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Web-Based Communication[1]

Gregory A. Smith

Abstract

Evangelicals face significant obstacles as they seek to make their publications accessible to potential readers. This study measures the extent to which evangelical scholarly journals have made their contents available in electronic form. Thirty-five journals—all active, refereed, evangelical in perspective, and published in English—were chosen for analysis. Two serials management tools and individual journal Web sites provided data regarding electronic accessibility. Twenty-six of the journals are available in some electronic form—most commonly in one or more aggregated databases. Evangelical information professionals could play a significant role in helping to make additional evangelical journal content available electronically.

Over the last 40 years the evangelical[2] community has made significant progress in the development of various venues for scholarly communication, though by some estimates, the situation is still woefully deficient (Noll, 1994, pp. 15-16). A hallmark of the evangelical worldview is the idea that all truth is God's truth,[3] and thus that Christian scholars should concern themselves with the integration of faith and learning across the disciplines. Therefore, evangelical scholarship transcends the subject matter typically associated with religious studies (biblical studies, systematic and practical theology, church history, etc.) and applies the tenets of biblical theism to every field of thought.

Not surprisingly, evangelical authors and publishers face a considerable amount of opposition from the scholarly establishment as they seek to apply their conviction that the Bible speaks authoritatively to every discipline. Dennis (1996) summarizes this opposition in the following terms: "In a climate of open hostility to the Gospel, Christian books are unwelcome in the marketplace of ideas. The challenge here is that we will always have limited access (with some notable exceptions) to the general channels of distribution, because those who control these channels are not open to the truth we affirm and publish. And the more explicitly this truth is expressed in our books, the more limited our access will be within the general market" (p. 6).

Evangelicals have struggled to make their publications visible and accessible to potential readers—both those who share their worldview as well as those who do not. This generalization has proven true of both popular and scholarly publications. Over the years, evangelicals have encountered difficulty with various systems that govern information access, including the acquisition of manuscripts by publishers; the selection of journal titles by indexing and abstracting tools; the reviewing of books and media; the compilation of bestseller lists; and the selection of materials for bookstore shelves, library collections, and full-text databases (Avallone, 1984, p. 1892; Bergman, 1996; Ferré, 1990, pp. 111-13; Shattuck, 1993, p. 129).

Over the past decade, the World Wide Web has become the medium of choice for many forms of scholarly communication. Though scholarly texts have been born in digital form since the advent of desktop publishing, they increasingly remain in that form until readers print desired content from an online database. Some readers—especially younger ones—have even become fairly comfortable reading texts directly from the screen of a computer or other electronic device. In the midst of this revolution in scholarly communication, evangelicals stand at a crossroads. Their successful adoption of emerging communication technologies could grant them unprecedented visibility in a new economy; conversely, their failure to adapt to new protocols could diminish the visibility and influence of their scholarly products.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that the evangelical scholarly community has been slow to adapt to the new information milieu and thus risks reversing the progress it has made in recent decades. In this paper I will examine whether that perception is accurate—whether the light of evangelical scholarship is hidden under the

proverbial bushel (Matt. 5:15 KJV). I will focus specifically on the extent to which evangelical scholarly journals are accessible electronically. Journals are an especially fitting area to evaluate as the academic community has enthusiastically adapted to the dissemination of journal content via the network. In fact, a 2005 survey of 220 academic journal publishers found that "90 per cent of the journals published are now available online, an increase from 75 per cent in 2003. 84 per cent of humanities and social sciences and 93 per cent of STM [science, technology, and medicine] titles are now published in online versions" (Cox & Cox, 2006, p. 1). The results of that study, now two years old, provide an important benchmark from which the online accessibility of evangelical journal literature can be evaluated.

Literature Review

From its humble origins in 17th-century Europe, the scholarly journal has developed to become an essential vehicle for communication within disciplinary communities in the natural and applied sciences, the social sciences, and, increasingly, the arts and humanities. According to Durden (1976), evangelicals began to publish periodicals in the mid-18th century. While the earliest evangelical periodicals were not academically oriented, they quickly proved their worth as religious communication devices, and by the late 1700s had become established within the various denominations.

Evangelicals did, of course, go on to develop scholarly journals. (Investigating the exact circumstances of their appearance, clearly outside the scope of this article, would make a fascinating historical study.) The earliest such publications probably covered inherently religious subject areas—for example, biblical studies, systematic theology, and Christian ministry. Yet, given evangelicals' view of truth, it should come as no surprise that they eventually created scholarly journals whose scope fell outside the theological curriculum, squarely within disciplines that many might consider essentially secular. Thus the latter half of the 20th century witnessed the emergence of numerous journals that attempted to carry out the integration of evangelical faith and higher learning in disciplines such as philosophy, psychology, history, education, and social work. Examples of such journals, with corresponding circulation, include *Christian Education Journal* (2,400), *Fides et Historia* (850), *Journal of Psychology & Christianity* (2,400), and *Social Work and Christianity*

(1,650).

As the 21st century approached, journal literature increasingly came to be disseminated electronically, whether via publishers' Web sites, in aggregated databases marketed to libraries, or through fee-based document delivery services. The dissemination of journal literature in electronic form, and especially via the World Wide Web, has created an environment that allows researchers in developed nations to obtain ready access to a vast store of scholarly information. Over the past 20 years, the digital revolution has both fueled, and been fueled by, a dramatic increase in scholarly journal output.

Information-seekers now show an overwhelming preference for digital retrieval; this generalization is especially true of college students (OCLC, 2006; Wittenberg, 2006). The burgeoning distance learning movement in higher education, which tends to prevent students from using the resources of a traditional academic library, provides another impetus for the transition to electronic delivery of journal content. Even among scholars, some of whom have used paper-based research methods for several decades, there is a willingness to adopt newer, digitally oriented options for retrieving and managing scholarly information (McGeachin, 2004).

In the light of these trends, a decade-old prediction by techno-visionary Clifford Lynch seems to be coming to fruition:

> Now that we are starting to see, in libraries, full-text showing up online, I think we are very shortly going to cross a sort of a critical mass boundary where those publications that are not instantly available in full-text will become kind of second-rate in a sense, not because their quality is low, but just because people will prefer the accessibility of things they can get right away. They will become much less visible to the reader community. (Educom Review Staff, 1997)

In this context, evangelical journals face the very real prospect of diminishing influence, both within evangelical and non-evangelical communities.

Evangelical authors already face significant obstacles in their attempts to produce high-quality scholarship and make it available to a wide audience. Those who are employed in Christian institutions may

have little time, funding, or encouragement to conduct research, while their colleagues in secular settings may face pressure to subdue their faith-based views (Stackhouse, 1996). Authors who draft a manuscript for publication in a secular venue may encounter prejudice on the part of editors or referees (journal articles), or hostility on the part of reviewers (books). Those whose writing is accepted by a Christian publisher may find that their work is less than accessible because of poor indexing (journal articles), or marketing and reviewing (books).

Writing specifically about the dissemination of creationist literature, Stinson (2006) concluded that, given the biases of the scholarly establishment, librarians stand as the last hope for ensuring that unpopular viewpoints are visible to prospective researchers. Unfortunately, there is considerable debate as to whether librarians uphold their professed commitment to intellectual freedom when it comes to collecting Christian literature (Bainbridge, 1998; Bergman, 1996; Dilevko & Atkinson, 2002; Ingolfsland, 2003; Kubiak & Dancer, 2001; Pinnell-Stephens, 1994). Therefore, given the range of factors that contribute to the relative inaccessibility of religiously informed scholarship, evangelical authors and publishers can ill afford to ignore the fact that the industry is taking significant steps toward the eventual digitization of all scholarly information (Kelly, 2006).

Notwithstanding the number of sources cited in this article, there are very few published sources that serve as a direct antecedent to my research. Quite a number of researchers have published studies—both scholarly and otherwise—of individual periodicals, sometimes on the occasion of a significant anniversary (e.g., Holm, 1997; "The Making of a Magazine," 1993; Silva, 1988). Yet these are mostly tangential to the matter at hand.

Of somewhat greater value are reflections on religious journal publishing, whether scholarly essays or editorials. For example, Lynch (1972) provided vignettes of the challenges that religious periodicals face as they try to accomplish their mission and remain financially solvent. In a substantive essay, Board (1990) surveyed the landscape of religious periodicals and classed specific titles in one of four categories: advocacy publications (e.g., *Moral Majority Report*); promotional magazines (e.g., *Decision*); membership periodicals, including scholarly and professional journals (e.g., *Bibliotheca Sacra*); and consumer magazines (e.g., *Charisma*). Miller (1993) reflected on the cessation of an influential Christian magazine and the emergence of

a new, potentially influential theological journal. And Waters (2001a) compared the variant journalistic philosophies represented among Protestant advocacy periodicals.

Bearing more relation to this study, a limited number of sources have addressed the electronic accessibility of Christian periodical content. Fenske and Mayer (1997) compared the coverage of seven indexes of religious periodicals, which collectively indexed articles published in 1,082 unique titles. Web-based versions of all seven search tools have since been made available to the research community. Sennema (2002) documented Calvin College's development of the Christian Reformed Church Periodical Index, a database that indexes many periodicals not covered by commercial search tools. And Dubis (2005) reviewed the aims, strengths, and weaknesses of one particular database, the Christian Periodical Index, which arguably provides the best coverage of evangelical periodical literature.

Moreau and O'Rear (1999) provided a brief assessment of online periodical resources relevant to Christian missions. They found that "more and more organizations are putting their resources on the Web, often giving you access to previous issues as well as the most recent one. Even the more academic journals are getting in on the action, although they tend to provide searchable indices . . . without necessarily making the full articles available online" (p. 338). Waters (2001b) surveyed editors of periodicals affiliated with two Protestant press associations, leading to a profile of religious periodicals as specialty magazines. Among other things, Waters found that many of the publications represented in his study (most of which were popular or professional rather than scholarly) were delivering selected content via their Web sites.

Finally, Eidson (2001) examined two emerging sources of electronic journal content in the field of religion: the American Theological Library Association Serials project and the Association of Peer-Reviewed Electronic Journals in Religion. Eidson's article, more than any other source, provides valuable precedents for my research. Nevertheless, it is dated (much has changed over the last six years) and focuses on journals in the field of religion. In this latter connection it is both broader and narrower than my proposed research: It is broader in that it takes in a wider theological perspective, but it is narrower in that it excludes publications that apply a Christian worldview to a discipline outside theology and/or religious studies.

Method

My principal objective in the research reported here was to investigate the availability of electronic versions of evangelical scholarly journals. As used in this study, the term *journal* denotes "a periodical devoted to disseminating original research and commentary on current developments within a specific discipline, subdiscipline, or field of study," especially one that validates the quality of its content through a system of peer review (Reitz, 2004, p. 382).

In order to carry out my stated objective, I first faced the task of identifying a pool of active journals that can appropriately be characterized as evangelical and refereed. I limited the scope of my analysis to English-language publications issued between 2 and 12 times per year, thus eliminating annuals and periodicals likely to consist largely of news content.

I consulted several sources in an effort to identify those journals that warrant designation as *evangelical*. First, I conducted searches for the keyword *evangelical** in two major databases supporting library work: the Ulrich's Periodicals Directory™ and WorldCat®. Second, I examined two major guides to religion journals for references to evangelical publications (Dawsey, 1988; Lippy, 1986). Third, I consulted the list of titles currently indexed by the Christian Periodical Index, which aims to provide access to evangelical literature (Dubis, 2005, p. 5). Deciding whether to tag a journal as evangelical often required me to review information contained on the publication's Web site. I included both theological and non-theological publications in the resulting list.

In order to identify evangelical periodicals that are *refereed*, I considered data from the Ulrich's Periodicals Directory™, individual journals' Web sites, and Dawsey's (1988) annotated bibliography. For the purpose of this study, a peer-reviewed or refereed journal has a structured system in which one or more reviewers, excluding in-house editors, evaluate most of the manuscripts it accepts for publication.

By applying the criteria described above, I generated a list of 35 active, refereed, English-language journal titles that serve as outlets for evangelical scholarship (see Appendix for full list). I then proceeded to conduct various searches to ascertain whether the 35 titles in question were available in any of several electronic forms. Specifically, I searched for each title in two databases supporting library operations: the Ulrich's Periodicals Directory™ and the SerialsSolutions®

Client Center. Furthermore, I used Google™ to locate each journal's Web presence.

I examined these three sources of data to discover whether each of the journals in question was available in any of seven electronic forms: (a) aggregated databases with current content; (b) aggregated databases with embargoed content; (c) content made available freely on the journal's Web site; (d) online subscriptions available to individuals; (e) online subscriptions available to institutions; (f) fee-based article downloads made available on the journal's Web site; and (g) other methods of electronic distribution. For the purpose of this study, a journal's Web site was defined as including substantial free content if it met each of three criteria: (a) it offered at least five years of article content (excluding book reviews), or the journal's entire publication history, whichever was shorter; (b) at least 50% of this content was freely available; and (c) it embargoed current content for no more than three years.

Readers should note that carrying out the methodology described above sometimes required me to exercise professional judgment in the resolution of conflicting information. Furthermore, they should understand that the data presented in this article are believed to represent reality as of April 2007. Given the dynamic character of electronic publishing and dissemination, it would come as a surprise if my findings remained entirely accurate as of the date of publication.

Table 1
Journals with No Mechanism for Electronic Dissemination

Journal Title

Asbury Theological Journal
Christian Apologetics Journal
Churchman: A Journal of Anglican Theology
Cultural Encounters: A Journal for the Theology of Culture
Journal of Creation
Journal of the American Society for Church Growth
Philosophia Christi
Southwestern Journal of Theology
Stone-Campbell Journal

Results

Applying the method described in the previous section revealed that 9 of the 35 journals (26%) have no electronic mechanism for disseminating their content

(see Table 1). Specifically, these publications are not available in aggregated databases (current or embargoed), do not offer online subscriptions to individuals or institutions, do not offer substantial content on their Web site (free or fee-based), and are not known to be available in any other electronic form (e.g., CD-ROM).

The remaining 26 journals (74%) are available in some electronic form. As shown in Table 2, the most common form of electronic availability is inclusion in one or more aggregated databases (21 titles [60%]), whether these offer current or embargoed content. Eight of the journals (23%) offer current content via two or more aggregated database vendors (ProQuest, Thomson Gale, etc.); another 9 journals (26%) offer current content on a single platform, while the remaining journals do not offer current content via any aggregated database provider. Among the various aggregators, EBSCOhost provides the best coverage of the journals included in this study—16 unique titles (46%), with a total of 93 instantiations in 16 different databases.

Table 2
Journals Available in an Aggregated Database

Journal Title	Aggregated Databases - Current	Aggregated Database Vendors - Current	Aggregated Databases - Embargoed	Aggregated Database Vendors - Embargoed
Bibliotheca Sacra	0	0	2	4
Calvin Theological Journal	0	0	2	4
Christian Education Journal	16	3	0	0
Christian Higher Education	0	0	7	1
Christian Scholar's Review	17	3	0	0
European Journal of Theology	8	1	0	0
Evangelical Quarterly	8	1	0	0
Evangelical Review of Theology	8	1	0	0
Fides et Historia	9	2	0	0
Foundations	1	1	0	0
Journal of Christian Education	2	1	0	0
Journal of Pentecostal Theology	1	1	6	1
Journal of Psychology & Christianity	16	3	0	0
Journal of Psychology and Theology	34	4	0	0
Journal of Research on Christian Education	19	4	0	0
Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society	7	2	2	4
The Journal of Youth Ministry: The Academic Journal of Youth Ministry Educators	0	0	7	1
Social Work and Christianity	1	1	0	0
Transformation	7	1	0	0
Trinity Journal	10	2	0	0
Westminster Theological Journal	5	1	0	0

Of the 14 journals (40%) that are unavailable via aggregated databases, only 1 is available via electronic subscription. Since this subscription targets individuals rather than organizations, one might be tempted to conclude that the entire pool of 14 journals does little to serve the interests of libraries that have migrated to Web-based journal access. However, 4 of the 14 make substantial full text freely available on their Web sites,

an approach that potentially serves the interests of individuals and libraries.

Six of the 35 journals (17%) are available via electronic subscription, whether offered directly by the publisher or an e-journal service (see Table 3). However, only 3 (9%) of the journals offer online subscriptions to institutions; this compares to a 90% rate among journals considered in the survey conducted by Cox & Cox (2006). While only 5 of the 35 journals (14%) currently offer substantial free content on their Web sites as defined earlier (see Table 4), other journals are adding full-text content and are likely to reach that goal in the future. In addition, 5 journals (14%) allow researchers to download desired articles on a pay-per-view basis (see Table 4).[4] Furthermore, 8 of the 35 journals (23%) sell an archive of their content in the form of a CD-ROM (see Table 5)—at least on the surface, an apparent attachment to a legacy technology.

Table 3
Journals Available via Electronic Subscription

Journal Title	Online Subscription - Individuals?	Online Subscription - Institutions?
Christian Higher Education	No	Yes
Creation Research Society Quarterly	Yes	No
Journal of Pentecostal Theology	No	Yes
Journal of Research on Christian Education	No	Yes
Social Work and Christianity	Yes	No

Table 4
Journals Offering Substantial Full Text on Their Web Sites

Journal Title	Substantial Free Web Content?	Fee-based Article Downloads?
Christian Education Journal	No	Yes
Christian Higher Education	No	Yes
Concordia Journal	Yes	No
Conspectus: The Journal of the South African Theological Seminary	Yes	No
Journal of Pentecostal Theology	No	Yes
Journal of Psychology and Theology	No	Yes
Journal of Research on Christian Education	No	Yes
Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society	Yes	No
Mennonite Quarterly Review	Yes	No
Perspectives on Science and Christian Faith	Yes	No

Three of the 35 journals (9%) are issued by a major journal publisher, while another 3 (9%) are issued by an evangelical press (see Table 6); the remainder are issued by institutions, learned and professional societies, churches, and other organizations whose primary business is something other than publishing. In fact, most evangelical journals are probably the lone scholarly periodical published by their sponsors. One may conjecture that these publishers are poorly positioned to evolve from paper-based to electronic dissemination.

Table 5
Journals Offering Non-Web-Based Electronic Content

Journal Title	Other Methods of Electronic Distribution
Bibliotheca Sacra	CD-ROM
Calvin Theological Journal	Partial full text in local periodical index
Christian Education Journal	CD-ROM
Creation Research Society Quarterly	CD-ROM
Evangelical Review of Theology	CD-ROM
Journal of Christian Education	Yes (request from publisher via e-mail)
Journal of Psychology and Theology	CD-ROM
Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society	CD-ROM
Trinity Journal	CD-ROM
Westminster Theological Journal	CD-ROM

Table 6
Journals Issued by Publishers

Journal Title	Publisher
Christian Higher Education	Taylor & Francis
European Journal of Theology	Paternoster Press
Evangelical Quarterly	Paternoster Press
Evangelical Review of Theology	Paternoster Press
Journal of Pentecostal Theology	SAGE Publications
Journal of Research on Christian Education	Routledge

Given space limitations, this article does not report on all of the data I collected. Supplementary tables are available at http://digitalcommons.liberty.edu/lib_fac_pubs/20/, listing key facts about each of the 35 journals, providing evidence of their evangelical character, and describing their electronic availability in aggregated databases and elsewhere.

Discussion

As summarized in the previous pages, my research corroborates anecdotal evidence that the contents of evangelical journals are generally less accessible than their non-evangelical counterparts. Previous research (*ATLA Serials*, 1999) found that 84% of journals indexed in the ATLA Religion Database are produced by single-title publishers—often organizations whose primary activity is something other than publishing. This generalization is true of evangelical journals as well. It is not far-fetched to presume that at least some of these organizations lack the financial resources, technical expertise, and/or industry relationships necessary to transition from paper-based production to digital delivery. If evangelical journals are to achieve wide electronic availability in the near future, they are likely to do so in partnership with major electronic journal publishers, aggregators, and/or subscription services. Nevertheless, it is difficult to envision that they will accomplish this goal without the guidance and encouragement of evangelical librarians and information professionals.

What strategies present the best prospects for making evangelical journal content available to current and potential readers, and how might the evangelical library community help to implement those strategies? Evangelical journals serve multiple audiences, including individuals and institutions, readers in developed and developing nations, and researchers with varying levels

of sympathy toward the evangelical worldview. Particular methods of electronic dissemination may prove more beneficial than others to some audience subsets.

Given the difficulty of inducing libraries with no religious affiliation to subscribe to evangelical periodicals, it seems that the best ways to make evangelical journal content available to the secular academy are to embed it within aggregated databases and/or allow it to be downloaded freely from the Web. Evangelical libraries would be well supported by these two options if they included current content. However, if they enforced an embargo, offering such libraries the option of an online subscription would be advantageous. Such a service could be sponsored by a large university, seminary, membership organization, or publisher within the evangelical community—a measure that would likely prove less expensive than partnering with one of the major commercial journal publishers. In addition, one of these organizations might do well to sponsor an open access repository where evangelical journal content could be aggregated and offered freely to any Web searcher.

Until recently, issuing article archives on CD-ROM was probably a reasonable means of disseminating journal content to a well defined community of practitioners or scholars, especially those who were unaffiliated with an institution or library that might subscribe to the content on their behalf. At least in developed nations, the wisdom of this approach has diminished as access to the Internet has become pervasive. However, the location of numerous evangelical institutions of higher education in developing nations is a matter of special concern. Some such sites do not have the infrastructure to access Web-based content consistently; therefore, providing more traditional means of journal access (print and/or CD-ROM) will probably be necessary for the foreseeable future.

In summary, the lack of electronic access to evangelical journal literature thwarts the evangelical community's attempts to articulate its worldview for the benefit of the academy at large. Furthermore, evangelical institutions will find it difficult to support their expanding distance learning programs if they cannot direct students to electronic versions of evangelical publications—ideally within the same virtual environments where non-evangelical publications are found. Librarians and other information professionals of evangelical conviction can play a significant role in leading publishers and vendors to make evangelical journal content available electronically. First, we can educate publishers of evangelical journals regarding the importance of making their content available on the Web through inclusion in aggregated databases, open access, and other means. Second, we can suggest to database aggregators that they license content from evangelical journals that are of particular interest to our respective communities. Third, we can encourage publishers of evangelical journals to respond favorably to licensing requests from aggregators, and even to initiate contact with preferred aggregators.

Evangelical journals are published to fulfill a mission that their sponsors consider important—perhaps important enough to justify a financial loss. As time advances, evangelical journals that remain fundamentally tied to print are likely to exercise little influence within their respective disciplines—both within and outside the evangelical community. Therefore, it is imperative that those who value evangelical journals seek the widest possible dissemination for them. If sponsors of evangelical journals fail to appropriate the best communication technologies of the day, they will indeed be guilty of hiding their light under a bushel.

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[1] This article was published in *The Christian Librarian* [U.S.A.] 51, no. 1 (2008): 3-11. It is reprinted here by permission.
[2] Evangelicalism is a loosely organized movement of mostly Protestant Christians who emphasize the authority of the Bible, the necessity of personal conversion, and the mission of sharing the gospel with every person worldwide (Fackre, 1983; Pierard, 1991).
[3] The phrase "all truth is God's truth" was popularized as the title of a 1983 book by evangelical philosopher Arthur F. Holmes. Similar maxims appeared in early Christian literature; for example, Saint Augustine (397-426) wrote, "All truth is of Him who says, 'I am the truth'" (Preface, 8).
[4] Surprisingly, 7 of the 35 journals (20%) have a Web presence that is very limited or non-existent, failing to provide easy access to information about critical matters such as content, editorial perspective, subscriptions, and/or guidelines for submission.

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Appendix

Complete List of Journals Included in This Study	
Journal Title	ISSN
Asbury Theological Journal	1090-5642
Bibliotheca Sacra	0006-1921
Calvin Theological Journal	0008-1795
Christian Apologetics Journal	None found
Christian Education Journal	0739-8913
Christian Higher Education	1536-3759
Christian Scholar's Review	0017-2251
Churchman: A Journal of Anglican Theology	0009-661X
Concordia Journal	0145-7233
Conspectus: The Journal of the South African Theological Seminary	None found
Creation Research Society Quarterly	0092-9166
Cultural Encounters: A Journal for the Theology of Culture	1550-4891
European Journal of Theology	0960-2720
Evangelical Quarterly	0014-3367
Evangelical Review of Theology	0144-8153
Fides et Historia	0884-5379
Foundations	0144-378X
Journal of Christian Education	0021-9657
Journal of Creation	1833-6213
Journal of Pentecostal Theology	0966-7369
Journal of Psychology & Christianity	0733-4273
Journal of Psychology and Theology	0091-6471
Journal of Research on Christian Education	1065-6219
Journal of the American Society for Church Growth	1091-2711
Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society	0360-8808
The Journal of Youth Ministry: The Academic Journal of Youth Ministry Educators	1541-0412
Mennonite Quarterly Review	0025-9373
Perspectives on Science and Christian Faith	0892-2675
Philosophia Christi	1529-1634
Social Work and Christianity	0737-5778
Southwestern Journal of Theology	0038-4828
Stone-Campbell Journal	1097-6566
Transformation	0265-3788
Trinity Journal	0360-3032
Westminster Theological Journal	0043-4388