

THE ANGLICAN

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NEW FOREIGN POLICY CALLED FOR MAJOR CHANGES LISTED BY U.S. CHURCHES

ECUMENICAL PRESS SERVICE

New York, March 11

In a major policy statement, the General Board of the National Council of Churches (U.S.A.) meeting at San Diego, California, last month has called on the U.S. Government to make great changes to pave the way for a world peace based on justice.

The General Board listed several "imperatives" for the U.S., including: stop bombing provocative military actions against Communist China, which has a legitimate interest in Asia; press for admission of the Peking Government to the U.S. and Communist countries of Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and Cuba.

The 500-word statement, entitled "Imperatives of Peace and Responsibilities of Power" was passed by a vote of 100 in favour, 14 against and three abstaining.

The document also included an enumeration of what were termed mistaken assumptions underlying U.S. foreign policy.

They were:

- An oversimplified view of a world divided into two camps, free and Communist.
- A false and even "arrogant" concept that the U.S. has a unique mission to repress aggression throughout the world, thus fostering false moralism and self-righteousness.
- Reliance on military power as the chief means of keeping the peace.
- The making of unilateral decisions on the use of power, although collective action is necessary.
- Employment of U.S. power to preserve the status quo, with the frequent result of discouraging social change needed in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

"Recognising the effective power of military deterrence in the nuclear age, the U.S. has placed too much confidence in military might," the statement said.

"Recognising the need to build and develop nations, which has oversimplified its view of other nations, stressed its own role as peace-keeper to too great a degree, and contributed to the fragmentation of the international community by resorting to unilateral decision and action."

The General Board affirmed the need for "institutions and structures of power, which will express a world community and serve justice, order and peace among the peoples and nations of the world."

"U.S. power should be directed to helping to strengthen such institutions and processes," it said.

"In his report to the policy-making board, Dr. R. H. Edwin Espy, N.C.C. general secretary,

expressed concern that the 200 dissident Baptists being held in Soviet jails.

He noted that the military conservative cast was "not only fighting the Government but also was fighting its own parent body known as the Evangelical Church and Baptist Church."

He said the N.C.C. would expand its scrutiny of religious trends in the USSR through gathering and disseminating "authentic information" on the state of religious life under communism.

CANADIAN M.U. NOT TO VOTE

AMERICAN NEWS SERVICE
London, March 11

The Canadian delegation to the Mothers' Union conference to be held here in July will not be allowed to vote.

This is because the Canadian Mothers' Union meeting last October decided to accept divorced women into its membership.

Also the new canon on marriage and divorce adopted last year by the General Synod of the Anglican Church of Canada allows divorced people to re-marry in church if they fulfil certain conditions.

The Canadian president, Mr. Phyllis Hutchison, who will attend the London conference but not vote, said she understood the reasons for the non-participation of Canadian women.

"The Canadian resolution stated that it would welcome without qualification all who, in their own consciences, are seeking to uphold Christian marriage principles in their lives."

The Central Council may decide on a change of name for the Canadian organization.



The Missionary Aviation Fellowship Crews gather great interest in the Northern Frontier Area of Kenya.

OUR 1968 LENTEN APPEAL

MARSABIT NEEDS MORE MONEY

As news of the need spreads, readers of THE ANGLICAN are rallying to the support of the Marsabit Project in the Diocese of Nakuru, Kenya, and had contributed \$694 by last Monday afternoon.

At the request of the Australian-born Bishop of Nakuru, the Right Reverend Neville Langford-Smith, we are asking readers to help achieve two aims:

- Find six doctors prepared to work for a couple of years in Northern Kenya; and
- Raise \$5,000 towards the expense of sending them and covering incidental expenses.

The Marsabit Project, which was adopted by the Australian Church as an M.R.I. opportunity last year, aims to spread the Gospel among the nomadic tribesmen of the Northern Frontier Area of Kenya.

It aims simultaneously to eliminate diseases in this wild area by staffing hospitals and medical centres put up by the Government of Kenya, for which it has proved difficult to find qualified staff.

The medical work in this remote area was started ten years ago by a young English doctor, Peter Cox, supported by the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society. On the most slender

budgetary resources, Dr Cox and his colleagues have already achieved remarkable results in treating a variety of diseases which cripple the normal population of the area.

Most important of all, they have started to gain the confidence of the tribesmen, who have not had the happiest experience in previous years in their contacts with "civilisation" from the Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda and Kenya, which border the district.

MORAL DUTY

THE ANGLICAN has accepted Bishop Langford-Smith's request to conduct this Lenten Appeal for these reasons.

First, he is an Australian, and we feel that our readers will want to help him if only for that reason.

Second, the Australian Church is morally committed to support this project, because it formally adopted it last year and thereby gave the Bishop encouragement to go ahead.

Third, both A.B.M. and C.M.S. already have such great commitments that they are not in a position to undertake this additional responsibility. Both organisations can give help and advice in many ways not involving money, and have already agreed to do so.

Fourth, a voluntary Appeal like this becomes the only way to find the doctors and the necessary money. There is no "official" method, because of the way the Church is organised, of achieving the goal.

We appeal not only to our readers, but to parish councils and vestries, and Church organisations, to help.

So far, no doctors have come forward, but we have had an enquiry from a fifth year medical student, so we have hopes...

WHERE TO SEND

Gifts of money should be sent either to THE ANGLICAN or to the Bishop's communications, Archdeacon C. R. Dehridge, Diocesan Church House, George Street, Sydney. Cheques should be made out to the Diocese of Nakuru.

We gratefully acknowledge the following gifts which readers had sent by last Monday afternoon:

Donor	Amount
De and Mrs. ...	\$1.00
The West Riv. M. L. Limes	\$0.20
Aspl. Pennington	1.00
S. Warbey	1.00
Mrs. D. Barrow	5.00
Anna, Mrs.	2.00
Mrs. H. Wain J. Carter	2.00
Mrs. G. B. Hall	2.00
Mrs. J. Wain	10.00
Ann, Sydney	1.00
A. A.	1.00
The Rev. John Gibson	4.00
Mrs. G. N. Southwell	4.00
Mrs. G. B. Hall	2.00
ALAN, N.C.	1.00
ALAN, N.C.	1.00
ALAN, N.C.	1.00
L. Richardson	1.00
Dr. and Mrs. B. A. McInnis	1.00
Mrs. V. F. Ewens	1.00
L. A. C.	1.00
Mrs. L. Nicolson	2.00
Mrs. B. H. Smith	2.00
J. Cameron	1.00
ALAN, N.C.	1.00
Padra C. H. Leppelmer	1.00
ALAN, N.C.	1.00
ALAN, N.C.	1.00
A. S. Jones	10.00
Rev. P. A. Day	10.00
TOTAL	\$694.00



A string of camels in the Northern Frontier Area of Kenya.

BISHOP TO RESIGN

NON-EUROPEAN HOPED FOR

The Bishop of Kuching, the Right Reverend Nicholas Ashley, today announces his resignation and his appointment as Assistant Bishop of Worcester, England.

In a message to his diocese, the Bishop says he wants to make it possible for consideration to be given to the possibility of the appointment of a non-European Bishop of Kuching.

During his episcopate he has tried to build up the indigenous ministry in two ways, from the bottom by encouraging vocations and from the top by giving senior men positions of responsibility.

Bishop Ashley will leave Kuching in the middle of October, his resignation as Bishop to take place from October 31. He was appointed Bishop of Kuching in 1962 to succeed the Right Reverend Sir Cornwall, now Assistant Bishop of Winchester, which was Convivial of the Society of the Sacred Mission in Australia at St. Michael's House, Grafton, S.A.

In a message to the diocese the Bishop says he is "very sorry to leave you but I want to tell you why I have done this."

REASON GIVEN

"I believe the diocese is now making such good progress that it might be considered whether the time has come for a non-European Bishop to be appointed as Bishop of Singapore and Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak."

"This can only be thought about, according to our diocesan Constitution, if a vacancy is about to take place.

"Therefore when I was asked to return to England and become Assistant Bishop of Worcester I decided it was right to accept in order to make it possible for those whose responsibility it is to consider this important matter."

"It would not be right for me to say more than that. All I can do is by my action to make it possible for thought to be given to this matter."

Bishop Ashley will attend the Lambeth Conference in London on July 1 and suggest that he will visit parts of the diocese before he leaves in October.

RECTOR LEAVES FOR OXAM

ANGLICAN NEWS SERVICE
London, March 11

The well-known Rector of Woolwich, the Reverend Nicholas Stacey, has resigned to become deputy director of Oxfam.

He sees his new work as one where he will have opportunity for expressing his Christian conviction in a direct and tangible way in helping to alleviate the suffering endured by the underprivileged of the world.

At Woolwich he has been assisted by an ecumenical staff, including a Roman Catholic priest, and has organised clubs for young people who do not yet otherwise go to church.

Mr Stacey first thought of ordination after seeing Hiroshima in ruins while he was serving in the Royal Air Force.

He is a former Olympic sprinter.

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THOUSANDS ENROL FOR CLASSES

PRE-CRUSADE ACTIVITIES IN SYDNEY

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Thousands of people enrolled for the Billy Graham Crusade Christian Life and Witness classes which commenced through Sydney this week.

Each day last week, applications poured into the central Billy Graham office in Pitt Street, Sydney. The office staff worked day and night trying to process requests in time for the classes.

In some cases, almost whole church memberships are enrolling, as well as a great many Sunday school teachers, church officers and leaders of church organisations and fellowships.

Billy Graham himself has said "No church members should miss the opportunity of taking this helpful course," while Charles Riggs, one of his team members said:

"The Christian Life and Witness" classes are offered to churchpeople for the purpose of strengthening their Christian life and helping them to be an effective witness for the Lord.

Conducted by two Graham team members, Dan Platt and Henry Holley, the classes which consist of one lecture a week, each one different.

Materials such as lecture outlines, and Scripture memory helps will be supplied.

MEDICAL TEAM FOR NIGERIA

ECUMENICAL PRISON SERVICE. Geneva, March 11. A medical team of three doctors and three nurses has gone to aid war-stricken civilians in the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

The team was recruited by the Medical Mission Council of the Lutheran-Church-Missions Synod (L.C.M.S.) and will serve non-denominational identification underpursuits in the Red Cross.

On arrival in Nigeria they will join an English nurse and an American hospital administrator. They break up into two teams of medical units. The leader of the team is Dr. P. S. Martin of India, who is on leave from a surgical research programme at the University of Manitoba.

G.F.S. CORPORATE COMMUNION

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Brishbane, March 11. The Brisbane G.F.S. held their annual corporate Communion in St John's Cathedral, Brisbane, on March 9 at 7.30 a.m.

The celebrant was The Archbishop of Brisbane, the Most Reverend P. N. W. Strong.

Breakfast was served after the service in the cathedral school building.

CAPTAIN BATLEY TO RESIGN AS CHURCH ARMY LEADER

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

The Executive Board of the Church Army in Australia has made a number of important decisions affecting the future of the society.

1. The Board has accepted with regret the resignation of Captain A. W. Batley as Federal Secretary to take effect from June 1, 1968.

This is to enable the new building to be completed under his leadership and to enable the Board to find his successor.

Captain Batley's resignation in his own decision has been accepted on his own resignation that after 33 years in the society, including 17 years as leader in Australia, he should make way for someone who, at the juncture, is best in the history of the society, can lead it forward into a new and exciting era in the work of evangelisation.

The Board has set up a sub-committee to consider suitable

Dr H. E. Watson, chairman of committee said: "All those interested in attending these classes are warmly welcomed, whether they plan to become Crusade counsellors or not. Church is encouraged to attend classes."

Each meeting begins at 7.30 p.m., beginning on March 11 and running through April 5. Classes are being held at Scott Church, City, and S. Luke's Church, Liverpool, Mondays; S. James', Turramurra, and Gympie Baptist on Tuesdays; St. Andrew's, Methodist, Parramatta and S. Matthew's, Manly, on Wednesdays; St. Giles' Presbyterian, Hurstville and Eastwood Baptist on Thursdays; Scott Church City and Punch-bowl Baptist on Fridays.

VIET NAM: CALL FOR PHASED WITHDRAWAL

"The turn of events in Viet Nam has caused shock and disillusionment around the world", begins a statement released in Sydney on March 7 by the executive of the Australian branch of the International Committee of Concurrence on Viet Nam.

The committee is a worldwide anti-war organisation of priests, ministers and rabbis who have signed the statement. "They are our brothers."

There are more than 10,000 members, 400 of these being in Australia. The committee's eight members of the executive, all of whom endorsed the statement released last Thursday, are:

The Archbishop of Perth, the Most Reverend George Roper; the Bishop of Adelaide, the Most Reverend (Anglican); Fr. C. Bowler, S.J. (Catholic); the Reverend Alan Walker; the Reverend A. A. Trahan (Methodist); the Reverend G. E. Miller (Presbyterian); the Reverend F. W. Whyte (Congregationalist); and the Reverend E. L. Williams (Churches of Christ).

The full text of the statement is:

"The turn of events in Viet Nam has caused shock and disillusionment around the world.

"The new fury of military operations on both sides, nuclear, nuclear and of winning the war, has all cost many lives a vastly enlarged conflict involving other nations.

"We have called for a phas-



Members of the clergy who attended the Taiwan Diocesan Convocation at Taipei on February 16 and 17. Back row (left to right): the Reverend C. S. Ong, James K. F. Ling, J. David Echols, Lawrence S. Y. Chung, George Row, the Reverend H. Pan, John C. T. Cain, Samuel T. Chen, Edmund B. Der, C. H. Yang, Michael Lien. Back row: the Reverend M. T. Herbert, C. M. Yen, the venerable Patrick L. Hutton, the Right Reverend James C. L. Wang, the Reverend Ephraim H. K. Hida, John Y. H. Ling, Peyton G. Craghill. Absent: the Reverend Walter F. Moore, S.S.J.E., H. J. Chu.

escalation make further tragic suffering to the Viet Nam people.

"This suffering and the disintegration of social life are now destroying the nation on whose behalf the war is supposedly being fought.

"In this crisis we would urge the Australian Government to look immediately and with the utmost thoroughness at the consequences of a phased allied withdrawal from Viet Nam."

"We ask: has this question ever been given study at an official level?"

NORTH BENDIGO CHURCH TO BE CONSECRATED

The Church of S. John the Evangelist, North Bendigo, Victoria, is to be consecrated by the Bishop of Bendigo, the Right Reverend R. E. Richards, on Palm Sunday, April 7, at 8 p.m.

This will be followed by a Confirmation service at 7 p.m. when a number of young people from both St John's and S. Luke's will be confirmed.

Anglican services in the North Bendigo area began in the State school on August 8, 1961.

The foundation stone of a present building was set by Mrs G. F. Hunter on August 26, 1963.

The church was opened and dedicated by the Rev. J. D. Langley on November 27, 1963.

Extensions which included a lovely sanctuary and a music-nudee were very dedicated by Bishop Richards on July 14, 1962.

A fine wall and steps were added to the construction of the new building at the same time; the cost all three additions exceeded \$8000.

Many Church families also assisted to re-furnish and carpet the building throughout.

When the sanctuary was added, a window with cross over the altar was presented by the Girls' Friendly Society.

Gifts to mark the consecration include a stained glass window, Christ blessing the children; and a fine new pulpit.

Parishioners and organisations have worked hard before to free the church of debt so that it might be consecrated. The diocese has also assisted by a gift of \$200.

S. John's Church is now a lovely building, set on a hill.

The vicar, the Reverend G. A. Holley, and the parish pamphlet issued in connection with the consecration, are on hand to be addressed to either Bendigo or the Sydney box office number of God.

CONVOCATION AT TAIPEI

BISHOP WONG PRESIDES

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Taipei, March 8. The eighth annual Convocation of the Taiwan Episcopal Church was held at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Shilin, Taipei, Taiwan, in the Republic of China, on February 16 and 17.

The Bishop, the Right Reverend James C. L. Wang, delivered his presidential address during the celebration of the Holy Communion, taking as his text "bind up with love" from Colossians 3:12-14.

Amongst those present were the clergy of the diocese, 55 lay representatives (men and women) from all mission stations of the diocese, as well as representatives of the Roman Catholic Church, and the Memorial Church.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

At convocation dinner, guests and delegates renewed acquaintanceship and became acquainted, thus setting the stage for business of the Executive Council.

The business session of convocation was presided by Holy Father, the Right Reverend Bishop Wong who was the celebrant.

Among the important business transacted at the convocation was the revision of the constitution and canon, the setting down of the Executive Council to correlate the various departments for the development of the work of the diocese.

Also a forward move was the introduction and acceptance of the new Participatory plan for priests and other workers of the diocese.

SOUTH YARRA MUSIC

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Melbourne, March 11. The South Yarra Music Club will give two recitals on the organ of Christ Church, South Yarra, on March 24 and 31, at 8 p.m.

The first programme includes works by Johann Baptist C. Bach, W. A. Mozart, and Julius Weismann.

The second programme contains works by Beethoven, J. S. Bach, Pachelbel, Albin, and Messiaen.

On Palm Sunday, April 7, at 8 p.m. the Davian Singers conducted by Leonard Fillard will sing the St. Matthew Passion by Johann Sebastian Bach and Hilmar Watkins will be soloists.

This will be followed by Schubert's Mass "Purgatorio" set for women's voices and string orchestra.

The Oriana Chamber Orchestra will be led by Alex Borchers, with the accompaniment of Ellis Barnes, soprano, and Wilma Martin, contralto.

FOUR NEW CANONS

The Bishop of Ballarat, the Right Reverend W. A. Hardie, has appointed Canon Robert Brown of Warrnambool and the Reverend D. R. Stewart of Coleraine as the new Canon, and the Reverend A. P. L. Ritter of Camperdown and the Reverend G. V. Cracknell of S. Peter's, Ballarat, as Honorary Canons of the diocese.

The Bishop will leave with the Archbishop for England on March 19.

The first Master was Sir Archibald Grenfell Price, who resigned in 1956. Mr. R. B. Lewis was Master from 1956 to 1967.

He was assisted curate of St. Stephen's, Portland, and priest-in-charge of Heywood (1958-61), before going to Perth where he was assistant to the Dean of Perth from 1961 to 1963, and President of S. George's Cathedral, Perth from 1963 to 1967.

Mr McKenzie is the first priest to be appointed Master of S. Mark's, which was established in 1925 and was for many years the only university college in South Australia.

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—Abaside "Advertiser" photo.—
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PRIMATE ON VALUE OF PURSUIT OF TRUTH

SCHOOL CENTENARY SERVICE

Australia owes much to Independent schools, said the Archbishop of Brisbane, the Most Reverend P. N. W. Strong, when he preached at the thanksgiving service in St. John's Cathedral, Brisbane, on March 3.

"They have given us many famous names to this State. And the history of Brisbane Grammar School, now 100 years old, has developed with the State. We look back in thankfulness but forward in faith."

The new power brought about by education, he said, brought responsibility and the greatest was truth.

It has been seen, he added, that the great headmasters of Brisbane Grammar School realised this and endeavoured to give their boys a full life, not only just an education.

"If there is one thing I would single out as the underlying objective of education, here and everywhere, it is truth," he reiterated.

Education should aim not only at the pursuit of truth, but at the exaltation of truth, both in individuals and communities.

We could not over-emphasise the importance of truth for mankind and the world today. We lived in an age of uncertainty, of conflicting and unresolvable ideologies.

The new and greatly increased vehicles of communication that science had brought us were missed in some countries, and even sometimes in our own, to convey to the minds of men and nations thoughts and ideas that denied truth or distorted it for the purposes of subversion, disputation and falsehood.

SOLDIER'S BELT

There were many today who do not know what truth was. As when Jesus Christ stood before Pontius Pilate and said: "For this cause I am born, for this purpose come I into the world, that I might bear witness to the truth." Many said to Pontius Pilate "What is truth?"

S. Paul likened truth to the soldier's belt. When he was a prisoner in Rome, chained to a Roman soldier, the uniform and armour of the soldier spoke to him of the spiritual armour that soldiers of Christ needed if they were to stand against the wiles of the devil.

S. Paul spoke of the shield of faith, the breast-plate of righteousness, the chariot of integrity and the sword of the spirit. But, with the Roman soldier all these different parts of his armour were held together by his girdle or his belt.

S. Paul likened truth to this "Stand firm," he says, "buckle around you the belt of truth." Without his belt, the Roman soldier would fall apart, so would our truth everything fell apart. Life lost its true meaning.

ACTION

But it was not enough to know truth. We must, as S. Paul said, "Gird ourselves with truth."

Girding rendered energetic action. It reminded us of Brisbane Grammar School's motto "Nil sine labore", Nought without labour.

As the grids we needed was truth, it meant labour for truth. However, we could not serve the cause of truth faithfully unless we knew the source of truth which was God Himself. God was the God of truth as He was the source of true knowledge.

(An account of the service appeared in our issue of March 7 - Editor.)

CONFERENCE OF RELIGIOUS

A conference of Anglican Religious will be held at the Retreat House, Cheltenham, Victoria, from March 15 to 18.

There will be representatives from the Community of the Holy Name, the Community of the Sisters of the Church, the Society of the Sacred Advent, the Community of the Sacred Name (New South Wales), the Society of St. Francis, and the Society of the Sacred Mission.

Following the conference there will be the first meeting of a body to be known as the Advisory Council for the Religious Life in Australia.

The Archbishop of Melbourne, the Most Reverend Frank Wood, will preside.

CITY MINISTERS' FRATERNAL

FROM A CORRESPONDENT
Priests and ministers from the city churches of eight denominations have formed themselves into a Sydney City Ministers' Fraternal.

Support for the formation of the Fraternal was enthusiastic. At the inaugural meeting in St. Stephen's, Macquarie Street, on March 3 eight seventeen or eighteen men from the following churches: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational, Lutheran, Salvation Army and Wesleyan, were present.

The Rev. Canon Gwyn Miller, Scots Church, president; and Dr Fred Buschmeyer, Pitt Street, Congregational, secretary.

Meetings will be held in the various city churches in turn and will be chaired by the host minister in each case.

HIGH AWARD FOR CHORIST

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Melbourne, March 11
The second Australian chorister to qualify for the S. Nicholas Award of the Royal School of Church Music, Peter Stone of St. John's, East Malvern, will be presented with his award on Passion Sunday, March 31.

This award requires a rigorous test by an independent examiner appointed by the Director of S.C.M.C. Dr Gerald Knight.

Peter Stone is a member of a guild choir of the St. Nicholas which aims at a world-wide high standard of performance.

The only other Australian chorister to qualify for this award also came from St. John's, East Malvern.

The steady rise of guild choirs suggests that more awards can be expected in the next few years.

NEWCASTLE G.F.S.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Newcastle, March 11
On Saturday evening, the Rev. Bishop of Newcastle, the Right Reverend J. A. G. Houston, presided at the annual meeting of the Girls' Friendly Society.

Delegates from all parts of the diocese reviewed the work of the Society which has been done by the society and its forty branches with nine hundred members, and elected officers for the coming year.

He asked churchgoers in the Territory to hold steadfast to

MANY HOPES FOR NEW DIOCESE

"The establishment of the Northern Territory as a missionary diocese of the Church of England in Australia brings to fruition the hopes, efforts and earnest endeavours of many both within the diocese and without, going over a long period," said the Primate, the Most Reverend P. N. W. Strong, in his sermon at the enthronement of the Right Reverend Kenneth Mason in Darwin on March 3.

His Grace spoke of the great development taking place in the new diocese with its consequent expansion of population, "both fair and dark."

He mentioned the remarkable way in which the whole Australian Church responded to the appeal to help the Northern Territory financially over a number of years in the hope that ultimately it would be self-supporting.

The Archbishop said the new Bishop came "to an area where much devoted work has been done for Christ for many years past, and it is still being done by clergy and lay missionaries."

The new staff of the diocese are labouring in at least four main mission stations which include the responsibility of looking after the general cooperation and unity with missionaries working among the large Aboriginal population.

Mission workers themselves would have the solemn responsibility of working in co-operation with their Bishop so that "missionaries are not stand apart from the life of the Church in this diocese but be an integral part of it."

ABORIGINES

The Archbishop hoped the diocese would be able to give a lead to the whole Australian Church in its attitude and treatment of Aborigines.

Darwin is the nearest Australian point of contact with the Asian nations, so that he hoped this new diocese would play an increasingly important part in the development of friendship to Asian peoples.

The new Bishop will also have a deep responsibility for the spiritual well-being of the whole population of this Territory, and with his Diocesan Council will seek, he hoped, God's Holy Spirit in drawing up a programme of development for the Church's life and work, and to keep pace with the general and spiritual demands that these developments involve so that the Church may become more and more a powerful Christian and spiritual influence in the Territory and amongst all its peoples", the Primate said.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Melbourne, March 11
The Church of England Historical Society for the Diocese of Melbourne has a new president for 1968.

Mr J. Richards, who has been secretary of the society for quite a few years, is vacating the secretarial duties for this year and has been elected president.

The retiring manager, the Reverend Sydney Smith, who is the Mellish Librarian, was the original president of the society, and, at his wish, he is standing aside as a president to become President Emeritus of the society.

The secretary and treasurer for 1968 is Mr John Frost, who has been treasurer for several years.

The society had an active year in 1967 and is mapping out another active year for 1968, including a visitation to the Parish of Warragul, in the Gippsland diocese.



S. LUKES HOSPITAL
DARWIN/NT, SYDNEY

Church of England General and Diocesan Hospital

S. Luke's performs a very valuable service to suffering people. It is now taking public patients and, therefore, receives a Government subsidy, but the need for improvement and up-to-date medical equipment is always urgent. Patients are taken regardless of creed. Legacies and contributions will enable the Board to improve the services and the conditions of the Hospital.

the four great pillars of strength and truth;

1. The Apostles' doctrine, revealed in the word of God and the faith of His Church.

2. The Apostles' fellowship, which endures parties, factions and sectional loyalties.

3. The Holy Communion as the centre of Christian worship.

4. In prayers which align our wills with the will of God.

The report on the management service appeared in our issue of March 7 - Editor

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The Primate, the Most Reverend P. N. W. Strong, attended a luncheon given by the board of trustees of Brisbane Grammar School during the centenary celebrations this month. Left to right: the headmaster, Mr M. A. Howell; Professor G. W. Barrett, Dean of the Faculty of Education at the University of Queensland; and the Primate.

THE COLD WAR

It is no longer the case that what goes up must come down. On the contrary, garbage is being already quietly tossed into the air. One of the other proverbs being called in question, and only the other day McNamara, the American Secretary of Defence, was hammering at the conventional wisdom "Who sits that if you wish for peace, you must prepare for war." In September 16 in San Francisco, he explained at considerable length how the position which is his only professionally correct attitude to military staffs, combined with a lack of adequate information, provides "the intrinsic dynamics of the nuclear arms race".

The United States and the Soviet Union, he said, "have reacted to each other's build-up with very conservative" — that is, pessimistic — "calculations. We have each built a greater arsenal than either of us needed for a second-thrust capability because we each wanted to be able to cope with the 'unthinkable case'."

"The blunt fact remains," he said, "that in 1961 'if we had been given accurate information about planned Soviet strategic nuclear forces, we would not have needed to build up as large a nuclear arsenal as we have today'."

NOT SAFER
The extra arms ordered and sent to have not made the world a safer place; nor have they increased American security. The other only think of the Cuba crisis when Mr. Pincus tried to make a dangerous imbalance, as a result to him, by putting missiles in Cuba. They thought they could hit the United States.

Mr. McNamara, himself admits that the "action-reaction phenomenon" was being "foolish" and he believes that "both of our nations would have been better off with a guarded agreement, first to limit, later to reduce, the offensive-defensive strategic nuclear forces."

It is all the more astonishing, then, that he should go on, in the same speech, to announce the first step in a specifically anti-Chinese build-up, a step likely to trigger a Sino-American arms race just as futile as the Soviet-American arms race has been. A step likely to be interpreted as anti-Russian in Moscow, as anti-Anti in Peking, and as anti the Non-Proliferation Treaty both at the Disarmament Committee in Geneva and at the United Nations General Assembly in New York. Professional strategists will even interpret it as "anti-defence".

This "Chinese-oriented anti-missile-missile deployment" that Mr. Johnson has decided on, Mr. McNamara has now announced would involve dissemination of American nuclear warheads, in the form of co-ordinated long and short-range missiles and radar, the purpose of which would be destroying them in flight with "counter-aircraft" and "anti-ballistic" missiles from reaching American territory.

NOT EFFECTIVE
As described, the system would not be effective against a major attack, such as the Soviet Union could launch. It could easily be saturated. However the "anti-missile" system, as Mr. McNamara admitted last year that the Russian anti-ballistic missile system was in process of construction round Moscow, has pressures have developed for a full-scale, Russian-oriented system, regardless of cost or effectiveness.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff have been recommending a full-scale system, and so have several of the influential senators, and so, of course, has the industry.

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Elizabeth Young ranks with Coral Bell — ahead of many — as a commentator and writer on international and military affairs.

In this article, which was originally broadcast over the Third Programme of the B.B.C., she examines the implications of the U.S. decision to build a "thin" ABM system, announced by Mr. McNamara on September 18, 1967.

what are called demonstration, or teaching, strikes.

The possibility of war — nuclear or conventional — being limited to the European peninsula becomes slightly more plausible, and this in turn means that Nato's defence posture in Europe is weakened. The possibility of the United States and the Soviet Union fighting it out on European soil, as in a very asymmetric way, is also being done on Viet Namese soil, has always been the nightmare of European defence ministers, and this possibility is now enhanced. But more important and more damaging to the Non-Proliferation negotiations, is the fact that the ABM decision is a signal that a major arms race is on again.

THE CHINESE
Last year's Russian deployment of ABM signified this less than it might seem, perhaps an ally knows that the United States does not do it in a ponderance in intercontinental missiles that some Russian ABM, and even more increase in the number of Soviet offensive missiles, need not give the Americans pause.

The growth of Chinese unity and Chinese nuclear weapons to the east of the Soviet Union necessarily accompanied their deterrence policy, and they were bound to react.

Bill, Mr. even's announcement early this year that bilateral talks would be held on defensive missile strengths were soon to start only for the good sense it showed in the face of the fact that the decision to deploy ABM, but also because it was a signal that the United States had adopted a non-proliferation policy requires of the two super-powers.

For several years could-be proliferate power have made it clear, at Geneva and elsewhere, that any prohibition of proliferation would not cover not only "horizontal" proliferation into new hands, but also further "vertical" proliferation of nuclear weapons in the hands of the present nuclear weapons powers.

The purpose of a non-proliferation treaty, after all, cannot be to clear the stage for a super-power arms race. Indeed, while the super-powers are working their draft for a non-proliferation treaty, this view has emerged as a virtually unanimous opinion of all other governments. ABM systems, in the form of "vertical" proliferation everyone has known would set off a new arms race, and the unavoidable action among other governments to build up their own missiles to sign anything away. India and Pakistan, in particular, will be forced to look again "American guarantees"; they will not want to risk being involved as hostages in a Sino-American arms race.

NOT TESTS
By all this is bad enough; but perhaps worse is the fact that American diplomats of this ABM is not unlikely to require atmospheric tests. The United States and the United States believes that the Russians included ABM experiments in their last series tests, that in the American national interest, a partial test ban should be abrogated.

The Atomic Energy Commission, in the United States, has announced that it has "authorized" the use of nuclear power to monitor tests should they become necessary. The completion of a "sub-underground" test gets further and further away. What then is it all about?

Ripeness, however, was not quite all, and it has here disrupted itself as somewhat else. Necessarily, absolute weapons require absolute enemies, and otherwise they could not be contemplated. Gradually, over the last few years, the Soviet Union has been moved out of the role of absolute enemy, and the Chinese have been moved in.

The account in Mr. McNamara's San Francisco speech of the purposes of China's nuclear weapons programme is as naive as any Cold War statement ever was: "It seems likely," he said, "that China's basic motivation in developing a strategic nuclear capability is an attempt to provide a basis for threatening her neighbours, and to clothe herself with the dubious prestige that the world pays to nuclear weapons."

In fact, I think, nuclear weapons programmes have always been someone else's case of reasons and one only; a precise fear of someone else's nuclear weapon, and the economic and technological capability of producing them. The very first were developed because the Western Allies in 1940 wrongly thought Nazi Germany would be developing them too.

In the case of nuclear power, Nos 3, 4 and 5, there was the added fear that a pre-existing and superior nuclear ally might not necessarily, when the crunch

came, give the right support at the right time.

The Chinese have been surrounded for years by American nuclear weapons, and Americans Mr. Eisenhower and others they have been threatened with nuclear attack on more than one occasion; Russian support has been decidedly ambiguous. They themselves came fairly early to the unexciting conclusion that "it is obvious, impermissible for a socialist country to use nuclear weapons" in a national liberation war or in a civil war; nor, they stated, can a socialist country be the first to use nuclear weapons against an imperialist power.

"In the hands of a socialist country, nuclear weapons must always be defensive weapons resisting imperialist nuclear threats."

The language is harshly bald but the logic is neither aggressive nor unconvincing unfamiliar. It seems likely that about two years ago the Chinese government came to consider an American nuclear attack imminent — either as an extension of the war in Viet Nam or as a kind of forcible non-proliferation.

Whistling in the dark about paper tigers didn't help; the fear was there and one explanation for the Red Guards and the Cultural Revolution is that this and superior nuclear ally might not necessarily, when the crunch

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