

## NATIONAL ISSUES CONCERN OF BISHOP'S CHARGE FOREIGN AID "MISERLISS" NOT EVEN REALISTIC

"We must be concerned for poverty and injustice wherever they are to be found. We must seek for peaceful co-existence with peoples of all nations," said the Bishop of Grafton, the Right Reverend R. G. Arthur, last Monday morning, October 17.

The bishop was delivering his Charge to synod, during which he discussed some issues of national concern.

"An inexcusable failure on the part of Australia, as a responsible nation in South East Asia, is the miserliness of our present contributions to 'foreign aid'," he said.

It was generally agreed that countries such as ours should be giving at least one per cent in foreign aid. We were giving little more than 0.6 per cent.

Most of this was spent on the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

One contribution for the near-starvation and desperation of much of South East Asia was little more than 0.2 per cent.

He asked what was the more sensible and realistic, let alone humanitarian, course to follow.

He said that we should be in poverty and desperation that Commission promises to get rid of or to do all that we can to help them get up on their own feet economically, so that we can trade with them rather than be forced to arm against them.

I deeply regret the national selfishness and short-sightedness expressed in a recent utterance of our Deputy Prime Minister as reported in the Daily Examiner of October 4.

This rich and desirable country will be the envy of others and if we have to fight to defend it, I wonder what is to be fought in Queensland or Darwin or Western Australia (as far as far away as we can get, and with strong allies as we can get. And that, in a nutshell is the explanation of why we are fighting in Vietnam today.

"So we are in Viet Nam not at all for the sake of the Viet Nam, but so that we can continue 'rich and desirable', the envy of less happy brethren who must be kept in their place by force of arms.

### ECONOMIC AID

"My point here is not the richness or wrongness of our being in Viet Nam but the folly of thinking that our future depends mainly on what can be done now by force of arms. If we could spend in foreign aid the equivalent of say, half of what we would spend on defence we would be securing the future of more happy people, some of whom we would be coming as we are, giving in economic aid to South-East Asia (other than Papua-New Guinea) about one-twentieth of what we spend each year on alcohol for ourselves.

It came finally to the question, the terrible question, that is in all our minds — of Viet Nam.

I remind you that one of our clergy, the Reverend Canon A. W. Morton, is presently serving as a chaplain there with the Royal Australian Air Force. There are other men from the Northern Rivers in the Army or the Air Force there.

"I commend the effort being

made to supply our men in Viet Nam with what we speak of as 'comforts' and to show our concern with them and for them in their very difficult assignment there.

"At the same time, we must recognise and respect the sincere differences of opinion that exist in Australia concerning the military presence in Viet Nam. On such weight of numbers, of the U.S. and her allies.

"Do we realise that the American bomb loads dropped on Viet Nam this year will pass the U.S. tonnage dropped in the entire Pacific during World War II or the tonnage used through three years of the Korean War?

"According to Mr. McNamara, the U.S. Defence Secretary, between 6 and 70,000 tons of bombs will have been dropped on Viet Nam this year.

### HONEST DISSENT

"We cannot imagine the magnitude of human suffering and misery caused by all this, especially as it is not specially military installations that are the object of this bombing, but countless villages.

"You and I have our own convictions as to whether all this represents the lesser of two evils, the alternative being to let the National Liberation Front (which

now is mainly Communist) take over in South Viet Nam.

"What I do ask for, especially with a national election coming up, is that we recognise and respect the right of honest dissent from whatever may be the official view of the Government or the Opposition.

"One of the remarkable facts about the United States today is that freedom of discussion concerning American policy in Viet Nam continues as much as ever.

"Some well-respected Senators (Continued on Page 11)

## THE PRIMATE PREACHES AT LAUNCESTON CELEBRATIONS

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Launceston, October 17  
The Primate, the Most Reverend P. N. W. Strong, Archbishop of Brisbane, emphasised the need for the interpretation of the Christian Gospel as relevant to these times when preaching at Holy Trinity Church here on Oc-

tober 17. His Grace had been invited as guest preacher at the services to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the setting of the foundation stone of the present parish church.

The Archbishop called on Christians not to be content

too much in the past but to grapple with the future.

"We are to be as St. Peter said, a lively people, living stones united in Him.

"Many people are today interpreting the Christian religion, they want to banish it and believe only what is in their little mind.

"However, there is a need to grapple with the future of the Christian faith," His Grace said.

He reaffirmed the need to be aware of life's ultimate activities, emphasised in his recent address to General Synod.

There are those within the Christian Church who would be watering down the Christian faith and morals proclaiming a new faith.

And with it they would banish faith. This is evident both within the Church and without, he said.

### ETERNAL GOSPEL

"Certainly we have to interpret the Christian Gospel into modern terms but it is not a changing Gospel, it is the eternal Gospel," His Grace stressed.

The Reverend Anthony McDonald, Rector of Holy Trinity parish, celebrated the Sung Eucharist, the major thanksgiving service.

The Bishop of Tasmania, the Right Reverend E. Davies, gave the absolution and blessing.

On his arrival, two days before, the Primate was tendered a civic reception at the Town Hall.

The Mayor of Launceston, Aid. C. G. Pryor, represented

the City at the Eucharist. Other dignitaries also attended, representing Church and State.

The foundation stone of the first parish church was set in 1841 by the Commandant of Launceston, Maj. Edward St. Mair, representing Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Franklin.

The ground was consecrated by William Grant Broughton, Bishop of Australia.

The church was dedicated and opened on December 27, 1842, and consecrated on St. Mark's day, 1850.

However, the building showed signs of deterioration and in 1888 was declared unsafe.

### FINE BUILDING

In 1890, the city architect, Alex North, was engaged to draw plans of the magnificent structure which is the parish church today.

The foundation stone was set on February 9, 1899 by Charles Kent, Esq., M.L.C.

Mr D. I. Chambers, a granddaughter of Charles Kent, together with her husband, attended the recent celebrations. Eleven priests have ministered to the parish, Theodor Bruce McCull who spent his youth as a parishioner and later was Rector from 1951-1963 is now Bishop of Mangarata.

Another young man of the parish, the Right Reverend E. C. Muechmann, is Bishop of Kalgoorlie. His father, the late Canon E. G. Muechmann, was Rector from 1923-1942.

Archbishop Strong attended several functions in his honour. His Grace spoke to the boys of the Church Grammar School before departing.



—Launceston "Examiner" picture.

Mr F. R. Dowse welcomes the Primate and Archbishop of Brisbane, the Most Reverend P. N. W. Strong, at Launceston airport on October 7. His Grace was in Launceston for the celebration commemorating the 125th anniversary of the setting of the foundation stone of Holy Trinity Church. The Rector of the parish, the Reverend Anthony McDonald looks on.

### DEAN OF SYDNEY APPOINTED

The Archbishop of Sydney, the Most Reverend M. L. Lonne, has appointed Canon A. W. Morton to be Dean of Sydney.

Canon Morton is Rector of St. John's, Darlinghurst. He is expected to take up his new appointment in February.

The Archbishop announced the appointment after names had been submitted to him from a nominations committee appointed by the Cathedral Chapter.

Canon Morton is well-known in Sydney for his many activities, not least the special services held at St. John's and the building of the new Community Centre which will cater for the needs of the changing population of King's Cross.

He is also a member of the Australian Society of the History of the Ministry of the Church of England in Australia.

He is also a member of the Synod of the Diocese of Sydney, a member of the Chapter of St. Andrew's Cathedral, and Rural Dean of East Sydney.

### Canon A. W. Morton

He is a member of the Standing Committee of the Synod of the Diocese of Sydney, a member of the Chapter of St. Andrew's Cathedral, and Rural Dean of East Sydney.

His other interests include the Bible Society and the South Australian Society of the History of the Ministry of the Church of England in Australia.

He holds the degrees of M.A. from the University of New Zealand and D. Phil. from the University of Oxford.

He left Sydney, October 19, to attend the World Congress on Evangelism to be held in Berlin from October 26 to November 4.



—Launceston "Examiner" picture.

The Primate, the Most Reverend P. N. W. Strong, is seen entering Holy Trinity Church, Launceston, for the Sung Eucharist commemorating the 125th anniversary of the setting of the foundation stone. His chaplain is the Reverend E. J. Brown.























# ONE WOMAN'S CONCERN HAS HELD 395 CHILDREN

**QUESTION:** How did the scheme originate?

**ANSWER:** The scheme originated when I wrote the Bishop of Hong Kong enquiring if it could help feed a child \$A1 per week.

On learning, through his office, that a child could be educated as well as fed for this amount, and that he needed food for at least 300 children, I sought and received permission from Archbishop Grough to work through the Anglican Church in Australia for this visit.

**Q:** How is the scheme progressing?

**A:** From one child helped and \$A4 sent in September 1962, the scheme has progressed to 395 children helped and \$A1,501 per month sent in September 1966 with a total of \$A48,950 being sent since its inception.

**Q:** What are the ideals of the scheme?

**A:** Freedom from hunger, freedom from illiteracy, and to show Christian love to our neighbours.

**Q:** What type of food is provided for the children?

**A:** Fresh buns and milk for a playtime snack and a good, well-balanced hot meal at midday.

**Q:** What type of education is provided for the children?

**A:** The children are educated at the "Chu Yan" Primary School, Tuen Wan, in the New Territories of Hong Kong, receiving education equal to the primary school in Australia and come under the control of the British Government's education standard in Hong Kong.

**Q:** What happens when their primary education is completed?

**A:** On leaving to inevitable difficulties, very few of our children have a chance of education beyond primary school. The three main reasons are: firstly, competition to middle school (equal to our high school) is very intense because of the exploding population; secondly, the fees are excessive because the parents for the five year course; thirdly, the parents need the earnings of the children to help the family survive, many children having to commence work at 12 years of age for this reason.

**Q:** Can you help many more children at the "Chu Yan" school?

**A:** No. We have exceeded our original aim of 70 and 370 is as many as the school can assist in this way, as the \$A1 per week subscription **ALL** goes to the child concerned.

The clerical work involved is done by a very small staff and with much voluntary work on the part of Miss Tang Po Chiu, the Headmistress.

**Q:** What clerical work is necessary?

**A:** All sponsors receive a case history telling them about the children and also a photograph of the child they sponsor. These all have to be completed. We also encourage sponsors to write to the children. These letters are read to them in class.

The replies of the children are written in Chinese and a typed translation into English is given by the staff before sending the letter to Australia.

This personal touch means a lot to both sponsor and child so we try to keep it continuing, although in the future we may not be able to do this only be sent once a month.

Children when they leave school may then have to be replaced and the sponsor notified.

Then at Christmas, a card of greeting and a newsletter of the school may then have to be sent to each sponsor from Hong Kong. To some people these things may seem unnecessary.

We feel they are most important, as they help keep the sponsor's interest and it is much better to have 370 children

Four years ago a Sydney woman, Mrs Irene Crump of Harbord, concerned about the plight of undernourished and hungry children in Hong Kong, decided to do something about it. Her scheme, outlined in this interview, has grown amazingly: 395 children are now being sponsored from Sydney and \$A4,895 has been sent to Hong Kong for the children's education and meals. Mrs Crump is the Principal of a Pre-School Kindergarten and the mother of four children, aged 11 to 20 years. She has recently returned from her first visit to the "Chu Yan" School, Tuen Wan, in the New Territories.

ands. The majority are gradually being housed in resettlement blocks. The Government is building new houses every day.

This means a room, providing so much more per person, with very limited communal facilities, bathing and washing facilities.

These rooms are very hot in the summer and very cold in the winter and it is not unusual to see little children in the street at mid-night, because it is too hot and cramped in the room for them to sleep.

Many are still living in squatters' huts on the hillside, filthy dwellings far from anything that can provide meagre shelter from old boards to flattened out jam tins.

Many live on the streets in their filthy dwellings, with many more on old junks and sampans in the harbour, their families escape from mainland China.

**Q:** How much work is involved for you in Australia and it is done on a voluntary basis?

**A:** A considerable amount of work is involved for me as I have the sole task of running the scheme and of organising a committee (formed for that purpose) for the children.

**Q:** What does the future hold for the children?

**A:** Tuen Wan, where they live, was a small fishing village only a few years ago. It is now a town of 100,000 people, with its hills and its reclaimed area over to industrial development.

Textile, electronic and plastic factories provide much employment for the people. They work 12 hour shifts daily, seven days a week.

The industry and capacity for hard work of these people is staggering by our standards and it is not unusual to see mothers of tiny babies doing hard manual labour to help feed their children.

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On the tiny island of Tsing, in the mouth of the Pearl River, 175 acres of marshland is being reclaimed to resettle many refugees.

Chinese manufacturers in Hong Kong have promised to set up textile factories on the island; Portuguese authorities have plans to build modern resettlement blocks and some of the land will be set aside to grow food.

**Q:** How long a period does a person have to sponsor a child?

**A:** Any length of time he wishes, the committee only asks for three months notice of termination, so that a replacement can be found.

**Q:** How should fees be paid?

**A:** At least quarterly, \$13 each quarter, half-yearly and yearly subscriptions are also very gratefully received as they lessen work for me.

**Q:** To whom do you send subscriptions?

**A:** Subscriptions are sent to Mrs Irene Crump, 120 Lawrence Street, Harbord, N.S.W. when you are enrolled as a sponsor. Postal cheques and Hong Kong cheques are both acceptable and should be made out to "The Hong Kong Children's Sponsorship Scheme".

**Q:** If the whole subscription goes to the child concerned, how does the scheme obtain money for expenses?

**A:** The bank interest received by the scheme on the money averages around \$100. This is used for the children's clothing and other necessities.

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**SOLD OUT!**

## PRAYER BOOK REVISION IN AUSTRALIA

The Report of the Prayer Book Commission appointed by General Synod, together with draft Revised Forms of Service, published by authority of the Standing Committee of the General Synod, has been sold out.

A second edition is in preparation and will be published before the end of November.

### CONTENTS

Report of the Commission

**Draft Revised Services:**

Morning Prayer	The Catechism
Evening Prayer	Confirmation
The Litany	The Marriage Service
Holy Communion	The Burial Service
Baptism of Infants	Thanksgiving after Baptism of older persons

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Mrs Irene Crump

I spoke to the Rotary Club in Tuen Wan during my recent visit to the Colony and challenged them to provide scholarships for our children to Middle School.

Last year of the 16 children who passed the examination, a remarkable feat in itself, only three were able to continue their studies.

This meant that 13 brilliant children were working in factories, when they could have eventually worked for the betterment of the Colony as a whole and not have felt the frustration of knowing their minds hadn't been developed to their full capacity.

**Q:** Under what conditions do the children live?

**A:** Appalling by our stand-

Scene in a Hong Kong street. More than half of the World's people live in Asia. To double the world's population one took hundreds of years. From ten million people in 700 B.C., population doubled seven times, to a billion, by the nineteenth century. But three billion people in 1960 will be six billion by the year 2000, a doubling in 40 years.

amount is used as petty cash (or) its expenses of the scheme in Australia, the main item of which postage.

Sponsors are asked to enclose a stamped address on the envelope (for the return of receipts and in this way we are able to cover the main expenses).

**Q:** Are outright donations ever received and if so, how is this money used?

**A:** Outright donations are often received and this money is sent to Hong Kong to provide school requirements and clothing for the children, these items not being inclusive in the \$52 per year that only covers school fees and meals.

I hope you can see by my answer and your enquiries that this scheme is a most wonderful and practical way to help children who live in dire need daily.

Approximately 1,000 children have been helped to date and the word Australia is revered as well as thousands more the 10,000 close relatives and friends; as well as those amongst the 10,000 in Tuen Wan, for the chance of a brighter future we are giving these children.

The economy of Macau isn't able to cope with the influx of refugees who manage to get in.

A large part of funds raised by the Freedom from Hunger Campaign in Australia this year is to be used on a project to bring hope to these people.



















