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AN ANATOMY OF ANTIPODEAN ANGLICANISM: THE ANGLICAN CHURCH IN NEW ZEALAND 1945 to 2012

A thesis presented in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of

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Abstract

This thesis explores the structures of the Anglican Church between 1945 and 2012 at parish/local, diocesan/regional, and national/provincial levels and considers how they have evolved in the context of social life in New Zealand since the Second World War.

The period is divided into two parts, before and after 1975/1976. The first thirty years were ones in which the role of the church was largely accepted within the community. Prosperity in the 1950s and the baby boom benefited local congregations and parishes recorded higher levels of activity. Every parish was led by a resident priest who also discharged certain functions in the wider community. The dioceses were the major units of church life. They and their bishops jealously guarded their domain and the church resembled seven mini-denominations. The church was weak at national level: its general synod a small body which met only every three years. Its function as the 'representative and governing body' was interpreted narrowly. The primate's responsibilities were restricted. The church saw itself as part of the Church of England and, although constitutionally separate from the Mother Church, looked to it not only for guidance but as a source of supply for its bishops.

Societal changes beginning in the 1960s had a profound impact on the church, and statistical indicators moved downwards. Some sensed that the church had lost its way. That was reinforced by the conclusions of an international consultation in 1976 which highlighted the need for change and acted as a catalyst for many of the changes that followed. Belich's 'recolonising', 'Better Briton' and 'tight society' motifs are useful tools for interpreting the changes that took place. The church became more aware of its location in the Pacific, it asserted its independence, and was less reliant on ties with England. New models of ministry and parish life emerged as parishes found it more difficult to support stipendiary clergy. Parishes were given more authority although this threatened diocesan unity; a new form of 'congregationalism' emerged.

Demands for greater biculturalism led to a major revision of the constitution in 1992: a Three Tikanga church emerged. This gave the church a new shape, one that was significantly different from other national churches in the Anglican Communion.

Another debate followed: should the primate be one person or an instrument of diversity (shared by three archbishops)? This thesis focuses on the Pakeha stream of the church which struggled with its identity and failed to develop robust instruments of cooperation.

Anglican affiliation (measured at the census) declined from 37 to 14 percent between 1945 and 2006 but this was a measure of identity rather than involvement. Between 1976 and 2006 attendance declined by 15 percent but this was much lower than the 39 percent decline in affiliation. Attendance declined particularly in areas of population loss and where major immigration had taken place. Auckland suburbs became enclaves of various ethnicities with rates of Anglican affiliation ranging from three to 30 percent. The thesis introduces an 'attendance quotient': a measure of attendance related to census affiliation.

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I dedicate this thesis to the bishops and clergy, and lay members of synods and vestries who have faithfully served the church in New Zealand since the Second World War. I also honour those who inspired and encouraged me to study history in an academic setting.

Abbreviations

AAW	Association of Anglican Women
Abp	Archbishop
ACANZP	Anglican Church in Aotearoa, New Zealand and Polynesia
ACC	Anglican Consultative Council
Ang	Anglican
ANZPB	*A New Zealand Prayer Book/He Harakia o Mihinare Aotearoa*
AoC	Acts of Communion
Arch	Archdeacon
Aust	Australia
AYA	Association of Young Anglicans
A&M	(Hymns) Ancient and Modern
Bapt	Baptist
Bp	Bishop
BCP	Book of Common Prayer
BTS	Board of Theological Studies
CCA	Council of Churches in Asia
CCANZ	Council of Churches in Aotearoa New Zealand
CCEA	Council of the Church in East Asia
CEMS	Church of England Men's Society
CMS	Church Missionary Society
CPNZ	Church of the Province of New Zealand
CSN	Community of the Sacred Name
CofE	Church of England
C&P	*Church and People*
DC	Diocesan Council
EFM	Education for Ministry
FPP	First Past the Post (electoral system)
GCT	General Church Trust
GS	General Synod
GFS	Girls' Friendly Society
GSS	Guild of Servants of the Sanctuary
GSSC	General Synod Standing Committee
GTB	General Trust Board
HC	Holy Communion
IDC	Inter-Diocesan Council
IDCCG	Inter-Diocesan Council Coordinating Group
JCCU	Joint Commission on Church Union
JKTL	John Kinder Theological Library
LSM	Local Shared Ministry
LSMU	Local Shared Ministry Unit
LT	Locum tenens
LTh	Licentiate in Theology
Meth	Methodist
MMP	Mixed Member Proportional (electoral system)
Most Rev(d)	Most Reverend (for an Archbishop)
MRI	Mutual Responsibility and Interdependence
MU	Mothers' Union
NCC	National Council of Churches

NSM	Non-Stipendiary Ministry
NZACPB	New Zealand Anglican Church Pension Board
NZABM	New Zealand Anglican Board of Missions
NZCCE	New Zealand Council for Christian Education
NZOYB	New Zealand Official Year Book
OE	Overseas Experience
OGS	Oratory of the Good Shepherd *or* Order of the Good Shepherd
PBCE	Provincial Board of Christian Education
PCM	Provincial Council on the Ministry
PCCU	Provincial Commission on Church Union
PGS	Proceedings of General Synod
PIM	Partners in Mission
Pinc	Priest-in-charge
Pres	Presbyterian
RC	Roman Catholic
RNZAF	Royal New Zealand Air Force
RSA	Returned Services Association
Rev(d)	Reverend
Rt Rev(d)	Right Reverend (for a Bishop)
SC	Standing Committee
SJC	St John's College
SJCTAB	St John's College Trust Advisory Board
SJCTB	St John's College Trust Board
SNZ	Statistics New Zealand
SPAC	South Pacific Anglican Council
SPCK	Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge
SPG	Society for the Propagation of the Gospel
SSF	Society of St Francis
Stip	Stipendiary *or* Stipendiary clergy
TEE	Theological Education by Extension
TeK	Te Kotahitanga
V	Vicar
Ven	Venerable (for an Archdeacon)
Very Rev(d)	Very Reverend (for a Dean)
WCC	World Council of Churches
YB	Yearbook *or* Year Book
4MD	Four Major Denominations

Dioceses

AK *or* Auck	Auckland
CH *or* Chch	Christchurch
DN *or* Dun	Dunedin
NL *or* Nel	Nelson
PL *or* Poly	Polynesia
WP *or* Waip	Waiapu
WK *or* Waik	Waikato
W&T	Waikato and Taranaki
WN *or* Wgtn	Wellington

Chronology

1814 Samuel Marsden's first visit; first Christian service on Christmas Day
1823 Henry Williams arrives; new beginning for CMS mission
1838 Bishop Broughton of Australia visits Bay of Islands
1839 Captain William Hobson RN arrives; becomes first Governor
1840 Treaty of Waitangi
New Zealand Company settlers arrive
1841 Diocese of New Zealand constituted
1842 Bishop Selwyn arrives
1850 Organised Anglican settlement in Canterbury
1852 New Zealand Constitution; provinces established
1856 Bishop Harper arrives in new Diocese of Christchurch
1857 Church Constitution signed
1858 Dioceses of Wellington and Nelson
1859 First General Synod
Diocese of Waiapu established
1862 Christchurch representatives boycott General Synod
1865 William Williams transfers Waiapu headquarters to Napier
1868 Selwyn leaves New Zealand; Harper elected Primate
1869 Diocese of Dunedin established
1874 Board of Theological Studies established
1886 Mothers' Union first NZ branch, Holy Trinity, Avonside
1891 Liberal Party forms government; social reforms introduced later
1893 Women's suffrage
Community of the Sacred Name founded
1904 Bishop Nevill elected Primate by default
Church of England Men's Society established first NZ branch
1914 Purchas' *The English Church in New Zealand* published
1916 General Synod Standing Committee formed
1919 First Provincial Secretary appointed
1920 NZ Anglican Board of Missions formed
1922 Churchill Julius designated as Primate with title of Archbishop
1925 A.W. Averill becomes Primate
Diocese of Polynesia attached to the New Zealand Church
1926 Diocese of Waikato established
1928 First Bishop of Aotearoa (Frederick Augustus Bennett)
1930 Beginning of the Great Depression
1931 Hawke's Bay earthquake; major destruction and loss of life
1935 First Labour Government elected
1940 Campbell West-Watson becomes Primate
Provincial Youth Council formed
1941 National Council of Churches formed
1943 Provincial Council on Religious Broadcasting
1945 Dom Gregory Dix's *Shape of the Liturgy* published
1946 St John's College crisis over appointment of Warden
Church and People becomes provincial newspaper
1948 World Council of Churches formed
1949 Parish and People Movement formed in England
1950 First visit to NZ by an Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr Geoffrey Fisher)

Outbreak of Korean War
1951 Waterfront strike/lockout: lasts 151 days
1952 Reginald Owen becomes Primate; assistant bishop appointed to assist him
1955 Anglicans invited to join other churches in exploring church union
1957 Wells Campaigns begin
1958 Anglican Church joins other other denominations in exploratory conversations
Provincial Commission on Liturgical Questions appointed
Pope John XXIII elected; encourages reforms in Roman Catholic Church
1959 Billy Graham Crusade
First woman minister in Methodist Church
1960 Television begins in NZ
1961 Norman Lesser becomes Primate
Hunn Report sets out basis for assimilation of Maori
1962 Second Vatican Council
Dr Raymond Foster appointed Warden of St John's; now a provincial college
1963 John Robinson's *Honest to God* published
Anglican Church enters church union negotiations
1963-64 Anglican Youth Conference, Lincoln
1964 Bishop of Aotearoa given seat on General Synod
Provincial and Joint Commissions on Church Union formed
Provincial Commission on Prayer Book Revision
Roman Catholic mass in English language
1965 NZ troops sent to Vietnam
First woman minister in Presbyterian Church
1966 General Synod now meets every two years
New Zealand Liturgy authorised for experimental use
Provincial Board of Christian Education formed
Charismatic movement makes impact in Auckland
1967 Lloyd Geering tried for heresy in Presbyterian Church
1968 Provincial Council for the Ministry formed
Provincial Commission on Clergy Stipends appointed
Words 'Church of England' removed from church's title
Manu Bennett elected Bishop of Aotearoa
1969 Association of Anglican Women established
Plan for Union 1st edition produced
1970 Remarriage of divorced persons permitted
Advisory Council to Bishop of Aotearoa appointed
First ordination of women to the diaconate
1971 Plan for Union final version produced
Paul Reeves elected Bishop of Waiapu
1972 Allen Johnston becomes Primate
Clergy stipends and pension schemes reformed; NZ Anglican Church Pension Board established. Purposes of St John's Trust expanded
First woman elected to General Synod
Referendum on Plan for Union fails to provide decisive vote in favour
1974 Melanesia withdraws from province and becomes autonomous
1975 Whina Cooper leads Land March from Cape Reinga to Parliament
Labour Government establishes Treaty of Waitangi Commission
Conference of Maori clergy presses for new direction in the church
1976 General Synod decides not to proceed with church union negotiations

Maori directly represented on General Synod
Church and People ceases publication
Partners in Mission Consultation held in Rotorua

1977 First women ordained to the priesthood

1978 General Synod enlarged

1980 Commission on Primacy recommends retention of existing system but favours full-time Provincial Secretary based in Wellington
Paul Reeves becomes Primate
General Synod rejects Unification of Ministries
Regional bishops appointed in Auckland
Saturday shopping introduced

1981 Anglicans in Aotearoa Conference in Lower Hutt attended by over 500
Whakahuihui Vercoe elected Bishop of Aotearoa
Springbok rugby tour leads to mass protests

1984 St John's College Trust Advisory Board established
David Lange becomes Prime Minister; 'Rogernomics' reforms introduced
ACC-6 produces new 4-fold Definition of Mission
Bicultural Commission established to review constitution
General Synod commission scheme for revised diocesan boundaries

1985 Paul Reeves resigns from Primacy to become Governor-General
Wellington electoral synod stalemate; commission appointed to review process
Greenpeace ship *Rainbow Warrior* sunk in Auckland

1986 General Synod Standing Committee strengthened
Provincial Secretary becomes full-time position
Brian Davis elected Primate

1987 Labour Relations Act passed
Nuclear-free legislation passed

1988 Disciples in Mission Conference

1989 *A New Zealand Prayer Book* published
CCANZ established; succeeds NCC

1990 Bicultural Commission releases report
Penny Jamieson first woman bishop in Anglican Communion
Diocese of Polynesia a 'full, equal and integral' diocese
Richard Randerson appointed first Social Responsibility Commissioner
Sunday shopping introduced

1991 Employment Contracts Act enacted

1992 Revised Constitution enacted

1993 Churches' release Social Justice statement

1996 Church Leaders' Open Letter on poverty

1998 Te Kotahitanga established for St John's College
Hikoi of Hope organised by Anglican Church
John Paterson elected Primate; use of title Archbishop ceased

2001 Trust Investments Management Ltd formed

2004 Title of Archbishop restored; Whakahuihui Vercoe elected

2005 CCANZ disbanded

2006 Joint Primacy established

2009 Anglican-Methodist Covenant signed

2010/11 Christchurch devastated by earthquakes