

THANK GOD FOR
THE SALVOS
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Heart to God Hand to Others

The Salvation Army
Information booklet

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International Mission Statement

The Salvation Army, an international movement, is an evangelical part of the universal Christian Church.

Its message is based on the Bible. Its ministry is motivated by love for God. Its mission is to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ and meet human needs in his name without discrimination.



Origins in East London

A former Methodist minister, William Booth, founded The Salvation Army in the slums of London during 1865. Booth wanted to make the church more accessible to the whole community at a time when many poor and working class people were excluded from the churches. Originally known as the Christian Mission, the name 'The Salvation Army' was adopted in 1878 and since then the organisation's structure has been based on military lines.

Initially Booth's Mission intended to gather the poverty stricken multitudes of London's East End and link them up with existing churches. However, such people were regarded as drunken outcasts and not welcomed by the wealthy and respectable church members of the day. As a result, Booth was forced to provide a more permanent organisation for the ongoing spiritual care of his converts.

Booth's concern for the destitute masses of England was not only spiritual. The more he learned of the plight of the thousands spurned by Britain's industrial revolution, the more determined he was to see lasting social change.

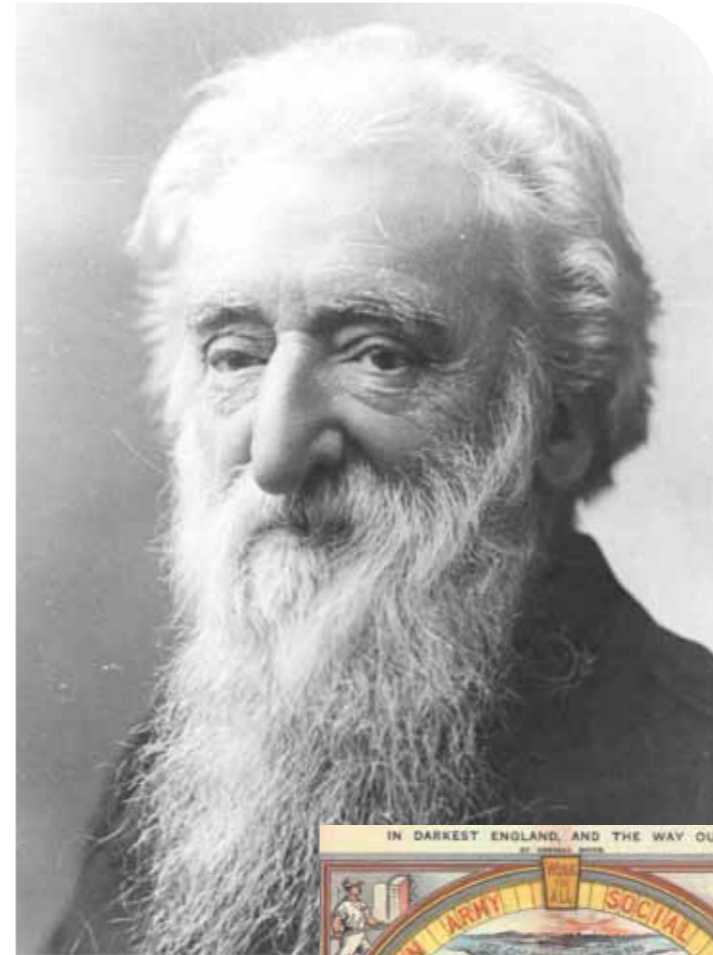
From the Army's earliest days, various social programs grew up alongside the mission's spiritual ministry, including food shops, shelters, and homes for 'fallen' girls. However, these were just the first elements in a broad scheme. In the early 1890s, Booth published *In Darkest England – and the Way Out*, an ambitious and complex plan to deliver England from its social woes. Soon Booth opened labour exchange services, which would place thousands of unemployed persons in jobs. Discovering that some 9,000 people dropped from sight in London each year, he established a missing persons bureau. He dreamt of a farm colony where derelicts could be given honest labour and pleasant surroundings. He wanted to establish a poor man's bank, he offered legal aid to the destitute and he envisaged an emigration scheme that would develop a new overseas colony. During the 1890s there was a need to find work for the jobless, so the Army created jobs by venturing into business itself. From this began a social service network that continues today in more than 110 countries of the world.

SUMMARY BOX

The Salvation Army was founded in the slums of London in 1865 by former Methodist minister, William Booth.

SUMMARY BOX

The name 'The Salvation Army' was adopted in 1878 and formally adopted by deed poll in 1880.



Founder, William Booth

The Salvation Army's founder, William Booth was born in Nottingham, England, on 10 April 1829. He married Catherine Mumford – later known as 'the Army Mother' – in June 1855, and the couple went on to raise eight children.

From his earliest years, Booth was no stranger to poverty. William was just 14 when his father died, and was already working as a pawnbroker's apprentice to supplement the family income. Although he despised the trade, William completed his six-year apprenticeship to help support his family. Nevertheless, working as a pawnbroker created in him a deep hatred of the poverty and suffering he saw daily.

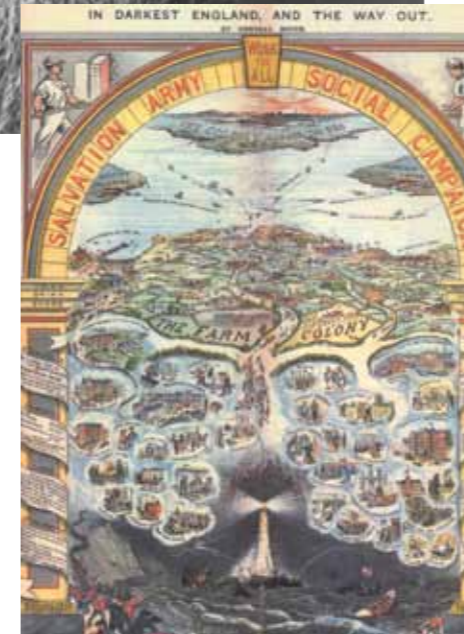
A fiery, impulsive teenager, William became a Christian at age 15 and began attending the Wesleyan Chapel in Nottingham. A passion to reach the down-and-out of Britain's cities with the Gospel of Christ became the driving force throughout his life. Booth's talent for preaching was evident even as a teenager, and his concern for the poor led him to take his message to where the people were – the streets. Booth later worked as a travelling evangelist with various branches of the Methodist church; however, it was through preaching in the streets of London's slums that he discovered his life's purpose and The Salvation Army was born.

SUMMARY BOX

William Booth was born in Nottingham, England, on 10 April 1829. His own experiences of hardship as a child contributed to his passion to help the poor.



Early Salvation Army Brass Band



In Darkest England



Booth family



Edward Saunders



John Gore

Beginnings in Australia

On 5 September, 1880, Edward Saunders and John Gore led the first Salvation Army meeting in Australia from the back of a greengrocer's cart in Adelaide Botanic Park.

When Gore said, "If there's a man here who hasn't had a square meal today, let him come home to tea with me," little did he realise that within a century, The Salvation Army would feed hundreds of thousands of Australians each year. Nevertheless, he was expressing the ethos of an organisation which, from its earliest days, was concerned for a person's physical as well as spiritual needs.

In a climate where religion had failed to really gain acceptance, Saunders and Gore presented themselves as ordinary men. Without theological training or the status of ordination, the railway worker and the builder invited their small audience to attend a meeting of The Salvation Army that evening. A number agreed to attend, and Saunders and Gore formed themselves into a Corps (church) under the temporary leadership of Gore. After an appeal to London for officers to be sent, Captain and Mrs Thomas Sutherland arrived in 1881.

From this humble beginning, The Salvation Army grew rapidly in Australia. Pioneer Salvationists faced rowdy and sometimes violent opposition, with at least two members being fatally injured. However, by 1890, mob attacks had virtually ceased, and by the early 1900s Salvationists were accepted in the community. Research reveals The Salvation Army is now one of Australia's most well-loved charities.

SUMMARY BOX

The first Salvation Army meeting in Australia was held at Adelaide Botanic Gardens on 5 September 1880, by Edward Saunders and John Gore.

Military Structure

William Booth's Christian Mission was functioning as an army in all but name even before becoming 'The Salvation Army' in 1878.

Since its earliest days, the Christian Mission adopted military insignia and terminology to represent the battle being waged against poverty and sin. This was very much in keeping with popular Christian themes at the time, reflected in well known hymns of that era such as 'Onward Christian Soldiers!'.

With the name change in 1878, many more Salvationists began using military phrases, many of which continue today. Uniforms, flags, and brass bands began to appear, and by October 1878, the first volume of *Orders and Regulations for The Salvation Army* was required reading for Salvationists.

SUMMARY BOX

The Salvation Army adopted a military structure from its earliest days to represent the battle against poverty and sin.



Articles of War

DID YOU KNOW?

Early Australian Film Producers

Operating in Melbourne from 1897 to 1910, The Salvation Army Limelight Department was Australia's most important film production company in the early years of the twentieth century. Among its many achievements, The Limelight Department is credited with producing a major multi-media production, 'Soldiers of the Cross' during 1900; and recording the birth of the Australian nation at Federation in 1901.





General George Carpenter

General Shaw Clifton



Members & Clergy

In keeping with the military structure, Salvation Army church members are known as 'soldiers', while clergy are known as 'officers' who hold varying ranks.

Soldiers worship at their local corps (church) and mostly wear a uniform although, unlike officers, they usually only wear it during Sunday worship or whilst attending Salvation Army functions. Many people worship at The Salvation Army without becoming soldiers, and without wearing uniform.

Those holding positions of leadership within the corps are called 'local officers'. Such positions include leadership of the band, songster brigade (choir), or other groups. Local officer positions are voluntary, unpaid, and are open to both men and women.

Salvation Army officers are full-time ministers of religion, trained and commissioned (ordained) by The Salvation Army. Their work involves all the usual duties of a minister, and can also include diverse roles in Salvation Army social service programs or administration.

Officers have different ranks and wear uniform whenever they are 'on duty'. (See chart on page 9.)

The world leader, or General, is elected from amongst the most senior Salvation Army officers in the world. (A group known as the High Council – made up of Salvation Army Commissioners – is summoned together for this purpose when necessary.)

SUMMARY BOX

Salvation Army church members are known as 'soldiers', while clergy are known as 'officers' who hold varying ranks.

SUMMARY BOX

Many people worship at The Salvation Army without becoming soldiers and without wearing a uniform.

SUMMARY BOX

The General is the world leader of The Salvation Army, and is elected from amongst the highest-ranking Salvation Army officers in the world.

Generals of The Salvation Army

William Booth	1865 - 1912
Bramwell Booth	1912 - 1929
Edward Higgins	1929 - 1934
Evangeline Booth*	1934 - 1939
George Carpenter#	1939 - 1946
Albert Orsborn	1946 - 1954
Wilfrid Kitching	1954 - 1963
Frederick Coutts	1963 - 1969
Erik Wickberg	1969 - 1974
Clarence Wiseman	1974 - 1977
Arnold Brown	1977 - 1981
Jarl Wahlstrom	1981 - 1986
Eva Burrows*#	1986 - 1993
Bramwell Tillsley	1993 - 1994
Paul Rader	1994 - 1999
John Gowans	1999 - 2002
John Larsson	2002 - 2006
Shaw Clifton	Current

* Female
Australian



General Eva Burrows

SUMMARY BOX

William Booth was the first General of The Salvation Army. George Carpenter (1939-45) was the first Australian, and Eva Burrows (1986-93) the second Australian and the second woman, to be General of The Salvation Army.

Ranks in The Salvation Army

	A senior soldier who feels called to be an officer goes to The Salvation Army Officer Training College and becomes a... CADET
	After two years training, the Cadet is commissioned (ordained) and appointed as a LIEUTENANT
	After five years service, and advanced training studies, a Lieutenant is promoted to CAPTAIN
	After fifteen years of service, a captain is promoted to... MAJOR
	LIEUT COLONELS ...are promoted and appointed by the General
	COLONELS ...are promoted and appointed by the General
	COMMISSIONERS ...are promoted and appointed by the General
	One officer at a time is elected world leader of The Salvation Army, and is known as... THE GENERAL



Note: Senior Soldiers who feel led to work full time for The Salvation Army who do not enter The Salvation Army Officer Training College for two years but instead, take on other studies through the college and commit to three or more years service are known as **Envoys**.



Administrative Structure

The administration of The Salvation Army is top-down and autocratic, in true military style, with all positions except that of General being held by appointment.

The General directs Salvation Army operations in more than 110 countries of the world through the administrative departments of International Headquarters (IHQ) in London, which are headed by International Secretaries.

The Chief of the Staff, a commissioner appointed by the General to be second-in-command, is the Army's chief executive whose function is to implement the General's policy decisions and effect liaison between departments. As well as the handling of day-to-day business and the allocation of resources, IHQ is concerned with strategic, long range planning and acts as a resource centre for the worldwide Army and as a facilitator of ideas and policies.

For administrative purposes, The Salvation Army is split into world territories. Usually each country forms a single Salvation Army territory, but some where the Army is strong numerically are divided into two or more territories.

Territorial leaders are called Territorial Commanders (usually Commissioners in rank, sometimes Colonels) and they are responsible either to a National Commander or directly to International Headquarters.

Territorial Commanders are based at Territorial Headquarters (THQ), where they are assisted by a Chief Secretary and various other Secretaries (departmental heads) responsible for overseeing the various branches of Army activity.

SUMMARY BOX

The General leads The Salvation Army worldwide from International Headquarters in London.

SUMMARY BOX

For administrative purposes, The Salvation Army is split into world 'territories' led by Territorial Commanders.



SALVATION ARMY TERRITORIES IN AUSTRALIA



There are currently 60 Salvation Army territories in the world. Australia has two: the Australia Eastern Territory (NSW, ACT and Qld) with headquarters in Sydney; and the Australia Southern Territory (Vic., Tas., SA, WA, NT) with headquarters in Melbourne. The Salvation Army in Australia does not have a National Commander, but rather, each of the territories is responsible to International Headquarters.

The Australia Eastern Territory of The Salvation Army operates under a Cabinet Administrative System. The five member Administrative Cabinet - similar to a Board - determines policy and strategy for the territory, particularly as it relates to the future.

Each territory throughout The Salvation Army world is divided into divisions, which are administered by Divisional Commanders, who are responsible to the Territorial Commander.

A division is a grouping of districts, similar to a diocese in the Anglican Church. Each division consists of a number of corps and social centres which are mostly run by officers of varying rank.

In the Australia Eastern Territory there are seven Divisions: Sydney East and Illawarra; The Greater West; Newcastle and Central NSW; North NSW; ACT and South NSW; South Queensland; and Central and North Queensland.

A corps is The Salvation Army equivalent of a church, and often acts as a community centre. Each corps is led by a Corps Officer who is responsible to the Divisional Commander. There are around 400 corps in Australia.

SUMMARY BOX

The Salvation Army in Australia is split into two territories, the **Australia Eastern Territory** (NSW, ACT, Qld), and the **Australia Southern Territory** (Vic., Tas., SA, WA, NT).

SUMMARY BOX

Each territory is divided into divisions (similar to a diocese), administered by Divisional Commanders.

SUMMARY BOX

A corps is The Salvation Army equivalent of a church and is led by a Corps Officer.

Worship, Beliefs & Practices



The faith of the Salvationist is often described as being in ‘the mainstream of the Christian faith’.

Because The Salvation Army has such a high profile, the fact that it is an evangelical movement of the Christian Church often escapes attention.

Yet The Salvation Army’s primary motivation in providing practical social service comes from a spiritual base: its first purpose is to share the gospel of Jesus Christ with people of all ages, creeds, and colours.

Worship

Every weekend, church services at The Salvation Army endeavour to worship and present the message of Jesus Christ.

All the elements in the service work together and churches use a variety of means to communicate the gospel through Bible message, music (traditional and contemporary), drama and personal experiences.

Family participation in worship is a vital component of church life of The Salvation Army.

In addition to church services, Salvation Army corps provide an extensive range of recreational and support activities for all age groups. Many are designed for families or single adults, while others are specifically designed to appeal to youth, children or the elderly.

SUMMARY BOX

The faith of the Salvationist is described as being in ‘the mainstream of the Christian faith’.

SUMMARY BOX

Salvation Army churches provide a range of fun activities for all age groups, as well as rewarding worship services.



Beliefs

There are 11 doctrines of The Salvation Army, which are the basis of its belief and teaching. These doctrines are expounded in The Salvation Army Handbook of Doctrine.

01. The Bible

The Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments were given by inspiration of God, and they only constitute the Divine rule of Christian Faith and practice.

02. God

There is only one God, who is infinitely perfect, the Creator, Preserver, and Governor of all things, who is the only proper object for religious worship.

03. The Trinity

There are three persons in the Godhead – the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost – undivided in essence and co-equal in power and glory.

04. Jesus Christ

In the person of Jesus Christ, the Divine and human natures are united, so that He is truly and properly God and truly and properly man.

05. Sin from the beginning

Our first parents were created in a state of innocence, but by their disobedience lost their purity and happiness. In consequence of their fall all people have become sinners, totally depraved, and as such are justly exposed to the wrath of God.

06. The atoning work of Jesus

The Lord Jesus Christ has by his suffering and death made an atonement for the whole world so that whosoever will may be saved.

07. Repentance for Salvation

Repentance toward God, faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, and regeneration by the Holy Spirit, are necessary to Salvation.

08. Justification by faith

Justification is by grace through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, and those who believe have the witness in themselves.

09. A continuing faith

Continuance in a state of Salvation depends upon continued obedient faith in Christ.

10. Holiness

It is the privilege of all believers to be wholly sanctified, and their whole spirit, soul and body may be preserved blameless until the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.

11. Eternal reward or punishment

The Salvation Army believes in the immortality of the soul; the resurrection of the body; the general judgement at the end of the world; the eternal happiness of the righteous; and the endless punishment of the wicked.

SUMMARY BOX

There are 11 doctrines of The Salvation Army which provide the basis of its belief and teaching.

SUMMARY BOX

Briefly, the 11 doctrines of The Salvation Army deal with:

01. The Bible – inspired Word of God
02. God – one God, Creator and Governor
03. The Trinity (God the Father, Son & Holy Spirit)
04. Jesus Christ as divine and human
05. Sin from the beginning of time
06. The atoning work of Jesus
07. Repentance for Salvation
08. Justification by faith
09. A continuing faith
10. Holiness
11. Eternal reward or punishment.



Practices

Sacraments

Unlike most other Christian denominations, The Salvation Army does not observe the sacraments of baptism and Holy Communion. The Army believes it is possible to experience the inward grace of which the sacraments are outward signs, without the need for the rituals themselves.

Christian Festivals

The Army observes the major Christian festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Pentecost, but the emphasis given to others varies from one country to another.

Another important event is Founder's Day, 2 July, which marks the start of William Booth's preaching campaign in London in 1865 which led to the formation of The Salvation Army. This day is commemorated on the nearest Sunday to 2 July and often features an appeal for candidates to become Salvation Army officers.

Membership

Those who become soldiers (members) of The Salvation Army accept Jesus Christ as their Saviour and Lord; accept Salvation Army doctrines; abstain from things that are harmful to body and mind (tobacco, drugs, alcohol, gambling); and are encouraged to serve in the local church.

Many people worship at The Salvation Army without becoming members and without wearing uniform.

Ministry

While accepting the 'ministry of all believers', the Army believes some individuals are called by God to full-time service as His ministers. The Army makes provision for the training and commissioning of officers, who perform similar functions to ordained clergy in other churches.

Women

From the beginning, The Salvation Army has taken a firm stance on the place of women, and has accepted the validity of female ministry. This was largely shaped by Catherine Booth's firm conviction that women should be free to preach the gospel.

Today, women officers are commissioned and appointed on the same terms as men. A married female officer is an officer in her own right, and undertakes the same course of preparatory training as her husband before being commissioned.

SUMMARY BOX

Salvationists do not observe the sacraments of baptism and Holy Communion but do observe Christmas and Easter.

SUMMARY BOX

Members of The Salvation Army vow to follow Jesus Christ and abstain from alcohol, tobacco and gambling.

SUMMARY BOX

The Salvation Army trains and commissions individuals to serve God full-time as ministers. All positions of authority in The Salvation Army have always been open to women.

Symbols & Characteristics

Red Shield



The Red Shield is an internationally recognised symbol of Salvation Army service to those in need.

At the turn of the century, one of the symbols of The Salvation Army was a silver shield with the words 'Salvation Army' emblazoned across it. The shield was worn as a badge by many

Salvation Army personnel, particularly those serving with the Defence Forces.

In the aftermath of the Boer War, an Australian Salvationist, Major George Carpenter, was concerned that the silver shield worn by Salvationists in times of war would reflect light, particularly during the night, giving the location of troops to the enemy. As a result, the silver was replaced by the red enamel and became known as the 'Red Shield'.

Crest



The crest is a meaningful symbol of the Salvationist's beliefs.

Captain William Ebdon designed the crest in 1878 and the only alteration to his original design was the addition of the crown. Its emblems set forth the leading doctrines of The Salvation Army as follows:

- The sun (the surround) represents the light and fire of the Holy Spirit
- The cross of Jesus stands at the centre of the crest and the Salvationist's faith
- The 'S' stands for Salvation from sin
- The swords represent the fight against sin
- The shots (seven dots on the circle) stand for the truths of the gospel
- The crown speaks of God's reward for His faithful people
- "Blood and Fire" is the motto of The Salvation Army. This describes the blood of Jesus shed on the cross to save all people, and the fire of the Holy Spirit which purifies believers.





Flag

Around the world, The Salvation Army flag is a symbol of the Army's war against sin and social evil.

The red on the flag represents the blood of Christ; the blue border stands for purity; and the yellow star in the centre signifies the fire of the Holy Spirit.

The flag is used at special occasions such as marriages, funerals, marches, open-air meetings, enrolments of soldiers, farewells, and retirements.

The first Salvation Army flag was designed and presented to the Coventry Corps in England by Catherine Booth in 1878. At the time the centre of the flag was a yellow sun representing the Light of Life. This was changed to the star in 1882.

Uniform

The Salvation Army uniform reflects the military principles upon which the Army is organised. For Salvation Army officers and soldiers it is a visible expression of their faith that often creates valuable opportunities to provide a helping hand.

Uniforms have been worn in many forms since the Army's earliest days. The first evangelists of the Christian Mission wore suits of clerical cut, with frock coats, tall hats, and black ties. Women evangelists wore plain dresses and small Quaker-type bonnets. After the Mission became an Army (1878), it was agreed that a military type uniform should be adopted, modelled on Victorian military garb.

The first captain of The Salvation Army, a former chimney sweep named Elijah Cadman, is credited with instigating the wearing of the military-style uniforms after declaring at an early meeting, "I should like to wear a suit of clothes that would let everyone know I meant war to the teeth and Salvation for the world."

The Salvation Army uniform has evolved over the years. In Australia, bonnets for women were replaced by felt hats in the 1970s and the high military-style collars were dropped for both men and women about the same time. Today, most Salvationists in eastern Australia don't wear hats and many people often wear a casual uniform. There is variation in uniform internationally because of climate and other circumstances.



Brass Bands

The Salvation Army today is renowned worldwide for its brass bands and choirs, but the introduction of bands to the Army happened almost by chance.

The first Salvation Army band was launched in Salisbury, England, in 1878 and was made up of Charles Fry, a local builder and leader of the Methodist orchestra, and his three sons.

Salvation Army evangelists in Salisbury were having trouble with local hooligans, so Fry and his sons offered to act as bodyguards while the Salvationists sang in the market place.

As an afterthought the Frys brought their instruments to accompany the singing. In this unwitting fashion the first Salvation Army band was born.

Their immediate success led the Fry family to sell their business and become full-time musicians with the Army. Within the next few years, brass bands sprang up all over the country.

Drum

To Salvationists, the drum has always been more than a musical instrument.

From the first, the drum's supreme function was as a 'mercy seat' in open-air meetings. Thousands of people have knelt at the drumhead and claimed Salvation from their sins.

The drum has also been used by some Salvation Army Corps in a similar way to a church bell. For example, in Alaska, half an hour before each service begins in the villages, the Corps drummer stands outside the Army hall beating the drum. The drummer then goes out just before the meeting starts to sound the last call.

When the Army drum made its first appearance, some people said its use in religious meetings was nothing less than sacrilege, but William Booth claimed it was just as proper to "beat" the people into a Salvation meeting as to "ring" them into church!

Of course, the drum is also very much a part of The Salvation Army musical tradition, playing as it does with the brass band.



Social & Community Services



William Booth's concern for a person's physical as well as spiritual welfare is reflected in the wide network of Salvation Army social and community services that exists today.

Community Services

- Around 260 community service centres nationally
- Provide practical emergency relief for families and individuals facing financial crisis, including aid for migrants
- Homework and breakfast clubs are offered by some local Salvation Army churches

Crisis & Supported Accommodation

- Refuges for women in crisis and their children
- Crisis and medium-term accommodation for homeless women, men and youth
- Transitional Supported Accommodation

Youth Support

- Preventative programs and assistance for homeless young people
- Recreation and leisure centres
- Reconnect Project, helping keep families together
- Street work and drop-in centres
- Case management and counselling
- Emergency and long-term accommodation
- Employment and training

Recovery Services

- Long term, residential recovery program for people with addictions to alcohol, other drugs and gambling
- Work therapy – industrial and rural centres
- Outpatients' services
- Detoxification units
- Treatment for people brain damaged through addiction

Employment Services

- Employment Plus job placement service operates nation-wide
- Programs for those at risk of leaving school early
- Mature Workers Program for unemployed people over 40
- Vocational training and access to job seeking facilities

Emergency Services

- Provision of catering support during emergencies and disasters for those affected and official workers





DID YOU KNOW?

Raised age of consent

The Salvation Army successfully campaigned to have the age of consent in the UK raised from 13 years of age to 16 years during 1885.



Chaplaincies

- Provision of support and comfort to victims of disaster, emergency and crime, and to the support personnel who serve at such times
- Includes chaplains to police, fire brigades, bushfire fighters, defence services personnel, hospitals and others

Rural & Outback Support

- Rural chaplains assisting farmers and rural families
- Outback Flying Service, supporting people in remote and outback Queensland

Court & Prison Services

- Visits to courts and prisons
- Debriefing juries
- Positive Lifestyle Program for offenders

Red Shield Defence Services

- Practical support with Christian influence to hundreds of Australian Defence Forces members and families each day

Family Tracing Service

- Works nationally, and internationally, to successfully re-unite families who have been separated

Financial Counselling

- Moneycare service provides assistance and suggests options for people facing financial difficulties

Telephone Counselling

- Trained counsellors at Salvo Care Line – many of them volunteers – offer a listening ear 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, for people experiencing a crisis or difficulties

Professional Counselling Service

- Provides guidance, counsel or support in personal issues, marriage and family relationships

Aged Care

- Accommodation and quality care for older Australians, including hostels, nursing homes, self-care units and respite care

Community Care Ministries

- Volunteers visit hospitals, nursing homes, and people unable to leave their own homes





DID YOU KNOW?

First Donuts

Salvation Army officers from the Atlanta Georgia Red Shield Services in America are credited with creating the first ever recipe for donuts during World War I. There was a shortage of food, but rations included flour, oil and sugar. A sweet dough was made with the flour and sugar. This was deep fried in hot oil, then rolled in sugar. It proved very popular with soldiers as it was a tasty improvisation on their rations.

Sources of Funding

Red Shield Appeal

The Salvation Army is a prudent manager of funds on behalf of the needy in our community, who receive 85-90 cents of every dollar donated to the Army. This is one of the most efficient rates of any charity.

The Red Shield Appeal is The Salvation Army's major annual fundraising drive. The appeal, which is launched in April and continues until June 30, has three components:

- **Business Appeal**, encouraging donations from the corporate sector
- **National Doorknock**, held each year at the end of May, involving around 50,000 volunteer collectors
- **Mailing Appeal**, in which supporters are encouraged to mail in their donations.

The first Red Shield Appeal Doorknock was held in 1965 in response to concern about the need for funds to meet the ever-increasing demand on Salvation Army social services.

Christmas Appeal

The Christmas Appeal consists primarily of a mailing appeal, and is incorporated into the Red Shield Appeal.

Local corps also conduct fundraising activities in shopping malls, etc., to help cope with the huge increase in demand for Salvation Army services over this crucial period.

Red Shield Club

The Red Shield Club is a way for loyal donors to support Salvation Army programs on a planned and regular basis. The Club also enables The Salvation Army to acknowledge and show appreciation to friends and supporters who make annual gifts.

SUMMARY BOX

Around 85 cents of every dollar donated to The Salvation Army goes directly to those in need.

Disabled Persons

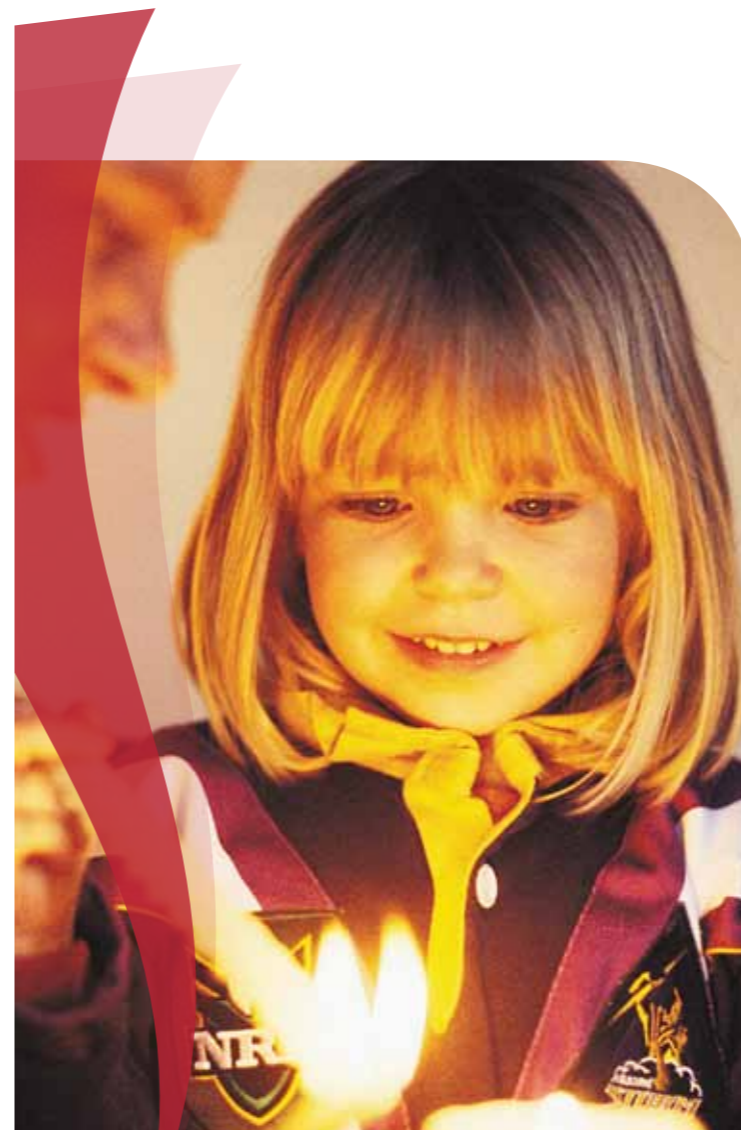
- Social education and training centre for intellectually handicapped people in Queensland
- Accommodation facility for intellectually handicapped people in Queensland

Suicide Support

- Bereaved by Suicide services, including support groups, operate at Chatswood in Sydney and on the Gold Coast, Queensland.
- Support provided for a range of age groups, including children.
- Hope for Life provides online and face to face training in suicide prevention and bereavement support

English Speaking Classes

- Many local Salvation Army churches provide English speaking classes as a service to people from non-English speaking backgrounds





Major Donors

The Salvation Army recognises and honours individuals, corporations, foundations, trusts and associations whose annual gift of \$5,000 or more supports Salvation Army welfare services to the Australian community. Donations made are incorporated into the Red Shield Appeal.

Wills & Bequests

Each year, many people decide to remember The Salvation Army in their Will. These bequests can be of a specific nature, leaving a particular piece of property, or more general, leaving sums of money or percentages of an estate's overall value.

Individual Centres

Many of the clients of The Salvation Army social services institutions (homeless hostels, etc.) make a minimal contribution to The Salvation Army from their social security payments.

Government Grants

Many Salvation Army programs and services are supported by Federal and State Government funding.

Planned Giving

Planned Giving – or ‘stewardship’ – is an internal fundraising system whereby Salvationists are encouraged to make a pledge of regular giving to support the Army's local work. It is this Christian giving that provides for the building and upkeep of Salvation Army corps (churches). Such expenses are not covered by public donations.

Salvos Stores & Family Stores

Excess second-hand goods donated to The Salvation Army are sold through Salvos Stores and Family Stores (run by Salvation Army corps), and funds are then channelled back into The Salvation Army. This enables The Salvation Army to assist those in difficulty in an effective and appropriate manner.

An International Army

The Salvation Army operates an international network of services caring for the homeless, poverty-stricken, and underprivileged in more than 110 countries of the world.

World wars have tested, but not damaged, international links of service and a unity of purpose of Salvationists of all races.

The Army's internationalism is expressed in the ethnicity of its leadership around the world. From the beginning, the Army has encouraged and nurtured the use of indigenous people in command positions in order to preserve cultural understanding and identification. However, the mission of The Salvation Army is universal in its desire to serve God, care for all humankind and share the gospel of Jesus Christ.

Internationally, there are almost 15,000 Salvation Army corps as well as a wide range of social, medical, educational and other community services. The worldwide program includes:

- Providing accommodation for around 35,000 homeless and transient people each year in more than 600 hostels
- 700 programs for people suffering addiction helping around 50,000 people each year
- Around 600 feeding centres operating worldwide
- Accommodating around 17,000 older people in 780 residential centres run by The Salvation Army
- Caring for around 1.3 million patients annually in more than 300 hospitals and clinics throughout the world
- Contributing to the happiness of 72,000 children every year in over 250 children's homes, 810 day care centres and nurseries, nearly 200 summer camps and 160 play groups
- Facilities for the education of 483,000 students in more than 2,000 kindergarten, primary and secondary schools and around 130 vocational training schools
- Over two million people assisted with relief during emergencies and natural disasters
- 25 schools for the blind and 10 schools for the disabled
- Over 450,000 people receiving education on health issues such as HIV/AIDS through around 420 health education programs
- Around 30 convalescent homes for recuperation after treatment in a Salvation Army hospital or clinic.
- 8 institutes provide a home and training for more than 370 blind people



DID YOU KNOW?

Invention of safety matches

Red-tipped safety matches were introduced by The Salvation Army in England during the 1890s at a time when matches were still produced using poisonous yellow phosphorus, which caused the fatal disease 'Phossy Jaw' in poor factory workers.



- Around 50 homes for the physically handicapped, providing accommodation for more than 1,600 people
- Over 60 canteens, mobile units and hostels catering for the needs of military personnel
- Tracing close to 7,000 missing relatives through The Salvation Army's investigations work during the past year. Dealt with more than 10,000 enquiries
- Over 300,000 police court cases were helped last year; around 300,000 prisoners were visited and 130,000 received help on discharge
- 60 remand/ probation homes run by The Salvation Army, accommodating over 1,200 young offenders
- The Salvation Army's night patrols, rescue and anti-suicide missions help more than 350,000 people each year
- Over 300,000 people receive counselling from Salvation Army personnel each year
- Around 60 residences are provided for nearly 3,000 students who need accommodation



Countries where The Salvation Army is presently at work:

Angola	Guatemala	Pakistan
Antigua	Guernsey	Panama
Argentina	Guyana	Papua New Guinea
Australia		Paraguay
Austria	Haiti	Peru
	Honduras	Philippines, The
Bahamas	Hong Kong	Poland
Bangladesh	Hungary	Portugal
Barbados		Puerto Rico
Belgium	Iceland	
Belize	India	Romania
Bermuda	Indonesia	Russia
Bolivia	Republic of Ireland	Rwanda
Botswana	- (Eire)	
Brazil	Isle of Man	St Christopher Nevis
Burundi	Italy	(St Kitts)
		St Helena
Canada	Jamaica	St Lucia
Chile	Japan	St Maarten
China	Jersey	St Vincent
Colombia		Singapore
Congo (Brazzaville)	Kenya	South Africa
Congo (Kinshasa)	Korea	Spain
Costa Rica	Kuwait	Sri Lanka
Cuba		Suriname
Czech Republic	Latvia	Swaziland
	Lesotho	Sweden
Denmark	Liberia	Switzerland
Dominican Republic	Lithuania	
		Taiwan
Ecuador	Macau	Tanzania
El Salvador	Malawi	Tonga
Estonia	Malaysia	Trinidad and Tobago
	Mali	
Faeroes, The	Marshall Islands	Uganda
Fiji	Mexico	Ukraine
Finland	Micronesia	United Kingdom
France	Moldova	United States of
French Guiana	Mozambique	America
	Myanmar	Uruguay
Georgia		
Germany	Namibia	Venezuela
Ghana	Netherlands	Virgin Islands
Greece	New Zealand	
Grenada	Nigeria	
Guam	Norway	Zambia
		Zimbabwe

How to Become Involved

There are many ways you can become involved with The Salvation Army.

Doorknock

You may wish to help The Salvation Army collect donations by knocking on doors for the annual Red Shield Appeal in May.

The Doorknock is lots of fun. To volunteer, simply ring **13 SALVOS (13 72 58)** during early May or visit salvos.org.au for more information.

Other volunteer opportunities

The Salvation Army offers excellent opportunities for volunteers through its Oasis Youth Support Network in **Sydney (02) 9331 2266** (ages 20 and over) and Salvo Care Line telephone counselling service (ages 21 and over), which has centres in **Sydney (02) 8736 3297** and **Brisbane (07) 3222 6678**. Volunteers are required to first complete the accredited volunteer training course run by each of the centres. For more information on volunteering opportunities, visit salvos.org.au/volunteering.

Social & Sporting Clubs

Salvation Army churches provide recreational and support activities for all ages, including youth groups, kids clubs, seniors' groups and women's groups.

Some churches also organise sporting teams and competitions for people of all ages. To contact your local Salvation Army church, see salvos.org.au/contact.

Donate

To make a financial donation by credit card, or to arrange collection of clothing and furniture in good condition call **13 SALVOS (13 72 58)**.

Sponsor a Child

Become a child sponsor and make a difference. Your monthly donation will help to provide education, food, clothing and basic medical care for a child in a developing country. For more information, visit salvos.org.au or call **(02) 9266 9880**.





salvos.org.au

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