
It is not a new phenomenon that adults should make the choice to be received into the Church that they prefer, rather than necessarily remaining in the Church of their Christian initiation. What is less recognised is that, in some countries, people baptized in another Christian tradition now form the majority of adults who are received into the Roman Catholic Church.

As Paul Turner points out in *When Other Christians Become Catholics*, the needs and processes for receiving such individuals differ substantially from those appropriate to people who have previously had little or nothing to do with any form of Christianity. However, all too often the two groups are treated identically, although it would seem that historically this has never been the intention of the Church. Many baptized adults are prepared for reception using the *Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults* (RCIA), but should be received using the rite of *Reception of Baptized Christians into the Full Communion of the Catholic Church*. Whereas the former rightly occurs as part of the Easter Vigil mass, Turner argues that the latter more appropriately takes place during mass at some other time of the year when the candidate is ready:

> If not [at] Easter, when should baptized candidates be received? When they are ready. The rite of reception makes no connection between its ceremony and any time of the liturgical year. Weddings happened when the engaged couple is ready. Priests are ordained when they are ready. People confess their sins when they are ready. The sick are anointed when they are ready. Other Christians become Catholics when they are ready. (p. 161)

According to Turner, readiness should be discerned by parish leaders on the following basis:

> They make their judgment based on the validity of baptism, the candidate’s understanding of the Catholic Church, their openness to the sacrament of reconciliation, and their desire to be received. The candidates discern readiness in a similar way. If their intellect grasps what they are doing, and if their will desires it, they are probably ready. When the candidate and the parish leadership agree, the rite of reception may be celebrated. (p. 134)

This approach suggests that baptized Christians should be treated according to their individual needs and not subjected to a formulaic course of preparation, which many RCIA programmes have become. Turner concedes that pragmatic factors often result in the preparation of baptized
Christians alongside the unbaptized—for example when parish resources do not stretch to running two separate courses of preparation. But he stops short of explicitly stating that many Catholics involved in the preparation of candidates for reception into the Church are unaware that the baptized and unbaptized should be prepared differently. Given the number of Catholics, including clergy, who have expressed surprise that my own reception into the Church did not occur at Easter, it would seem that such ignorance is widespread.

Turner’s basic message is relatively straightforward, but his book also includes a historical account of documents discussing the reception of the baptized into the Catholic Church. Complementing this is a chapter which explores the rites of reception in a number of other Christian Churches. As a history book and a resource for those involved in preparing baptized Christians for reception, this book makes a valuable contribution. However, its focus on documents makes for a fairly dense text which many readers of *The Way* may want to skim over for a discussion of the spiritual and pastoral implications raised by the material. Unfortunately, very little such reflection is offered by Turner, and I would hope that this lack might be addressed in any future revision. In the meantime, I am grateful to have finally read something which explains the apparently idiosyncratic preparation I received for my own reception. I am thankful that those involved in this process started from who I was: a practising Christian and a theology graduate. I now understand the comment made at the commencement of my formal preparation: ‘Well, we don’t have to start with “who is Jesus?”’ I might well have been subjected to such an approach had my preparation for reception occurred elsewhere.

*Beth R. Crisp*
His book, *When God Made You*, was an Evangelical Christian Publishing Association bestseller and described as “Oh, the Places Youâ€™ll Go meets The Divine” by recording artist Amy Grant. "Writing books about wholeness, hope, and God’s love for children is an honor and privilege I do not take for granted," he said. Turner has been described as “one of the most influential progressive Christian voices in media.” The author of 16 books including *The Christian Culture Survival Guide*, *The Coffeehouse Gospel*, and *Provocative Faith*, Turner previously served as the entertainment editor for Crosswalk and Start your review of When Other Christians Become Catholic. Write a review. Sep 18, 2012 Andrew Doohan rated it really liked it. It sounds like a great title for a book, and in fact it is.Â Paul Turner is pastor of St. Anthony Parish in Kansas City, Missouri. A priest of the Diocese of Kansas City-St. Joseph, he holds a doctorate in sacred theology from the Athenaeum of Saint Anselm in Rome. He is the author of Glory in the Cross: Holy Week in the Third Edition of The Roman Missal, When Other Christians Become Catholic, and many other titles. He is a former President of the North American Academy of Liturgy and a team member for the North American Forum on the Catechumenate. He is a member of Societas Liturgica and the Catholic Academy of Liturgy. He serves as a facilitator for Matthew Paul Turner is a Christian blogger, author, and former fundamentalist. He has authored 10 books and is the former editor of CCM (Christian Music). However, before it became the name of my blog, “Jesus Needs New PR” was a book title for a collection of essays about how the actions, words, and sometimes stupidity of various segments of the Christian culture impacted Jesus’s “image.” But despite being signed to a Christian publishing house, the book never released. Fourteen months later, after the writing and editing was finished, the head guy at the publishing house deemed the manuscript too controversial and refused to release it. I took it to five other publishing houses, four of which were Christian imprints â€“ all of them said no.