

We are entering a new phase in the search for unity in the Church. For more than thirty years pioneering conversations have been going on between pairs of churches or communities, and multilaterally. These have put forward solutions to old disagreements which have shown a remarkable closeness, and which are beginning to make possible the building of a new 'ecumenical' theology. By exploring the methods used by ecumenists, G. R. Evans indicates which obstacles exist in the face of unity, and illustrates how these might be overcome successfully. By making judicious use of interdenominational archival material, and drawing apposite conclusions – from this, and from the appropriate secondary literature – the author provides a timely resource for all those interested in recent ecumenical progress.

When it comes to taking actual steps towards unity there is often a drawing-back from the final commitment. This study examines the way the methodology of ecumenical theology is being taken into the lives of the churches, from the point of view of the experience which has been reported so far. Dr Evans shows that finding the methodology as we go along, the discovery of the process, is part of what must happen now and that it is not enough to engage in common action but we must work steadily on a shared theology, as we move into the future.

Method in Ecumenical Theology is the third of a trilogy of Dr Evans's books addressing questions relating to ecumenical dialogue; the others are Problems of Authority in the Reformation Debates and The Church and the Churches.



METHOD IN ECUMENICAL THEOLOGY



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The lessons so far

G. R. EVANS





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This study was partly prompted by the conversation with J. M. R. Tillard from which there also grew the germ of the idea for the *Festschrift* in his honour published a few months before this book. I do not know whether he will approve of what I have written here, but I would like him to know how profoundly I, like all who write on ecumenical subjects, am in his debt.



Preface

At a recent small meeting of representatives from Eastern and Western Europe which was brought together as a forum for the exchange of ideas on European cultural identity I found myself the object of the profound concern of one of the delegates. It was obvious to him that I shared his faith. 'If you have seen the light why do you not join us?' he argued. I told him that I did indeed share his faith, but that I did so within the Anglican Church. I should feel equally at home in other churches too. But for me as an individual to become a Lutheran or Roman Catholic or Reformed or Orthodox would not help the cause of unity, because it would do nothing to bring the existing separated churches together. I argued that my job was to stay where I happened to be, and work for the mutual understanding without which there can be no meeting and no convergence. I could, as it were, come alone, or in company, and it seemed to me that Christ's intention is that Christians should meet in company.

From his point of view there was only one true Church and, although I saw it to be the true Church, I was refusing to belong to it. From mine, too, there is only one Church, and I am already in it just as he is. Ecumenists will recognise the encounter. It takes place, with variations, between Christians of all sorts of traditions when they first confront the ecumenical imperative.

It underlined how much there is still to do in the winning of minds to the patient processes of learning to listen on which all ecumenism is founded. But in its way it marked progress, because in that conversation I became, for one individual who had never thought ecumenically before, a fellow-Christian with my heart in the right place, even though one who puzzlingly saw the implications of what was required by that position differently. From such tiny beginnings ecumenical growth begins. The minute and intimate and perhaps at the time frustrating encounter is not to be despised. Ecumenical method may



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come to take a large and eventually quite systematic view of the way forward. But it is still experimental, and experiment is experience.

In this study I have tried to review the present position in ecumenical methodology from the point of view of the experience which has been reported so far. Behind the abstractions lies a wealth of trial and error in the lives of hundreds of individuals who have become caught up despite themselves in what must for any Christian be the great cause of fulfilling the Christ's stated intention that his Church should be one.



Abbreviations

A-O, Moscow Anglican-Orthodox, The Moscow Statement

(1976)

A-R Anglican-Reformed

ARCIC I The First Anglican-Roman Catholic

International Commission

ARCIC II The Second Anglican-Roman Catholic

International Commission

ARCIC AI
ARCIC I, Authority in the Church I
ARCIC E
ARCIC I, Eucharistic Doctrine
ARCIC I, Ministry and Ordination

BEM Baptism, Eucharist and Ministry, the Lima Report

of the World Council of Churches Commission

on Faith and Order, 1982

B-R Baptist-Reformed

Churches Respond to World Council of Churches, Churches Respond to

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Congar, Divided Y. Congar, Chrétiens désunis (Paris, 1937), Christendom published in English as Divided Christendom

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Congar, Dialogue Y. Congar, Chrétiens en dialogue (Paris, 1966), tr. between Christians P. Loretz and published in English as Dialogue

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1935)

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Halifax, Malines The Conversations at Malines. Original Documents,

ed. Lord Halifax (London, 1930)

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P-RC

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UR

Documents of the Second Vatican Council, ed. Vatican II

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