THE LIVING CHURCH

Baptism and the Desert

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Baptism and the Desert

ohn comes out of the desert to bapize; after baptism Jesus withdraws he desert. Why the desert? Isn't bap-1 supposed to be about water? Any-, what does a desert have to do with They don't have deserts nowadays, hev? Or do thev?

nfortunately, they do - or more actely, we do. A large part of the land ace of this planet consists of desert, it is constantly increasing. Desertifion, as it is called, is one of the most nous natural processes going on. h year, in many different parts of the d, hundreds of square miles are ened in sand.

some cases, this is desolate terrain, ady largely useless for human purs. In other cases, green land, pers cultivated land, together with ses, trees, roads, and so forth, are llowed up by the desert. Increasing rtification, we understand, is part of long term picture of famine in northern Africa.

we try to define a desert, one of the t obvious characteristics of it is that is not in control. The harsh exies of temperature, the wind and lstorms, the thorny vegetation, poious snakes, and absence of shade all e it uncomfortable or even dangerfor us. Above all, there is the lack of kable water. Some deserts border on ins, some have salt lakes, some have ams rendered poisonous by chemical itives, but most deserts have a grave ·tage of potable water, making the ices slim for human survival. When to on to think of desertification, the vth of deserts, the onward march of erts which no walls or dykes or moat halt, we feel the fearsomeness of the ert.

umans do not loom large on the des-We are humbled in our helplessness. e are natural forces that can easily roy us.

So then, what does the desert have to do with baptism? More than a little. Baptism has to do with the weakness and mortality of men and women and children, with our genuine powerlessness, with our ultimate dependency on God.

Baptism has to do with "going under," being "put down," or as St. Paul says, it is like dying and being buried. As the desert is a place where we are not in control, so baptism is a sacrament of surrendering our claim and pretense of control. It is a sacrament expressing God's control.

Most of us do not live near a desert. and we have little or no opportunity to experience personally what a desert communicates. Walking out of doors on a bleak winter day, perhaps we can gain just a small taste of what it would be like to live in a hostile environment, surrounded by the harshness of the elements, and isolated from other people. In such circumstances, we too may learn to reflect that we are not in control. God is.

H. BOONE PORTER, Editor

Anger

My anger is a sharp-edged sword Sheathed in my heart And I am filled with fear. Afraid to draw it out For battle. lest I sin. Afraid to leave it Where corrosion waits To poison inwardly.

Anne Keith



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Episcopalians

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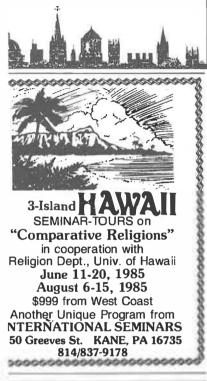
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LEIIEKS

The Miracle of the Resurrection

The Rev. Jerome Taylor insinuates that all clergy were taught his brand of theology about the resurrection of Jesus [TLC, Dec. 9]. To this I say, "Speak for yourself." As a VTS graduate ('67), my belief was challenged, yes, but I was not taught to deny the catholic faith of the church. And that goes for a lot of clergy.

Unfortunately, too many clergy of an earlier era, and maybe a few today, hold to the same liberal/rational position as seemingly held by this correspondent. As I talk with Episcopalians scattered across the nation, I find that they give this brand of theology as one reason why many have left this church of ours.

The writer's apparent inability to accept the miracle of God in the resurrection seems to deny God's intervention in his world. This, in turn, denies the whole sweep of the Old Testament, the Incarnation and the divinity of Jesus.

It places in question the power of the Holy Spirit to guide any person or group of persons. It denies, for example, the on-going healing ministry of Jesus Christ through his church. It denies, as Thomas Jefferson did, the miraculous power of God acting in and through Jesus the Christ. It also places the whole idea of prayer in the realm of superstitious incantation. In short, it denies the basic theology of the Gospels and undercuts the saving work of our Lord Christ through his church.

(The Rev.) CLYDE S. ANGEL National Missioner,

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew Colonial Beach, Va.

• •

Whatever may be said for the Rev. Jerome Taylor's assertion that "a literally understood Resurrection" of Jesus has not been taught in our seminaries "for well over a generation," may I declare how happy I am to be teaching in a seminary where the physical Resurrection and glorification of the flesh of Jesus are uniformly affirmed and where any other view of the matter would be counted heresy.

(The Rev.) PATRICK HENRY REARDON

Department of Biblical Studies Trinity Episcopal School for Ministry Ambridge, Pa.

Job Security

A few brief comments on the Rev. Glenn A. Eaton's letter, "Opportunities for Ministry" [TLC, Dec. 9]. I fully agree; ordination *should* not equal lifetime employment. I hasten to point out that for us younger clergy, it *does* not!

Your correspondent points to his many years of military leadership and discilike hard work, perseverance, etc., rather than wages, benefits, and "perks."

Come, now! The military is perhaps the one sector of our economy which very nearly guarantees employment (and eventual promotion) unless one is convicted of very serious charges. It is all too well known for its system of rewarding seniority and complacency.

Further, I submit the military life teaches one to relate *strongly* to values such as wages, benefits, and perks. Favored housing assignments, dining room privileges, PX rights, and veterans' benefits are only a few examples of generous perks which are zealously protected by the military. These days, the military very strongly bases its recruitment campaign on such things.

There can be (and is) Christian ministry without the parish structure. We need to hear God calling and to respond in new, innovative ways. But let's not promote innovation in ministry while denigrating more traditional (parish) forms. We need to strengthen both.

> (The Rev.) SHARON ANCKER St. Andrew's Church

Longmeadow, Mass.

The Rev. Glenn A. Eaton's letter in response to an editorial about financial security of clergy employment [TLC, Sept. 30] "uncorked" feelings that I have long tried to bottle concerning the apparent motivation of clergy today. He states, "why job security should be thought synonymous with ordination is something I could never understand." Neither can I.

Today job security means a large salary (\$15,000 and up), a rich pension, medical insurance, life insurance, fine housing, and tenure. What I hear from the seminary and from recently ordained priests are gripes about small salaries, poor car allowances, poor medical benefits, bad rectories, and hard vestries.

Quite different from the criteria for ordination in 1942. I hope what I have to say doesn't sound too corny, but my class at Virginia Seminary was quite certain that they would have no job security such as many seem to seek today.

On the contrary, we expected to be poor, we knew we would not have enough money to support our families in grand style, we knew we would always lag behind the standard of our parishioners, we knew that we would not be able to dress in style or take vacations in the Caribbean, we knew that we would not have paid hospitalization, we knew that our pensions would be small. Yet we rejoiced in the prospect of our ordination. Why?

We felt called to serve the Lord; we considered our work a calling, not a profession. We were called. I am afraid that may sound corny today. Not only were but many of us felt the need of spending time in the foreign mission field, or with the men in the trenches or at sea. Many had held lucrative jobs and were happy to be free forever of working for money.

I speak with sorrow at the change in emphasis and sign this letter anonynously lest some think me sanctimonious without cause. My classmates will guess who writes, and the others who ead may best mark and learn without prejudice.

ANONYMOUS

Same Name, Same Cross

It may be of interest to note that with the election of the Rev. Frank T. Griswold, III as Bishop Coadjutor of Chicago [TLC, Nov. 18], he will be the second person of that name to be a bishop in the Diocese of Chicago in a little over 50 years.

The Rt. Rev. Sheldon M. Griswold was elected Suffragan in 1917. After the election of the diocesan, the Rt. Rev. Charles P. Anderson, as Presiding Bishop, Bishop Griswold was elected Bishop of Chicago in 1930. Bishop Anderson died in office after serving but ten weeks, and Bishop Griswold also died in office in 1930.

As an acolyte in the 1920s, I was, with my colleagues, delighted with the announcement that Bishop Griswold was coming for confirmation. This was because of the slap.

As the confirmands knelt before him, Bishop Griswold would place his hands on their cheeks, and at the words, "thy heavenly grace," he would administer a resounding slap to the cheek with his right hand. One was really made to feel the entering in of the Holy Spirit.

Is there a familial relationship, I wonder, between the Bishops Griswold?

ROYAL B. DUNKELBERG Prescott, Ariz.

The bishop-elect replies: "Alas, I know of no connection with Bishop Griswold beyond a common name. I will, however, be given his pectoral cross to wear."

Outspoken

He tried to slick them down, keep them beneath his hat, but cowlicks of conviction *won't* lie flat.

Gloria Maxson



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ary 13, 1985 3aptism of Christ/Epiphany 1

For 106 Years Serving the Episcopal Church

in Consultation

ministry of the Episcopal Church lay's Cuba was discussed by some ople who attended a Partners in on consultation in Havana in Noer. The meeting was chaired by the ev. Frank Cerveny, Bishop of Florhose diocese has a companion relaip with the Episcopal Church in

hough the Cuban constitution alreedom of worship, it reaffirms masm as the official doctrine of the Attending public church services ome to be a powerful witness and people choose not to do so as they iscrimination in housing or unemtent.

he last 25 years, the change in Cuociety since the revolution has afl the church's life. "We have been ed from the rest of the Anglican nunion, we have received very outside assistance and we have the exodus of hundreds of Episcois," said the Ven. Oden Marichal, eacon of Matanzas province and appointed dean of Union Theologeminary, an ecumenical institution ored by Presbyterians, Methodund Episcopalians.

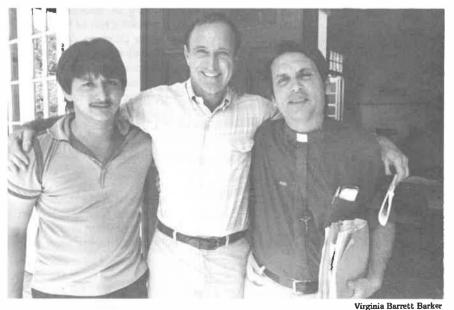
vas announced at the consultation here are a number of new vocations he ordained ministry, including three women. At present the number of clergy in the Cuban church totals 11, including the Rt. Rev. Emilio Hernandez, Bishop of Cuba. Baptized members number 120,000; confirmed, 15,500; communicants, 3,000.

Most participants agreed that the present connection of the church in Cuba with the rest of the Anglican Communion needs constant nurture and more attention paid to it. Reasons for increased contact go beyond concern for the Cubans themselves — the partners noted in their report that they themselves had gained much through their contact with the Cuban church, and they stated, "We are awestruck by the faith, loyalty, and conviction of the Cuban clergy and their families."

While the participants saw obvious reasons for concern, they also found much about which to be hopeful such as the dialogue taking place between church and state; the strength of ecumenical relationships; and the number of new vocations.

More Relief Needed Quickly

After returning from an intensive tour of Ethiopia in November, the Rev. Canon Samir Habiby of the Presiding Bishop's Fund for World Relief said he believed that the ravages of drought can be overcome there, but that faster and more



Frank Cerveny of Florida chaired the American delegation to the November Partners in Mission tation in Cuba. Bishop Cerveny is shown above with Archdeacon Juan Ramon de la Paz (right), the bishop met when he worked in Cuba as a seminarian. At left is the archdeacon's son, Aurelio, who o attend seminary in Matanzas, Cuba.

efficient efforts are needed.

Canon Habiby traveled to Ethiopia as part of a four-nation tour to assess the famine relief needs in that stricken land and to assess also the responses of the many religious, governmental, and secular organizations working to alleviate the suffering. For part of the trip he journeyed with Willis Logan, Africa desk officer of the National Council of Churches, and at other times with members of the U.S. diplomatic and AID missions.

"People are walking 30 and 40 miles to get to feeding centers and, of course, all I saw were the survivors," Canon Habiby said. "Often there would be only one parent and a child or two left from a family. A nurse who was weighing children pointed out a boy to me. He had lost his mother and his sister on the trek and the nurse said, 'We're not sure his father will live either.' "

When they reach these centers, the European nurses and the Ethiopian women whom they've trained weigh the children, target the critically ill who need immediate attention and begin feeding them. "Most of those who get to the centers before they are too far gone will survive," Canon Habiby said, "but that is far from being the answer."

"Some 300,000 metric tons of food have been pledged, but that is less than a quarter of the need. Where is it going to come from? Only the U.S. has it. If the food supply is quadrupled, that is still only part of the answer."

Canon Habiby explained that the early response to the famine focused on feeding centers, but it was realized quickly that this was a mistake. "People come to the shelters and can't leave," he said, "or at least they don't want to because they would only go back to starve. So they sit there. There is not enough shelter and the sun beats down. Then at night it turns cold and they still come walking in."

Although the feeding centers are still important, the effort has shifted somewhat to collecting the food in massive storage centers and distributing it as widely as possible, "acquiring the pots and fuel to distribute with the food so that people can cook it," he said.

This initial phase of the effort will take at least a year, according to Canon Habiby. He said that people in this country could help not only by contributing money, "but by pressing our government to send much, much more food and tents continue this effort at all levels of advocacy well beyond the time when this is a 'media crisis.' "

The long term work must be set in motion, Canon Habiby said, noting that while severe drought and its consequences are as ancient as African history, the continent is not totally arid. "In one of the project areas we went to in the central highlands of Ethiopia, about 50 miles from Addis Ababa, there is beautiful rich land and plentiful water," he said. "I kept thinking of California where modern technology allows the ample water of the north to be sent to the south which is now some of the richest farm land in America. Something along those lines is possible there."

Canon Habiby said he was confident that Africa could develop a stable food supply and noted that Uganda had the potential to become a food exporter. He said the Episcopal Church and the Presiding Bishop's Fund would channel its efforts through four areas: the Anglican Diocese of Egypt, of which Ethiopia is a part, and St. Matthew's Parish in Addis Ababa in particular; the Christian Relief Development Authority; Church World Service; and Africare, an internationally active development agency presided over by the Rt. Rev. John T. Walker, Bishop of Washington, which is exrange development work.

"I am hopeful, but still very concerned," Canon Habiby said. "We are reaching people, but we have to reach them faster. There is a real danger, especially with the children. Even if they do survive, many of them could be mentally impaired from malnutrition. That would be disastrous for the future of Africa."

CONVENTIONS

Missions and mission were the themes of the 16th convention of the Diocese of Southwest Florida, which met in Fort Myers on October 26 and 27. Sessions on the first day were held at St. Luke's Church, the home parish of the Rt. Rev. E. Paul Haynes, Bishop of Southwest Florida.

Bishop Haynes celebrated the convention's opening Eucharist in thanksgiving for the 200th anniversary of the consecration of Samuel Seabury and his own 10th anniversary. In his address to convention, Bishop Haynes declared that the "number one opportunity and priority" of his episcopate was "to encourage new congregations."

Two missions, St. Nathaniel's, North Port, and St. Anselm's, Lehigh Acres,

Questions and Answers on African Relief

Q. I want to help. Where can I send money?

A. For Episcopalians and their friends, the best channel is the Presiding Bishop's Fund for World Relief, the Episcopal Church Center, 815 Second Ave., New York 10017.

Q. How will my money get to the needy in Africa?

A. The fund transmits money through Anglican provinces and dioceses in Africa, and through ecumenical agencies such as Church World Service, the relief arm of the National Council of Churches. It also works with voluntary non-profit agencies such as Africare, Oxfam, and Grassroots International.

Q. Why should I give my money to the Presiding Bishop's Fund rather than directly to these agencies?

A. As the official relief and rehabilitation agency of the Episcopal Church, the fund is accountable to a board of directors which monitor it closely and report directly to the Executive Council.

Its overhead costs come under the regular church budget and not from your contributions. The fund is able to select the best channels and make its allocations accordingly.

Most important, as part of the Anglican family, the fund is present in Africa through the efforts of local Anglican churches and thus able to receive first hand reports about the effectiveness of relief efforts.

Q. How much of the money I give goes to feed the needy?

A. Every dollar you give to the fund goes for relief programs. Some costs in having people in the field distribute the food are inevitable, of course. By being in partnership with carefully selected agencies, the fund and the local Anglican presence can minimize the risk of having food or money diverted to other purposes.

Q. How much money has the fund sent to Afirica so far?

A. Since the All Africa Appeal was launched over a year ago, over \$450,000 has gone to Africa for relief and rehabilitation in various countries. In addition, \$90,000 has been sent to Ethiopia in the last two months. nized missions, Good Shepherd, LaB and the Church of the Nativity, S sota, were introduced to the convent

Resolutions were passed directing diocesan council to seek funds for oj ing new missions and to provide supj for counseling ministries.

Elections were held for General (vention deputies, and a budger \$1,519,959 was approved for 1985.

• •

The Rt. Rev. William A. Jones, opened the 145th convention of the 1 cese of Missouri on Thursday even November 15, at Christ Church Ca dral in St. Louis.

Bishop Jones delivered his annual dress on the state of the diocese to delegates the following morning, workshops on peacemaking, alcoholi the *Hymnal 1982*, and proposed res tions were offered.

Among actions taken by the con tion, a new formula for calculating portionments was approved; the c panion relationship with the Angl Church in Nigeria was renewed for t years; parishes and institutions in diocese were directed to study emp ment practices in relation to racism review investment policies in regarholdings in the Republic of South Afi

A memorial was addressed to Gen Convention asking that interpreters the hearing impaired be provided w such persons are deputies or involve committees. A diocesan budget \$841,203 was approved for 1985.

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The 53rd convention of the Dioces Rochester convened on November 1 Christ Church, Rochester, N.Y. It the first convention presided over Rochester's sixth diocesan bishop, Rt. Rev. William G. Burrill.

Resolutions were passed to termi the diocesan newspaper's affilia with the Episcopalian; require access the handicapped to all diocesan pro ties; memorialize General Conventio study the use of tobacco in ligh Christian principles; encourage pr for married persons and members of tended families; deplore the introduc of space weapons into the arms r support policies to bring about peac change with justice in the rural I adopt Province II's request for aid to church in Haiti; urge the New York S legislature to remove state funds f banks and corporations that do busi with the Republic of South Africa; courage parishes to find ways in w clergy can buy their own homes; and the Church Hymnal Corporation to tinue the post of general editor of Hymnal 1982 for one year.

Infant Communion

reluctance to admit infants to communion from the of their baptism suggests that, at least in the area hristian initiation, we have experienced liturgical sion but not liturgical renewal.

By ALLYNE L. SMITH, JR.

f the liturgical and theological changes that were made in the revision of the Book of Common r, perhaps none are as significant ose in the rites of Christian initia-At the same time, these changes erhaps the ones which have been implemented in the life of the h.

e most disputed change has to do infants receiving communion. The ance of most to admit infants to nunion from the time of their bapsuggests that, at least in the area of tian initiation, we have experienced ical revision, but not liturgical rel.

the practice of the early church, were three essential elements in tian initiation: the candidate was rsed in water (baptism), anointed chrism (confirmation), and given nunion. This was the norm for in-, as well as adults. Initiation lackny of these elements was considered nplete.

e minister of baptism was the p. But as the church grew faster the number of bishops, practical ges were necessary. The bishops of estern church delegated baptism to priests, intending to confirm the r baptized at the earliest possible

In the meantime, those who had baptized received communion.

o problems arose, however, which er confused matters. First, as the between baptism and confirmation ually lengthened, fewer parents bothered to have their children confirmed. In an attempt to remedy this neglect, a 13th century Archbishop of Canterbury, John Peckham, issued a decree that only those who had been confirmed could receive communion. This became a rubric in the Book of Common Prayer, familiar to most of us from the 1928 revision.

The unfortunate and unintended result of this rubric in subsequent Anglican experience was the transformation of confirmation into a rite of passage from childhood into adolescence. Even worse, it became a "ticket" to communion.

The second problem was that in the Middle Ages, the church in the West ceased to communicate the people from the chalice. As this was the manner in which infants received (the deacon or priest dipping his finger into the chalice and then putting it to the infant's mouth), infant communion was effectively precluded.

The church in the East managed to avoid these difficulties because it had found a happier solution in the beginning. Its bishops delegated both baptism and confirmation to their priests. As is still the case in the Eastern Orthodox churches, infants are baptized, chrismated (confirmed), and communicated by the priest in the same liturgy.

It is this threefold pattern of initiation, practiced in the early church and continued by the Orthodox, that lies behind the liturgy and theology of initiation in the Book of Common Prayer. We once again have a baptismal liturgy in which the candidate is baptized, chrismated, and communicated. Consider the following changes in the new rite. First, the rubric originating with Archbishop Peckham has simply been removed. Nowhere in the Book of Common Prayer can any prerequisite for communion be found other than baptism. The disciplinary rubrics allow excommunication for notorious sins, but presumably infancy does not fall into this category.

Second, the rubrics now read that baptism is "full initiation" into the church (as this refers to the 1979 rite which includes chrismation and communion, we should understand these three elements together as constituting full initiation).

Third, chrism may be used by the celebrant in making the sign of the cross on the person's forehead. In any case, the words which accompany the signing refer to the gift of the Holy Spirit.

Fourth, the prayer of thanksgiving for the gifts of the Spirit has been transferred from the old confirmation service to the new baptismal liturgy.

Fifth, the rubrics indicate that initiation is to take place in the context of the eucharistic celebration. It makes no sense to have a Eucharist where everyone except the newly baptized may receive communion.

Yet even when presented with the evidence that infant communion is not only permissible, but should be considered normative, many people still express reservations. The most common objection is that infants are incapable of understanding communion.

My first inclination is to reply that none of us can fully understand what we experience in receiving communion and that, in any case, many adults seem to get by with a less than mature understanding of all the sacraments. At the same time, I do know that infants and small children do understand acceptance and rejection, and that they are likely to experience one or the other when they come to their Lord's table.

A succinct answer to the objection was given by the Rev. Louis Weil, professor of liturgics at Nashotah House, in his recent book, *Sacraments and Liturgy: The Outward Signs:*

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cannot verbally articulate. We do not delay the first bath until the child understands hygiene, nor do we require knowledge of nutrition prior to the first meal. The child experiences many baths and many meals — really experiences them — and at the most basic human level apprehends their meaning through the experience."

If one remains convinced that infants ought not to receive because they cannot intellectually understand the sacrament, then one should be convinced as well that infants ought not to be baptized. Surely infants "understand" being buried and raised to new life in Christ even less than they "understand" being fed by him.

All of what I have said leads to the further conclusion that the confirmation of adolescents no longer makes much sense. With chrismation and communion restored to the baptismal liturgy, confirmation as it is usually practiced has no theological point.

The new rite of confirmation, however, is an attempt to transform confirmation into a rite with a purpose. As the catechism describes it, confirmation is "the rite in which we express a mature commitment to Christ, and receive strength from the Holy Spirit through prayer and the laying on of hands by a bishop."

Protestant critics of infant baptism point out that infants are incapable of making the decision to accept Christ Jesus as their Savior and to follow him as their Lord. Certainly this is true. We baptize infants on the basis of the church's faith and that of her adult members who sponsor the infant's initiation. We do so, or ought to do so, only when we are assured that those infants shall be nurtured in the knowledge and love of the Lord.

But our critics have a point. When these infants grow and reach an appropriate level of physical, intellectual, and spiritual maturity, it is fitting that they take on for themselves the renunciations and promises that were made on their behalf at baptism. This is the place of confirmation in the new rites. Such a rite is not for children or adolescents, but young adults.

Accordingly, the policy in the parish where I serve states that we do not expect persons under the age of 18 to seek confirmation. While this is not an inflexible rule, we will not present anyone for confirmation who has not reached the age of 16.

For most parishes, the transition from adolescent confirmation and communion to infant communion and adult confirmation would undoubtedly be slow. But even if the change is gradual, the full implementation of the new rites ought to be the stated goal. The liturgical and theological integrity of our common life in Christ demands it.

Eternal Children

By TRAVIS DU PRIEST

"Let it be so now; for thus it is fitting for us to fulfill all righteousness." (Matthew 3:15)

R ollowing these words John consents to baptize Jesus. Jesus' baptism is linked in the church's mind with Epiphany, a church year time which is supposed to make Jesus' identity clearer. Yet the baptism of Christ confuses in several ways — both as an event in Jesus' life and as an event in relationship to our own baptisms.

Just why is Jesus baptized? Jesus, after all, according to Matthew, has to convince John to baptize him. John's was a baptism of repentance, yet Jesus comes to John and asks for baptism. Jesus' reason for wanting to be baptized, though, seems not to be for personal repentance, but for fulfillment — making complete, as it were, his birth, circumcision, and presentation.

The time is right. It is a fuller explanation of his birth. It is a readiness, if you will, that signifies a start. Actually, a start, started over: Jesus will now begin his public ministry.

We assume that Jesus has, since birth, been making his Father known, but now he will preach, heal, teach, and gather disciples in public. The Son of God will become the sun of God: for those who can see the light, that light will make known God's affection and power which can overcome the dark night of purposelessness and futility. Jesus' baptism was, then, unnecessary from John's perspective, but necessary from God's. For Jesus, it was a matter of trust.

Recently, I received a long letter from a friend which ended, "I don't quite know why I have told you all this, but I think you will understand." I hope that I do understand. One reason we often do things, or need to do things, is our need to trust.

Jesus trusts God and fulfills God's will — in God's way, in God's time.

The Rev. Travis Du Priest is the assistant priest at St. Luke's Church, Racine, Wis., and an editorial assistant at The Living Church. Jesus' baptism is confusing in yet other way. He was baptized as an ac The church baptizes infants and adu but mainly infants. There are good so tural reasons for taking adult bapt seriously, as the 1979 Book of Com Prayer does, but let us keep our wit

For one thing, no one of us can m Christ's life verbatim. Literally and ologically it's impossible. For anot the point of God's becoming huma the manifestation of Epiphany — is Christ imitated us. That is why we th God. To try literally to imitate Chris to become enslaved in a kind of neur spirituality and to forfeit respect for own human uniqueness created by (

Nor need we get hung up on the ac ness of baptism. Christ's birth t place after he'd been alive since the ginning of time. In other words, to of age is to miss the point. Better human terms and time, to think of eternal becoming a baby, dying a young man, and remaining young ever.

When Mircea Eliade, the great c parative historian of religion, saw for first time the painting by Fra Ange "The Last Judgment," he said he amazed that all the faces looked a soldiers, virgins, kings and queens, martyrs. Why? Because all of the deemed had remained children forev

Jesus' baptism, then, was a clain of the right time publicly to live out birth, the meaning of why he was b which was to fulfill God's righteousn

In our baptisms, we fulfill sin claims of time and truth and goodr. Unlike Jesus, we need cleansing f our human past; yet, like Jesus, we enter into a process of making kn the Father. In public, Christians claim their relationship with Christ. as with any Christian affirmation, r is received than is given: in Holy I tism we present an infant and in rereceive brothers and sisters of Christ relatives of God, eternal children.

Baptism plants within the child a seed of wonder, of flexibility, of play ness, that spirited gift we call gn Baptism creates eternal children, lin God's magic kingdom of justice, 7, and humility. A kingdom in little hobbits become heroes, in formless groups of parishioners re individuals with names who care ch other, in which God allows us to iment in hope with truth and goodjustice and mercy.

this we need a strength larger than lves. To grow and change and n flexible, we most surely need life-giving Spirit. To reach out and p others be reborn we need that which can do infinitely more than n ourselves ask or imagine. Fortuy, though, any bending of our 3 toward God's priorities of smallgentleness, trust, and concern is an immersion in that Spirit, is a ment of the righteousness of t. As one writer has put it: oak grow, kittens grow, but human belecide. I grow, but I also make deciand choices. Human beings, as n Luther was fond of saying, are ning, are being made.

ptism is our way of proclaiming the God has for every human life. When I my baby son several years ago in ospital delivery room and placed 1 the warm bath water and saw his open, I thought, here in this first is the meaning of baptism: a birth ut violence and the beginning of a ved in trust.

ersonally was baptized at the age of I had died before that Sunday evewhen I was robed in white and t under the water three times in the of the Father, Son, and Holy , would I have been damned? I think so. The God I know and worand try to open myself to does not those who put their trust in him way.

the same token, is all said and done we are sprinkled or immersed? Probnot. The loving grace of God is not . Life has its price of death. And ist the final lack of breath, but the deaths we are called to die — death that is unregenerate in us — rudehostility, spite, coldheartedness.

otism is a beginning, an entrance a life of trust. It's a license to live a a child forever. All baptism, propinderstood, is infant baptism. The made new, new to fulfill the eternal ngs of the human race, for God's ty to be shared with all people, for one to come to Christ, to be well ich, to be treated with dignity, for one to laugh.

s is why we believe in one baptism. is only one baptism to believe in: t's baptism of trust. To be baptized live daily in the clean waters of to become childlike, and to rei to life's challenges in the trust we too are part of Christ's fulfillof all righteousness.

Ten Commandments for Preachers

By JOHN HIGGINS

We clergy are ordained to be priests and pastors, but we are also called to be preachers of the Gospel and proclaimers of the Resurrection. Parishioners probably assume that our homiletic preparation has been adequate, but they are often mistaken, since preaching is not always a major concern at seminaries.

Then, when we get thrust into parish life, sermon preparation tends to get crowded out in the face of the many other demands on our time. Also, and sadly, not many clergy take further work in preaching after they are ordained. That being so, it is terribly tempting for us to rationalize, and think that liturgy can take the place of preaching, and that pulpits even may be dispensable!

In sharp contrast to this point of view, our Trinity Church in Newport, R.I., built in colonial days, carries a distinctly different message. Its wineglass pulpit stands squarely in front of the table altar and communion rail, witnessing not only to the importance of preaching per se, but also to the fact that there is a necessary symbiotic relationship between pulpit and altar.

It would be difficult to name even a dozen outstanding preachers in our church today, and this indicates that we have seriously underestimated the importance of the pulpit in our worship. Many of our clergy could become much more effective preachers, if they would give the necessary time and discipline to their sermon preparation. With this in mind, and as a small beginning, let me suggest "ten commandments" for improving our sermons.

I. *Thou shalt read.* Read the Bible, of course, first and foremost, always, every day, unremittingly, and often with a concordance, until the history and prophecy and the wisdom literature of the Old Testament get into our very bones; and until the Gospels and Epistles of the New Testament become the foundation blocks of our thinking and way of life.

Solid books on theology and Christian doctrine come next; they will produce more seminal ideas for sermons than all the potted sermon outlines that some clergy favor. A Bampton Lecture is the sort of think I have in mind. Historical works also have their place in reading, as do notable biographies, classical literature, the great playwrights and poets, together with works on science in the Asinov and Sagan style.

II. Thou shalt choose one single topic for a sermon, and then write down the message you have in one short sentence; an apt text from the Bible will give added warrant and authority to the chosen subject. Now comes the seminal task of brooding over the matter, considering the topic from many angles, turning it over and over in the mind, and jotting down the various thoughts that spring up from time to time.

Isaac Newton was once asked how he had managed to make so many important discoveries, and he replied, in part: "I keep the subject constantly before me ... until the first dawnings open by little and little into a full and clear light." He kept the subject *constantly* before him.

The Rt. Rev. John Seville Higgins is the retired Bishop of Rhode Island.

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preachers if they would give necessary time and discipline to their

sermon preparation.

That is the secret, for that is the way that inspiration comes.

II. Thou shalt outline. Most of us would igree that a skeleton, while not beautiiul, is necessary, for without its support our bodies would be rather shapeless neaps. A sermon without a clear skeletal outline falls into the same category. Outining the main and subsidiary parts of the proposed sermon ensures both our ceeping to the various points, and its ntelligibility to the hearers. An outline ncludes an introduction, which should be so written that it arrests attention at once, and a conclusion, which both aims to sum up the message and move the nearers to action.

V. Thou shalt illustrate. A good sermon s a remembered sermon, and people renember a sermon better if we use meanngful illustrations. This calls for buildng a card file of illustrative material hrough the years, garnered from readng and reflections. Such a file grows ncreasingly useful as the years go by.

Let us suppose, for instance, that we wre to preach on the subject of baptism and its significance. In our file on the subject, we have this story: there is in the British Museum a cuneiform clay ablet from long ago Sumeria; its date is about 5000 B.C. Experts say that it came from the royal countinghouse, and on one side there is the faint mark of a log's foot, where some wandering canine and stepped on the still soft clay.

But right next to it, is another and leeper mark; it is the royal seal, it is the sign that the clay tablet belonged to the sing. So, in baptism we say to the one to be baptized: "You are sealed by the Holy Spirit in baptism, and marked as Christ's own forever." Our human clay belongs to the King!

V. Thou shalt write out the sermon in full, despite the oft recurring temptation to execute a short cut and settle for an putline. Sermon writing is not essay writing; sermon writing involves the naximum use of short simple words and short simple sentences. It is only by writing the complete sermon that we earn to hone carefully each sentence and phrase, and curb the urge to needless verbiage. Two constant companions are the dictionary and Roget's Thesaurus. VI. Thou shalt preach the sermon into a recording device. And I mean preach it, not read it, taking care to enunciate clearly, to make the proper pauses and changes in pace, together with the varying emphases called for by the text. It should be spoken in the recorder just as if it were being addressed to the congregation.

VII. Thou shalt listen carefully to the result, painful as that usually turns out to be; for it is only by listening to ourselves that we know what the congregation is going to hear. In such a salutary exercise, we pick up all the elided words, the "ers" and the "ahs" that have crept in unawares; and the places we wanted to emphasize, only to discover that we dropped our voice to inaudibility at the crucial moment! And then there are those passages that seemed so splendid in the writing, and prove so dreadful when we hear them.

VIII. Thou shalt read the corrected text over and over again, out loud until it is not memorized, but known; known so well that we can go into the pulpit with an absolute minimum of written aids best of all with no written aids whatsoever.

I have always been grateful to Bishop George Craig Stewart of Chicago, who was our homiletics professor at seminary. He was himself a king of preachers, and he was also an excellent teacher of homiletics — a rare combination, indeed. From the beginning, he urged us neophytes to preach without notes, and he made the case for it in his own characteristic style.

"When I proposed to my wife," said the bishop, "I did not take a notebook with me and read what I had to say. No, indeed. I looked her straight in the eyes, and said from my heart: 'Gertrude, I love you, will you marry me?' "

"So," said he, "when you are preaching the Gospel of the love of God, tell it, don't read it." I took that advice from the start, and have never regretted that I did.

IX. Thou shalt preach the sermon the way a good actor speaks his lines. That means standing erect, with no barrier between preacher and congregation, and with eyes on the people. How often have only to be partly hidden and partly ir lated from his hearers by a massive j pit desk? How often have we seen suc one begin by propping himself up on pulpit rail with both arms, and start homily in this supine stance?

Can you imagine Mark Antony be, ning his great speech: "Friends, mans, countrymen"— leaning on reading from a balustrade? Indeed, stands there on the stage free from barrier between himself and the a ence he plans to win over, and talks rectly to them. It is thus that he ceeds in moving his audience, and i thus that we shall move our people.

X. Thou shalt have a postmortem on sermon. This calls for a skilled cc selor, who will also be at once critic encourager. If one has had the good tune to marry a wife who can fulfil t tripartite task, as I have, then we lucky indeed. If not, then engagin professional in the field is the next t alternative. But, whatever the me used, the postmortem is a "must" the growing preacher.

Of course, there is a greater comma ment than all of the above, and it is t Thou shalt believe all the articles of Christian faith as contained in the A₁ tles' Creed. Without that lively faith preaching is in vain.

Face to Face

When the English poet Alfred, L Tennyson was in his old age, he as his son, who was to be the executor his estate, to see that the publisher his poems put the poem "Crossing Bar" at the end of the book. We do know why Tennyson made that requ But we should note that when he once asked what was his dearest w he answered, "A clearer vision of Gc That may be why he specified that collection of poems end with the on which he said, "I hope to see my P face to face when I have crossed bar."

This vision of God, the goal of hur ity, was addressed by Jesus when said, "Blessed are the pure in heart, they shall see God" (Matthew 5:8). Greek word for "pure" in this tex katharos, which has the basic mean of unmixed, unadulterated, unalloy Unmixed milk or wine, unalloyed sil wheat cleansed of chaff is katharos, § uine, sincere. As Dr. Moffatt once tra lated this text, "Blessed are they v are not double-minded...." What see, then, depends on "what you be." know that the single-minded, wh hearted person will see God-The h Edward Chinn.

JIOKIALS

st's Baptism and Ours

ost of us cannot remember being baptized. Many of us do not know who our godparents are ere, or where we were baptized or when it hapd. As baptized people, we are uprooted, or deracid as sociologists say, cut off from our sources and is of origin.

to this void, the Feast of the Baptism of our sed Lord comes to us as a baptismal occasion we all celebrate, and of which we can all feel part. All ur baptisms are mysteriously contained in his; by oly christening we are all made partakers of the Spirit.

we rejoice in the rich biblical meaning of his ism, we can grow in the understanding of our own. ism is the foundation of our personal relation to our Father, through Jesus Christ, in the unity of Holy Spirit. But it is also the foundation of our bership in the church and our participation in the ch as communicants. We are pleased to have articthis issue which explore this topic.

bout 30 years ago your editor was serving in a l rural church, only a few miles, as it happens, from e he serves today. On the Sunday commemorating Lord's baptism (the Second Sunday after Epiphany then was) he preached on this topic. After the ice a parishioner said, "That was interesting. I've never ever heard a sermon on Christ's baptism before." We hope the topic is still interesting, but we most earnestly hope that today no member of the church will still be able to say he or she has never heard it preached upon.

The Word Preached

P reaching is not an optional extra in the life of the church. It is a normal and integral part of the church's life. Without it we would be spiritually poorer. This basic importance of preaching is well illustrated in the readings appointed for this First Sunday after Epiphany.

In the passage from Acts we hear, "You know the word which he sent to Israel, preaching good news of peace by Jesus Christ (he is Lord of all), the word which was proclaimed throughout all Judea, beginning from Galilee after the baptism which John preached." (Acts 10:36-7). There it all is: word, preaching good news, proclaimed, preached. The church is to know the word proclaimed and preached ("and how shall they hear without a preacher?" as St. Paul asks).

It is with pleasure that we begin in this issue a short series of articles about preaching. Laity no less than clergy need to be interested in preaching and concerned about its quality and effectiveness.

JOKS

Great Apostle

HUMAN AFFAIR: The Open Seof Paul. By Rodney N. Usheron. Princeton University Press. Pp. d 201. \$6.95 paper.

ristians who style themselves "contive" will almost certainly like this intation of the Gospel according to aul, which was published as a labor re by the author's widow and certain s friends.

e foreword by Manning M. Patillo, eclares that the author "was critical any present-day tendencies in the copal Church," but I suspect his ervatism ranged far beyond that. books traditionally ascribed to St.

in the New Testament and the ches attributed to him in Acts are ed on the same level.

hat must be said, however, is that ers need not be aware of a deuteroine corpus or of theological differs between the Paul of the Epistles the Paul of Acts in order to profit reading No Human Affair. The au-'s genuine admiration for the great stle to the Gentiles shows forth on every page, and his book may be found useful in many adult Bible classes. (The Rev.) CHARLES EDWARD BERGER (ret.) Chevy Chase, Md.

Sad End

THE LAST STUARTS: British Royalty in Exile. By James Lees-Milne. Charles Scribner's Sons. Pp. 244. \$17.95.

January 30 marks the anniversary of the death of two men both named Charles Stuart. One died in 1649. He was Charles I; he was a saint. The other died in 1788. He was Bonnie Prince Charlie; he was *not* a saint.

James Lees-Milne, in his book *The Last Stuarts*, documents the decline and fall of the House of Stuart from the flight of James II in 1688 through the early years of the 19th century with the last gasp of the last Stuart.

Unfortunately, I found this a boring book about boring people. The author's style is excessively detailed, utilizing architectural terms which detract from whatever excitement this book can be said to possess.

The reader needs to have a knowledge of French, for much of the humor is contained in Charles Stuart's French remarks, which the author leaves untranslated. For example, in 1774, when Charles was involved in a brawl with a French officer, the officer meekly said that he supposed the prince was unaware whom he was insulting. Charles replied, "Je sais que vous êtes francais, et cela suffit!"

A further difficulty in reading this book is the constant use of terms which may be used in England but are not used on this side of the Atlantic. If expressions like a "machicolate crown," "box paterre," and "groves of ilex" cause you to reach for your dictionary, be warned that this book is full of them.

Of course, the boredom of the book is not entirely the fault of the author. The characters themselves account for much of it. Indeed, Pope Benedict XIV once said of Henry Stuart, Cardinal Duke of York and brother of Charles, "If all the Stuarts were as boring as he, no wonder the English drove them out."

One struggles to find anything good to say about any of these waning Stuarts. Bonnie Prince Charlie began life shooting songbirds in the Borghese gardens for fun and ended up driving away his wife with his cruelty and bad temper. According to Lees-Milne, "Drink was, of course, the cause of most of his troubles." Charles "seldom missed being drunk twice a day." mara was sent to France on behalf of the Jacobites in England to beg Charles to get rid of his mistress Clementina Walkinshaw. He asked Charles, "What has your family done, sir, to draw down the vengeance of heaven on every branch of it through so many ages?"

That may be the key question of the book. Exile and murder were the fate of the Stuarts, going all the way back to Mary, Queen of Scots and Darnley. Lees-Milne, in *The Last Stuarts*, demonstrates that the Stuart's ill-fortune was with them to the end.

(The Very Rev.) DONALD H. LANGLOIS Rice Lake, Wis.

Technical Study

PAVEL FLORENSKY: A Metaphysics of Love. By **Robert Slesinski.** St. Vladimir's Seminary Press. Pp. 259. \$10.95 paper.

Robert Slesinski has written a serious and demanding book that is intended for those with extensive background in both scholastic philosophy and modern Russian Orthodox thought.

His subject is Pavel Florensky (1882-1943), a polymath who was not only a priest-theologian, but also a distinguished mathematician and engineer. Florensky's major work is *The Pillar and Foundation of Truth*, and Slesinski's work is a commentary on this text.

The material quoted reveals Florensky as one who wrote beautifully. However, Slesinski's style is difficult and heavily laden with technical theological terminology. In addition, Slesinski's idiosyncracies of grammar make many of his own ideas ambiguous or unclear.

For those already knowledgeable in the field, *Metaphysics of Love* will prove helpful. Other readers will find it extremely heavy going. Other studies are needed on Florensky, a writer who seems engaging and important.

> (The Rev.) JAMES E. FURMAN Church of Sts. Peter and Paul El Centro, Calif.

Incredible Erudition

REFORMATION OF CHURCH AND DOGMA (1300-1700): Volume Four of the Christian Tradition. A History of the Development of Doctrine. By Jaroslav Pelikan. University of Chicago Press. Pp. 424. \$27.50.

Among the historians of doctrine, the name of Jaroslav Pelikan has long been eminent, so much so that it is difficult to contribute to this field without thorough knowledge of his works. Pelikan holds the coveted Sterling professorship of history and religious studies at Yale University. He is very much a scholar's scholar, and assumes that his readers ities, and movements.

His task is not to plough old ground, but a very different one: to show how various internal systems of theology emerge from, and react to, each other. In this process, he presents new patterns of interpretation that continually challenge our traditional picture.

Reformation of Church and Dogma is volume four in Pelikan's monumental history of doctrine, doctrine itself defined as "what the church of Jesus Christ believes, teaches, and confesses on the basis of the word of God." The work is vintage Pelikan in its incredible erudition, and no reader will be able to look at the late medieval church, the birth of Protestantism, and the Counter-Reformation without being forced to abandon old stereotypes.

As Pelikan notes, the late Middle Ages was an extremely diverse era, with varieties of opinion on such fundamental matters as predestination, the sacraments, papal authority, and the structure of the church. Argument was particMary and the nature of the Euchar

As would be expected, there is n material on Luther and Calvin. Pel stresses that Luther claimed that 1 by no means excluded the necessity good works. To the contrary, only by righteousness of faith could the C. tian be set free genuinely to act for benefit of his or her "neighbor," a fa ite term of Luther's. It was no lo necessary to perform good deeds one's own benefit or to appease wrath of God.

Turning to Calvin's thought, Pel emphasizes the authority of the Wo God, as illuminated by the Holy S_J Pelikan performs particularly yeo service in explaining the natur Calvin's double predestination; tha the doctrine that God has foreorda the destiny of both the redeemed and lost.

Rather than being a tenet patently surd on its face, Calvin's doctrine ceeded logically from his focus u God's omnipotence, which extende

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Refer to Key on page 16.

CALIFORNIA

JOSE STATE UNIV. San Jose

Y St. John Street at Second on St. James Sq. v. David A. Cooling, r (408) 293-7953 Eu 8, 10:30; Wkdy H Eu 12:10 Mon-Wed-Fri

OF CALIE-SANTA CRUZ Santa Cruz BY CHURCH Center and Lincoln

v. Judith Ain, chap 3, 10; Thurs HC & HS 10; Wkdys ex Thurs MP 8:30

DELAWARE

ERSITY OF DELAWARE Newark THOMAS'S PARISH IN NEWARK

ev. Robert Wm. Duncan, Jr., r; the Rev. Jack W. on. TSF. Univ. v 10, 5:30. EP daily, Mon 7, Wed 12:10. Anglican Student

hip Wed 7

FLORIDA **IDA SOUTHERN COLLEGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

VID'S 145 Edgewood Dr., Lakeland v. Robert B. Cook, Jr., r; the Rev. James P. Coleman, he Rev. Dr. John Santosuosso, d 10:30 HC. Tues & Fri 7 HC; Wed 10 & 7:30 HC and

GEORGIA

RY UNIVERSITY Atlanta **RTHOLOMEW'S** 1790 Lavista Rd., N.E. ev. J. Chester Grey, r; the Rev. Nancy Baxter Sibley,

10. 6. Wed 10:30. 7. Fri 7

1

ILLINOIS	Charleston
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Jweek & holidays as announced. 345-8191

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6th & State

E FOREST COLLEGE	
CH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT	

ev. J. Clark Grew, r 30, 9, 11; Tues 7; Wed 9:30; Thurs 6:15

THERN ILLINOIS UNIV.

ERBURY EPISCOPAL COMMUNITY Lucinda Ave. ev. Charles E. Hoffacker, chap lays as anno. Full time active program

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ev. Bob Towner, chap
Sun 8, 10:30, Wed noon, Fri 7

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KANSAS STATE UNIV. ST FRANCIS AT KSU The Rev. Ron Clingenpeel, chap Sun 5: Wed 12:10; HD 7

UNIV. OF KANSAS CANTERRIEV HOUSE The Rev. Peter Casparian, chap Thurs noon: Sun H Eu 5

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Sun HC 8, 11, 5:30; Wed HC 12:05, 5:30. Wkdys as anno

NEW YORK

SKIDMORE COLLEGE Saratoga Springs BETHESDA CHURCH Broadway at Washington St. The Rev. Thomas T. Parke, r & chap Sun 6:30, 8 & 10. Tues 6 Wilson Chapel

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY Svracuse EPISCOPAL-ANGLICAN CAMPUS MINISTRY The Rev. Canon K. Dennis Winslow, chap Hendricks Chapel Svracuse, N.Y. 13210 Mon-Fri 8:10 MP; Thurs 5:10 H Eu

OHIO

MIAMI UNIVERSITY HOLY TRINITY Walnut & Poplar Sun 8, 10:30. Wkdys as announced

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY Delaware 45 W. Winter St. ST. PETER'S The Rev. Clark Hyde, r; the Rev. Donna Ross, c

OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA STATE UNIV.

ST. ANDREW'S 516 N. Third The Rev. William V. Powell, r; the Rev. David Ottsen, chap Sun: HC 8, 10:30, 5, Wed 10

TEXAS

SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIV. Huntsville ST. STEPHEN'S-Epis. Student Center 1603 Ave. J Fr. J. Jerald Johnston, r; Fr. Mitchell Keppler, chap Sun 8:30, 10:30, Canterbury 6. Wed 6:45. Tues Canterbury 6. Fri 12:05.

VIRGINIA

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIV. Lexington VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE The Rev. Peter J. Bunder R.E. LEE CHURCH 123 W. Washington St. Sun 8:30 & 10:30. Wed 4. Sun Even. 6:30

WEST VIRGINIA

MARSHALL UNIVERSITY Huntington CAMPUS CHRISTIAN CTR.—Canterbury Fellowship Fifth Ave. & 17th St. 25701 The Rev. Philip G. Browne, chap

WEST VIRGINIA UNIV.

CAMPUS MINISTRY CTR.—Canterbury Fellowship 293 Willey St. 26505 The Rev. George D. Moses, chap

WISCONSIN

UNIV. OF WISCONSIN-PLATTEVILLE HOLY TRINITY Chestnut & Market (608) 987-3019 The Rev. J.R. Hector

Baptism and the Holy Supper were concerned, Calvin saw pitfalls in either exaggerating their value or holding them in contempt. He called them a "seal," a "sign," and most frequently a "bond" uniting the believer with Christ.

In his coverage of the Roman Catholic response to the reformers. Pekilan goes into great detail concerning the rich variety of views presented to the Council of Trent. Here some definitions were formulated, others reaffirmed. Doctrines that had previously been permitted such as justification by faith alone – now became forbidden.

All churches suffered from the resulting rigidity of confession and counterconfession. Pelikan writes, "Doctrines that had often taken the form they did in response to a specific attack now stood as permanent monuments when the original occasion for them was largely forgotten."

Pelikan also does much with Christian humanism, as represented through such figures as More and Erasmus, and he introduces much new material on Anabaptist and proto-Unitarian movements.

Anglicanism as a theological system awaits volume five, along with Pietism, Puritanism, and Jansenism. In the meantime, we are left with a superb volume, one that marks a milestone in the history of Christian thought.

JUSTUS D. DOENECKE Professor of History New College of the University of South Florida Sarasota. Fla.

Two Books on Preaching

PREACHING AS THEOLOGY AND ART. By Elizabeth Achtemeier. Abingdon. Pp. 144. \$7.95 paper.

GIVING GOOD HOMILIES. By Jay Cormier. Ave Maria Press. Pp. 95. \$3.95 paper.

Each of these books is interesting in its own right: one is by a theologian and homiletics professor of the Reformed Church tradition; the other is by a Roman Catholic layman of long experience in the field of communication. Both writers start their chapters with theory and then illustrate with sermons.

Dr. Achtemeier's sermons are her own. preached largely to seminary students and congregations, or given at summer conferences. Mr. Cormier's homilies are, of course, not his own but those of a variety of Roman Catholic clergy preaching to congregations of less affluent people. One, for example, was a radio or TV address of very brief duration aimed largely at a shut-in audience and honed to a fine point.

My reaction to the two is that Dr. Achtemeier's book would be excellent for seminary teaching. So would Mr. Cor-

The Rev. John N. Gill Sun H Eu 8, 10:30; Wed 7:15 deacons and layreaders who might be licensed to preach their own sermons.

Both Dr. Achtemeier and Mr. Cormier emphasize that nobody - no matter how charming, gifted, or fluent - can preach what he does not know and believe: our Lord and his Gospel. In my day that was called "remote preparations," and it was where it all began. That's where the true prophet receives a message from the Lord.

(The Rev.) JOHN MOUNT (ret.) St. Michael's, Md.

Children's Corner

THE DEVIL'S DIAMOND. By Carroll Bishop. Illustrated by Anna Maria Gruda. Temenos Productions, Toronto, Ontario. Pp. 36. \$10.95.

A charming fairytale for ages four to nine. Princess Sally is given a diamond as a gift by the Devil disguised as a monk. It changes the whole kingdom until the end, when it is presented at the manger, with some interesting results.

KITTY IN HIGH SCHOOL. By Judy Delton. Houghton-Mifflin Co. 1984. Pp. 114. \$10.95.

For ages eight to ten. This is the third book in a series. Kitty, Eileen, and Mary Margaret, who had been friends in grade school, enter high school together, and life changes. Kitty meets Mimi, who lives on the other side of town and introduces her to the world of boys. It is all very innocent fun. The period is the 1940s.

GETTING TO KNOW JESUS. By Patricia Brennan-Nichols. Illustrated by Lydia Halverson. Argus Communications, Allen, Texas. Pp. 68. No price given. Paper.

Stories about Jesus told in such a way as to appeal to small children, ages three to eight.

MARION LIGHTBOURN Willmette, Ill.

Books Received

FHE PSALMS. Translated by Gary Chamberlain. Abingdon. Pp. 187. \$6.95 paper.

SHAPING THE CHURCH FROM THE MIND OF CHRIST. By Edward L. Tullis. Abingdon. Pp. 77. \$3.95 paper.

HEALTH AND MEDICINE IN THE CATHOLIC **FRADITION.** By Richard A. McCormick. Crossroad/Continuum. Pp. 173. \$15.95.

BIBLE READINGS FOR GROWING CHRIS-FIANS. By Kevin E. Ruffcorn. Augsburg. Pp. 108. \$3.95 paper.

LOVE FEAST. By Frederick Buechner. Harper & Row. Pp. 240. \$3.95 paper.

TREASURE HUNT. By Frederick Buechner. Harper & Row. Pp. 231. \$3.95 paper.

AND GOD CAME IN, By Lyle W. Dorsett. Ballantine Books. Pp. 168. \$2.95 paper.



Short & Sharp

By TRAVIS DU PRIEST

A SPIRITUAL EXERCISE FOR THE GRIEVING. By Elwyn A. Smith. Fortress. Pp. 64. \$2.95 paper.

Using scripture readings and acts of devotion, this book guides grieving persons through acts of prayer, reflection, and praise each day for seven days. Written by a Presbyterian minister who has also published a similar work for the sick, this guide's formalism will naturally appeal to some personalities more than others.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH'S SCOT-TISH HERITAGE. By Martin Reith. CSG Publications. Pp. 32. \$2.70 paper. To order: The Glebe House, Hollow Rd., Woodbury, Conn. 06798.

This well-printed pamphlet provides background to the Episcopal Church of Scotland and its relationship to the Episcopal Church in the U.S. Of particular interest is the information on Celtic Christianity and the emergence of a native church in Scotland. Timely, since 1984 marked the bicentennial of Samuel Seabury's consecration at the hands of non-juring Scottish bishops.

ECCLESIASTICAL SPANISH FOR **EPISCOPALIANS.** National Office for Hispanic Ministries (815 Second Ave., New York 10017). Pp. 12. No price given. Paper.

This brief publication, apparently available to any church member who writes for it, gives the Spanish translation for over 400 church related terms. Most are easy, and many only will need to be looked up once: Abstinence (Abstinencia), Cross (Cruz), Real Presence (Presencia Real), etc. Anyone preaching, teaching, or greeting newcomers in Spanish will find this useful.

H.B.P.

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T CHURCH CATHEDRAL nent Circle, Downtown ry Rev. Roger Scott Gray, dean & r u 8, 9 (Cho), 11 (Cho, men & boys). Daily Eu 7 d 12:05, Sat 8) HD 12:05

ON ROUGE, LA.

KE'S 8833 Goodwood Blvd., 70806 ev. Clarence C. Pope, Jr., r; the Rev. Donald L. Pul-

Eu 8:30, 10:30, 5:30. MP 8:40 ex Sun 8; EP 5. Mon H Eu 3 9 & 7, Wed 9, Thurs 7, Fri 9, Sat 9. C Sat 4:15

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CH OF THE HOLY TRINITY 2929 Level Rd ev. James A. Hammond, r; the Rev. Nancy B. Foote, d /orship: 8, 9:15 & 11

STON, MASS.

CH OF THE ADVENT 30 Brimmer St. ev. Donald R. Woodward, priest-in-charge lasses 8, 9 (Sol), 11 (Sol High), 6. Daily as anno

AINTS 209 Ashmont St., Ashmont, Dorchester hmont Station on the Red Line (436-6370; 825-8456) lev. J.F. Titus Oates, r; the Rev. Ronald E. Harrison, c :30 Low Mass, 10 Solemn Mass. Daily Mass 7

THE EVANGELIST

35 Bowdoin St. lev. Emmett Jarrett, v; the Rev. Margaret Rose, c ol Eu 10:30. Daily as announced

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AUL'S CHURCH ON-THE-HILL Summit & Saratoga lev. James W. Leech, r; the Rev. E. Theo. Lottsfeldt Low Mass, 10 High Mass. Wkdys as anno

Y - Light face type denotes AM, black face PM; add, Iress; anno, announced; A-C, Ante-Communion; appt, iointment; B, Benediction; C, Confessions; Cho, Cho-Ch S, Church School; c, curate; d, deacon, d.r.e., ctor of religious education; EP, Evening Prayer; Eu, charist; Ev, Evensong; EYC, Episcopal Young Churchn; ex, except; 1S, 1st Sunday; hol, holiday, HC, Holy mmunion; HD, Holy Days; HH, Holy Hour; HS, Healing vice, HU, Holy Unction; Instr, Instructions; Int, Intercesns; LOH, Laying On of Hands; Lit, Litany; Mat, Matins; ; Morning Prayer; MW, Morning Worship; P, Penance; r, tor; r-em, rector emeritus; Ser; Sermon; SM, Service of sic; Sol, Solemn; Sta, Stations; V, Vespers; v, vicar; F, Young People's Fellowship.

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HACKENSACK, N.J.

ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA 72 Lodi St. The Rev. Marshall J. Vang, SSC, r Sun Masses 8, 10 (High), 5 (Sat); Tues 7:30; Wed 9; Thurs 7:30; Fri, Sat 9; Daily Offices 8:30 & 5:15; C Sat 4

NEWARK, N.J.

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ST. THOMAS 5th Avenue & 53rd Street The Rev. John Andrew, D.D., r: the Rev. Gary Fertig, v. the Rev. Gordon Duggins, the Rev. Dorsey McConnell, the Rev. Leslie Lang Sun HC 8, 9, 11 (1S), 12:05, MP 11, Coral Ev 4. Mon-Fri MP 8,

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