

Consecrated 114 years late



The Archbishop of Sydney recently consecrated St. Peter's Church, East Sydney on the day that marked the 114th Anniversary of the first Service held in the Church.

Some 300 parishioners and friends of the Parish were present.

At the first Service in 1867, Bishop Frederic Barker preached on Matthew 16:18: "Thou art Peter..." Archbishop Sir Marcus Loane, preaching on the same text, said that the Church was a Worshipping Society, a Witnessing Community and a Believing Fellowship.

Australian Christian Book of the Year

Sydney minister and sociologist Bruce Wilson has won the first "Australian Christian Book of the Year Award" for his book "The Human Journey", published by Albatross Books.

The award was announced last night at the Christian Booksellers Association of Aust. Convention in Adelaide by the Rev. Dr. John Wilson, Secretary of the Aust. Christian Literature Society which was sponsored the award.

Dr. Wilson originated the concept of the "Christian Book of the Year Award" because of his familiarity with books as Manager of Ridley College Bookshop — one of his many tasks at the College. He became convinced that an award would usefully encourage both the authorship and publication of Australian books for the Australian Christian market. It is the first time the award has been made.

The judges called Mr Wilson's book "A worthy effort at explaining the Christian position to a secular Australia. Well written and coherently argued, with an excellent treatment of Marxism. A timely contribution to Christian literature."

Vietnamese outreach in Australia

The Vietnamese Evangelical Church in Australia has doubled its numbers in the past 2½ years, and continues its steady growth through a varied programme of evangelistic outreach.

Towards the end of 1980, Pastor Doan Trung Chanh visited Melbourne with a view to establishing a Vietnamese Church there. Many Vietnamese Christians in Melbourne need the ministry of another Vietnamese, as their English is inadequate and communication is difficult.

V.E.C.A.'s evangelistic magazine, "Cam Thong", now has a bi-monthly circulation of 2,000 in Australia, New Zealand, the S.E. Asian Refugee camps, U.S.A., Canada and France. Due to the growing demand for the magazine, V.E.C.A. expects to raise the circulation figure to 4,000 during the next three years.

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New Principal for Nungalinga

The Rev. Dr. Robert Bos is resigning from the position of Principal from 31st December 1981, in order to undertake a year's study programme.

The Trustees of Nungalinga College Darwin have appointed as Principal from 1982 the Rev. Anthony H. Nichols, M.Ed., M.A.Hons, B.D.Hons, Th.Schol. He will bring to the College considerable academic and cross-cultural experience. Since 1972 he has lectured in Biblical Studies and Christian Education in the Faculty of Theology, Satya Wacana Christian University, Salatiga, Indonesia.

Nungalinga College was established jointly by the Anglican and Uniting Churches to provide training in theological education, community development studies, and language studies for Aboriginal communities and groups, and those who work with them.



Tony & Judith Nichols

Festival of Faith for Games

Brisbane churches are planning to make sure next year's Commonwealth games in the city will be the biggest and best in at least one aspect.

The churches are working together on what is described as the biggest joint Christian witness put on in any Commonwealth Games host city.

Called the Festival of Faith, the programme will include a major launching rally before the Games, chaplaincy services at the Games village, drop-in coffee shops, a walking tour of city churches and distribution of special Scriptures.

Most major denominations are involved, through the official participation of the Queensland Ecumenical Council, Queensland Council of Churches, the Roman Catholic Church and the Bible Society in Australia.

Festival Secretary, the Rev. Clive Ayre of the QEC, said the aim was to promote friendliness, present a Christian witness and offer Christian help to Games visitors, especially the competitors.

"We want to relate the Christian faith to the whole area of sport, culture, and international and Christian unity," Mr. Ayre said. "A major theme running through all events will be the unity of all people in the Commonwealth, despite different cultural backgrounds."

A dozen committees are planning details of each major section of the proposed festival outline. Chairman of the Festival of Faith executive, overseeing all preparations, is the Rev. Tom Scarlett, Chairman of the QCC's evangelistic committee and of the Uniting Church's evangelism committee.

Sir Alan... through a friend's eyes



The Biography of Sir Alan Walker, entitled "REACH FOR THE WORLD" was officially launched at a function, in the Wesley Central Mission, Sydney, on September 22nd. Written by Harold Henderson, the book reaches behind the facade of the controversial figure known to the world, and exposes the man "known of God".

Mr. Henderson told of gathering information over ten years and finally writing the book in six months.

Published by William Collins and Company, London, United Kingdom and Discipleship Resources Nashville Tenn., U.S.A., the publication is an attempt to show others, "The saving power of Jesus Christ", according to Sir Alan.

Using material gathered from personal diaries, taped material and an enormous volume of press clippings, faithfully compiled by Mrs. Walker, the final product will show others what went on behind the scenes.

POSITION VACANT

Director of C.A.R.E. work in N.S.W.
(Committee for Alcohol Reform and Education)

Applicants will need to have ability in office management, speaking engagements, initiating fund-raising projects, as well as being a convinced total abstainer and an active member of the Christian church.

No age limit, but preference will be given to a younger person. Salary package by agreement.

Apply in writing with reference and stating experience to:-

The President,
C.A.R.E., P.O. Box 59,
Five Dock 2046



Melbourne rejects Aboriginal Evangelism Clause

At the recent Synod of the Diocese of Melbourne two amendments to the Diocese's policy on the aboriginal issue relating to evangelism were rejected.

Mr. Gary Foley, the Chairman of the Aboriginal Advisory Committee of the A.C.C. had just addressed the Synod on the question of Aboriginal justice saying that although the Churches had worked hand in hand with the governments of the day for the destruction of aboriginal life and culture, there was very little hatred of the church by present day aborigines. He felt it would be of great value if some churches were to make a grant of land and buildings to the Aboriginal people. He told the Synod that if Sydney were to grant part of the Glebe it would greatly help the image of the church and the Aboriginal community would use it for welfare and not for realising its commercial value.

A number of courses of action endorsed by the Synod in its subsequent motion were dialoging with Aboriginal people to hear ways in which the white community could serve the needs of Aboriginal people as well as support for land rights and the proposed treaty. Amendments on evangelism were lost on votes. The Church Record, which was there for the debate was surprised that one mild amendment on evangelism was lost on votes, even though it seemed that the number of 'no's' was not as numerical strong as their voices and the Synod seemed closely divided on the issue.

Archbishop hits out at Church school snobbery

"Perhaps the chief accusation which can be brought against such schools is that they sometimes promote a false social status with inbuilt snob-values whose nature is wholly deplorable. If snob-values were all that such schools stand for, it would represent the worst form of elitism. There is little doubt that this was a real factor in forming the attitude and policy of the Whitlam Government in the early 'seventies. It must always be of paramount importance that the non-Government schools, church schools in particular, should give the world solid proof of their true value. They are human seed-beds for the cultivation of character and intellect in the climate of Christian faith and tradition. It is only as they respond to that ideal that the loyalties of today will become the strength of tomorrow," said the Archbishop of Sydney in his Synod Presidential Address.

The Archbishop spoke with great fervour on the authority of scripture, justification by faith alone, the atoning work of Christ, the reality of the new birth. "These great doctrines are the hallmarks of authentic Evangelical faith and teaching," he concluded.

See Editorial Comment page 2.

Heart and voice now on record



Friday, October 9, was the culmination of two years hard work for the Green Valley Young People's Choir as they launched their new album *Songs For Christmas And All Year Round*.

The G.V.Y.P.C. comes from Liverpool, in the western suburbs of Sydney. Bill Mandell, Public Relations Officer for the Liverpool City Council was present at the launching to thank and congratulate the choir.

"The West is growing in stature through the efforts of groups like the G.V.Y.P.C.," he said.

Their voices are heard on the Peter Allen hit, *I Still Call Australia Home*, used as the theme for the National 7 TV. Network series "The Australians". The choir also appeared with Peter Allen before Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, at the 1980 Royal Charity Concert at the Sydney Opera House. This was their fourth performance at the Opera House.

The G.V.Y.P.C. first came together under the direction of Mr. Rex Harris, with just six children. Today there are 50 active singers ranging in age from 8 to 21 years.

The choir is basically a Christian oriented choir. Under Mr. Harris' guidance, they have attained a balance of secular and contemporary gospel material which has made them so popular.

Songs For Christmas And All Year Round is produced by Shareth Productions and is released on the Focus label and through Spotlight Music. It will be distributed nationally.

Heather Innes



The Most Reverend M. L. Loane, K.B.E., addressing Sydney Synod.

Moore College rezoning proposal

Inaccurate Report

The A.B.C. report that the Sydney City Council had rezoned the Moore College properties from educational to residential at its meeting on October 12 is not correct, at least at the present time.

It is understood the reporter left the Council chamber before the Opposition moved a resolution which blocks the Council's intention of rezoning until its meeting on October 23.

The Council intends to rezone the area even though the City Council of the mid 1950's saw the college as an educational institution and rezoned the area for educational purposes.

The spokesman for the college said the move was unjust as the Council aim was placing preservation orders on some of the residential housing owned by the college in King Street. No educational institution should be ham-strung by any future development it might have to undertake for the needs of students, especially when land was purchased with the rezoning having been agreed to by a previous council many years ago.

The Church Record has discussed the matter with political observers of the

Council who are divided on the significance of the move. Some argue that the council is angered over the loss of the White Horse Hotel to the community, and others argue that the Council is simply applying a blanket residential policy without any consideration at all of the special factors relating to Moore College's case.

Final Stage

The College has launched a second appeal for \$80,000 as the final amount needed for the White Horse Hotel. The College has raised \$420,000 from the sale of outlying property, \$205,000 has been donated by friends of the College and \$35,000 has been given as interest free loans.

Dr. D. B. Knox, the Principal of the college said, "We still need another \$80,000 to prevent the dislocation of our campus. We do not want to have to sell any more student housing. The Archbishop will be dedicating the Hotel and the Master Builders' Association Building on Saturday, 21st November at 3.00 p.m. at a service of thanksgiving open to all, and it would be marvellous if the final sum were in hand at the time of the dedication."

Moore College Library

EDITORIAL

1981 Synod comment

The majority of matters discussed at this year's synod of the Diocese of Sydney were "housekeeping" issues, although the bread and butter of diocesan life is getting more expensive.

★ The Lay Person's Ordinance was perhaps the most significant piece of legislation passed.

It makes it possible for women to minister in a particular church with the approval of the rector. There are no other restrictions apart from the general restrictions imposed in the ordinance on all lay persons.

Synod hardly considered the implications of what it did. If a minister gives approval for a woman to preach in his church and then leaves for another position, a new minister taking over may find himself in difficulties if he has a different view on women preaching, and refuses to apply for a licence. Will parishes which have women preachers only, select ministers who are in agreement with their position. If the nominators do not agree with the policy of the former minister, then he faces the immediate problem of division of the congregation on the issue if a woman is preaching already. Synod has created another division in the diocese, this time not on the issue of scarf and stole, but on this crucial issue of preaching. Compromise arrangements never further the truth nor harmony. Leaving it to individual ministers will not resolve the matter in a godly fashion.

★ A Doctrine Commission was established by Synod to look at questions put to it by Diocesan bodies.

★ Synod advises parishes not to use those hymns in the Catholic Supplement in the *Australian Hymn Book* which contradicts the fundamental doctrines of the Church of England. This watered down the original motion requesting the removal of the Supplement.

★ A motion requesting that homosexuals be treated with justice and equality was debated. Dr. Allan Bryson proposed an amendment reasserting that Holy Scripture is the basis of the Christian view on homosexuality, although we believe we should treat practising homosexuals with compassion. Laws punishing homosexuals are not in themselves unjust, insofar as they reflect God's strong condemnation of homosexuality in his Holy Word.

An ameliorating amendment was adopted which bypassed Holy Scripture, and urged Standing Committee to set up a counselling service to homosexuals. It was argued that because adulterers are not punished, then homosexuals ought not to be. However because one group of wrongdoers are not punished, it cannot be said that it is unjust to punish others.

★ A resolution was passed setting minimum Clergy stipends at 80% of the average weekly earnings as from January

1st, with a review in twelve months' time. The Standing Committee before synod restrained 100% of the A.W.E. recommendation, but in twelve months it could be 100%. This represents 18.5% increase, in addition to the provision of a house and other allowances. \$11,500 to \$13,145 is the sort of increase that would be hard to push through an Industrial Commission. Even Parliament in Canberra saw the folly of their huge increase, given their credibility in the community.

This move in salary will ultimately place more parishes in the gift of the Archbishop by pricing them out of their full status because of stipend increases. This will also increase the temptation for entry into the ministry for the wrong reasons. The job of a minister could be seen as a soft option. The danger of the decision is that ministers are pricing themselves out of the servant class, and the ministry may be invaded by people not motivated by service and the gospel. Demas will find the rectory a suitable environment for his tastes.

Parish superannuation contributions for clergy rise from 3% to 5% of \$13,145. Long service parish contribution is up 50% to \$150.

★ There was a long debate on whether fees for occasional services should be paid to ministers or their church wardens as part of the parishes' incomes. It raised the question as to whether the minister should expect such fees to form part of his income, especially in view of the 18.5% increase of stipends.

It also raised the question as to whether occasional services may be held for any person seeking them, or for a more restricted group. The issue of baptism was raised. Should services be held for any couple seeking baptism of their child, or for convinced Christians only? Can baptism be rightly seen as simply part of the folk religion of Australia or is it a gospel sacrament? Arguments for indiscriminate baptism are not based on Holy Scripture.

★ Synod has agreed to a rebate system for parishes which are faced with financial difficulty, and a loading for rich parishes to help meet the poorer parishes' assessments. This is a long overdue move, although poorer parishes should not be unduly optimistic as the relief is not on a grand scale.

★ A motion urging a national review of priorities, so that those who are poor by reason of unemployment or being on pensions/benefits or other reason, be treated with compassion, and be enabled to share in the country's wealth, was moved by the Rev. Harcourt Norton. He also sought to raise awareness of social justice issues among church members and the wider community.

An important amendment proposed by Professor Edwin Judge, relating to justice for the unborn child, is covered on page 4 of this issue together with address to Synod on the matter.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

Michael Glass (A.C.R. September 21st) has purported to give hard evidence for his claims about the effects of anti-homosexual laws. However the evidence provided is either flimsy or simply does not support the claims made.

On the question of violence against homosexuals, reference is made to the opinions of the Attorneys-General of N.S.W. and Victoria. Yet both these gentlemen have expressed the view that the law proscribing sodomy (anal intercourse) cannot be used to justify such violence.

The very large number of homosexuals obtaining medical treatment for venereal disease (70 per cent of all reported cases) strongly suggests that the alleged fear of criminal prosecution does not prevent men of this sort from seeking proper treatment.

Nearly all of the Christian Churches have declared their opposition to the so-called "reforms" for which the homosexual lobby is campaigning. Our own Anglican Diocese of Sydney has made its position clear with a statement in March this year. "Standing Committee reaffirms its opposition and the opposition of the Synod of the Diocese of Sydney to a change in the Law regarding the criminality of homosexual acts between males and urges the Premier and Members of Parliament to reject the proposal to change the Law by an amendment in Committee to a bill introduced for another purpose."

Yours faithfully,
Tim Tunbridge.

Dear Sir,

I understand, from a report in the Courier-Mail (Q), that the Anglican Synod in Sydney will be discussing the questions of "Ang-Gays" and the role of women in the church.

To refer to these two questions in one breath is to put women in the same category as perversion. There is NO question about women's role in the church but rather in the centuries-old determination of men to keep them in a permanently minor role, forgetting that "by one MAN sin came into the world", but because Eve was deceived she was "IN" the transgression. The inference of course is that man was not deceived for he had been given the command and was "with" her during the temptation. There is no record that Adam demurred. Rather, it would seem, he was using Eve to hide his own sin, for sin is first committed in the mind.

Thus, the enormity of discussing "perversion" with the role of women in the church suggests that the two subjects are of the same calibre and a magnanimously unprejudiced Synod would rule in admittance of both to the priesthood.

Yours sincerely,
Mrs. P. Creasey.

Dear Sir,

Michael Glass's letter (A.C.R. 21/9/81) supportive of his usual homophile stance as spokesperson for "Gay Teachers and Students Association" must not be allowed to pass unchallenged. I will reply to some of his headings now — some later.

Syphilis
There is no evidence that "gay" men with syphilis are refraining from seeking treatment at V.D. clinics or from homophile doctors because of the risk of a prison term under present law. For the community's own sake it will not invoke the law at the point of treatment of social disease. So there is no need as Mr. Glass suggests, to change the law. He defends where nobody attacks. In fact, a new V.D. clinic has just been opened to cope with the work load.

However, Mr. Glass must not be allowed to divert attention from the totally disproportionate spread of syphilis by homosexual males. In the Sydney V.D. Clinic 1976-1979, 70% of syphilis was found to have been spread by homosexuals. Since then evidence is to hand of a similar or higher figure for syphilis where ever homosexuals congregate — 90% in Honolulu in 1977 (Sydney "Sun" 10/1/77)

With "gay" advocacy for legalising incest and sex between adults and young children, this terrible disease will be given to children by "gays" more and more. (See "TIME" 7.8.81 Cradle-to-Grave Intimacy"). During the U.S. Senate Inquiry into Homosexuality, Dr. Densen-Gurber reported that a bisexual father had used his weeks old baby's sucking reflex for fellatio and given the baby a syphilitic sore on its mouth. Society has a right to legal protection from the excessive infectivity of gays-as-a-group.

Homosexuals are invading us — we are not attacking them. Dennis Altman, Lecturer in Government, University of Sydney and homosexual spokesperson notes the socio-political origins of the Gay Movement and also that most homosexuals do not feel oppressed — only the (academic) radicals, or (legal) reformists do. ("Coming Out in the Seventies", p. 115). These want status influence admiration and total equality, and, in fact, special

privilege. These are the activist homosexuals who seek so avidly to decriminalise sodomy and like Mr. Glass want gay teachers to normalise it in schools as an acceptable alternative sexual option — with 16 years Mr. Petersen's age of consent for sodomy in the proposed law change.

Not only syphilis is spread mainly by homosexuals, but hepatitis B and pharyngeal gonorrhoea, by oral sex. In fact, 20% of all gonorrhoea is spread by homosexuals. (Dept. of Health Communication and Report of U.S. and U.K. Seminar on Sexually Transmitted Disease. London Dec. 1977).

Since promiscuity, far beyond that of the most promiscuous heterosexual, is part of the gay "proving masculinity" compulsion and boasting, and since they use many orifices for sex, these combine to encourage the spread of pathogens, writes Yehudi Feldman, Director, The Bureau of V.D. Control, New York City in "Practitioner". Also, many "gays" are CARRIERS of syphilis, though themselves cured. It is believed that an ano/rectal reservoir of infection exists in rectal scar tissue from previous sexual trauma infection or from surgery for both of these.

In view of these hazards to the community and of the amoral, irresponsible and immature attitudes of most "gays", no change in the criminal law against sodomy should be countenanced. However, the schools must be policed and parents alerted to the terrible risks to their children's ego-development and ability to trust, and risks also of the introduction to drugs and syphilis likely to follow children of 16 years who "consent" to engage in short-lived liaisons with homosexuals. Oh yes! Many gays stay together for years, but this is usually for economic reasons or because of a mutual interest — and sex is had outside the coupling in most cases.

BLACKMAIL

Today, in Sydney, if it exists, it is more likely to be blackmail by homosexuals than blackmail of homosexuals.

Lex Watson, Lecturer in Government, Sydney University and gay spokesperson, writes ("Homosexuality" AUS 1977) "... the homosexual movement in Australia is not aware of many instances (of blackmail). When it does occur, it is usually among middle-aged men with money and status to lose... perhaps for this reason Members of Parliament are more aware of it...". One wonders why certain M.P.s seem irrationally committed to legalising sodomy with all its unhealthy and dangerous aspects. Are they being blackmailed?

Christian compassion for gays, while neither condoning nor endorsing homosexual practice, must never permit persecution of them. However, sodomy is "an abomination in God's sight" and St. Paul's insight into the immature sexual and non-sexual activity of practising homosexuals who disregard the revealed Will of God (Romans 1:27-32) indicates many hazards and victims of the perversion. However, our God is able to save to the uttermost all who come to Him through faith in Jesus Christ.

I will reserve until my next letter further reply on **Violence, Stability of Sexual Preference, increasing Evidence of the Possibility of Change** from exclusive homosexuality to exclusive heterosexuality, and the reasons **Why Sodomy should Not be Decriminalised**.

Yours sincerely,
Jean Benjamin, M.B., B.S.

Dear Sir,

I noted with great interest the nominations for the contested election at the Synod. On my reading of the "Designation", I found no fishermen, carpenters, labourers, tent-makers or manual workers.

It seems, in some way, that—

1. The Anglican Church has failed to reach the manual workers and there are none within the Church, or
2. The idea has been promoted that manual workers are inadequate for those functions, and they therefore defer to those who are "educated" or "qualified", or
3. The manner of church government "selects out" manual workers by having a reasonably complex selection procedure, perhaps meeting at times that would prohibit involvement by manual workers without flexible times, and by meeting procedures, standing orders, etc. which can have the effect of "mystifying" the man who is unaccustomed to such, or
4. A combination of all or some of the above.

These comments are in no way to be interpreted as a slight on any person who allowed themselves to be nominated, but as an encouragement to others to nominate in future, in order that the bodies that govern the Anglican Church may be more truly representative of all sections of the church.

I have made the assumption that a man's spirituality is independent of his vocation and educational standard.
Bill Ancombe,
Tempe.

Christian Aborigine "disappointed with Evangelicals"



Jean Phillips addressing a meeting at the Boulevard Hotel earlier this year.

"I have been very disappointed with the evangelical Christians — they have kept quiet on social issues about aborigines, and in particular the sin of oppression," Jean Phillips, a leading evangelical Christian aborigine, told Church Record in an exclusive interview.

"You hear so much about aborigines — that they are alcoholic, dirty and lazy, and yet the Christian church fails to look beyond that. Why are they like that?"

"I have been amazed at the interest and support that evangelicals have given to overseas work, and have bypassed the aborigines. I have read articles by leading Australian clergy who have visited places in Asia, and have been disturbed by the poverty — and these things are happening in Australia! They have failed to look at the situation of aboriginal people. Christians can go and find out. There are no excuses for the church in this country."

"We need all the support we can get to build up aborigines. We Christians have the answer in the Cross. There is love, forgiveness, new life, new attitudes, reconciliation. If the church is not going to move in this area, other groups are going to; and the church as usual will then come in and criticise these groups."

Has the church got an aboriginal programme?

"I ask the church, what is their programme for the aboriginals? Or have they a racist attitude? How many would rent their houses to aborigines? How many have gone to Redfern and invited a family for a meal?"

"You go to church on Sunday and talk of the love of God, and yet this is not being displayed to the aboriginal world. It is no wonder so many aborigines bypass the church. They say, we thought the church was our friend, but why does it keep so silent?"

"I think more young people should be sent to christian colleges: the AEF college at Cootamundra or at Nungalinga or to colleges like Moore College or Deaconess House, where they can learn like any other christian."

"An individual church could support an aboriginal worker, or adopt a college or some of the students going there, or maybe set up a scholarship fund."

"I have mixed feelings about the WCC report. There were things that could have been said: acknowledging the sacrificial work done by missions over the years. But regardless of what you think of WCC, look at the report, and find out whether these things are factual. We cannot run away from the report because we may dislike WCC. This is also true of what non-christian aborigines are saying."

"What I say to the church I say to politicians — if justice is not done, God's

judgement will come on Australian people."

All is not rosy in the aboriginal world

"The aboriginal people are coming more to the forefront, and their needs and struggles are being highlighted. They no longer live in remote areas, but in cities and towns where their voices are being made known."

"In the 1960's, aborigines began to make their voices heard. They believed they had rights, which had been denied. In the 1970's they really began to emerge, and many were not only emerging, but also have the fighting spirit within them."

Queensland is a hot political State. Many politicians take advantage of their parliamentary privileges and say things about aborigines, without looking at the cause — "When politicians make laws which provoke and antagonise us, then we get upset, and one thing leads to another, and the church says we are influenced by communism. But it is because of injustice."

Aboriginal christian work

The Aboriginal Evangelical Fellowship emerged about 10 years ago. They felt they should be doing their thing amongst their own people. God has blessed them. They are doing a good work across the country, and they need help and encouragement. But they, too, need to be interested in all issues in relation to their people, or else they could become complacent and conservative like the other sector of the christian church.

They take the line of just preaching the gospel, without being involved in other issues and caring for their people.

They have a convention each year at Port Augusta, and over 1,000 attend, including quite a number of fullbloods.

"There are two colleges offering to train Aboriginal people for the ministry. AEF has a college at Cootamundra, and there is Nungalinga College in Darwin. There are 17 students at Cootamundra. The course is two or three years, covering Bible and cultural subjects, and we hope next year, agriculture as well."

"I believe these will have an effect on society. It's exciting for Australia and the church, because we have positive ways of being involved. Both colleges need prayer and finance and encouragement."

Profile of Jean

"I was born in Sherberg, an aboriginal community in Queensland, over 40 years ago. I was brought up in the AIM, and my parents were christians."

I went to the AIM Bible College in Singleton and worked with the AIM as a missionary for the next 18½ years. My work was mainly pastoral, including chaplaincy work in the women's prison in

Brisbane. I began to see the problems in aboriginal society to which I was not ministering. People were moving from suburb to suburb. Many had come from places like Sherberg, and the lifestyle is so different in the city after an aboriginal community, where the government does everything for you, and thought for you. The caring that the government was supposed to do created many problems — to get a home, or because of little education.

In the last few years, my interest in politics became deeper. We as aboriginal christians began to see that it was time to look where we were going, and to ask how our ministry could become more effective. I started going to meetings where aborigines talked about what they wanted. At first I was skeptical. I thought it was not for me as a christian, because I had always been told not to be involved in issues like that. But I felt I had a responsibility as a christian and as an aborigine to have a say as well as using the opportunity to display my christian witness.

"Four years ago, I started to organise these meetings myself."

Years ago, I started making deputations to politicians in Queensland about aboriginal issues. I tried to get them to sit down and talk about the problems. I lived in a house belonging to the Aboriginal Affairs Department in Brisbane, but I was evicted. I firmly believe this happened because I was outspoken, I was a good tenant, my rent was paid, and the neighbours were happy. I was very disappointed at the church, because of their lack of support.

Only a small group helped me, even though I had given them many years of service, and sought to uphold the name of Christ.

"I guess in my ministry, I've had more knockbacks and more kicks and more criticisms than I've had encouragements, but in these things the Lord had helped me, and my faith has grown stronger, because God has been faithful to me."

What are your hopes?

"My hopes are that young aborigines in tertiary colleges may come to know Christ, and go on to Christian training."

"I hope that many more of my people will come to know Christ as Lord and Saviour, and be encouraged to take further training, and do something positive and constructive in society. We haven't had the opportunity of giving back and sharing what we have as aborigines to this country. We have a lot in us. We can share our faith with non-christians, and stake our place in society like any other Australians."

Evangelicals struggle for unified view of Bible

A Conference on hermeneutics and rationality was hosted this summer by the Toronto Institute for Christian Studies. It produced evidence of a new atmosphere of open dialogue developing within international Reformed and evangelical communities.

"Interpreting An Authoritative Scripture", co-sponsored by Fuller Seminary and the ICS, brought together over one-hundred evangelical and Reformed scholars and pastors from Canada, the USA, the Netherlands and England to explore options for a hermeneutic which clearly affirms the divine authority of the Scripture, but moves beyond the inerrancy debate to grapple with increasingly pressing issues in Biblical interpretation.

Jack Rogers with Fuller opened with a conciliatory paper reviewing responses to his book, *The Authority and Interpretation of the Bible*. Carl Armerding from Regent College, Vancouver, explored possibilities for a "moderately critical" approach to Scripture controlled by evangelical views of revelation. Jim Olthuis' (ICS) proposal for a "certitudinal hermeneutic" introduced conferees to the dialogic nature of the interpretive process. Lewis Smedes (Fuller) took up the question of ethics, and Robert Johnston from New College, Berkeley, surveyed evangelical approaches to hermeneutics, proposing a "principled eclecticism" which utilizes a diversity of methodologies.

There was solid evidence of increased understanding among representatives of different traditions. However, consensus was lacking on many important issues, for example, on the "objectivism" debate. But the possibility of a second conference to be held in Vancouver in 1983 (for which a steering committee was appointed) indicates that many participants felt a profitable step forward was taken in the right direction.

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MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE

DIocese of Sydney

Rev. B. A. Woolcott will resign as Rector, All Saints', Sutton Forest on 7th December, 1981 to become Rector, All Saints', Petersham.

Rev. J. E. Campbell, will resign as Rector, All Saints', Austimner on 14th December, 1981 to become Rector, St. Andrew's, Cronulla on 17th December, 1981.

GIPPSLAND

Archdeacon Denys Smallbone Parish of Leongatha to the parish of Toora.

The Rev. John Brown, to retire as rector of Mirboo North in April, 1982 because of ill health.

DIocese of Rockhampton

Rev. Arthur Green is to be ordained in St. Paul's Cathedral at 7.30 p.m. on 30th November, 1981.

ABORTION: Not a matter of sex ethics but justice

— Ancient Historian, Professor E. A. Judge of Macquarie University, tells Sydney Synod

Everyone believes in social justice. The trouble comes when one lot manages to get it at another's expense.

Take the recent ACTU resolution in favour of unrestricted abortion of the children of 'working women'. It is implied that the uninterrupted earnings of the mother may be more necessary to social justice than the survival of her child. Everyone understands how real economic hardship can lead one into this fatal trap.

The inequality of wealth in the community as a whole certainly puts individuals under unjust competitive pressure. But the mass killing of unborn children is, to say the least, economically counter-productive for the community. Historically, a growing population has normally generated a rising level of wealth, and of nutrition. Even if it were not so, is it any kind of justice at all that economic gain should be given priority over the very lives of the unborn?

The gospel led medical science by 2000 years in recognising the social identity or personhood of the child in the womb. Jeremiah (1.5) received his call while yet unborn, and the six-month child of Elizabeth leapt in her womb in response to Mary's greeting (Lk. 1.41). In our own decade it has at last been scientifically demonstrated how even from the third month (when abortions are still

common) the unborn child actually hears and reacts to those outside. Its emotional development, moreover, is shaped long before birth by the behaviour of the mother and of others whose voices it hears.

Roman law protected the child in the womb, but only because of the father's interest. The law safeguarded the man's right to choose. He must be free to choose life or death for his child at birth. The gospel changed this oppressive *patria potestas* to a new ideal of *patria pietas*—instead of a father's power to dispose of dependents, it stressed his obligation to protect them.

20th century despotism

It has been reserved to our own reactionary generation to revive the old despotism of the father over his child. But now it is assigned to the mother, and insidiously transposed back across the threshold of birth, where the child may hear but cannot itself be heard. The woman's 'right to choose' means her right to choose death for the child whom God has entrusted to her peculiar care. This slogan was invented for the feminists by a leading male abortionist in New York. Its author, Dr. Bernard Nathanson, visited us in Sydney this year in an effort to curb the furies he had unleashed. At over one in four, we now have one of the worst pre-birth death rates in the world.

Women must have control of their own bodies, it is said. Physiologically a pregnancy is indeed controlled by another person — by the developing child in the womb. It is not part of the woman's body. Roman law held to the doctrine that the foetus is an organ of the mother. In our own day medical science has finally disproved this, and the test-tube babies have made it plain for all to see. At the point of conception the newly created individual is a genetically complete and potentially independent being. It depends upon the mother only for sustenance and protection. But its chances of securing these are now worse than ever before in history.

These facts remove abortion from the realm of sexual ethics, where it has been mislocated. It is not a private choice at all, but a basic issue in the ethics of distributive justice in the community, with which this motion is concerned. Ten years ago the synod received the very full and careful report of the committee it had appointed to investigate abortion. Since then any doubt that may have lingered on the social identity of the unborn has been swept away by physiological research. Yet the rate of abortion has rapidly escalated amongst us. The synod cannot plead for justice in the struggle for survival and tacitly condone the systematic decimation of the most innocent and the most dependent of those who are made in the image of God.



See page 2 for Synod motion on Social Justice

China — some glimpses of rural Protestantism from Chinese Christians

So much of our information on China comes from official statements made by official spokesmen in great centres like Canton or Shanghai. As is well known, the mass of Chinese believers consists of thousands of rural congregations, meeting faithfully and regularly away from the public eye — true for both Catholics and Protestants, thus largely reflecting the condition of Christianity in China. A comprehensive survey of these congregations (something that at the moment is quite impracticable) would cast a flood of light on Chinese Christianity. However, a recent article called "Case studies from China" in the International Review of Missions (April 1981) provides a very helpful group of first-hand reports from unpretentious rural believers. A careful scrutiny of these enables us to put a fair amount to flesh on the bones of official pronouncements and scattered visitors' reports.

Ideal setting

We are given in these case studies a picture of the life and worship of what appear to be typical house-gatherings:

"We have an ideal setting — eight Christian families living in a five-house compound opening up to an inner open court. We meet in one of the houses, utilising for sitting purposes the porch, the covered porch and the open court. In winter, we squeeze all the elderly people inside and the young people pack the porch. . . . Quite a few are elderly people who have been Christians all along. Now they wish to be part of us. There are also a number of middle-aged teacher comrades whose reputation, labelled as rightist during the Cultural Revolution, has been restored. They too can come out into the open. The rest are simply curious. . . ."

"We have a prayer meeting at six every morning. During planting and harvest time, the young men can't come. But the rest are always present. I begin with a Scriptural reading, then we meditate on the words, then we pray for ourselves, for our neighbours or simply praise God. The young people have acquired an interesting habit of imitating the rhythm of the Scripture we read. . . ."

Sacraments

The case studies give a fair amount of evidence about the place of the Sacraments in rural house-gatherings, and show that there is as yet no common mind on the subject:

"The issue of Communion — who can celebrate it, how should it be done — is still an unsettled issue. Among the 400 churches in our network in the southeast provinces, there is disagreement about it. The same is true of our group. Some of us feel that only properly ordained persons should break the bread. Others, many others, including myself, do not feel this way. We do not see this in the Scriptures. . . ."

Party respect

The authorities' present claim to be following a policy of religious toleration is well known. The case studies, indeed, speak of a real, if grudging, respect on the part of Party officials:

"We are treated with much respect now. Comrade cadre has been calling me Comrade Pastor and asked me if I would prefer to stop my work as a fish-monger in the co-op market, a job I have held since 1974. I said I wanted to go on. The job isn't too physically demanding. I can, of course, devote more time to being a pastor. . . ."

"Brother Miu baptised them in the stream. We did it quietly because while worshipping Jesus has become acceptable to the leading comrades, having one's sins washed away by baptism is still regarded by many as superstition. Of course, there was no way we could hide it from the Brigade. . . . Spiritual things are not understood by the world. . . ."

Internal disputes

Rural congregations find themselves in a situation of almost complete isolation from one another. They lack guidance from national leaders, and are always short of Bibles and devotional materials. Such isolation has its consequences:

"Disputes and controversies have plagued us, causing bitterness and anguish among brothers and sisters, and in a time when we so much need each other. Perhaps we are simply too big. There are some 400 house groups of ours, in the southern provinces alone. Most of us never see each other; the leading brothers do. Each house group is very much on its own. . . ."

Three-Self problem

This isolation needs to be borne in mind when analysing the relationship between the house groups and the Three-Self Patriotic Movement; the situation is not so simple as it might appear. There is certainly an element of caution in the villagers' attitude to Three-

Self, a caution that is not surprising in view of bitter experiences during the 50s. At the same time one notices a certain degree of respect for and willingness to learn from senior leaders who are well grounded in theology and Church teaching. Most striking is the local congregations' ignorance of what the Three-Self Movement is and for what it stands:

"It took the two of us two full days to go to a proper Christian service in Shanghai. We wanted to see how it's done. . . . When we learned of a church re-opening for public worship, we were selected to go and find out as much as we could and to see if we could get hold of Bibles, hymnals and other books. . . . We know about the Three-Self Patriotic Movement, but not very much. There is an old 'uncle' among us who used to be a pastor near Shanghai, and he told us that he had signed the Three-Self Declaration in the 50s. . . . He encouraged us younger men to go and to use his name to get introduced. Several brothers and sisters, however, suggested we simply observe the service without making ourselves known to the officials there. We promised to be cautious. . . ."

Restoration not easy

Surprise is sometimes expressed that so much home worship should continue in spite of the much-publicised approval for the re-opening of church buildings. According to the case studies, however, the restoration of places of worship is not such an easy matter:

"We are still worshipping in homes. There are no church premises around in adequate condition. The only one left standing has no roof and it's some six kilometres away. I don't see the possibility of erecting

a new church. There are no laws, no regulations, no permission so perhaps we'll just build and worry late. But wood is hard to get. . . ."

"Since the change. . . in 1979, several of our leaders and pastors have had their reputation restored along with their accumulated wages and homes. . . . Unless you are restored, and become a citizen in good standing, you have no standing among people and with the cadres. This is crucial at a time when there is a chance to re-possess church premises. . . ."

Heaven came down

It is difficult for Westerners to visualise the force of emotion felt by Chinese Christians when, a few years ago, open worship once again became possible. For many, it must have seemed like a foretaste of the Kingdom of Heaven:

"I went to church. It was heavenly. My heart was full of blessings and my eyes full of happy tears. I shamelessly clutched the arm of an old man sitting next to me, wetting his jacket. I was so happy I had a headache. . . ."

The passages that follow from the case studies speak of the survival of Christians during past troubles, but perhaps they also speak of reasons why Christianity will likely continue to be a part of China's future.

"China does not believe in God. How can we pray? I told them that when they pray for China, they should regard themselves as China, and pray to God accordingly. Imagine! Although we are only a few, we represent China in the eyes of God. . . ."

"We have many needs. But the main thing is we have survived and have not dishonoured the name of Jesus. . . ."



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WHAT A WORLD

To enrich their lives

Lesley Hicks

The National Conference on The Handicapped Child in the Community held at Macquarie University, Ryde, over the October long weekend brought some strange contrasts.

It was sponsored by the Festival of Light, and organised chiefly by paediatrician Dr. John Whitehall, Rev. Fred Nile and Sister Julie Eccles, R.N., as a contribution to the International Year of Disabled Persons. It was intended as a forum for the presentation of papers on medical, legal and educational concerns, and for the views of the involved parent or handicapped person. The theme was "To enrich their lives".

At the opening night at the Ryde Town Hall, Dr. Whitehall said that his aim was a broad one — to enrich the lives not only of handicapped children, but of their parents also, and of those who care for them and give therapy and education, and ultimately of the whole community; for as handicapped people are fully loved and accepted and enabled to reach their fullest potential, we are all enriched. He quoted 1 Corinthians 13 — without love, all the skills and knowledge of the experts on disabilities are like empty noises. Mother Teresa, he said, embodies that love.



Mother Teresa in Sydney recently

Mother Teresa

Mother Teresa of Calcutta, a small, slightly stooped figure in a blue-bordered white sari, gave the key-note address. She spoke, as she did each time I heard her during her visit, about love, joy, peace — Christ's gifts to those who care in His name for the poor, the ill and the handicapped, and even more, their gifts back to the carers.

She told the story of a very severely handicapped child, one of a family of eight children, she met in Venezuela. "What is his name?" she asked the mother. "His name is 'Professor of Love'," she replied. "He teaches us all how to love." Mother Teresa sees the disabled child or adult, in this sense, as a "gift"

from God to us. They give us so much love, she said, more than we can ever give them. "We must become the burning flame of God's love for the needy."

She then led the whole audience in praying the moving Prayer of St. Francis, "Make me a channel of thy peace. . . ."

Costs and prevention

In what was perhaps an unfortunate juxtaposition, the subject of the speaker who followed her, Dr. Ian Dunlop, was "Consideration of Costs — Prevention is cheaper than cure."

He pointed out some hard facts, in stark contrast to Mother Teresa's inspirational approach. In our society, to care for a severely handicapped person with a normal lifespan costs at least a million dollars. The cost of a patient in a teaching hospital is \$300 per day. With a condition like spina bifida, there are enormous costs of X-Rays, operations, intensive care, etc. He went on to discuss the many avenues of prevention of accidental or congenital disability.

The next speaker, Dr. Edward Whelan of Manchester University highlighted all the hopes of the future — advances in education of the mentally handicapped, the partnership between parents and professionals, the marvellous ways electronic technology can help the disabled — the challenge for the eighties is for the knowledge and technology we already have to be put into action.

The following day brought talks on the causes of handicaps, on their early detection, so vital in such matters as deafness and cerebral palsy, on the need for great sensitivity in breaking the news to parents of a child's handicap. Having a slight hearing handicap myself, I listened with great interest to Dr. Grian Kearney's talk on deafness. Moira Pieterse reported on Macquarie University's research and training programme in the education of Down's Syndrome children, which is enabling these children to achieve levels and skills previously undreamt of — being integrated in normal schools at times, and even playing the violin!

Spiritual and practical — both vital

The contributions of parents and of handicapped adults were valuable and moving. As they spoke of their griefs and their joy, I thought how necessary are both approaches to the problems of physical and mental disability — we need the love that God gives even for the unlovely, the patience to go on caring, PLUS the use of a developed country's utmost expertise and financial and technological resources to give maximum support to a handicapped child and its family.

To work for prevention is of course a loving mission, but at times ethical questions intrude, for instance in the practice of diagnosis in pregnancy of chromosomal abnormality (e.g. that causing Down's Syndrome or mongolism) by means of an amniocentesis test, with the recommendation of abortion if the test is positive. The choice would be agonising, but with Mother Teresa's outlook, there'd be no question at all. The child would be welcomed and loved, to the enrichment of all.

"No" to Anglo-Catholic exodus

Anglo-Catholics should not leave the Church of England if the Covenanted Proposals go through in their present form, the Bishop of London, the Rt. Rev. Graham Leonard, told South West members of General Synod.

At a teach-in on the Covenanted Proposals at St. Mark's Church, Swindon, the Bishop said it was true that he would be "unhappy" if the Proposals went through, but no good could be achieved by leaving the Church. "We must learn to co-exist," he said.

Seeking unity

Some Anglo-Catholics before the meeting said they had come to St. Mark's hoping for "a clarion call" from Dr. Leonard. "Dr. Leonard could well lead a mass exodus if the Proposals go through as they are now!" But Dr. Leonard made quite clear that this would not be the case. Indeed he stressed that he himself was committed to Covenanted.

"I believe in seeking unity all the time," he said. "But perhaps we are spending too much time seeking unity, and diverting our energies from proclaiming the Gospel!"

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Go prophesy to the people of N.S.W.



It was an unusual meeting for the Sydney Town Hall, Sunday October 11th. A Parliamentarian was conducting a thanksgiving rally for his election to the legislative council. The man was Rev. Fred Nile, standing for the "Call to Australia" party.

Church Representatives from the Anglican Church, Baptist, salvation army and the returned soldiers league joined in the praise God for enabling such a result.

Advertised as "a thanksgiving celebration — for God and the family" it attracted over 800 in the audience, and the feeling of the meeting conveyed something of the victory felt.

"Another, a prophet, was called in a time of crisis," said Dean L. Shilton. "That man was Amos. He was aware of his lack of experience, yet was able to say 'the Lord took me'. Fred Nile is our modern Amos.

"Called of God to a position of influence. To stand firm for the word of God.

"Go prophesy to the people of New South Wales," said Dean Shilton.

Ramon Williams

Australian takeover . . . in the Navigators



Franklyn Elliott (Left) with Chuck Strittmatter.

Franklyn Elliott is the newly appointed Australian National Director of the Navigators, taking over from Chuck Strittmatter of the U.S.A. This is the first time an Australian has assumed the position of National Director in Australia.

Although the work in Australia started primarily on the campuses of universities, including the Military College at Duntroon, it has now expanded into "growing community ministries". The three-fold aims are to "evangelize, establish and equip".

Already a large Asian ministry is being carried out in Melbourne. 50 people have gone overseas, either with The Navigators or other organizations, during the past 8-9 years.

The work commenced in Australia through the effort of a convert at the 1959 Billy Graham Crusade, Mr. Jack Griffin.

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Kaftan cassock

The Church Army celebrates the centenary of its foundation in England next year. In Australia, since 1934, it has been providing a supplementary ministry to the Anglican Church. Today, Church Army officers, concentrating on OUTREACH, work alongside the ordained men.

At present there are 11 students in training in Australia. Their two-year course of study at the Church Army College of Evangelism, Belrose, covers Biblical Studies (the Bethel Series) and the General Practice of Evangelism.

Church Army Sisters have previously worn their uniform with a nurses' veil (or a cassock and surplice like their male counterparts) for the conduct of services. This custom has been superseded and the sisters now have their own unique garment instead, a bone coloured kaftan.

Sister Pat Free, who is at present working as an Industrial Chaplain with Inter-Church Trade and Industry Mission in Sydney, is seen in the picture wearing the new, distinctive kaftan.



Sister Pat Free

Woman gets top Church post

Charlotte Rivers, currently Acting Director of the Anglican Information Office Sydney, has been appointed Director — to take effect immediately.

A New Zealander by birth, and a country girl at heart, she was a sheep breeder and horsewoman before coming to Australia in 1965 to be secretary to the late Bishop F. O. Hulme-Moir, the then Dean of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney.

Charlotte Rivers has had long experience in church affairs, and before her appointment as Information Officer with the Anglican Information Office, was secretary to Bishop John Reid for four years.

Charlotte Rivers hopes to advance the already enviable reputation for accuracy and reliable church news enjoyed by AIO.

In a diocese as large as Sydney she also sees the need to keep the parish clergy informed by means of regular press releases through news outlets.

Charlotte Rivers' other interests include symphony concerts as well as horseriding — when she has the opportunity.



Miss Charlotte Rivers

Award for third time

Bookhouse Australia, for the third time in succession, have taken out the CHRISTIAN BOOKSELLING ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA, DISTRIBUTOR OF THE YEAR AWARD.



Mr. Jeff Blair

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In 1979, the Christian Bookselling Association commenced the Award as an incentive to better service and value from local Distributors.

Mr. Ray Barnett Managing Director said Bookhouse's major efforts have been in the areas of stockholding, price and speed of turn around of orders.

"We have worked really hard to bring prices down," he said. "Over 2,000 prices have been reduced since last year's catalogue. This has been done by cutting costs within the organisation and hitting publishers for a better deal for Australia."

To improve their service, Bookhouse have installed a new computer system which will give a full 27 hour turn around of orders.

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Cathedral Restoration, \$50,000 needed from parishes

Work to restore the fabric of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney began with the erection of scaffolding on the eastern facade. The great west window needed urgent attention. This whole area will be done first.

Scaffolding the north tower will be done in November when examination and assessment will proceed as on the eastern facade.

Examination of the roof revealed what replacement would entail. Welsh tiles were found superior and will be used. A tender for the work has been accepted and the work will commence on 2nd November.

Good progress in the appeal for \$1,350,000 means that all the above work can proceed. Expenses have been met as incurred, and money is on deposit to meet heavy expenditure expected in November on purchase of scaffolding, roofing and work on the eastern facade and north tower.

This is cause for great thanksgiving. The Church in the Diocese of Sydney is responding well. To date \$188,499 has been received, with \$218,594 pledged.

Many Parishes and Church Members are yet to decide on their gifts. With what they give, the Target of \$500,000 for the whole Diocese will be achieved, if those intending to give also in 1982 and 1983 fulfil their intentions.

The appeal to the business community owes a great deal to the enthusiastic leadership and labours of Mr. John Cambridge, Executive Chairman of the Campaign Committee. It is hoped that the \$750,000 target will be covered by cash and pledges when the campaign ends early in December.

The Heritage Council of New South Wales will allocate the State Government's gift of \$100,000 in three annual amounts, towards the roof replacement.

Moore College and S.C.C.

Sydney City Council was equally divided on the question of zoning the Moore College properties as "educational" or "residential".

At the previous meeting of the Council, the properties had been rezoned residential, but a recession motion was put by the Civic Reform alderman.

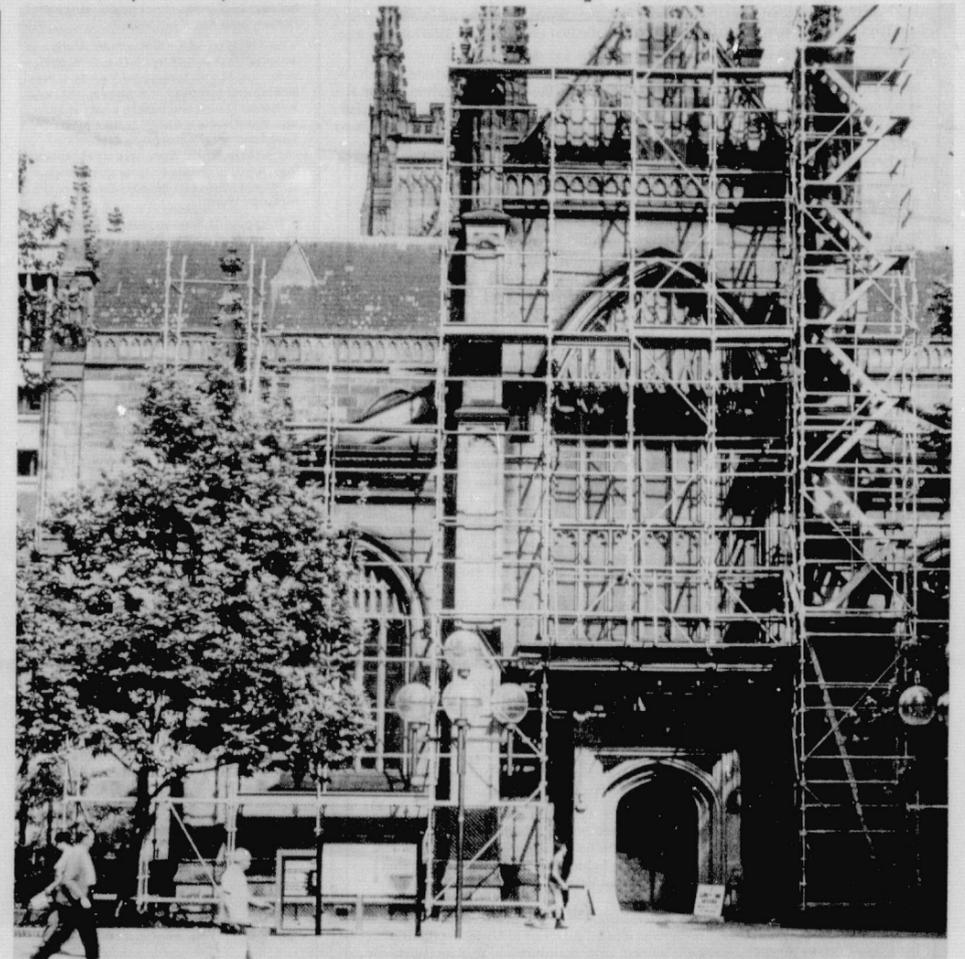
The issue was debated at the last meeting of the Council on Friday, 23rd October. Civic aldermen argued that the rezoning would be unfair to Moore College, who owned all the properties in question, and who had been redeveloping them for educational purposes for some time, and had plans for further redevelopment.

Dr. Broughton Knox, Principal of the College was invited to address the meeting, and he explained that the College had been on the site for many years; that it now had 150 students and needed to develop its facilities, as it had money to do so.

Very little was said by the group seeking the rezoning.

When the matter was put to the vote, there was a tie, resulting in the losing of the recession motion.

"This means that the City Council will have much greater control on the College's redevelopment of its properties. It won't stop redevelopment for educational purposes altogether. But it means the College must put its plans to the Council for approval," Dr. Knox told Church Record. "I do not know why the area was rezoned. The reason could only be to hamper our educational activity."



St. Andrew's Cathedral takes on a new temporary look with the erection last week of scaffolding which marks the commencement of the restoration of another of Sydney's historic buildings.

Youth Employment Plan Presented to Government

A package of three programmes to deal with youth unemployment has been presented to the Federal Minister for Employment and Youth Affairs, Mr. Brown, by the Sydney City Mission.

The Mission put forward the report because it is concerned with the seriousness of unemployment, which is heavily concentrated on groups of young people who are poor and lack basic academic skills.

The report recommends the setting up in Sydney of a Youth Employment Service (Y.E.S.) in ten areas, two Vocational Employment Training Schemes (V.E.T.S.) and two Vocational and Life Skills (V.A.L.S.) programmes.

Youth Employment Service is an intensive ten day pre-employment programme to assist young people who need basic job-finding skills and a positive attitude to work. The Mission would assist them in finding jobs.

Vocational Employment Training Scheme is a programme of 32 weeks for young people who need to be taught basic job skills, remedial reading, writing, mathematics and living skills. Upon completion of the course the Mission would help them find a job.

Vocational and Life Skills programme is of 10 months' duration for young people who need more than the 32 week course to fit them for employment.

Double the Dole for Christmas?

The unemployed People's Union is calling on all fair minded Australians to support its present campaign —

Double the Dole for Christmas.

By giving all out of work Australians a Christmas bonus of twice their ordinary unemployment benefit payment many will be able to afford the extras that are needed each Christmas.

This gesture would be recognition of the plight facing unemployment workers and their families, and a beginning to the Unemployed People's Union campaign to have the level of unemployment benefits raised above the poverty line.

Library

Racism in Randwick

Some Christian members of the Asian community have complained to the Church Record that they have been subject to abuse in the Randwick area where large numbers of migrants and students live.

One student told the Record that on his way to church last Sunday as he stood at the traffic lights occupants of a car threw two eggs at him. He said this was not the first time he had experienced this type of abuse.

Last year the local police received complaints and for a time an element in Randwick actually increased their abuse because of police inquiries. Students had also drawn the attention of Commonwealth Australian Development Assistance Programme officials of the treatment they had received last year from hostile residents who resent Asians living in the area.

Egg throwing was not isolated, and the Record spoke to other students who had the same experience. One girl had actually had all her parcels thrown on the footpath and abused by four white youths. Another Chinese girl said that she had stones thrown at her and was verbally abused as she walked along the street in broad daylight.