



Focus on Rev. Trevor Lewis

A trustee of the Word of God

According to the dictionary, a trustee is one entitled to hold something for the benefit of those entitled to it.

It was apt, therefore, when Rev. Trevor Lewis of Knox Presbyterian Church in Milton, described the Christian Church as a trustee of the Word of God.

"To me, the essential Word of God is the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Jesus Christ came into the world, lived, died on the cross, and rose for our salvation. The primary function of the Christian church is to spread the Word of God.

"The church has a number of other important activities, but I believe they should be secondary. We in the church should not forget our primary responsibility."

It is one thing to maintain sight of one's responsibilities. It is another to discharge them in a human manner.

"People call me 'Reverend Lewis. They do it out of respect, but it wouldn't offend any Presbyterian minister to be called 'Mister Lewis' or 'Mister Jones' or whatever his name happened to be.

"Rev. Lewis' sounds like it puts me in an ivory tower of sorts. I don't want that. Call me 'Trevor'. That's my name."

Trevor was born in 1927 in Port Talbot, Wales, as was his wife. The most famous native of that town is actor Richard Burton. "My wife went to the same high school as Burton, though his name was Richard Jenkins then."

Trevor has three children, two of whom were mere infants when he moved to Canada in 1961, accepting a position at a church in Duart (east of Chatham).

After four years in Duart and 10 years in Waterdown, he came to Milton in 1975.

"It was quite an under-

taking, coming to a new country to make a new life. There was sort of a pioneer touch to it.

"We weren't homesick until the end of the first year. We were too busy making our new life and getting to know people. I missed the sea, and we went down to Rondeau (Provincial Park, on the shores of Lake Erie) a lot."

Trevor says he finds Milton a challenge, and the new subdivisions are the reason why.

"The people in the newer part of town tend to move more. The people in the older part of town, for the most part, have been there all their

lives. That was the pattern then, but it has changed. People are more mobile today.

"Some people see it as a threat, but I see it as a challenge. The church welcomes anybody. The church is the real melting pot."

Nowhere is the mobility more evident than in baptism.

"I get a lot of calls from people who want their babies baptized. The baby might be three months old. The parents will tell me they have another child, maybe four years old, that hasn't been baptized. They have been putting it off because they've been moving around a lot from town to town."

How did a 21-year-old Welshman working for the Great West Railway Co. come to decide to quit and go to the University of Wales at Aberystwyth to study theology?

"My mother was a good Christian person. She took care of our family after I lost my father when I was 11. I was the youngest of four boys and a girl.

"What can I say? How can I put it? It was my thing. It was what I wanted to do. I thought it was worthwhile and it presents great opportuni-

ties for helping people. "To me, the Christian church isn't just bricks and mortar. It's a family of friends waiting to welcome you.

"Bricks and mortar don't mean a thing to me. I'd rather worship in a barn where there are warm-hearted Christians than in an elaborate cathedral without that warm-hearted feeling."

When he isn't worshipping, preparing a sermon, tending to the church's business or visiting people, Trevor likes to relax at home with his family and do a little painting. He's equally adept at oils or watercolors.

There is a certain ethic involved in preaching, and Trevor combines it with his own personal style.

"I'm an expository type of preacher. I'll take a Biblical passage and

expound on it. I don't see my job as going into the pulpit and talking about my opinions, my job is to preach the Word of God.

"Nobody will ever know what I am politically. Sure, I exercise my franchise and vote for the candidate of my choice, but I don't think I should be using my position to support a candidate. That to me is misuse of pulpit."

"I'm not a fundamentalist, although sometimes I wish I was. It's easier to be dogmatic and stick to established rules, but you have to be true to yourself. God gave you a brain to work things out with.

"I believe in the sovereignty of God. Eventually, all conflicting ideologies will disappear, and the sovereignty of God will prevail. That's what I believe in."

BRICKS AND MORTAR don't mean a thing to Rev. Trevor Lewis. "I'd rather worship in a barn of warm-hearted Christians than in an elaborate cathedral without that warm feeling."

Method demands women to wear loose dresses

By Rod Lamb
Court reporting has covered considerable ground since the days of recording everything via shorthand.

Although clerks with flying pens are still common, there is a new breed who record conversations by listening to the syllables of the spoken words.

Instead of writing the words with the symbol and strokes which characterize shorthand, the clerk records syllables

by using a machine. Looking somewhat like an adding machine on a small tripod, the apparatus is similar to a typewriter with keys and ribbon.

The clerk depresses the appropriate key when she hears a syllable spoken.

The key hits a roll of paper leaving a mark which identifies the syllable.

When reviewed, the clerk reads the syllables which give her the words.

To the uninitiated, the marks on the paper are indecipherable.

One of the clerks using the new method at the Ontario Municipal Board hearing on Site F at Halton Centennial Manor was Daria Farr of Toronto, an employee with Angus Stonehouse, a court-reporting firm which supplies court clerks to various organizations such as the OMB.

Between her legs on a small tripod was one of the new machines. Costing \$400, it consists

basically of the keys, ribbon mechanism and the paper roll.

Miss Farr said the price was expensive for such a simple machine.

Made in France, the machine allows the operator to record any conversation, simply by listening for the syllables.

"They could be speaking Chinese and I could record what was said," Miss Farr said.

"I wouldn't know what they were saying, but I would be able to record it."

She said she had difficulty when she had to record the conversation at Workmen's Compensation hearings because many of the people speak English with thick accents. In these cases, she has had to halt proceedings and ask the person to repeat himself.

It took 10 months for Miss Farr to learn the technique for syllable-listening and operating the machine.

She uses a tape recorder as a backup when

she is working. However, she doesn't rely on it, preferring to trust her work.

When she is finished the day's work, she dictates the syllables on the roll into the tape recorder and turns the tape over to a secretary to be transcribed onto sheets of paper.

The system takes longer than a shorthand person who merely has to make her notes and type them.

The clerk is required to

purchase the equipment. Also, because the syllable machine sits between the legs, clerks, if they are women, aren't advised to wear tight dresses.

The advantage of the syllable method allows the clerk to record any language simply by listening for the syllables.

Miss Farr was one of the hearing's clerks. The clerks change each day to allow everyone at the firm an opportunity to earn money.

Friday, March 2 is the date set aside this year for the World Day of Prayer and the theme this year is "Spiritual Growth".

Holy Rosary Church will host this year's services, with parishioners from most local congregations participating in the services. Services are planned at 2, 4 and 7.30 p.m. with a special service at Halton Manor in the morning, organizers report.

In Halton

Most people work outside of region

By Rod Lamb
Sixty per cent of the people who live in Halton work outside of it.

A survey conducted by the Halton Transportation Department found the 60 per cent figure 20 per cent higher than the 40 recorded in 1971.

Most of the people who commute, travel to work in Toronto. The survey found most of these people had high incomes or were recent residents to the region.

The survey is based on the replies of approximately 2,500 households which received the questionnaire.

Ho Wong, chief transportation planner for the region, said the survey is the first one the region has ever carried out. It is the first one to deal specifically with travel patterns and social backgrounds.

For instance, the survey indicated the average medium family income in Halton to be \$24,000 a year. This is twice the 1971 income of \$12,000.

However, as was recorded in the survey, "Discounting inflation, this represented about \$5,000 in 1977 dollars of real gain in family income over the six-year period."

"Families in single detached houses earned on the average \$25,000, about \$6,500 more than

those living in apartments, \$18,500."

The survey noted, "It was also found that the newer residents who moved to this region within the last five years, earned as much as those who have been living here for more than five years."

Forty per cent of the 2,500 who replied to the survey were employed full time. Of these, 27 per cent were females.

One family in three has more than one breadwinner.

The survey recorded, "On the average, residents of the region spent about 28 minutes in travelling to work, 85 per cent of them using their cars, nine per cent (mostly from Oakville) taking the GO train, three per cent using GO or local buses and the remaining three per cent walking or bicycling."

"It was also found that transit usage for work purposes increased with family income, mainly because of the GO train users. On the other hand, transit usage for non-work purposes, around eight per cent as reported in the survey, was higher among low-income households."

The cost of gas was observed.

The majority of people said in the survey they would switch to a smaller car or cut back on driving

if the price of gasoline continues to rise.

"Some also said they would use public transit more often but very few would consider moving closer to work or switching to a job nearer home."

The survey reported higher income families were less concerned about the cost of gas.

Most of the people in the survey said lack of convenience on the part of local transit prevented them from using it.

The inconvenience, long travelling times and indifference to public transit was noted more often by high income respondents.

Compared to 1971, the survey found the number of people per household had declined to 3.4 from 3.7.

"Families today were generally smaller with fewer children," the survey showed.

"There were also, on the average, more people per household in families earning high incomes and among those living in single detached houses."

"In fact, the average household size was found to be 3.7 for single detached houses, 3.1 for townhouses and only 2.1 for apartments."

Ten thousand people received the questionnaires.

Mr. Wong said the 3.5 per cent return was aver-

age.

He said the returns are sufficient to give his department an indication of the travel patterns of regional residents as well as their economic and housing backgrounds.

The survey notes, "Contrary to popular belief that people are reluctant to reveal their incomes, over 90 per cent of the respondents answered the question on their family income."

However, the survey is not without its faults.

Mr. Wong said the survey may show a bias based on the people who chose to return it.

"For instance, the survey found that the response rate was higher from people living in houses than from those living in apartments."

Mr. Wong said in the survey, "The planners emphasized that it was very important that the public should have a more positive attitude towards general surveys. Many policies and decisions were made on the basis of information collected in surveys."

"People, by contributing a small amount of their time in answering a few questions, can ensure that their needs and interests will be duly recorded and therefore subsequently protected in any decision-making that would affect their life and environment."

Marshall, second vice-president Allan Parsons (left) and first vice-president Don Heath.

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TYPE & SIZE	GAS WATER HEATER 40 GALLON	ELECTRIC WATER HEATER 40 GALLON
Recovery time at 160°:	1 hr. 20 mins.	5 hrs. 20 mins.

Based on independent tests using a 40 Imp. gallon gas water heater versus a 40 Imp. gallon electric water heater.

How much cheaper does Gas heat water?

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REINSTATED EXECUTIVES for the Milton Fair Board following their annual meeting are Secretary-Treasurer Mrs. H. Hall (first row left), President William Marshall, second vice-president Allan Parsons (left) and first vice-president Don Heath.