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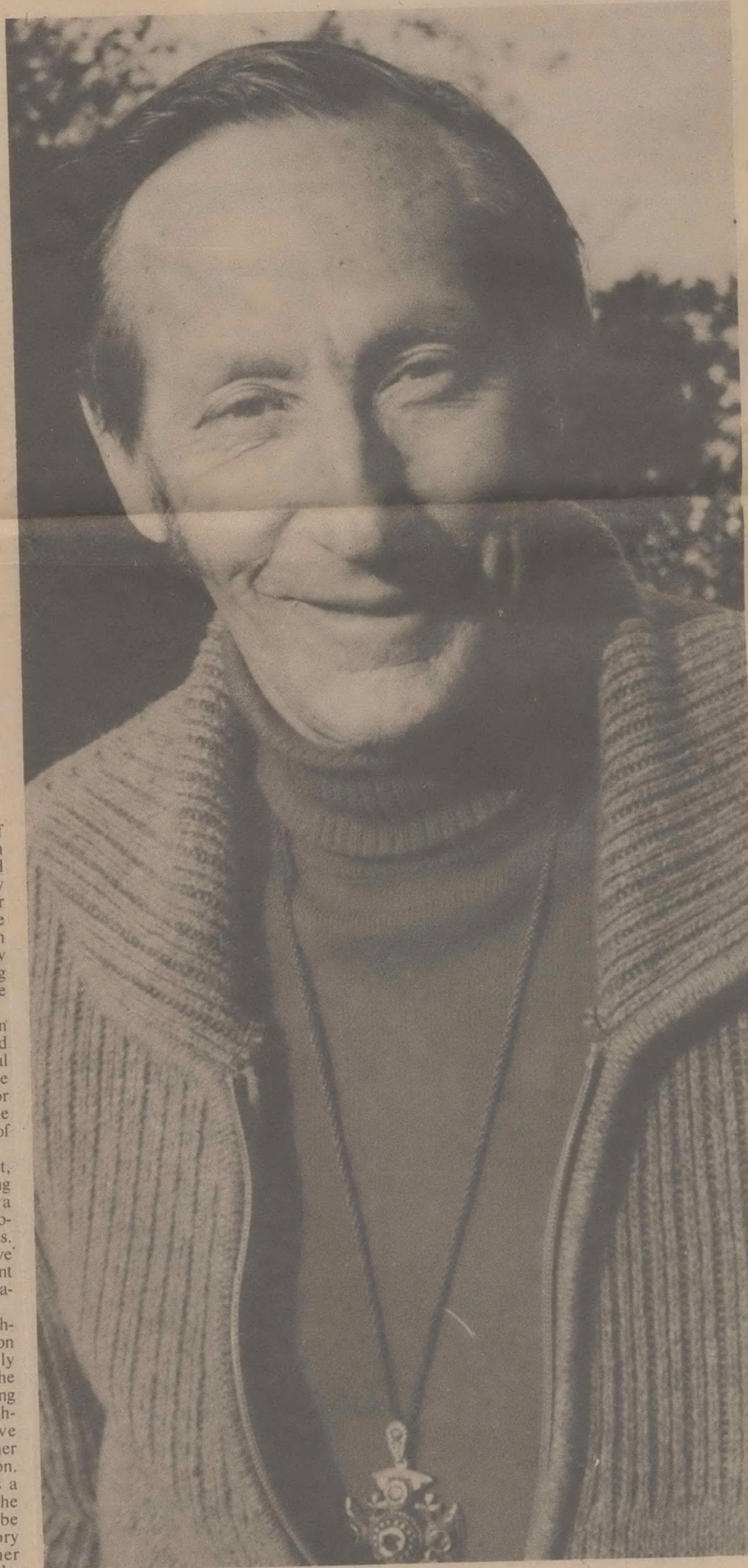
ARCHBISHOP RESIGNS

To retire on August 31

THE Right Revd Phillip Russell, as Dean of the Province, has received the resignation of the Most Revd Bill Burnett, Archbishop of Cape Town, with effect from the end of August of this year. The Archbishop will be sixty-five, the normal date of retirement of a Diocesan Bishop, in 1982. His decision to seek an earlier retirement is motivated by his desire that his successor should have been in office at least a year before next session of Provincial Synod which will be in November 1982.

As required by Canon Law for it to be effective, the Bishops of the CPSA have accepted the Archbishop's resignation and have issued the following statement:

It is with profound sense of loss that we, the Bishops of the CPSA have agreed to the resignation of Bill Burnett as Archbishop of Cape Town. We thank God for the fruitful years which he has given to this high office in the Church. We shall sorely miss the outstanding leadership which he has given in the Synod of Bishops and throughout the Church of the Province. We believe that retirement as Metropolitan will enable God to use him more widely for the renewal of the Church. We assure him of our prayers and encouragement in this further phase of his apostolic ministry."



The Rt Revd Bill Bendyshe Burnett

Elective Assembly to meet in April

AN Elective Assembly to choose a new Archbishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan of the Church of the Province of Southern Africa will be held in Cape Town during the last week in April, and the new Archbishop will be enthroned in the Cathedral Church of St George on September 6.

The election of the new Archbishop will be on the basis of new Canons adopted by Provincial Synod in December, 1979, which will allow far greater participation by the Province as a whole than was hitherto the case.

Under the old Canons the Archbishop of Cape Town was elected by all the licensed clergy of the diocese and a certain number of laymen elected by Diocesan Synod, with two bishops, two priests and two laymen from outside the diocese being allowed to

attend but not to vote.

The new Canon 4 allows one clergyman and one layman from each of the other 16 dioceses of the CPSA to attend, speak and vote in the Elective Assembly.

Another change is that now the Bishops will also be allowed to attend the Elective Assembly with the right to speak but not to vote. Under

the old Canon, the Synod of Bishops sat separately from the Elective Assembly, and merely communicated, if they wished to, through their President, their views on the candidates nominated. In addition, the Bishops may now also make nominations during the course of the Elective Assembly.

Except for the participation of the House of Bishops and the expansion of Provincial representation at the Elective Assembly, the procedure for electing the Archbishop is the same as that for the election of a Bishop.

Voting is by secret ballot, with clergy and laity voting separately. To be elected a candidate must obtain a two-thirds majority of both houses. If this is not obtained after five or six ballots, an adjournment is called and fresh nominations may then be made.

In the election of the Archbishop, however, the decision of the Elective Assembly requires the acceptance of the Bishops who, once the voting has been completed, withdraw from the Elective Assembly to consider whether they will accept the decision. If, after four days, there is a deadlock, the choice of the Metropolitan will then be delegated to the Advisory Committee and four other Bishops, two chosen by the Elective Assembly and two by the Synod of Bishops.

Previous Primates

Since the appointment of Bishop Robert Gray as Bishop of Cape Town in 1847, there have been eight Archbishops of Cape town. Dr Williams West Jones, succeeded Bishop Gray in 1874, but became Archbishop only in 1897.

Thereafter came:

- 1909: William Marlborough Carter, K.C.M.G., D.D.
- 1931: Francis Robinson Phelps, D.D.
- 1938: John Russell Darbyshire, D.D.
- 1948: Geoffrey Hare Clayton, D.D.
- 1957: Joost De Blank, D.D.
- 1964: Robert Selby Taylor, M.A., D.D.
- 1974: Bill Bendyshe Burnett, M.A., D.D.

**Baldly
Speaking**



The Archbishop retiring? It's unthinkable!

Church leaders plea for conscientious objectors

The President of Conference, Rev Howard Kirkby, and the Secretary Designate, Rev Stanley Mogoba, have added their voices to the plea by church leaders for a re-examination of the status of conscientious objectors by the South African Defence Force.

Their statement, issued jointly with other church leaders, came after Charles Yeats (25), a member of the Anglican Church, who had refused to do any form of military service, was sentenced by a military court to one year in detention barracks.

The court refused Charles Yeats's plea to be sent to a civilian prison rather than a military one.

The chairman of the military tribunal which tried the objector, Col P J de Klerk, who adjourned the hearing on several occasions to consider whether a fine should be imposed, said the court accepted that Mr Yeats's beliefs in non-violent methods were genuine.

In their statement, the church leaders said they had noted 'with great concern' that Mr Yeats had been found guilty and had been sentenced to 12 months in detention barracks.

Their statement added: 'By means of a letter addressed to the Registering Officer, South African Defence Force, Charles made known that he is a conscientious objector. It is his belief, based on Christian pacifist grounds, that he cannot serve as a combatant in any war.'

'He regards the present war in which South Africa is engaged as one that could be halted by negotiation involving representative leaders of all race groups.'

'As a result, he views participation in the South African Defence Force, even in a non-combatant capacity, as helping to prolong the military conflict. Nevertheless he has indicated clearly to the Registering Officer that he is willing to do a non-military form of

TO PAGE THREE

Leaders call for non-military service

FROM PAGE ONE

belief. *Denunior*
7-6-81

national service.

Through the pastoral ministry of the Church and through other sources it is well known to us that there are many young men facing the same dilemma as Charles Yeats, that is, whether to undertake military service in conflict with their conscience or to suffer the harsh penalty of refusal.

Decisions differ according to personal attitudes and temperaments. Some submit to military service with a heavy heart. Some leave the country, and others, like Charles Yeats, steel themselves to face the penalty of refusal inside South Africa.

We have recently been profoundly moved by the strength of Peter Moll's and Richard Steel's belief, which resulted in their spending a year in detention barracks, with numerous spells in solitary confinement.

We urge the Government to understand that in the present circumstances of our country, conscientious objection can be based on genuine religious and moral

'We urge the Government at the earliest possible opportunity to regularise the position of conscientious objectors through the provision of alternative non-military forms of national service, and in the mean time to exercise in regard to Charles Yeats, and all other conscientious objectors, the humanity that should be characteristic of a Christian society.'

Apart from Mr Kirkby and Mr Mogoba, other church leaders to sign the statement are Mr Chris Aitken, general secretary of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa, the Rt Rev Francois Bill, moderator of the Tsonga Presbyterian Church, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, Rev Dr John de Gruchy, chairman of the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa, the Most Rev Denis Hurley, Archbishop of Durban and president of the Southern African Catholic Bishop's Conference, the Rt Rev Philip Russel, Anglican Bishop of Natal and Archbishop Elect of Cape Town.

X
Others will ^{Q.N.}
follow Yeats _{8-6-81 ✓}
— Archbishop

CAPE TOWN: Unless apartheid was abolished "many more citizens of all races would find themselves unable to live with the gross inequalities of the South African society, the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, says in his monthly newsletter.

Archbishop Burnett was commenting on the trial and conviction of conscientious objector Charles Yeats, 25, former head boy of Hilton College, who was sentenced to a year in a military prison.

"His trial and conviction

Daily News Correspondent

for refusing to be trained to perform military service in the armed forces once again raises the urgent necessity for some form of alternative national service for young men who share his convictions," Archbishop Burnett said.

"I do not doubt the sincerely held convictions of other young Christians who accept the unpleasant duty of serving in the armed forces.

"But, at the same time, Anglicans have during this

century at least held the view that conscientious objection to military service is an appropriate response in painful situations of military conflict."

He asked for Christians to pray for Mr Yeats and "the many who have sought asylum elsewhere."

He added: "Unless we see a substantial dismantling of the structures of apartheid, purposefully pursued by our government, there will be many more citizens of all races, young and old, who find themselves simply unable to live with the gross inequalities of our society."

Daily News
May 11 / 1981

Hurley

called as

witness

at court

martial

Daily News Reporter

PRETORIA: The Catholic Archbishop of Durban, the Most Rev. Denis Hurley; the Anglican Bishop of Natal, the Rt Rev Philip Russell; and Professor John Dugard, Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of the Witwatersrand, are to be called as witnesses at a court martial here of a former Hilton College head boy who allegedly failed to report for military service last year.

Mr Charles Yeats pleaded not guilty at the start of the court martial today to a charge of refusing to report for service at Ladysmith on July 4 last year.

Mr Andrew Wilson, SC, appearing for Mr Yeats, told the tribunal that the defence case rested solely on the grounds that Mr Yeats had good reason in terms of the law, not to render military service.

The three expert witnesses, the Archbishop, the Bishop and the professor, would be called for the defence.

Mr Yeats told the military tribunal at Voortrekkerhoogte that he had returned to the Republic last year from a job in London, knowing it was likely he would be convicted for refusing military service, and would receive punishment.

He said his return had been a matter of conscience.

While in London he had learned through newspaper reports of what was happening to two other conscientious objectors, Mr Peter Moll and Mr Richard Steele.

"I learned that they were being detained because of their objection to military service and were undergoing considerable hardships.

"I was troubled in conscience and this was the major factor behind my return to South Africa, which I did in March, 1980."

A statement sent to the

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FROM PAGE 1

Hurley at court martial

army as part of a letter by his attorney was read to the court. It said: "As a confirmed member of the Church of the Province of Southern Africa (Anglican) I am obliged to translate its teachings to my life.

"Article 37 of the Anglican church allows Christians to participate in a 'just' war. While Protestants have on the whole abandoned the precisions of the just war doctrine, the article remains the subject of controversy in the Anglican communion. "The example of Jesus in his healing ministry, the way of the Cross as Jesus's response to conflict by reservations about the just war theory convince me not to serve as a combatant in any war.

"I do therefore subscribe to the charter of the international Anglican Pacifist Fellowship. The pledge of the fellowship is to renounce war and all preparation to wage war and to work for the construction of Christian peace in the world.

"I nevertheless think it is helpful to make a rough distinction between wars which appear to be avoidable by means of negotiated settlement and those which do not.

"In wars where a negotiated settlement is clearly not possible, I would be prepared to serve as a non-combatant in the medical corps.

"In South Africa it appears possible to avert war by involving representative black leaders in a political settlement.

"My pledge to renounce all preparation to wage war must in this instance cause me to refuse a non-combatant posting in the Defence Force."

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