet it is only available on cards.)

Anyone who wishes to work on Luther would be foolish not to make use of the results already available. (Textual references on certain subjects are supplied by the institute on request.) Should a Calvin subject index ever be attempted much can be learnt from this Luther project.

Independent of and yet linked to this institute is the "Sonderforschungsbereich Spätmittelalter und Reformation", with Professors Obermann, Zeeden and Engel as staff members. They are mainly occupied with the publication of different sixteenth century documents (e.g. by Gregorii of Rimini, J. von Paltz and J. von Staupitz) as well as important, but often unknown pamphlets from this period.

2.3 Strasbourg

In this city there is no special institute for the study of the Reformation. In the past, however, there have been and at present are eminent re-

searchers attached to the Protestant Faculty of the University of Strasbourg.

One of the best-known Calvin specialists was François Wendel, who died a few years ago. At present significant figures are Professor R. Peter and Doctors J. Rott, B. Roussel and M. Lienard.

A brief indication of what these men are occupied with will give the reader an idea of their fields of interest.

* Prof. R. Peter is at present working on the following:
Preparation for publication part of the Supplementa Calviniana which will include Calvin's unpublished sermons. Professor Peter is also interested in Calvin's sermons in general, e.g. his Catechism sermons. (Another authority on Calvin's sermons is Professor Richard STAUFFER of Paris.) Professor Peter has also given attention to Calvin's correspondence.

His most important work at the moment, however, is a new comprehensive catalogue of Calvin's own works. By addition and by indicating exactly in which libraries or archives the works are available Professor Peter wants

22. Address: Faculté de Théologie Protestante, Université des Sciences Humaines de Strasbourg, 6700 Strasbourg, France.

23. He was the author of the excellent work (originally in French, but now translated into German and English) Calvin, The origins and development of his religious thought. (Translated by Philip Mairet), London, Collins, 1963. In 1976, after his death, yet another important work about Calvin appeared, viz. Calvin et l'humanisme (Paris, Presses Universitaires de France) in which he indicates how Calvin's thoughts not only before, but also after his conversion, revealed strong humanistic influences. (Calvin's exegetical methods as well as his ethics and political philosophy).

24. Paris I, II, V and VI of the Supplementa Calviniana have already appeared: Prodigies devenus, 2 Buch Samuels, Sermons sur le Livre d'Esther, Sermons sur le Livre de Michelet, etc. (all by Neukirchner Verlag). Prof. Redolphe Peter was the editor of the last volume.


26. Cf. his dissertation Creator et Rector mundi, Dieu, la création et la providence dans l'œuvre homélitique de Calvin (1977) and his paper Some unfamiliar aspects of the Theology of the first head of doctrine in the preaching of Calvin read at the International Calvin Congress, September 1978, Amsterdam.

27. He was, inter alia, (together with J. Rott) co-editor of Les Lettres à Jean Calvin, De la Collection Serrau (Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, 1972).
to improve on what Ericsson had already achieved in 1900\textsuperscript{28}. Something of this nature was published in 1976, viz. the Index Aureliensis, Vol. VI (Calvin, pp. 235-297)\textsuperscript{29}. It is, however, still incomplete and full of errors because the compiler (who is unknown) apparently only wrote to libraries to inquire what they possessed and did not check and carefully rework the information received. He did not take into account that library catalogues may contain errors! (The advantage of this work, in comparison to that by Ericsson, is that it at least indicates the libraries where the works are available.)

A second researcher in Strasbourg, Dr J. Rott's (emertitus) speciality is M. Bucer, especially his correspondence\textsuperscript{30}.

28. In 1960 Ericsson's bibliography was reprinted unaltered by B. de Graaff in Nieuwkoop, Holland.
29. Obtainable at B. de Graaff, P.O. Box 6, Zuiderdiep 40, Nieuwkoop, Holland. Peter's research is concerned mainly with old publications (in some cases also manuscript) while the bibliography of D. Kempf, A bibliography of Calviniana 1559-1974, (published by the Institute for the Advancement of Calvinism in 1979) presents mainly works about Calvin.

Of Bucer's collected works have been published: Martini Buceri: Opera Latina (only volumes IV and IVb by F. Wendel at Presses Universitaires de France, Paris and C. Betselmans, Gutersiich, 1954/55) and Martin Bucers Deutsche Schriften (5 parts, 1960 and following years by the same publishers).

These publications (including Bucer's correspondence) are to be continued in the series "Studies in Medieval and Reformation Thought" of E.J. Brill, Leiden.

The following persons will be responsible for the various parts:
- P. Fraenkel (Geneva): Patristic Patrologia (saying of the church fathers compiled by Bucer et al. and used by him, inter alia, in disputes) and the Rotenbuch (1540).

W.I.P. Hazlett (King's College, University of Aberdeen, Scotland): Bucer's memoranda on the holy communion (including his suggestions for a reconciliation between Luther and Zwingli).

B. Roversi (Strasbourg): Bucer's commentary on Romans.


G. Müller (Erlangen): The problem of church property in the time of Bucer.

W.van't Spieker (Apolofoon): Bucer's works of 1545.

2.4 Geneva

It is worthwhile taking note of the research being done at the "Institut d'Histoire de la Réformation" which was established in 1965\textsuperscript{31}.

Whereas the research at the I.S.M.R. at Tubingen (cf. 2.2) is directed more at the late Middle Ages and subsequent possible influences on the Reformation (on Luther in particular), i.e. the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, the I.H.R. (Geneva) is more interested in what happened during the Reformation itself (e.g. the influence of Bucer on Calvin) as well as in the developments (e.g. at Beza) shortly after the Reformation, i.e. during the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries.

At this institute research is done mainly in the following fields:

* The Contra Reformation

Professor P. Fraenkel has only now (after 12 years of study) completed a new edition of the work of the Roman Catholic John Eck, viz. Enchiridion Locorum Communium adversus Lateranos (1524). This first Roman Catholic reaction against the Reformation, twenty-five years before the Council of Trent, went through 170 different editions (in Latin, German, French, Dutch and Flemish) up to the 17th century\textsuperscript{32}.

* Bucer Research

In 2.3\textsuperscript{33} mention has already been made of various researchers (such as

C. Augustijn (Amsterdam), M. de Koon, R. Stupperich and M. Greschat (all from Münster) are working on other aspects of Bucer. (Geschat, for example, is working on the young Bucer and the library he had at his disposal).

All these details about M. Bucer's work are given because it is commonly accepted that to a large extent he was Calvin's spiritual father. This can be clearly noticed from the difference in magnitude between the first two editions of Calvin's Institutes. The first edition (Basel 1536) was a small work, while the second edition (1539), which was published in Strasbourg, after Calvin's contact with Bucer and his works, is about three times bigger. The additions to the second edition are also due to M. Bucer's influence.

31. Address: Institut d'Histoire de la Réformation, Université de Genève, c/o Bibliothèque publique et universitaire, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland.

32. This work will be published under the title Enchiridion (J. Eck) by Corpus Catholicorum at Münster (W. There is an English translation available with the title, Johann Eck Enchiridion of Commonplaces, against Martin Luther and his followers, translated by F.L. Battles, Pittsburg, Pa., Duquesne University, 1976.

33. Cf. Footnote 30 above.

Of importance are also the following two works on Bucer: M. de Koon & F. Kri
P. Fraenkel, R.G. Hobbs34) and E. Backas) who are busy with Bucer research in Geneva35).

* Beza research

Apart from Bucer research the “Musée Historique de la Réformation” (est. plus-minus 1946) – next door to the “Institut d’Histoire de la Réformation” – does a considerable amount of study of Théodore Beza.

The biggest project here is that of Mines Claire Chimeli and Beatrice Nicollier. They are busy with the publication (under the editorship of A. Dufour) of Beza’s correspondence36).

In addition J.B. Fellay is working on Beza’s commentary on Romans. He is also busy with a bibliography on Beza’s New Testament which has had a great influence especially in Holland, Hungary and England.

Other recent important studies are J. Raitt on Beza’s doctrine of the Holy Communion37), T. Maruyama37a) on Beza’s Ecclesiology, J.S. Bray


34. R.G. Hobbs graduated at the University of Strasbourg with a thesis (as yet unpublished), An introduction to the Psalms Commentary of M. Bucer.

W.T.P. Hazlett (until 1977 attached to the institute, but at present a member of the Department of Ecclesiastical History at King’s College, Aberdeen, Scotland) took his doctorate at the University of Münster with an as yet unpublished thesis, The development of M. Bucer’s doctrine of the Lord’s supper, 1523-1536.


on Beza’s doctrine of predestination38) and P.C. Holtrop on the basic structure of Beza’s theology.

* Minutes of ministers’ meetings in Geneva at the time of Calvin

Under the leadership of A. Dufour, two ladies, (Misses Sabine Citroen and Marie Claude Jüngst) at the “Musée Historique de la Réformation” are working on the edition of the minutes of the ministers’ meeting in Geneva at the time of Calvin39).

* Calvin study

The “Institut d’Histoire de la Réformation” in the city of Calvin offers excellent opportunities for anyone who wants to do indepth research on Calvin. At present (as far as I could determine) there are, however, only two persons at the institute busy with study on Calvin. They are J. Paluka-Rubinga who is working on Calvin’s Isaiah commentary and B. Girardin who is busy with Calvin’s Romans commentary40).

2.5 Zürich

Here I visited the “Institut für Schweizerische Reformationsgeschichte”41). Until recently this institute was mainly concerned with the publication of Zwingli’s works in the series Corpus Reformatorum. Only the three last volumes still have to be published before the work is complete. A Zwingli bibliography is already available.

There is also a “Zwingliverein” (Zwingli Association) with a regular magazine Zwingliana. Beiträge zur Geschichte Zwinglis, der Reformation und


40. Dr T.H.L. Parker (England) has already done a considerable amount of research in this area. Cf. his paper “Commentary on Romans, Calvin the exegete – change and development”, delivered at the International Calvin Congress, Amsterdam, Sept. 1978.

41. Address: Prof. Fritz Büscher, Director, Institut für Schweizerische Reformationsgeschichte, Kirchgas 9, 8001 Zürich, Switzerland.
des Protestantismus in der Schweiz.  

At present the main task of the I.S.R. is the editing of H. Bullinger's works. He was Zwingli's successor at Zürich. This edition is being prepared under the editorship of the director of the I.S.R., Professor Fritz Büscher. He has the help of three fulltime and one half-day research assistants as well as a secretary and a librarian. The project encompasses the following four series:

Bibliographies of
 * Bullinger's printed works,
 * Unpublished Bullinger manuscripts. (This task will take about twenty years to complete.)
 * Works on Bullinger.

Correspondence: The first part was already published in 1973.

Theological works: being worked on.

Historiographic works: being worked on.

According to Professor Büscher, Bullinger was in a certain sense a more important reformer than Calvin. His reasons are that Bullinger's Biblical expositions and sermons (especially on the New Testament) had an immense influence on the whole of Europe at the time. Because his expositions were written in popular style and in German they were more readily accessible than Calvin's Institutes which was meant mainly for students of theology. As regards this Professor Büscher specifically mentions Bullinger's Sermonem decades quinque (1550) or the "Hausbuch" as it was called in German.

It has already been mentioned that in 1975 this Institute, at the commemoration of Bullinger's death 400 years before, arranged an international Bullinger conference.

2.6 Heidelberg

The "Melanchton-Forschungsstelle" (Melanchton Research Centre) is at the University of Heidelberg and falls under the directorship of Dr. Heinz Scheible. At present the most important project is the preparation and publication of Melanchton's correspondence. The research centre has managed to trace about 9200 letters written to and by Melanchton between 1514 and 1560. The letters will be published in about 82 volumes by the publisher Friedrich Froman Verlag Günter Holzboog GmbH & Co., P.O. Box 500460, 7000 Stuttgart 50 (Bad Canstatt). The complete publication of Melanchton's Briefwechsel (under the editorship of Heinz Scheible) will comprise the following sections:

Part I (7 volumes) summaries
Part II (2-3 volumes) registers
Part III (2-3 volumes) manuscript catalogue
Part IV (plus-minus 3-5 volumes) texts
Part V (plus-minus 3-5 volumes) commentaries.


In his "Introduction" to the "H. Bullinger and Zürich Reformations" microfilm project (see footnote 71) F. Büscher again stresses the importance of Bullinger (1504-1575) over and against the mistaken concept that the Reformation has been brought about mainly by Luther and Calvin and perhaps Zwingli as well. The assertion that Bullinger has thus far always been overshadowed by Calvin (1509-1664) in research in Reformed Protestantism is biased, if not wrong. The reformed churches had two main centres and two spiritual leaders: Zürich with Bullinger and Geneva with Calvin. In the first place it was Bullinger who saved the reformation in Zürich after Zwingli was killed at Kappel in 1531. And in the second place, before, during and after Calvin, Bullinger can be seen at least as an equal to the Geneva Reformer as far as his influence and importance are concerned. His influence and impact are seen in his thoroughly and published manuscripts and in his unusually large correspondence comprising roughly 12,000 letters. For several decades Bullinger's house functioned as a kind of agency where the latest information from all over Europe was collected, analysed and passed on. For many who needed advice and council (including Calvin) he was a wise 'oracle' and an energetic helper.

It is clear that this reformer does not deserve the little or no attention researchers have paid to his theological and ecclesiastical activities, and his shadow existence beside Calvin and others. The reformation of the sixteenth century was the work of more than one or two men.
One volume of parts I-III will be prepared per year. The first appeared in 1977. After this will follow Parts IV and V in two volumes per year. It will therefore be quite a number of years before the complete new edition of Melancthon's correspondence will be available.

This project which was launched with the aid of a computer was necessary because the existing collections of Melancthon's letters by Karl Gottlieb Bretschneider (Corpus Reformatorum, parts I-IX, 1834-1842) were incomplete (only 7,000 letters) and not dependable as regards the dating and text. Not much came of the efforts to correct the weaknesses in the Supplemena Melancthoniana. Only one part containing a revision of the letters until 1528 was published in 1926 under the editorship of Otto Clemen. The plan to publish a Melancthon-Studienausgabe in four volumes together with a selection of the preceptor Gemanicae's correspondence could not be fully realized. Only the first two parts under the editorship of Hanz Volz were published (1971-1975).

As has become apparent from the re-publication of the works of the other reformers, this project too is time-consuming and costly. When the project has been completed, however, we shall have a fund of information at our disposal - not only about Melancthon himself, but also about his time and his contemporaries.

3. RESEARCH ON THE REFORMATION OUTSIDE EUROPE

There are a number of individuals in Germany, France, the Netherlands and others in Hungary, Plath and Molnar in Czechoslovakia, Z. Gaffy and S. Jůhász in Romania and a number of scholars in the Deutsche Demokratische Republik who have made their contribution to Reformation research. In this survey, however, we shall confine ourselves to the more organized research outside Europe.

3.1 England and Scotland

It was not possible for me to obtain particulars about any organized Reformation research in Great Britain. It is apparent that here too - as in many other countries - it is only individuals who are doing research on the Reformation. I did ascertain, however, that researchers in various libraries have a treasurehouse of research material at their disposal. The most important books (printed before 1901).

"Details about the collector and his library are to be found in: J. Stellingwerff, "De Mr. H. Bos-Bibliotheek van de Vrije Universiteit" (Amsterdam, Buijten & Schipperheijn, 1971).

"The list of the series 'Aanwinsten uit de Mr. H. Bos-Bibliotheek' (Acquisitions from the H. Bos Collection) serve the purpose of presenting the most interesting early books from this collection, occasionally supplemented by some acquisitions from other collections. After completion of the series an index-volume will be published.

"Separate lists can be ordered by a remittance of Dfl. 5 into account 2908198 of 'Stichting Vrienden V.U. Bibliotheek' Amsterdam, Research libraries and members of the 'Stichting Vrienden V.U. Bibliotheek' (Foundation 'Friends of the F.U. Library') will receive a free copy of the lists".

Further information can be obtained from: Willem Heijting, Free University Library, Rare Book Department, P.O. Box 7161, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.


47. The library of the Free University in Amsterdam for example contains a fine collection of documents from the period of the Reformation (Luther, Calvin, Beza, Zwingli, Bullinger, English reformers etc.). Most of these documents belong to the "Mr H. Bos Bibliotheek". Dr W. Heijting provides the following information: "Apart from a large number of manuscripts, Dutch historical pamphlets and modern works, the H. Bos Collection of the Free University at Amsterdam comprises about 11,000 early
are the Evangelical Library (London)\textsuperscript{50} and the university libraries at Cambridge, London and Oxford.

In Scotland the most important libraries containing research material are The National Library, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh; The New College Library, The Mound, Edinburgh; the libraries of the Scottish Reformation Society and the Free Church of Scotland (both in Edinburgh) and the university libraries of Aberdeen, St. Andrews and Glasgow.

Names such as T.F. and J.B. Torrance and T.H.L. Parker are well-known with regard to the study of Calvin. I suppose Edinburgh would be the obvious place for research on John Knox.

3.2 The USA and Canada

From the many theses (mainly in Xerox form) on Calvin and Calvinism it can be deduced that among individuals in the USA there is a considerable interest in research on the Protestant Reformation. I have as yet not been able to gather detailed information from the “American Society for Reformation Research”\textsuperscript{51}.

Particular attention is given to the Reformation at the following three centres:

3.2.1 The Center for Reformation Research in St. Louis which devotes itself to general research on Luther and the Reformation\textsuperscript{52}. The director gave

the following information concerning his centre in a letter dated 1978.8.31:

“The organization was originally founded in 1957 as the Foundation for Reformation Research. It seeks to further research on the life and thought of the Reformation era by engaging in a variety of programs, the most important of which are as follows:

* An annual Summer Institute, which provides training in paleography and research techniques to a selected group of graduate students and post-doctoral scholars from the United States and Canada.

* The sponsorship of seminars and conferences.

* The collection on microfilm of works relevant to the sixteenth-century but not generally available elsewhere in the United States. At present, our collection contains approximately 12 000 titles with special emphasis on intellectual history and the Lutheran theologians of the later sixteenth-century. These works are available on loan, as well as for use at the Center.

* A series of publications.

* The Centre also serves as business agent for the American Society for Reformation Research and the Sixteenth Century Studies Conference.

The Center is a private, non-profit corporation with a national board of directors headed by Professor Robert M. Kingdon of the University of Wisconsin. It is nondenominational and open to scholars of all faiths”.

3.2.2 The Center for Reformation and Renaissance Studies in Toronto, Canada\textsuperscript{53}. This centre was established in 1964 and concentrates on the period 1450 to 1650 (Renaissance and Reformation), whereas at the “Pontifical Institute for Medieval Studies” (St. Michael's College, Toronto) and the “Centre for Medieval Studies” (University of Toronto) the attention is focused on the Middle Ages.

Although it has the name “Centre for Reformation and Renaissance Research” it consists of a library only. (As far as I could determine no specific fulltime research projects on the Reformation – not on Calvin anyway – were being conducted.) The library consists of about 16 000 volumes of which about plus-minus 2 500 date from the 16th and 17th centuries. Among them are quite a number on the Swiss Reformation and earlier English translations of Calvin's works.

\textsuperscript{50} Address of the Evangelical Library is 78a Chiltern Street, London W1I, England. Membership costs £2.00 per annum and includes the Evangelical Library Quarterly. This magazine contains articles and particulars concerning new acquisitions.

\textsuperscript{51} Address: Dr Hans J. Hillebrand, 33 West 42nd St., City University of New York, New York, NY 11036, USA.

\textsuperscript{52} This center is attached to the Concordia College. The director is Dr. Williams S. Malby. It has a good collection of rare books from the Reformation period. Except for arranging seminars and conferences it also shares the publication of The Sixteenth Century Journal. A journal for Renaissance and Reformation students and scholars. (Address: L.B. 115, N.M.S.U., Kirkville, Missouri 63502, USA. Subscription $12 per annum for two editions.) It also publishes a newsletter with the title Center for Reformation Research Newsletter in which more can be read concerning the activities of this center. A list of publications and microfilm collections in the possession of this center can be obtained free of charge. Address: 6477 San Bonita Avenue, St Louis, Missouri 63105, USA.

\textsuperscript{53} Director: F.D. Horniger, E.J. Pratt Library, Victoria University, 71 Queenspark Crescent East, Toronto M5S 1K7, Ontario, Canada.
The most valuable possession of the library is the Erasmus Collection. The Centre co-operates in the Toronto "Erasmus in English" publication project. Apart from that it supports the Canadian journal Renaissance and Reformation.

3.2.3 The Dr H.H. Meeter Calvinism Research Collection at Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Michigan. This Calviniana collection has under the leadership of Dr Peter de Klerk (librarian of Calvin Seminary) been built out into one of the most comprehensive collections in the world\(^{54}\).

A colloquium on "Calvin and Calvin Studies" was held at Calvin College, Grand Rapids, in April, 1976\(^{55}\). A second meeting of the same nature with the theme "Calvin and the reformed view of Christian life in a European perspective" took place from 16 to 17 November, 1978 when a "Calvin Studies Society" was formed\(^{56}\).

Dr Ford Lewis Battles, formerly of the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, recently joined the Calvin College Staff. This eminent Calvin specialist\(^{57}\) will, with his enthusiasm, make sure that the Calviniana collection is fully benefitted from. Could a few full-time researchers be appointed here, Calvin research in America would be stimulated immensely.

A seminary and two universities at present offer the possibility for postgraduate specialization in the field of Reformation studies.

3.2.4 The Westminster Theological Seminary (Chestnut Hill, P.O. Box 27009, Philadelphia, P.A. 19118, USA) offers a study program for a doctorate in Reformation and Post-Reformation studies.

3.2.5 The University of Waterloo (Waterloo, Ontario, Canada) specialize in the German-Lutheran Reformation and the University of Guelph (Guelph, Ontario, Canada) in the English and Calvinistic Reformation. At both universities master's and doctor's degrees in Reformation studies can be taken.

3.3 Japan

At the Second International Calvin Congress (attended by five Japanese Calvin specialists) details concerning the translation of Calvin's work into Japanese were given. The "Japan Calvin Translation Society", established in 1959, has translated the following works of this reformer: Commentary on Romans (13 reprints with a total impression of 7 500 copies) and subsequently (with the exception of Calvin's harmony of the four Gospels) all his works on the Old Testament for which he was the first to translate into Japanese. The results are now published in a limited edition of 100 copies.

His introduction to the various translations are also of great value. For Calvin's research see his paper "The Future of Calviniana" in: Renaissance, Reformation, Resurgence (1976, ed. P. de Klerk) and his paper for the Second International Calvin Congress (September 1978, Amsterdam), titled "Calvinus Fidelis. Some ruminations on the structure of Calvin's 'theology' are of particular importance. Battles' most recent publication on Calvin is really excellent. The poetry of John Calvin. An anthology of the spirituality of the reformer. Grand Rapids, Michigan: Baker Book House, 1978. From various of his writings Calvin himself is speaking. The book's first aim is to know Calvin as he saw his own life. The second is to see the Christian life as he understood it. The third is to examine both his theoretical exposition of prayer and his own prayers in liturgy and for other occasions.

Prof. Battles' translations, however, go further than the documents of Calvin. Because he likes to regard the reformation as a dialogue or polemique between different points of view (for example, Calvin in conversation with the Roman Catholic church on the one hand and the Anabaptists on the other) and lectures in this manner. He has therefore translated various other documents, as, for example, the Roman Catholic John Eck's Exposition contra Lutheranos (most recent edition 1978 at Grand Rapids, Calvin Theological Seminary). He also translated works of the early church, e.g.: The sermons of Nestorius (Pittsburgh, 1973) and Pelagius: The Christian life and other essays. (Pittsburgh, 1972).
Bible commentaries (with an impression of 39,000 copies). The Institutes was translated into Japanese 15 years ago (17 reprints with a total impression of 12,000).

Indeed a remarkable achievement for a country in which only 1 percent of the population of 110 million are Christians!

For thorough research on Calvin and the Reformation, however, most Japanese students still have to go to Europe or the USA.

3.4 Korea

I received the following report on the degree of interest in the Reformation (especially Calvin) in Korea from Professor Jong Sung Rhee (Seoul, Korea):

"Studies on Calvin’s thought are still in a premature stage though there is a considerable quantity of publication. Prior to 1945 (in which year Korea was liberated from Japanese rule), there was little effort to study Calvin and few publications appeared. But after 1945, the Korean Presbyterian Church began to have an interest in Calvin’s thought, and more publications were published at various levels. As I see it, Calvin studies in Korea are just begining. Unfortunately, the Korean Presbyterian Church has not trained even a single Calvin scholar until now.

Though there is a small group of people who are interested in Calvin’s thought, because of financial difficulty, there are no sizeable activities. Korean Presbyterians believe that they are good Calvinists in so far as they believe the Bible as the Word of God without a single error, and in so far as they undersign the Westminster Confession of Faith and Standards. Recently new attempts have been made to study Calvin’s thought by a group of young people, but the older generation is not ready to accept the new trend of study.

Traditionally, the Presbyterian Church is founded on a firm theological understanding of Calvin’s reformed and evangelical thought, but the Korean Presbyterian Church in general is called a Presbyterian church without having such a firm theological foundation of Calvin, without which no church can be called a Presbyterian or a Reformed church.

A group of Presbyterian ministers and theologians agreed to form an organization for promoting Calvin’s theological thought in Korea and called the inaugural meeting on December 12, 1963. The association has three working committees: a Study Committee, Publication Committee, and Managing Committee. According to the decision of the general meeting, the association has been carrying out various activities, holding public meetings, inviting some outstanding Calvin scholars from abroad, including Dr. Wil-


* Articles on Calvin Studies:

there are about 70 articles printed in various magazines and periodicals, and 15 of these are theses for D.M. Degrees. Only 15 percent of all published books and articles were written before 1945 and no single book was published before that time.

* Some Translations of Works on Calvinism:

helm Niesl and Professor Nobuo Watanabe from Japan and publishing articles, books and theses. The most ambitious project is to translate Calvin's Institutes into Korean. Recently, however, the association has not been able to have any activities, mainly because of financial difficulty.

3.5 South Africa

Because South Africa is regarded as a Calvinistic country by many people one could rightly expect much to be done about the study of the Reformation. There are a number of Calvinistic organisations and also Calvinistic magazines, but surprisingly there is little evidence of any real study of the sources of our reformational (especially Calvinistic) heritage.

Now and then some event draws people interested in Calvin's thought together, as, for example at the Calvin Congress which took place from 10-11 August, 1977, in Pretoria and which was arranged by the Church Historical Association of the "Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk". (A second Calvin research congress will meet in Pretoria, August 1980). Such an event is, however, the exception and not the rule. There is, as yet, no centre at which full-time research on the Reformation is done.

The Institute for the Advancement of Calvinism (established in 1966) at the Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education only appointed a full-time director in 1974. Before that year the Institute was run on a spare time basis with no permanent staff.

With the financial aid from the Human Sciences Research Council, Dr D. Kempff has, as a part-time researcher, been able to work on a bibliography of works on Calvin and Calvinism, especially such as appear since 1959. In order to facilitate research a separate catalogue has been compiled for the Calviniana collection of the Ferdinand Postma Library at the PU for CHE. Books available elsewhere in South Africa have also been in-


61. Address: Potchefstroom, 2520, Republic of South Africa.

62. It was published in 1975 by the Institute for the Advancement of Calvinism in collaboration with E. J. Brill in Leiden with the title A bibliography of Calviniana 1959-1974 by D. Kempff.

63. To be published in 1979 by the Institute for the Advancement of Calvinism with the title Die invul van die Calvinisme in Suid-Afrika, 4ste Bibliografie van S.A. Tydskrif-arts (4 parts).

included in this catalogue. This Calviniana collection has been enlarged considerably in recent years.

With a view to a research project "The impact of Calvinism in South Africa" a second Human Sciences Research Council award has been received for the period 1977-1980. Apart from a bibliography of relevant South African magazine articles the above mentioned project entails a study of the historical European background of South African Calvinism as well as its impact on present-day South African society.

Thus, for the first time a brief scientific survey of Calvinistic life in South Africa can be given. Brief, I say, because this project (bibliographical section excluded) has to be completed within two years. There is nobody available for the necessary research on a full-time basis. The director of the Institute for the Advancement of Calvinism has many administrative tasks and the three other co-researchers can only be relieved from their various departments at the Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education for a few months. Consequently they can do little more than introductory research.

4. CONCLUSION: AD FONTES

It may well be asked what the purpose of this article on international research on the Reformation is. Has such research at the end of the twentieth century, on a period historically 400 years old, any meaning? Can it have any sense to enter the dusty archives of the past? Should we not rather shake the dust of the past from our feet?

Should we adopt such an attitude we shall have forgotten that our Calvinistic view of life developed out of the sixteenth century Reformation. A return to the sources need not be suffocating; it will be highly refreshing.

In many respects our Calvinism differs from what Calvin taught. Calvin was the child of his own time and place, but the influence of his work goes far beyond the 16th century. The more we study this particularly gifted child of God, the more we shall realize that he is our contemporary and that
much so-called "contemporary theology" is irrelevant.

There are remarkable correspondences between the sixteenth century and today. Calvin also searched for a real Biblically obedient Christianity amidst all the byways propagated in his time. His time, as ours, was an epoch of intense crisis: the passing of an old era and the painful birth of a new one. At this crossroad in history there were already those who at the time of Calvin wanted to face the future on their own strength. In contrast Calvin and the other reformers looked upon God and His Word for illumination on the untravelled road ahead.

The caricature of Calvin as the moody, morbid tyrant of Geneva, the father of capitalism, suppressor of personal freedom, enemy of art, music and any form of pleasure, the man of a doctrine of predestination that implies "Herrenvolkisme" etc., still haunts South Africa. Such a caricature is obviously the result of ignorance.

If we do not gather much more original knowledge concerning the Calvinistic view of life, it cannot continue to exist in South Africa, let alone be a dynamic experience.

We should be envious of the research being done abroad. What should we do? I wish to stress only a few obvious things.

4.1 The cultivation of interest

At the academic level much more can be done about the study of the Reformation by incorporating it in the existing syllabi. *This does not apply to the Faculty of Theology only.*

Let students, for example, make contact with the original Calvin. It need not necessarily be his *Institutes*. It can be his Bible commentaries or his more or less 50 smaller treatises. Calvin's thought developed out of contacts with different currents of thought. This becomes evident out of these smaller documents aimed at the Roman Catholic Church, the radical trends (Anabaptists, Spiritualists, Anti-trinitarians, Libertinists etc., other Protestant churches (e.g. the Lutheran), superstitions (e.g. astrology) and also at the reformation and the unity of the church.

It could be fascinating to let students regard the Calvinist reformation as a dialogue, actually a polemique with the spiritual trends of the sixteenth century. Then the controversies of this period are no longer an antiquarian hobby for an elite, but are real and relevant because all the tendencies of that time, even if in different forms, are powers which still compete for the spirit and direction of our day.

Calvin was, in every way, a man of his time. He took from the past (Church Fathers and the Middle Ages), was influenced by the spiritual tendencies of the time (Humanism, the Renaissance, Stoicism, Neo-Platonism) as well as by contemporaries (Bucer, Luther, Melanchton).

Calvin scholars therefore cannot, as has so often been done, concentrate on Calvin only. His ideas came into being in conversation with many and divergent schools of thought.

Even so Calvin's thought cannot be reduced to all these influences. He offered something unique which can serve as a directive for our own age. Because this unique contribution is founded upon the Bible it can even today be a stimulus to discover new ways in our own circumstances.

4.2 The availability of study material

I wish to plead strongly that we should concentrate on the original sources: *Ad Fontes! Libraries must at least be equipped with editions of the work of figures such as Luther*, Calvin, Zwingli, Melanchoth, Knox.

64. One of the aims of my booklet *From Noyon to Geneva. A Pilgrimage in the Steps of John Calvin (1500-1564)*. Potchefstroom, Institute for the Advancement of Calvinism, 1979 is to engender new interest in Calvin and his thought in Southern Africa.


66. Cf. in this connection the Dutch translation: *Tegen de wonderlijke en verwoede secte van de Libertijnen die zich geestelijk noem door J. Calvin, Meeuwen, De Gereformeerde Bibliotheek, 1968. (In the series "Stemmen uit Genève", vol. 6) as well as the Dutch translation of Calvin's *Psychopompy*, vol. 8 in the same series.


The American translation of 56 volumes has almost been completed. The editor of parts 1-30 was Jaroslav Pelikan and of parts 31-55 Helmut T. Lehmann. It was publish-
Bucer, Bullinger, and Beza. In importance are the original
ed by Fortress Press in Philadelphia from 1955 onwards with the title Luther's Works. There is a soft-cover edition Cathemerinum: Ausgabe in 8 volumes for those who cannot afford all of Luther's works. The editor is W. Metzger and it is published by Gütersloher Verlagshaus in the series "Gütersloher Taschenbücher." [Price for the full set is about DM 65].


69. The works of Melanchthon, Calvin and Zwingli appeared respectively in vol. 1-28, 29-47 and 80-143 of the well-known Corpus Reformatorum, Brunsigae, G. Schwetschke. The 28 volumes of Philipp Melancthon, Opera quae supersunt omnia were published from 1834-1860 under the editorship of C.G. Brechtisler. The 38 volumes of Ioannis Calvinis opera quae supersunt omnia were published from 1836-1900 under the editorship of G. Baum, E. Cunz and E. Reuss, the 53 volumes of Hieronymi Zwinglius opera omnia were published from 1852 under the editorship of E. Egli and G. Eisel. Later reprints were done by Johnson Reprint Corporation (New York) and Minerva (Frankfurt am Main).

As in the case of Luther, Opera selecta of Melanchthon and Calvin are available. Cf. Melanchthones Operœ, ed. R. Stupperich, Güterslohe, C. Bertelsmann, 1951-1955 (2 volumes) and Ioannis Calvinis Opera Selecta, eds. P. Barth and G. Niesel, München, Chr. Kaiser Verlag, 1926-1929 (5 volumes).

As stated in footnote 24, some volumes of the Supplementa Calviniensia have appeared, The following information is available as regards translations into English:


- Zwingli: There are plans to translate part of his works into English. The only work in English of which I am aware is Zwingli and Bullinger, ed. G.W. Bromiley, number 24 in the series "The Library of Christian Classics" published by The Westminster Press, Philadelphia.


texts of other significant schools of thought such as Roman Catholicism and the radical tendencies (like Anabaptists) at the time of the Reforma-
tion. From here one could look further afield and purchase documents of thinkers such as important writers from the Patristic Period and the Middle Ages who had an influence on the reformers.

The reformers unfortunately did not speak English or Afrikaans. (Calvin admitted that one reason why he refused a certain woman as his bride was because she refused to learn French!) It is now, unfortunately, too late to teach them English. It is, however, not too late to use available English translations\(^{75}\) or to make new ones. Should we wish to inspire students who do not know French, Latin, German or Dutch to study in this field, urgent attention must be given to the matter of translations.

English-speaking scholars outside South Africa have already stressed this. We thus do not have to shoulder the burden alone.

Nevertheless it is a shame that the only work of Calvin which we have available in Afrikaans is an abbreviated version of his *Institutes*\(^{78}\). It is definitely not to the credit of a Calvinistic country like South Africa! Can no effort be made to at least translate the 1536 edition of the *Institutes* into Afrikaans?

4.3 The necessity of more researchers

I commenced my plea with a call to awaken interest in students and a comment on the availability of references in the hope that in future there will be more people who will devote themselves on a full-time basis to further study in this period of Western civilization.

In South Africa we do not have all the old documents out of the Reformation period available in order to work on new editions. We can, however, make use of the work done overseas in studying the reformers anew. An original contribution from Protestant South Africa should not be excluded.

**4.4 The financial aspect**

Large sums of money are necessary for the purchase of original texts, for bursaries toward further study in South Africa and abroad and to be able to appoint full-time researchers.

However, the money required is not much when compared to the astronomical sums made available to often less important matters. We must have our priorities in the right order!

It is high time that we should prove that we are still children of the Reformation by, for a change, thinking and acting on a grand scale.

---

\(^{75}\) Cf. footnotes 68 to 72 in which some English translations of original works have been mentioned.