THE LIVING CHURCH



"Jesus at the Festival of Shelters," a mural by Bo Bartlett dedicated at St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia: In contemporary Kensington [p. 6].

"God, Am I Your Stepchild?" • page 9



"With My Body I Thee Worship"

By SALLY CAMPBELL

7 hen I was a child I gleaned the impression from my exposure to tutional Christianity (Episcopal ch version) that the things of the were considered a little shameful, a dirty, a little to be avoided in favor e things of the spirit. The body was sching to put up with and deplore,

than anything, and to be really you had to be as un-bodily as you l manage to be.

Id when I became an adolescent and n to examine everything more criti-I just couldn't accept that premise at it was proper to ignore the body uch as possible and cultivate the t - and so, with a certain amount of and bravado, I rejected Christianity. r as I could see, it was not conveyhe truth.

easoned that if God gave us bodies I never stopped believing in dear, iod), he must have had a very good ose in mind, and it would be better o question, or disregard, his wisdom doing.

ot too many years later, I was helpny brother dig a garden, while our eny played nearby, and as we talked mucked about in the dirt, I was ted into Christianity once more by othing he said. This was a true conton experience from which I have r recovered. I was smitten — and remain smitten. Isn't it glorious when it happens?

And consequent to that, I fortunately began to be exposed to a somewhat less heretical doctrine than that encountered in my youth. For the truth of the matter is that Christianity, at its most profound and pristine level, extols and celebrates the body and its physical phenomena as being an essential, inseparable, and magnificent part of the human entity.

And for a very good reason, which is, that the body is our initial way of connecting with reality — a reality, which, too, is a compound of physical and spiritual and must be experienced on both these levels. But first on the physical level.

Paul says, "The spiritual did not come first, but the natural, and after that the spiritual. The first man was earthy out of earth; the second man is out of heaven" (I Corinthians 15: 46-47). It is well to remember that though we are in Christ, we never stop being in Adam; and Adam never stops being in Christ, either.

Christianity understands this, and in its purest form it always insists on the indissoluble bond between physical and spiritual — that there is never one without the other, and that it is with our bodies that we learn.

The church says, "Through Christ's acts, the sins of the whole world are forgiven. Come and be baptized, and we'll show you what that feels like: as your body gets clean by washing with water, that's what it feels like to be forgiven." And the church also says, "We are all filled with Christ, in whom is all fullness; come and have some bread and wine, and be satisfied in your body; that's what it feels like to be one with Christ, and one with everyone else."

In both these sacraments, we see institutionalized two of the most important and constantly repeated events of our lives (in fact, of all life) — getting clean and being fed. But even without this official pointing out, we learn things all the time with our bodies which relate to our spirits.

Informed and instructed by our senses, we work through a rich gamut pain and pleasure, alienation and union, disease and peace, and all the way stations in between. If we do not enter into these experiences physically, there is very little chance that we are going to recognize them as ours spiritually, and plumb them inwardly, where the meanings are.

Mark that the physical events do not create the spiritual conditions; those are there already. But our bodies, and all the marvelous senses and faculties we have been given, are a way in to gaining some understanding of our spiritual depths. This is the corollary of Christ's being the Way, through which we gain some understanding of the total reality of God, of life.

So don't let anyone tell you that Christianity despises the body and invites you to leave it behind on your journey towards spiritual perfection. It just isn't so. Who wants to be half human?

guest columnist this week is Sally pbell of Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., a uent contributor to our pages.



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LEIIEKS

All the Young Men

Bishop Swing's article, "Where Have All the Young Men Gone?" [TLC, Dec. 2], raises a question which is interesting and worth being asked. It cannot be answered, however, until some other questions have also been asked.

Where are all the college chaplains, who might encourage the "young men" toward seminary at the time when they are making their initial career decisions? Where are all the bishops who take an active role in the placement of their clergy, both initially and later on?

Furthermore, where are all the parishes that are willing to take a chance on a single priest who prefers to postpone marriage until gainfully employed, rather than automatically assuming he must be homosexual? And where is the level of giving that would support the programs that would employ the missing "young men"?

When I entered seminary 26 years ago, all the students were men and almost all were young; at 21, I was the youngest in the community, although some upperclassmen had been as young or younger when they entered. And where have all those young men gone, in Many are rectors or vicars, and on even a bishop.

But many others have not been d with so kindly by the church's pl ment system or lack thereof. Some h been deposed — not for heresy or im rality, but for the kind of mistakes will Bishop Swing describes as a valu learning experience for young cle Others, still in holy orders, have dri into secular employment when inqui to a number of bishops in different p of the country all brought the unif response, "There are no openings for gle clergy."

Where have all the young men (o. day) gone?" Perhaps they have s what happened to many of the yo men of a generation ago, and have found the picture encouraging.

> (The Rev.) LAWRENCE N. CR The Lib University of Ore

Eugene, Ore.

Consumer Religion

I must confess that I have much t ble with many of the Episcopal Chi agencies, organizations, and periodi which talk about our heritage.

The church at large, and not onl this nation but also abroad, seems t





GIFTS

ifts (deductible as charitable pntributions for income tax urposes) and bequests are urently sought to help build a rger, more effective LIVING HURCH. A suitable form of equest is: "I give, devise, and equeath to THE LIVING HURCH FOUNDATION, a pn-profit religious corporation ganized under the laws of the ate of Wisconsin _____"

THE LIVING CHURCH FOUNDATION 407 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wis. 53202 pects of heritage and to solidify not only a new church, but indeed a new religion. We continue to plunge deeper and deeper into a sort of consumer religion that is difficult to relate to the biblical faith I grew up in.

While I am aware that TLC wants to be a periodical for the whole church, I urge you nonetheless to come down much more heavily on the orthodox (not Eastern) side of issues and controversies.

(The Rev.) WILLIAM L. LAHEY St. Paul's Church Winter Haven, Fla.

Posthumous Promotion

The committee for the pastoral letter in the House of Bishops has been pleased with the positive response the letter received in the church, and I write as chairman of that committee.

We have, however, from several legal experts, had a mistake drawn to our attention and that is that Joseph Story was described as "the successor of John Marshall as Chief Justice," and indeed he wasn't.

As one of our correspondents wrote, "While I am sure that Justice Story will be pleased to learn of this posthumous promotion by the House of Bishops, while he was yet here on earth he served out his tenure as a simple Associate Justice."

We apologize for our error, and are grateful that it was called to our attention.

(The Rt. Rev.) PHILIP A. SMITH

Bishop of New Hampshire Concord, N.H.

The CDO

From time to time comments are made about deployment, some of which refer to things far beyond the Deployment Office but others which may have a bearing on our work. It occurs to me that it might be useful to review just what it is that we can do and to indicate thereby those things that we are unable to do.

First, the CDO has in its files more than 10,000 clergy and laity who have indicated what their gifts, ministries, talents, skills, and abilities are, by virtue of registration with our office on a voluntary basis.

Second, parishes have undergone search processes over the past ten years which, when done thoughtfully, prayerfully, and with appropriate guidance from the diocese and its consultants, have resulted in a definition of their mission and ministry into and outside of the place in which they reside.

Third, the CDO process of supplying personal profiles is only one avenue of many by which responses are obtained for parishes. The CDO has made no claim to be the only way, but responds as meet parishes' needs and the ministry of the clergy where the two may meet to advance the church's mission.

Fourth, infallibility is not claimed by CDO, nor for its computerized system. In fact, we frequently revise and redo searches for positions when the first search doesn't produce appropriate responses, or where errors have occurred.

Finally, our experience shows that the most successful searches occur when there is cooperation among the diocesan deployment officer, consultants, and the parish.

Thank you for the opportunity to share this information.

WILLIAM A. THOMPSON

Church Deployment Office Episcopal Church Center

New York City

No Prayer Book

In regard to the letter, "Doing the Liturgy in Bali" [TLC, Dec. 16], there was no Prayer Book, so we have the absurdity of two properly ordained priests, Anglican and Episcopal, unable to share the Eucharist together because they had no book.

I fervently hope that the absurdity of the non-action is shock enough to bring the church to its senses. What are we to be about in the 21st century?

JOHN CLARK

Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Inappropriate Liturgies

Your recent article on Morning Prayer [TLC, Nov. 4] with its comments on the conduct of worship during conferences, brought back many memories of inappropriate liturgies.

One Sunday last spring, for example, I visited an Episcopal church in a university town in a distant state. The Eucharist was celebrated in a manner that may charitably be characterized as idiosyncratic, rather than rubrical.

As I was recovering from hearing the Passion Chorale sung during the Great 50 Days, I was astonished, following the dismissal, to hear the rector invite us all to remain for Holy Baptism!

He began by using, for the second time, the wrong salutation. The service was somewhat abbreviated, omitting such "inconsequential" matters as the Baptismal Covenant and the sealing, but at least it was public.

My jaw really dropped when the rector begged members of the congregation to return that afternoon, as the bishop was coming "for confirmations." I honestly believe that it never occurred to the rector, a seminary graduate, to schedule the baptism for the time of the bishop's visit, incorporate the confirmations, and preferably treat the occasion as the principal Sunday service. Treed should be omitted from the Daily Office (as directed on p. 142) when the Eucharist with its own creed is to follow. My experience is that the more common plunder is to include the Nicene Creed in Eucharists celebrated on ferias or lesser 'easts.

I believe you would agree that it would be unfair to fault the officiant at Mornng Prayer for the subsequent error of the celebrant at the Holy Eucharist. At conferences, as elsewhere, advance planning by a small committee or worship coordinator is always helpful in reducing iturgical infelicities.

Jakland, Calif.

Drawing the Fangs

NIGEL RENTON

Our present Prayer Book encourages variety in worship and the General Convention has authorized the use of the 1928 Book on special occasions and for good reason.

Why then cannot the bishops of the church be loving enough to stretch a point by permitting the use of the 1928 Book by those whose consciences seem to demand it? Is not all worship a special occasion and is not the demand of conscience a good reason?

This strategy would tend to draw the fangs of the die-hards and heal what at least gives the appearance of a sad wound in the body of the church.

If the traditionalists are wrong in their judgment of the present book, gentle and permissive treatment may lead them to realize this. Opposition will make them dig in their heels and continue the present unedifying situation. The counsel of Nicodemus to the Sanhedrin seems applicable here.

(The Rev. Canon) ROBERT S. S. WHITMAN St. Martin's Church

Pittsfield, Mass.

Women Priests

I have read with interest several letters that have appeared lately in THE LIVING CHURCH concerning the nonradical atmosphere surrounding the advent of women as priests and rectors in local parishes.

Some have stated why they believe there has been little overt resistance from parishioners, and others propose that a time will come when that negative energy will emerge. I believe, though, that both of these reactions have essentially missed the point on which the radicalism of the ordination of women is founded.

Whether we approve of it or not, we must look upon the ordination of women as a radical move. In feminist terminology, it is a break with 2,000 years (at least) of "patriarchal bias" and oppression. Some speak of "the death of God sis on Christ our Mother (using Dame Julian's words). This now, is a very radical change in perspective.

But for some reason, this doesn't seem to have much impact on parishes which have female priests in their midst. They don't seem very "radicalized." Why?

The answer to this question reveals a reason why I am so hesitant to approve of the ordination of women to the priesthood. Most parishioners just aren't aware of the complex theological and psychological implications. They see the sociological side, the cultural aspect, and in the name of justice and goodwill accept it.

I deeply respect the feminist scholarship, the hard work, thought, and prayer that has gone into pondering and considering this issue at the institutional, intellectual level. With some concepts and ideas I am in agreement; from other elements of feminist theologies I must hold back.

But I am frustrated by the fact that this scholarship and study has often not been included in the average parishioner's discernment of and approach to this issue. Do they realize that (right or wrong) it is a challenge to traditional concepts of revelation?

If patriarchy is an aberration, what has the entire Judeo-Christian revelation

of power-hungry men? Is it no more that?

God as Father, God as Bridegro Do we reject these symbols? Can we ject them without bringing into qu tion the whole of our symbolic and the logical tradition? How far can one, cone go? And who will discern that us?

And the philosophical and psycholo cal implications? This is not a mer sociological or a theological area. We talking about mystery and the exp ence of numinous, life-changing ri and ceremonies. Does the ordinatior women to the priesthood correspond and relate to our deepest needs and archetypal patterns of our collective conscious?

Recent letters have indicated that number of men in the pews is dwindl (with the exception of a few An_i Catholic parishes which seem to h almost exclusively single men). Is th any relationship?

No, the average layperson doesn't these questions. At least I have heard them. But I wish they would. L give it the depth of thought which is due.

> (Sr.) Consta All Saints' Conv

Catonsville, Md.



THE LIVING CHURCH

ary 27, 1985 hany 3

al Unveiled

nural by artist Bo Bartlett entitled us at the Festival of Shelters" was eated at St. Luke's Church in Philania on December 20. The painting ts Jesus in today's Kensington area niladelphia.

sus is portrayed facing a crowd in emporary Kensington during the val of Shelters, a Jewish harvest val more often known as Succoth abernacles, when those attending ed for rain to ensure good crops. In seventh chapter of St. John's Gos-Jesus proclaims himself living wakod's answer to people's prayers for

the 11 by 12 foot mural, pools of r reflect the people of Kensington, find their true image, the answer to prayers, reflected in the living waf Christ. Some of the Philadelphia ch's parishioners posed for the ing last February at the site of an extile mill.

sus, shown standing on a mound of i in a now-empty lot, holds forth the ise and hope of new life for the Kenon of today. In the foreground of ainting, construction workers labor project. Against an industrial backof smokestacks and rowhouses, a d of neighborhood people strive to to a decision about who this Jesus

. Bartlett, 28, is a graduate of the sylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Rev. Clifford E. Cutler is rector of uke's Church.

n Indianapolis to London

• Rev. Robert T. Browne, rector of aul's Church in Indianapolis since has accepted an appointment as al assistant to the Rev. Samuel Van , secretary general of the Anglican ultative Council in London.

his new post, Dr. Browne will be nsible for the development of radio/ sion ministry for the council, espein preparation for the 1988 Lam-Conference, the meeting which

s together the bishops of the world-Anglican Communion every ten in England.

Anglican Consultative Council into being in 1969 as a vehicle to de closer communication among 'orld's Anglican churches. It reprean estimated 65 million people.



Dr. Browne: Appointment with the Anglican Consultative Council.

Dr. Browne spent part of a sabbatical leave in the British Isles last year, researching and producing a film to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the consecration of the Rt. Rev. Samuel Seabury [TLC, Nov. 4]. In a letter to St. Paul's parishioners, however, he said that the film had not contributed to his selection for the coveted communication position.

"Ironically, "The Steps of Seabury" was not a contributing factor in the offer," Dr. Browne wrote in part. "They haven't even seen it. I'm sure my three year chairmanship of an Executive Council task force on telecommunications had a great deal to do with the invitation to develop this new ministry."

The *Church Militant*, the Indianapolis diocesan newspaper, reported that Dr. Browne plans to stay on as chairman of that task force as it continues to "develop data, locate interest, and explore responsible ways for the church to use electronic communications."

New Life in Tennessee

After 119 years, the dream of the Rt. Rev. Charles Todd Quintard finally came true on January 1. In 1866, the second Bishop of Tennessee proposed to the national Episcopal Church that the Diocese of Tennessee be divided into three, so that the bishops of the smaller dioceses would be closer to the large state's parishes and the people in them. The plan was not approved.

For 106 Years Serving the Episcopal Church

The 1982 General Convention did approve Tennessee's request to divide into three, using a two-step process. Until 1983, the boundaries, of the diocese and the state were contiguous. On January 1, 1983, the Diocese of West Tennessee was formed. It includes all of the state between the Mississippi River and the western part of the Tennessee River, and the Rt. Rev. Alex D. Dickson became the first Bishop of Western Tennessee.

The middle and eastern sections of the state remained as the continuing diocese for another two years. On the first day of 1985, the final step took place. The middle section of the state retains the title of Diocese of Tennessee, and the eastern part has become the new Diocese of East Tennessee.

The Rt. Rev. William E. Sanders, Bishop of Tennessee since 1977, chose to become the first Bishop of East Tennessee. A new bishop for the continuing diocese will be chosen at the end of January at a special convention in Nashville.

RNS Picks Top Ten

The interplay between politics and religion during the 1984 presidential campaign was the unanimous choice of the Religious News Service staff for the year's top religion story, but second billing went to Bishop Tutu.

The awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to the black Anglican bishop from South Africa and the worldwide protests against apartheid that followed the announcement of the prize was chosen by the service's writers and editors as the second most significant religious news story of 1984.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson's presidential campaign, its support by black churchpeople, and the charges of anti-Semitism that surfaced during it; the continuing influence of the so-called "new Christian right" in the campaigns; the public debate over abortion; the disagreements between Roman Catholic politicians and

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THE WAY A WAY AND ADDRESS OF

²resident Reagan's views on Armagedlon were major facets of the top story.

Ranking third was the first draft of the U.S. Roman Catholic bishops' pastoal on the U.S. economy, the debate surounding it, and the release of a competng statement by a committee of Roman Catholic laity.

The other top religion stories for 1984, according to the RNS staff poll, were: the famine in Ethiopia and efforts by religious groups to control it; Vatican trackdown on liberation theology and against other anti-authoritarian moves by Roman Catholic clergy and religious in the Americas; the beginning of a new ecumenical era as new leaders were chosen by the World and National Councils of Churches; the resumption of U.S. diplomatic relations with the Vatican after more than a century, and the lawsuits filed against the move.

Next ranked were the United Methodist Church's action barring ordination of practicing homosexuals; turmoil in the Southern Baptist convention and what many perceive as a continued move to the right; and U.S. church involvement in Central American issues. This last category includes the growing sanctuary movement and related trials of churchworkers, opposition by some churchworkers to U.S. policy in Central America, and criticism of this opposition by various right-wing groups.

Volatile Situation

The Rt. Rev. Desmond Tutu said that it might be "one minute to midnight" for an explosion by blacks in South Africa. The black bishop's comment came as he preaching at Washington Cathedral on December 23.

"I've said before that I thought it was five minutes to midnight," Bishop Tutu said. "But now the situation is so volatile..."

On the other hand, the Bishop-elect of Johannesburg said, the Reagan administration could bring South Africa's apartheid policies to an end "tomorrow" if Mr. Reagan would say to South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha: "You've had it! Unless you end all bannings, detentions and denationalizing of blacks, the cover we have given you against the hostility of the world will be lifted."

Referring to a December 7 meeting with the U.S. President, Bishop Tutu said that "what appeared to be a *pro forma* meeting" turned out to be one "where there was a great deal of listening."

Demonstrations at the South African embassy here and at consulates in other cities have "warmed the cockles of my heart," Bishop Tutu said, and showed "a tremendous amount of solidarity" with the black majority in his country. He laughed at a question asking "whether we will see you" at a demonstration here. "I would not want to steal their thunder," he said.

Asked if he feared for his own safety, he responded, "No, nobody is indispensable. I work on the assumption that if you are doing God's work ... it's his business to look after you."

He characterized as a "red herring" the suggestion that the U.S. should focus the same attention on human rights violations in the Soviet Union as it does on South Africa.



The Rt. Rev. Paul Moore, Bishop of New York, was arrested on December 18 for taking part in an act of civil disobedience in front of the South African Consulate in New York. Bishop Moore is seen second to left in the above photo. At far left is Rabbi Balfour Brickner, lighting a Hanukkah menorah; Bishop Moore; the Rev. Herbert Daughtry, pastor of the Lord Pentecostal Church in Brooklyn, N.Y.; and the Rev. Avery D. Post, president of the United Church of Christ. The protests were part of a national campaign to oppose South African apartheid. [RNS]

DRIEFLI

The Rev. Robert Hale, Roman Cat lic Camadolese Benedictine and co-p of the ecumenical Camadolese Orde the Holy Cross Priory in Berkeley, Ca served as resource person for the renational meeting of the National Ass ation for the Self-Supporting Ac Ministry. The tentmaker fellowship in Atlanta from November 10-12. Hale gave a presentation on the Benetine nature of Anglicanism and its 1 tion to the NASSAM type of priest. Rev. Helon Chichester of Berkeley re-elected the organization's preside:

In Colorado, Lutherans and Episc lians have moved beyond dialogue sharing action in a social service m try. St. John's Cathedral in Denver is housing the first non-Lutheran s lite office of Lutheran Social Service be set up in that state. Counselor S Ranheim, a member of the American theran Church and a psychiatric se worker, sees clients at the cathedral and one-half days a week. St. Jo dean, the Very Rev. Donald S. McP said he is delighted to add Lutheran vices to the cathedral ministries.

The Anglican Centre in Rome nounced recently that it is seekin strengthen relations between Angli and Roman Catholics by launching association of Friends of the Cei Several categories of membership available, and the Friends will recei twice-yearly newsletter, reports on state of Anglican-Roman Catholic tions; and commentary and reflect from the center's director, the Canon Howard E. Root. "The center kind of Anglican embassy to the] See, a listening and explaining p said Sir Mark Heath, British Amb dor to the Vatican, who has agree serve as chairman of a council of Friends.

The Rev. Mary Lucas, a priest car cally resident in the Diocese of Nia (Anglican Church of Canada), bethe administrator of the National Cfor the Diaconate in Boston on Jan 1. Ms. Lucas, who is expected to fi position for one year, will bring her in computerization and financial c opment to the job. She also servinter-library loan coordinator at Episcopal Divinity School-We School of Theology libraries in bridge, Mass.

The Episcopal Church in Nicaragua

In Nicaragua, the Episcopal Church

is a church of the poor that

has before it a demanding ministry.

By ROBERT W. RENOUF

he Episcopal Church of Nicaragua has elected its first Nicaraguan op, the Rev. Sturdie Wyman Downs. ecomes bishop of the largest of the ral American republics, a republic h is bounded by Honduras on the a and Costa Rica on the south.

shop-elect Downs will have a territo cover that is slightly smaller Illinois and somewhat larger than and. He will administer a church = up of three ethnic groups that have ged as a result of the mixing of = types of population: indigenous, pean, and African. He will speak = languages, Spanish, English, and ito; and he will travel by car, plane, boat, or on foot.

e Pacific Coast and central part of ountry were influenced by the Spann terms of religion, language, and re. The Atlantic Coast, however, cut om the rest of the country, was inced by England and its language, on, and culture. In fact, for a time, *liskito* Indians had kings who were ned in the Anglican Cathedral in e, then British Honduras.

til recently, transportation between wo coasts was practically nonexist-

Rev. Robert W. Renouf and his wife, eanette Renouf, for the past three have directed the Anglican Instiof the Episcopal Church of Nicarathrough which he has been engaged inistry and church development. er this year [TLC, July 15], Fr. Rewrote on the problem of alcoholism caragua. ent. Only recently has an effort been made to bring about dialogue between the various ethnic groups and cultures, and the Episcopal Church of Nicaragua reflects this national reality.

Indeed, one characteristic of the Episcopal Church of Nicaragua is its ethnic composition of Mestizos, Creoles, and indigenous peoples. The Mestizo population of Spanish and Indian mixture speaks Spanish and constitutes about 95 percent of the total population. The Creoles are of African origin and speak English as a first language. The indigenous people, the majority of whom are Miskitos, speak their own languages including Miskito, Sumo, Rama, and a Jarifone dialect of the Caribbean. Most of the churches in Nicaragua (Baptist, Moravian, Roman Catholic, etc.,) are composed of only one ethnic group or at the most two.

The Anglican Church, like the Republic of Nicaragua itself, is composed of all three groups. At a diocesan convention or workshop, three languages are used — Spanish, English, and Miskito.

Such a varied ethnic membership helps to keep the Episcopal Church sensitive to the needs of all the ethnic groups of the country. It creates a certain amount of tension, to be sure, but it also provides for a richness and depth of experience that would be lacking without such a diverse membership.

The Anglican presence in Nicaragua goes back to the 17th century, when commercial activity was established between the British traders and Miskito Indians of Nicaragua's Atlantic Coast. A number of priests were appointed from 1746 to 1777 to minister to the Miskitos, but none stayed because of the difficulties of the climate and the living conditions. However, a lay catechist by the name of C.F. Post remained on the Atlantic Coast for 20 years (1765-1785) and ministered to Indians, whites, and slaves.

In 1848, the Rev. John Calm, a Canadian, was sent to minister to the spiritual needs of the British residents in San Juan del Norte (Greytown) in southeast Nicaragua. The same year he visited Bluefields, also on the Atlantic Coast, and held services for the British nationals there.

However, Fr. Calm considered the residents of Bluefields to be "wild and outrageous and incapable of receiving the Gospel." Later he returned to Bluefields as priest of St. Mark's congregation, which was to become the mother church of Anglicanism in Nicaragua. The majority of the Anglicans were blacks from the West Indies who worked on the various plantations that were being developed on the Atlantic Coast.

Despite many obstacles and setbacks, the Anglican Church gradually spread throughout the southern Atlantic Coast and up to Puerto Cabezas in the north. In all instances it was a church of the poor — rooted deeply in the catholic tradition, a church that would baptize children of unmarried parents, a church spread by the efforts of dedicated lay evangelists. This is true to the present day, even with its new Spanish-speaking congregations on the Pacific Coast.

One such lay evangelist was David "Daddy" Green, who was responsible for much of the mission expansion in the Pearl Lagoon area, north of Bluefields. Originally from Jamaica, he served for years as a catechist, and his evangelical work reached throughout the entire Pearl Lagoon area. He was the leading figure in the expansion of Anglicanism, and he served every new mission that was established. He eventually retired and died in one of the villages where he had organized a mission many years before.

Local oral tradition has it that David Green arrived in Nicaragua from his na-

The story goes that at the age of 12 he was a juvenile delinquent, having wounded another boy with a knife in a brawl.

True or not, the story gives some of the color associated with this great lay evangelist. Always known as "Daddy" Green, he was described as a "very large man of impressive appearance." He wore a clerical collar and a pectoral cross hung from a green cord. He was never ordained but said "he was ordained by God and that's enough."

Permanent work among the Creoles and Miskito Indians in the Pearl Lagoon area was begun in 1916; Daddy Green played a major role in its development. Being poor himself, he ministered with compassion to the poor throughout the countryside.

The Episcopal Church of Nicaragua itself is a church of the poor. It has been such since its beginnings. Long before it was popular to give the poor priority for ministry, the Anglican Church in Nicaragua carried on a ministry to the lowly and baptized them into her Christian community. It has been said in Nicaragua that if no other church wanted you — because of your poverty of spirit, body, or social condition — you were always welcomed by the Anglicans. So it was then, and so it is today.

Many visitors to Nicaragua from the U.S., Canada, and England are surprised to find that the Episcopal Church, long before the Nicaraguan revolution, was a church of the humble people, a popular church. Recently a zealous workshop leader from outside Nicaragua was exhorting his Nicaraguan audience of Episcopalians to get out and minister to the poor.

After hearing this for several days, one of the Nicaraguan deacons said to the workshop leader, "But we *are* the poor, and we have *always* ministered to the poor." With the exception of one or two Managua congregations, the membership of the Episcopal Church of Nicaragua is generally made up of people from the lowest social and economic levels.

The Episcopal Church of Nicaragua has before it a demanding ministry. It is a church of reconciliation, working for justice and peace in a war-torn nation. But, above all, it is a church of the poor who live in the jungles of Nicaragua's Atlantic Coast, the Creole poor in Bluefields and Puerto Sandino, the Mestizo poor in the mountains of Matagalpa, and the single parents in the barrios of Managua.

The Episcopal Church of Nicaragua is a church that has spread the Gospel through dedicated lay evangelists, catechists, and leaders like "Daddy" Green. The leaders of the diocese, in the spirit of Roland Allen, believe that God has given all the gifts needed for the church's life, growth, and ministry.

The daughter of the Nobel Peace

Prize winner asks,

"God, Am I Your Stepchild?"

By MPHO TUTU

Give judgment for me, O God, and defend my cause against an ungodly people. Deliver me from the deceitful and the wicked, for you are the God of my strength.

Why have you put me from you? And why do I go so heavily while the enemy oppresses me? (Psalm 43:1-2)

G od, am I your stepchild? I look at the situation at home in South Africa with growing horror — the draconian laws which leave families fatherless for 11 months of the year, throw hundreds into jail daily for lack of a passbook or the right stamp, call my mother and her children "unnecessary appendages" and dump them, like so much garbage, on barren land; turn my sisters into prostitutes and starve my brothers in economically non-viable homelands, detain my aunts and uncles without to be found battered and dead in t cells.

While my babies starve, South A1 exports food. God, sometimes I an tempted to ask you, am I your stepch

"...For you suffered the same the from your own countrymen as they from the Jews, who killed both the I Jesus and his prophets and have pe cuted us, and they please not God are contrary to all men" (I Thessalon 2:14-15). Paul is talking here about church of the Thessalonians and like it to the churches in Judea; but he cequally have been describing South rica and her apartheid regime.

Our leaders — you might call t prophets — have been detained, ki or relocated to the twilight existence banning order. The laws which gover would be, to quote my father, "the ϵ of many a fascist state!" South A calls itself a Christian country, and government claims to have biblical j fication for apartheid. I always wo which Bible they read!

What I want to do is to prick conscience, no, to hammer your science, until you want to find out n until you ache to act. South Afric almost Orwellian in character. The c of your skin determines whom you love, where you may live, where you work. The government decides what may read and what you see in the cir and on TV.

Whom may you love? The Immor Act and the Mixed Marriages Act that there is to be no love across

This article is a revised version of a sermon preached at the Episcopal-Anglican student worship service on November 4 in the small chapel on the campus of Howard University in Washington, D.C. Mpho (pronounced Um-paw), the daughter of Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu, is a senior at Howard and serves as president of the Absalom Jones Student Association. Her sermon was first printed in the Episcopal Chaplaincy at Howard University Newsletter, (volume 12, no. 2) edited by the Rev. E. N. Porter, chaplain. TLC is grateful for permission to publish this piece.

"If you are black, you are taught how to be a slave; if you are white, you learn to be a slavemaster."

: line. "Apart-hate": the correct proiation of the word summarizes the nce of the system — keep them t so they may hate each other. The nce of my God is love. Give judgt for me, O God.

e Group Areas Act leaves houses ding empty in areas designated ite," while in the areas designated ck," "colored," or "Indian," people d years on a waiting list in the hope new houses will be built.

1e Group Areas Act forces families of homes they have built over genera-3 because the area has been redeated "white." One hopes one can a house in the township with a gato let. A family which once had a e now lives in somebody's backyard, 1med into one small room to cook, sleep, wash, study — a family dised by the arbitrariness of South Af-1 law.

ve judgment for me, O God: the d pass laws, which tell me, from the l turn 16, where I may work, where I sleep, where I may live. One stamp little brown book and I am "ened out" of the city of my birth; "ened out" of everything that has ed my existence, "endorsed out" of the possibility of a job.

carry no pass; I do not exist. The ig stamp and presence in the town in h I was born becomes a criminal A democratically elected governt, which neither I nor my parents any part in democratically electing, les that I have no right to live in the of my forefathers. Give judgment ie, O God. And defend my cause. . . . e Homeland or Bantustan policy declared black women and children cessary appendages to their husls and fathers and has therefore ped them - it's called relocation in h Africa — in a "homeland" far any place that they've ever called e. These homelands, as a South Afgovernment study has shown, are omically non-viable, arid areas e opportunities for work range from ce to non-existent. Subsistence is ly possible.

s, you've heard of Sun City — South ca's Soho — where white South Afrigo to convince themselves that the Bantustans "work," blithely ignoring the abject poverty outside the gates. Where white South Africans go to find black prostitutes — what is immoral a few miles away suddenly becomes perfectly moral, prostitutes and all.

Where black South Africans go because inside those gates — if they have the money, they can become people. Where black South Africans go because the acid fumes of an evil system have become unbearable and they allow themselves to forget that what smells like fresh air is the smell of hunger.

O God, give judgment for me and defend my cause against an ungodly people. Deliver me from the deceitful and the wicked. Give judgment for me, O God.

And the Homeland policy feeds the migrant labor policy, which feeds the Homeland policy. For 11 months of the year, a father and a husband becomes less than that. He lives, five or six or 11 to a room in a single-sex hostel that denies his manhood. He lives five or six or 11 to a room in a compound of many such hostels, locked in at night like a prisoner.

His visitors may not enter the compound. It is like a dormitory with a curfew.... A curfew on a 30-year-old man? His family may not visit — where would they stay? "Those whom God has joined together, let no man put asunder...."

You don't have to tell that to the woman clutching her baby against the bitter cold of Cape wind.... Is this the tenth time the police have come in the middle of the night to bring the roof crashing down about your head? Is this the 20th time you'll be rebuilding in the morning? Is this the 100th time you're walking back — baby, household goods, and all — from the Transkei, Ciskei, Venda, or wherever it is you were left waterless, destitute, hungry, and cold? And how many times more?

"For you are the God of my strength." America invests heavily in South Africa. The Reagan administration last year pushed through an IMF loan to South Africa that is almost equal to the increase in South Africa's military budget for last year. The Reagan administration is "constructively engaged" purportedly to bring about peaceful nor has it changed. We have asked for economic pressure on the South African government to bring the government to the conference table and forestall a bloody confrontation.

Foreign companies in South Africa — General Motors, General Electric, Shell, Mobil, and the gang, to name a few, tell us that if they withdrew from South Africa, blacks would be hardest hit. Considering the profits foreign companies make by operating in South Africa, one can understand their sudden flash of altruism. One percent of black people in South Africa are employed by foreign corporations. Better to starve with the end in sight than to be fettered in padded chains for life.

The Rev. Mr. Sullivan introduced the Sullivan principles for American companies operating in South Africa. The Sullivan Principles cannot be imposed and are not policed. They are really nothing more than a salve for the collective conscience of American corporations. They do nothing to change the system.

It is nothing to me that I can use the same toilet as a white person, or share a meal in the same canteen. I still have to show my pass to a policeman with nothing better to do than to ask for it. I still have to travel endless miles on overcrowded buses to an ugly township at the end of each day. I still have to go back to my cramped three-room house to cook on a smoky coal stove. I still know my children only by candlelight. The white woman still goes home to her servant-filled mansion.

Why do I go so heavily while the enemy oppresses me with the poison that children, both black and white, are fed masquerading as an education? In other parts of the world it's called indoctrination, brainwashing ... but then white people are past masters at distorting history.

If you are black, you are taught how to be a slave; if you are white, you learn to be a slavemaster. In some black schools overcrowding has reached such proportion that split sessions had to be introduced: half the students attend morning classes, the other half go in the afternoon. It is astonishing that any black child manages to complete elementary school, let alone high school.

The riots that exploded across South Africa in 1976 and have simmered angrily since are no surprise. The anger is there; it will continue to be there until the system changes. If the system does not change peacefully now, it will change violently later.

In South Africa, peaceful protest has become virtually impossible. The riots of 1976 began as a peaceful protest. Children marching to protest a poisonous education. Children carrying placards and singing freedom songs, children fleeing from tear gas and police dogs, children nored trucks with jeers, stones, and enerations of rage, children lying dead n the streets:

Hector Peterson was eight years old. He died on June 16, 1976, on a street in Soweto. Hector Peterson was shot in the back. Hector Peterson was running from the police. Hector Peterson was eight rears old. The policeman who killed him shot him in self-defense.

I pray that you understand what a gift /our education is. I pray that you under-

for black people the world over. I pray that you understand that you're not in school because your father is a doctor or your mother is a lawyer or you were so brilliant that you won a scholarship.

You see, black people, from slavery on up, have been paying for your education; they have paid for it in blood. "That ye would walk worthy of God, who hath called you unto his kingdom and glory" (I Thessalonians 2:12). That is all we ask.

A Primary Mission

The sermon is a vital and important part

of the liturgy of the Word.

By HENRY A. CHAN

A a a priest and baptized member of the Christian community, there are several reasons why I preach. Theologically, these reasons are grounded in scripture, history and tradition.

As a baptized member of the Body of Christ, the church, I have a duty to obey the command of the Lord Jesus Christ given to the Christian community through the apostles to "Go into all the world and preach the Gospel to the whole creation" (Mark 16:15). This is a direct, explicit instruction from the Risen Christ himself, and it is the responsibility of all those who are faithful to him to ensure that this primary mission of the church is carried out.

The Book of Common Prayer embodies scripture, history, and tradition in the Episcopal Church. In the Rite for the Ordination of a Priest, the bishop addresses the ordinand, "My brother, the church is the family of God, the body of Christ, and the temple of the Holy Spirit. All baptized people are called to make Christ known as Savior and Lord, and to share in the renewing of his world." This, to my mind, is another way of stating the command that our Lord had issued in Mark 16:15.

In the same address to the ordinand, the bishop continues, "As a priest, it will be your task to proclaim by word and deed the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and to fashion your life in accordance with its precepts. You are to love and serve the people among whom you work, caring alike for young and old, strong and weak, rich and poor.

"You are to preach, to declare God's forgiveness to penitent sinners, to pronounce God's blessing, to share in the administration of Holy Baptism and in the celebration of the mysteries of Christ's Body and Blood, and to perform the other ministrations entrusted to you."

Therefore, as a priest of God and a baptized member of the church, I have made a promise and commitment to my Lord to proclaim his Word, to preach his Gospel to all people. This is one of several of my priestly functions.

As with every other task, preaching is also a process. In a book called *Lectures* on *Preaching*, published in 1877 by E. P. Dutton & Company, Bishop Phillips Brooks described this process accurately in his definition of preaching as "communication of truth by man to men."

First of all, there is the "truth," the truth of God himself, as revealed in Christ Jesus, which has to be preached. The truth is at the heart of the Gospel, for Jesus is the Way, the Truth, and the Life.

There is also suggested in this definition the reality of a personality who is the conveyor or medium by which the Gospel is propagated. As a servant of the Word, I am the medium by which the And why art thou disquieted within n Hope in God: for I shall yet praise h who is the help of my countenance, ϵ my God" (Psalm 43:5).

My belief keeps me from despair for my country. My Bible tells me tir without number that justice will prev I am created in God's own image, & God is in me. I am a child of God; I p for the strength to act like one.

"Hope in God ... Who is the help my countenance, and my God."

Gospel is proclaimed. This is an a some but necessary responsibility God's people are to be nourished by grace of his Word.

There are also those to whom the n sage must be proclaimed, that is, men" or as St. Mark puts it, "to whole creation." Therefore, the m thrust of my preaching is to tell ab the redeeming love of God in Je Christ and to stir up the conscience all people to respond to the love whic divine, all loves excelling.

But preaching is not done in a uum. It is done within the context of life of the ecclesial community, the B of Christ, the church. It is incorpora formally into the services of wors The sermon is a vital and important <u>1</u> of the liturgy of the Word.

Now the liturgy of the Word canno separated from the liturgy of the raments. I agree wholeheartedly v Frank Colquhoun's view of the r tionship between preaching and sacraments.

In his book, *Christ's Ambassad The Priority of Preaching*, which published by Westminster Press in 1! Frank Colquhoun wrote, "It must be phasized that both preaching and sacraments, as divine means of gr derive all their efficacy from the Wor God. Just as, apart from the W preaching has no spiritual value bu mere talk, so likewise the sacrame apart from the Word, are but a du show, empty signs. Preaching is Word of God made vocal, the sacram are the same Word of God made visil

This same connection between pre ing and the sacraments is emphasize the bishop's address to the ordinan the Rite for the Ordination of a Pr As a priest, it is my duty to ensure the channels of God's grace, Word sacrament, are always kept open so the gifts of God are made availabl the people of God.

Preaching, therefore, is a signififunction of my ministry as a priest baptized member of the Christian (munity. Consequently, I must stantly look for ways to hone my preing skills in order to perform function as fully as I possibly can.

The Rev. Henry A. Chan is curate at the Church of the Transfiguration, Freeport, N.Y. His article is the third in a series on preaching which began in TLC, January 13.

JIUKIALS

Question of Nicaragua

rom time to time there are great issues which claim major portions of our national attention. thinks of the struggle for racial desegregation, the nam war, Watergate, and the Iranian crisis. Will relationship with Nicaragua become a major probfor the people of the U.S. to wrestle with during the few years?

he hesitates to say that it may be the Vietnam of uture because that implies a similarity which does exist. Vietnam was a land situated on the other of this planet, with which we had never had signifities, whose language was unknown except to a few ialists, and where the enemy was a well-organized / explicitly committed to advancing the cause of munism.

ie situation in Nicaragua is quite different. It is a on with which we have had close historic ties, and hich many of the citizens have customarily looked s as friends. Their national language, Spanish, is the primary tongue of many North Americans, as our national language, English, is the primary ue of many Central Americans. Nicaragua is in no e a totalitarian Marxist state. It is a land seeking evelop in what seems, by all evidence, to be a dly and cooperative manner with its neighbors.

bw does this concern the Episcopal Church, and t do Episcopalians know about this? The answer is, ty. Anglicanism has had a significant presence in ral America for generations. English-speaking k peoples from Jamaica and elsewhere in the Caribcome from families which have been Anglican for uries.

like any other church in Nicaragua, our constituis evenly divided between this largely Englishking group, and the Misquito Indians (also on the coast) and the Hispanics. The Episcopal Church y can speak for the whole population of this illy tripartite nation as no other body can.

O Ye winter . . . Bless Ye the Lord

The brilliant colors are gone now Followed by the dull, empty leaf. It seems a shame.

But one can acclaim This melancholy purpose — The cycle has fallen every year — Because the spring will come Ringing In months ahead.

Clearing the branches is winter work; Filling the silhouette is spring hope. with Nicaragua. Native Episcopal clergy and laypeople are constantly involved in all aspects of national life. Contrary to some rumors, our people experience no government resistance to their faith or church life. We also have had missionaries living in the country varying numbers of years in daily contact with Nicaraguan people of many classes and backgrounds.

As a result of the current situation, furthermore, many other responsible members of our church, from the Presiding Bishop on down, have recently visited the country, talked to many people, gone wherever they wished, and observed many aspects of the life of the country. Linkage with Milwaukee is especially close, because the Diocese of Nicaragua is the companion diocese to Milwaukee. During recent years, many from each diocese have visited the other.

Nicaraguan church leaders visiting us and our people visiting them repeatedly say the same thing: the North American news media are giving the public in the U.S. a very strange view. The Nicaraguan people seek peaceful coexistence and friendship with us. They are at a loss to understand why the U.S. supports "Contras" in skirmishes and atrocities on their borders.

The largest religious body in that nation, the Roman Catholic Church, is radically divided in Nicaragua. Many are enthusiastic about the Sandinista government, and one complaint from the Vatican is precisely that some priests are employed within the government. On the other hand, conservative Roman Catholics are opposed to the present government.

This is scarcely surprising. Under the dictatorship of Somoza, the Roman Catholic Church and its hierarchy enjoyed unique privileges and advantages. Today some of the bishops say they are "persecuted" because they are no longer given such special privileges.

The alliance of Hispanic Roman Catholicism with oppressive governments is an old and familiar story, and there is no reason for the U.S. to be seduced by it. We do not allow the Roman Church special privileges here, and there is no reason why we should support their pretensions in other nations. Many Roman Catholics in the U.S. would agree.

Churches like our own, ministering to our own people and also attracting many newcomers, are allowed freedom to do so in Nicaragua. In spite of the negative stand of the U.S. government toward the government of that nation, Episcopalians coming from this country to Nicaragua have been treated with respect and allowed to pursue the church's business as they see fit. We have no reason to ask any more.

Members of other non-Roman churches apparently have had similar experiences. The secular media in the U.S. have no right to say that churches are persecuted when the members of the churches report nothing of the sort.

THE LIVING CHURCH is not concerned with whether Democrats or Republicans, liberals or conservatives, happen to like or dislike Nicaragua or its government or its people. We are concerned with fairness to our own people who are citizens of that nation. We are also concerned with fairness to ourselves in the U.S. We do not need to be hoodwinked.

If the secular press is giving a distorted view of a situation, it is the duty and the obligation of the church press to try to set the record straight. It is one of the

ITIVITEDES OF a free democracy on at we are at morely of lo so.

Meanwhile, neither this, nor anything else, is the last vord on the subject. The situation may change rapidly n Central America. Many observers feel current U.S. policies are weakening U.S. influence and inevitably neouraging Nicaragua to make other ties.

The worst things said about Nicaragua can easily become self-fulfilling prophecies. Hence, it is urgently important for citizens of our own country to demand iccurate information so that we can take an appropriite and constructive stance while we still have the opportunity to do so. Such an opportunity may not last ndefinitely.

Continuing Education

A s parishes, dioceses, and individuals in the church look to the months ahead, continuing education s a matter to be considered. Continuing education is a term that can be used in many ways, and one hopes that one's whole life is a continuing education.

As commonly used in church circles, however, "C.E." refers to further training and education for the clergy and lay church professionals. The formal enhancement of their skills should be a serious concern for these ndividuals. At the same time, parishes, dioceses, and church-related institutions should be concerned about maintaining and nourishing the effectiveness of those who serve them.

In a period of history when the life of the church faces many obstacles, and when the clergy and others employed by the church experience a diminishing secument of professional skills should have a high priorit Yes, it should, and many religious and educational lea ers have been pointing this out for a number of year

The fact is, however, that the response has often belukewarm. Parishes have not seen the importance urging clergy to engage in C.E., even though membe of the vestry may work in secular businesses in whicontinued training for the staff has long been mand tory.

Clergy have been shy about enrolling in program which will place them in unfamiliar settings. Episcop clergy are notoriously reluctant to enroll in ecumenic programs, even when generous scholarship aid offered to them.

We bring this topic up now because many program occur in the late spring and summer, and it is none to soon to look ahead to those months. There is a mul tude of programs, courses, and study conferences ava able, some of them at state universities. In most di ceses, there are one or more individuals who ha detailed information.

For the past dozen years, your editor has work with one such program, the Leadership Academy f New Directions, which is today the oldest program its kind operating continuously within the Episcor Church. He can say without hesitation that the kind people who enroll in such a course, men and women, l and ordained, are almost always individuals of hi caliber who respond to challenges in creative ways, a with whom it is a privilege to work.

Others can say the same about other programs. T church as a whole, and its professional personnel particular, would do well to take fuller advantage of t resources which are available.

BOOKS

Secular Beauty

WATERCOLORS: From Dürer to Balthus. By Jean Leymarie. Rizzoli International Publications. Pp. 139. \$35.00.

The watercolor, in the sense of the translucent, delicate, and lightly painted picture on white or at least light paper, is one of the most delightful media of pictorial art. In this form, the watercolor has depended on the manufacture of suitable paper, and did not become popular in western civilization until the 16th century.

Soon watercolors were widely used for sketches of landscape, and also for the exact delineation of plants, birds, butterflies, and other items of combined scientific and aesthetic interest. All of this is abundantly presented in the text and fine illustrations of this beautiful volume. Meanwhile, religious art stuck to the more monumental and imposing media of oil paint, frescoes, and tempera.

In the romantic era, beginning in the

late 18th century, churches were regarded not only as repositories of art, but, in their picturesque, quaint, or ancient exteriors, the subject matter for art. Many became favorite subjects for watercolorists, but only a few examples appear here.

To some extent a British speciality, watercolor found in William Blake a major painter of religious subjects. Subsequently, modern watercolor developed in many directions.

This volume will delight art lovers, but unlike what is in most books on the old masters, one will find no biblical scenes or saints here. H.B.P.

Demanding and Rewarding

I BELIEVE IN THE HOLY SPIRIT: Volumes II and III. By Yves Congar. Seabury/Geoffry Chapman. Volume II, Pp. x and 230. Volume III, Pp. xxi and 274. \$60.00 (the set of three volumes).

The careful readers of these two volumes - volume one was reviewed in TLC, April 22 - will undertake a demanding and eminently rewarding task.

The author desires to share the fruit his powerful intellect, his learning, long experience, and his deeply felt (menical and irenic concerns which t on the work of the Holy Spirit.

Volume II is entitled He Is the L and Giver of Life and deals with Sr and church in part one, Spirit and son(s) in part two, and Spirit and rene movements in part three. Volume II called The River of Life Flows in East and in the West. The bulk of it is the Spirit in the Trinity as set fort! the Fathers, in the undivided and in divided church. The series concluwith a brief study of the Spirit and sacraments, with special focus on (firmation and the role of the euchari epiclesis.

Most readers will find Congar's scription and evaluation of rene movements balanced and appreciat but not uncritical, and therefore help He confesses to feeling "rather lil lexicographer in the presence of ar spired poet" (II, p. 205), since his " ε is that of the theologian" (II, p. Σ But only those who are willing to fo the church or unwilling "to accep Christological criterion for the aut

JURPH SERVICES NEAR COLLEGES

OLLEGE students need to be ✓ remembered. Do you have a on or daughter at a college listed ere? Is there a man or woman om your parish at one of these stitutions? If so, forward the isk of the Church by helping it to arry on its college work effiently and effectively. Write the tudent, giving him the name of he chaplain as listed here. Write lso to the chaplain.

ST. FRANCIS AT KSU The Rev. Ron Clingenpeel, chap Sun 5: Wed 12:10; HD 7	1801 Anderson 537-0593
UNIV. OF KANSAS CANTERBURY HOUSE The Rev. Peter Casparian, chap Thurs noon; Sun H Eu 5	Lawrence 1116 Louisiana
MARYLAND UNIV. OF MARYLAND MEMORIAL CHAPEL Canor Sun HC & Ser 10; Wed & Fri HC no Diocese of Washington	College Park Wofford Smith, chap oon. A ministry of the
MISSISSIPPI •UNIV. OF MISSISSIPPI ST. PETER'S The Rev. Paul E. Stricklin, chap Sun HC 8, 11, 5:30; Wed HC 12:05, 5	Oxford 9th and Jackson 30. Wkdys as anno
	Saratoga Springs way at Washington St. pel
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY EPISCOPAL-ANGLICAN CAMPUS MIN The Rev. Canon K. Dennis Winslow, Hendricks Chapel Mon-Fri 8:10 MP; Thurs 5:10 H Eu	
OHIO MIAMI UNIVERSITY HOLY TRINITY The Rev. John N. Gill Sun 8, 10:30. Wkdys as announced	Oxford Wainut & Poplar
OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERS ST. PETER'S The Rev. Clark Hyde, r; the Rev. Dor Sun H Eu 8, 10:30; Wed 7:15	45 W. Winter St.
OKLAHOMA OKLAHOMA STATE UNIV. ST. ANDREW'S The Rev. William V. Powell, r; the Re Sun: HC 8, 10:30, 5. Wed 10	Stillwater 516 N. Third v. David Ottsen, chap
TEXAS SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIV ST. STEPHEN'S—Epis. Student Cent Fr. J. Jerald Johnston, r; Fr. Mitchell Sun 8:30, 10:30, Canterbury 6. Wed 6 Fri 12:05.	er 1603 Ave. J Keppler, chap

ıa

Manhattan

KANSAS

KANSAS STATE UNIV.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY	Syracuse
EPISCOPAL-ANGLICAN CAMPUS Mil The Rev. Canon K. Dennis Winslow, Hendricks Chapel Mon-Fri 8:10 MP; Thurs 5:10 H Eu	

le J 6.

VIRGINIA

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIV. Lexington VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE The Rev. Peter J. Bunder R.F. 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. Morgantown CAMPUS MINISTRY CTR.—Canterbury Fellowship 293 Willey St. 26505 The Rev. George D. Moses, chap

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

· proundings P. will be put off.

In his effort to contribute to the Roman Catholic-Orthodox dialogue, Congar labors mightily with the *filioque* controversy and uses all his learning and wisdom and charity to demonstrate the truth of the "double procession" of the Spirit, the validity of the Eastern Churches' approach to Trinitarianism, which excludes it, and the desirability of dropping it from our Nicene Creed after the necessary explanations to our constituencies.

Those who stick with Congar's argument will marvel at how their own theology and devotion are enriched and strengthened by this French catholic, whose massive knowledge of the Fathers and the Scholastics, as well as contemporary European and English scholars and theologians, resulted in almost 1,000 notes in one volume and almost as many different bibliographical indications. The absence of an index and a bibliography hinders the series' usefulness for reference, but the detailed tables of contents partly offset this defect.

We have singled out only two of Congar's major emphases; the reader, scholar or not, will find a host of related byways opened up or at least pointed out for those eager to explore, with a minimum of Gallicisms and a modicum of technical expressions to impede them. In a variety of ways, then, the faithful reader will perceive more clearly how the Creation is completed and fulfilled as we move "in the Spirit through the Son to the Father" (Irenaeus).

(The Rev.) T. HALL PARTRICK North Carolina A. & T. State University Greensboro, N.C.

Books Received

RIDERS OF THE LONG ROAD. By Stephen Bransford. Doubleday. Pp. 304. \$15.95.

CHRISTMAS LESSONS: A Novel. By Janine Boissard. Little, Brown. Pp. 243. \$15.95.

HOW TO SAVE THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. By Andrew M. Greeley and Mary Greeley Durkin. Viking. Pp. 258. \$16.95.

PRAYER: Key to Revival. By Paul Y. Cho, with R. Whitney Manzano. Word. Pp. 177. \$8.95.

THE LAST, LONG JOURNEY. By Roger Cleeve. University of Chicago Press. Pp. 271. \$7.95 paper.

GENETIC ENGINEERING: Social and Ethical Consequences. Prepared by the Panel of Bioethical Concerns NCC/USA. Pilgrim. Pp. ix and 81. \$5.95 paper.

AMBITION: Friend or Enemy? By Frederick C. Van Tatenhove. Westminster. Pp. 120. \$7.95 paper.

1 and 2 TIMOTHY, TITUS. By Gordon D. Fee. Harper & Row. Pp. 273. \$9.95 paper.

THE COMING PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST. By Tim LaHaye. Zondervan. Pp. 189. No price given. Paper.

THE COMING GREAT REVIVAL: Recovering the Full Evangelical Tradition. By William J. Abraham. Harper & Row. Pp. 125. \$12.95.

THE WHISPER OF CHRISTMAS. By Joe E. Pennel, Jr. Abingdon. Pp. 128. \$4.95 paper.

Refer to Key on page 16.

CALIFORNIA JOSE STATE UNIV.

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

San Jose

'. OF CALIF.-SANTA CRUZ Santa Cruz **RY CHURCH** Center and Lincoln

ev. Judith Aln, chap C 8, 10; Thurs HC & HS 10; Wkdys ex Thurs MP 8:30

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10, 5:30. EP daily, Mon 7, Wed 12:10. Anglican Student ship Wed 7

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

q

GEORGIA

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

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PEOPLE and places

Appointments

The Rev. Clifford Buzard is a member of the team f non-stipendiary clergy at St. Matthew's Church, vanston, Ill. Add: 122 17th St., Wilmette 60091. The Rev. Caryl A. Marsh now serves as director of

hristian growth and development, Diocese of Spoane.

The Rev. Peter R. Powell, Jr., will become rector of mmanuel Church, Wilton, Conn., on February 1. dd: 285 Lyons Plains Rd., Weston 06883.

The Rev. Donald A. Seeks is now vicar of St. tephen's Church, Stockton, Calif. Add: 3832 Plymuth Rd., Stockton 95204.

Ordinations

Priests

Alabama-Caryl Jean Altizer; add: Holy Cross hurch, 90 Parkway Dr., Trussville 35173. Robert Iunter Blackwell; add: St. Joseph's Church, Box 42, Mentone 35984. Francis Thomas Crittenden; dd: Christ Church, 605 25th Ave., Tuscaloosa 5401. Patricia Wing Srinivas; add: St. John's hurch, 202 Gordon Dr. S.E., Decatur 35601. David Jewson Stoner; add: Church of the Ascension, 315 lanton Ave., Montgomery 36116.

Chicago-Gordon Lee Morrison; add: St.

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BOOKS

ANGLICAN THEOLOGICAL BOOKS - scholrly, out-of-print - bought and sold. Send \$1 for atalog. The Anglican Bibliopole, R.D.3, Box 116d, Saratoga Springs, N.Y. 12866. (518) 587-7470.

FOR THE CARING CLERGYMAN. A perfect gift rom the parish to a member ill at home or hospital. A slender volumne of Meditations, ideal for Lent, Ioly Week, or other times - Weep Not for Me by Moultrie Guerry, D.D. Order from University Press, Sewanee, Tenn. 37375. One copy \$5.00 including postage, 20 copies \$50.00 including postage.

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CURATE/ASSISTANT to rector of eucharisticcentered suburban NYC parish to share all aspects of parish ministry with responsibility for Christian education. Send resume to: David Hoag, 1415 Pelhamdale Ave., Pelham, N.Y. 10803.

tis Gustav Almquist, curate, St. Simon's Church, 717 W. Kirchoff Rd., Arlington Heights, Ill. 60005. Michael Eddie Anderson, curate, St. Gregory's Church, Wilmot and Deerfield Rds., Deerfield, Ill. 60015. William George Beasley, assistant at the Church of Christo Rey, 1333 W. Argyle, Chicago 60640. John Mark Graham, curate, Church of the Advent, 2900 Logan Blvd., Chicago 60647. Wayne Ronald Hanson, II, curate, Grace Church, 924 Lake, Oak Park, Ill. 60301. Steven William Lawler, continuing his education at the Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn. Joe McClatchey, assistant, St. Barnabas' Church, 22 W. 415 Butterfield Rd., Glen Ellyn, III 60137

Fort Worth-Charles Thomas Williams, curate, St. Mark's Church, Box 933, 2024 S. Collins, Arlington, Texas 76010.

Kansas-Richard Alden Wagner, curate, Trinity

Church, 130 N. West, Wheaton, Ill. 60187. Montana-Edwin Speare, vicar, St. Alban's Church, Laurel; add: 705 E. Fifth, Laurel 59044. Joseph Galligan, vicar, St. John's Church, Townsend; add: Box 977, Townsend 59644. Robert Honeychurch, vicar, St. Luke's Church, Libby, and Holy Trinity Church, Troy; add: Route 4, Box 204, Libby, 59923. Priscilla Inman, assistant, St. Andrew's Church, Polson; add: Box 752, Polson 59860. Mary Jacques, vicar, Christ Church, Sheridan, and St. Paul's, Virginia City; add: Box 246, Sheridan 59749.

Nebraska-Jeffrev Mac Knight, curate, St. Matthew's Church 2325 S. 24th, Lincoln 68502.

Northwestern Pennsylvania-William B. Hobbs, to serve St. Matthew's, Eldred, and St. Joseph's, Port Allegany; add: 36 Chautauqua Pl., Bradford 16701

Rochester-Carol Wharton Hull, vicar, Church of

Sts., Savona, N.Y. 14879.

Southern Ohio-John Wesley Rafter, Jr.; add: Michael's Church, 1014 Fourth Ave. N.W., Faye Ala, 35555.

Resignations

The Rev. William T. Lawson has resigned as tor of the Church of the Annunciation of Our Lad Waukegan, Ill., and may now be addressed at Theological College, Catholic University of Amer 401 Michigan Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C. 200

The Rev. H. Paul Osborne has resigned as inte rector of St. Paul's on-the-Plains, Lubbock, Te and returned to his home. Add: Box 577, Garri Ky. 41141-0577.

Deaths

The Rev. John H. Philbrick, retired pri since 1972 of the Diocese of Western Mas chusetts, died at his home in Duxbury, Ma on December 10 at the age of 74.

A graduate of Hobart College and Episcopal T logical School, Fr. Philbrick served several paris in Massachusetts during his ministry, the last be St. John's, Wilkinsonville, from 1962-72. For e years in the 50s, Fr. Philbrick served at National Town and Country Church Instit Parkville, Mo.; and for 15 years he was presiden the Bio-Dynamic Farm and Garden Associatio America. An avid farmer and member of Plymo County Wildlands Trust, Fr. Philbrick - along v his wife, the former Helen L. Porter, who surv him - wrote two books, The Bug Book and Pot Point Priest Keeps Pigs.

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AMERICAN PRAYER BOOKS before 1897. American Hymnals before 1940. Also collecting Anglican breviaries and missals. Please send titles, dates, condition and (reasonable) asking price. The Rev. Robert Norton, 3312 Descanso Dr., Los Angeles, CA 90026.

THORNTON'S English Spirituality. Contact: Fr. Mills, 945 Main St., Barboursville, W. Va. 25504.

*In care of The Living Church, 407 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53202.

WANTED

BIOGRAPHICAL material on Bishop Francis dur and the Episcopal Church. Bishop Hodur I raphy Commission, Polish National Catl Church, 278 E. Main St., Plymouth, Pa. 18651.

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UL'S 2430 K St., N.W. ev. Canon James R. Daughtry, r asses 7:45, 9, 11:15, Sol Ev & B 8. Masses Daily 7; also Sat 9:30; Wed 6:15; Thurs 12 noon HS; HD 12 noon & MP 6:45, FP 6: C Sat 5-6

;ONUT GROVE, MIAMI, FLA.

EPHEN'S 2750 McFarlane Road P & HC 8. HC 10 & 5: Daily 7:15

INGFIELD, ILL.

EDRAL CHURCH OF ST. PAUL 2nd and Lawrence ary Rev. Richard A. Pugliese Near the Capitol lass 8, 10:30 (summer 7:30, 9:30). Daily Mass 12:15 lues, Thurs, Fri. 5:15 Wed

ANAPOLIS, IND.

T CHURCH CATHEDRAL nent Circle, Downtown ery 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

DN 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 s 9 & 7, Wed 9, Thurs 7, Fri 9, Sat 9. C Sat 4:15

RCHVILLE, MD.

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 asses 8, 9 (Sol), 11 (Sol High), 6. Daily as anno

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

HN THE EVANGELIST

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ev. Emmett Jarrett, v; the Rev. Margaret Rose, c ol Eu 10:30. Daily as announced

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

- Light face type denotes AM, black face PM; add, ress; anno, announced; A-C, Ante-Communion; appt, ointment; 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, harist; Ev, Evensong; EYC, Episcopal Young Church-; ex, except; 1S, 1st Sunday; hol, holiday, HC, Holy nmunion; HD, Holy Days; HH, Holy Hour; HS, Healing vice, HU, Holy Unction; Instr, Instructions; Int, Intercess; LOH, Laying On of Hands; Lit, Litany; Mat, Matins; Morning Prayer; MW, Morning Worship; P, Penance; r, or; r-em, rector emeritus; Ser, Sermon; SM, Service of sic; Sol, Solemn; Sta, Stations; V, Vespers; v, vicar; , Young People's Fellowship.

LONG BEACH, MISS.

ST PATRICK'S 200 E. Beach The Rev. William R. Buice. v Sun Masses 8 & 11, Ch S 10:30, C by appt. Ultreya 1st Fri 7

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL & ST. GEORGE Clavton The Rev. Edward L. Salmon, Jr., r; the Rev. Donald Arm-strong III; the Rev. William A. Baker, Jr.; the Rev. C. Frederick Barbee; Edward A. Wallace, organist Sun 8, 9:15, 11:15, 5:30; MP, HC, EP daily

OMAHA, NEB.

ST. BARNABAS 129 N. 40th St. The Rev. T. Raynor Morton, SSC, r; the Rev. Marshall V. Minister; the Rev. William W. Lipscomb, SSC Sun Masses 8 & 10:45 (Sol). Daily: Low Mass 7, also Wed 9:15. Matins 6:45, EP 5:30; C Sat 5

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.

GRACE CHURCH 950 Broad St., at Federal Sq. The Rev. George H. Bowen, r; the Rev. Bernard W. Poppe, c; the Rev. Joseph A. Harmon, Sun Masses 8 & 10 (Sol); Mon-Fri 12:10 Sat 10; C Sat 11-12

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ST. JOHN'S-The Church of the Generals The Rev. Canon George Charles Hoeh, r the Rev. Henry Solem, c Our 150th Year 9818 Fort Hamilton Parkway Sun: HC 8 & 10; Wed HC 6:45 & 10; Fri HC & Healing Service 10. Eu scheduled with all services

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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. Leslle Lang

Sun HC 8, 9, 11 (1S), 12:05, MP 11, Coral Ev 4. Mon-Fri MP 8, HC 8:15, 12:10 & 5:45, EP 5:30. Tues HS 12:10, Choral Ev 5:30, Eu. Wed 12:10 Choral Eu

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MADISON, WIS.

SAINT DUNSTAN'S 6201 University Ave Sun 7:30, 11:30 Low Mass, 9 Family Mass. Wkdy as anno

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ALL SAINTS CATHEDRAL 818 E. Juneau The Very Rev. Frederick F. Powers, Jr., dean 271-771 Sun Masses 8, 10 (Sol High), Ev & B 6. Daily as anno

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