

THE CHRISTMAS BOWL APPEAL IS FOR £200,000 THIS YEAR

OUR SHARE TO HELP RELIEVE WORLD'S SUFFERING

Once again at Christmas, Australian Inter-Church Aid launches its annual programme with the Bowl of Remembrance.

Churchpeople throughout the country are asked to share their resources with the hungry, the homeless and the needy of the world. This can begin with the placing of money, equal in value to your Christmas dinner, in a bowl on the festive table.

£200,000 for Refugee Services. There are an estimated 14,500,000 refugees in the world today.

While World Refugee Year helped in large measure to clear the post-war refugee camps in Europe, continuing conflict and fear of war and of personal safety has produced massive refugee problems in other parts of the world.

In Africa, tribal fighting and the mass exodus of people from entire regions produced 2,500,000 refugees in the first half of 1964 alone.

In the Middle East, more than 1,000,000 refugees in Jordan, Gaza, Syria and Lebanon are being tried to build new lives for themselves.

In Asia the situation of 1,500,000 refugees in Hong Kong continues without solution; and racial and religious disputes have produced a new and near-catastrophic refugee situation in India.

In Europe, handicapped refugees from Eastern countries will need training and resettlement opportunities.

For Asia and £200,000 to help the establishment of a Christian Book Centre in the New Hebrides.

£450,000 for Food Production. Among the voluntary agencies called upon by the United Nations to play their part in the fight against world hunger, Inter-Church Aid is one of the largest and its activities among the most widespread.

The average diet of an Australian is from two to three times that of a person in a developing country in Asia or Africa.

Every day there are from

equivalent, Australia today receives more W.C.C. refugees for resettlement than any other country in the world at present between 5,000 and 6,000 a year.

The reception, care and firm establishment of these people, mainly from Europe, Hong Kong and the Middle East, is carried out by a staff of 50 directors, A.C.C.'s Refugee and World Service department.

THE COST

In 1965 £22,000 is needed to cover administration, care of aged refugees in seven homes, transit facilities for new arrivals and assistance with housing.

Churches in other countries will contribute towards other costs of this programme.

£15,000 for World Service. The work of the World Council of Churches Inter-Church Aid has been carried out since the council was formed in 1948.

10-day refugee service alone requires a field staff of 500 spread over every continent.

Facilities are maintained for the rapid distribution of disaster relief; technical experts are available to advise churches on project development and an administrative office is maintained to carry out a work programme that involves the sharing of £200,000 a year by churches.

This special provision of £200,000 a year by churches towards the cost of these services, only allocated to the remainder of the programme is then free from these administrative costs.

£20,000 for Emergencies. On an average of three times every month a situation of extreme emergency occurs somewhere in the world.

Usually these are natural disasters—storm, flood, earthquake, famine, causing loss of life, injury or long-term suffering to thousands.



In Chile, an Indian girl from a depressed mountain village nurses a young lamb, the first offspring from sheep introduced to the area by the churches working together through Inter-Church Aid. The programme aims at total community development, setting a new standard of living for the peasants through the introduction of new crops and farming practices, the construction of roads and the provision of health and education services.

Usually there is one church, often many, situated in the stricken area. Usually its resources for helping in the situation bear no comparison with the magnitude of the need.

Inter-Church Aid each year holds in reserve money that can be directed to churches in such situations immediately the call comes.

Australia is asked by the W.C.C. to help in an emergency on an average of once every month.

£21,000 for Personnel. One of the greatest needs of churches in Asia and the Pacific is trained personnel—teachers, social workers, doctors, nurses and administrators.

Australian Inter-Church Aid seeks to provide opportunities for overseas service for skilled Australians to provide guidance in training these people.

The 1965 programme will provide the means to support fraternal workers in the Pacific, Indonesia, Hong Kong and India.

Inter-Church Aid would provide who need it most.

Inter-Church Aid now provides that channel. Set up in the closing days of the war, its first objective was to relieve the distress and tragedy of war and bring hope and encouragement to those for whom hope was almost dead.

"As the wounds of war healed it became abundantly clear that I.C.A. in peace time could provide Christians everywhere with an opportunity to help their fellows. God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform."

"Nor is this privilege confined to Christians; whole communities, irrespective of their beliefs have received help, and the contribution of all who are interested in their fellows is accepted through any congregation. The aid is channelled from church to church, but all must share both in giving and receiving."

Inter-Church Aid literature sets out the wide range of needs.

of training to-day's young Christians are receiving.

Youth leadership training programmes will be supported by Australia, Spain, the Ivory Coast, Uganda, Zambia, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Korea, Thailand and the Middle East.

The president of the Australian Council of Churches, the Reverend R. R. Wylie, in a Christmas message to all churchpeople commends the Inter-Church Aid programme of the council:

"There are few experiences more heart rending than to see desperate need and be helpless to relieve it."

"For years those of us who have known something of the desperate plight of our fellows in countries less privileged than our own have longed for avenues through which aid could go to those who need it most."

"Inter-Church Aid now provides that channel. Set up in the closing days of the war, its first objective was to relieve the distress and tragedy of war and bring hope and encouragement to those for whom hope was almost dead."

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It includes children's projects in Europe, Asia and Africa; youth work in many countries; food production by better training of farmers; service to refugees, of whom there are still about 15,000,000; the training of teachers for Christian schools and colleges, as well as doctors and nurses.

"Assistance to the evangelistic work of the churches in Asia and Africa and any special emergency that may arise. Australia plans to raise £200,000 this year—a very small sum in the face of the great need."

"We know that thousands of people in our happy Australian homes will give thanks to God for the privilege of sharing in this work through the Christmas Bowl. It is a measure of wisdom the family circle at Christmas."

FULLER MEANING

"Therefore, with a fuller meaning than has ever been possible before, we say in Christ's name, 'A Merry Christmas to All!'"

Donations to the Christmas Bowl Appeal may be handed in at your parish church or sent to the State Secretaries for Inter-Church Aid:

N.S.W. The Reverend C. R. Sprackell, 511 Kent Street, Sydney, 27 Gloucester Street, Queensland; The Reverend B. Byrde, 27 Gloucester Street, Queensland; The Reverend M. C. Trenorden, 33 Pier Street, Adelaide.

Western Australia: The Reverend I. Sutton, 30 St George's Terrace, Perth; Tasmania: The Reverend L. B. Bromberg, The Rectory, Brighton; Victoria: The Reverend A.C.T.: Mr C. A. Neal-Smith, 1000 Commercial Street, Melbourne; The Reverend E. F. Byrde, 27 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

INTER-CHURCH AID PRAYER

Almighty God, Who hast shown us in Thy Son Jesus Christ, the care we should have for all men, help us as members of His Church to share with others the love we have known in Him; guide us in our own lives, and help us to share in the service that the Church all round the world offers in the name of Jesus Christ our common Lord.

80,000 to 100,000 new mouths to feed in these areas.

In a world population jumping by 1,000,000,000 every year from malnutrition in varying degrees.

Inter-Church Aid supports church-sponsored agricultural training and crop improvement schemes in many parts of the world.

Among them are projects in Greece (£1,000 needed), Korea (£2,000), and the Pacific (4,500), to establish farms for Solomon Islanders living in economically depressed areas in the Fiji Islands.

£22,000 for Australian Re-

DETAILS

Australia must give in 1965: to Europe, £7,000; Asia, £10,000; Africa, £5,000; the Middle East, £2,500; Latin America, £2,500.

£42,500 for Inter-Church Aid for Western. In dozens of countries there are churches poor in resources but rich in opportunities.

They need money to extend their educational facilities for boys and girls, to train the clergy, buy theological books, and extend their medical services.

Among the Australian projects are: £7,500 for Africa; £17,000

for Asia; £2,500 for Latin America; £2,500 for the Middle East; £10,000 for Europe.

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In Korea, a child patient receives medical care at a Church hospital run with Inter-Church Aid support. Even with outside help Asian medical services are failing to keep pace with population growth and community needs.

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A GRACE FOR USE AT CHRISTMAS DINNER

For this food, a symbol of the richness of the life you have given us, we give thanks, O Lord.

Keep an awful mindful of His abundance which we celebrate this day, who "though he was rich, yet for our sakes became poor", and grant that our riches may always be used in the service of others, for Jesus' sake, Amen.

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KOREA: NEW LIMBS AND NEW LIFE

By JOHN STEENMA, Director of the Korea Church Welfare Service Amputee Rehabilitation Centre.

DURING our first full year of work we have been busy with testing, fitting and making repairs.

It is a right to have sympathy for the injured and disabled, but sympathy without understanding does more harm than good. Although the average Korean Christian feels a certain concern, he lacks understanding and is often slow to accept the prevalent feeling that the disabled are completely useless.

Positive, hopefulness and rejection bring the footless an inner harmony to the Amputee Rehabilitation Centre. Parents have turned the handicapped into a husband and wife and have gone separate ways because one has lost a limb.

Who can appreciate the mental anguish and physical suffering which is the lot of these people? They have deep, scarring wounds.

At the Rehabilitation Centre we try to understand these problems and seek a solution for the individual and national difficulties of each amputee.

A handicapped person who is physically handicapped or mentally, needs professional help.

The aim of the Amputee Centre is to provide an artificial limb put a tool in his hands and start the amputee on a new life.

Physical and vocational training under the supervision of a professional staff, and counselling is limited to their particular trouble.

Physically, the handicapped person requires counselling and professional help. He has deep emotional problems and he has sufficient confidence that he can initiate and drive. His productive capacity and his desire to lead a normal life are professional.

Physical and vocational training cannot adjust to the conventional pattern of living without receiving the help of counselling, physical and therapeutic treatment.

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entirely satisfactory partly because of the training created by the Korean acceptance of physically disabled and handicapped.

These obstacles existed not only in the past but in the present. However, but in educational, business and professional circles.

Children like Chang Kyung-suk who were independent members of normal society. To achieve this we must have a good understanding of the individual and his needs.

The most difficult part of this work is to understand the individual person who has been rejected by his own society. In accomplishing this objective effectively the Centre is helpless without the backing of Korean society.

Gradually to change the social pattern of the individual toward a physically handicapped person which is now prevalent in Korea society to prove that one who is physically handicapped can be a normal citizen and can participate in the life of his society.

These two objectives complement each other. The results produced by the Amputee Centre in the past years have not been.

Flame throwers were used to attack the enemy. In the area became innocent casualties.

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ABBOTSLIGH WAHRONGA Church of England School for Girls

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Illustrated prospectus on application to the Headmistress

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Illustrated prospectus on application to the Headmistress

MIS H. W. G. CLARIDGE, B.A. North Parramatta

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MELBOURNE, C.I.G.S., Heather Cross, St. Kilda, 52, Via

E. Gabriel's School, 100, Victoria Street, Melbourne

HOBART, St. Mary's College School, Macquarie St., Hobart, Tasmania

PERTH, St. Peter's Girls' School, 100, Victoria Street, Perth

SYDNEY, St. Mary's School, 100, Victoria Street, Sydney

WELLINGTON, St. Peter's School, 100, Victoria Street, Wellington

ANOTHER NEW VERSION

By the Reverend EDWARD HUNT

For example, should be translated "as awesome and", while the Bible has "as awesome and".

He admits, however, that the makers of the A.V. only erred in the translation of the word "awesome".

We have no sooner grown used to the A.V. than we are told that the New English Bible has a new translation of the Bible.

This series of volumes will be known as the Anchor Bible, and is already being published in America by Doubleday and Co.

The translations of the ancient Greek and Latin languages began eight years ago and will be completed in 1970.

Genesis, and the Epistles of James, Peter and Jude have already appeared, and will be followed by the other books of the Bible.

The general editors are Professor Albright of Johns Hopkins University and Professor Freedman of Pittsburgh Theological Seminary and Hebrew.

They describe the Anchor Bible as a new approach to the world's greatest classic.

AN APPRECIATION

Some editors expect criticism from the "religious devotees" of the A.V. and those who admire the English version as a work of literary art.

So once again we see what a work of art is the work of A.E. Speiser, chairman of the Department of Oriental Studies at the University of Pennsylvania.

James, Peter and Jude are by the Rev. Dr. R. H. Charles, of the University of Edinburgh, and an ordained minister of the Church of Scotland.

Dr. Speiser says "if we haven't learned to read the Bible since the King James Bible was produced scholarship has stood still."

"The spirit of God," Gen. 12,

ORDINATION EVENT AT GERALDTON

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Geraldton, W.A., December 21

On Sunday, December 13, a rare ceremony was held at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Geraldton.

Only once before in the thirty-five years' episcopate of the late Archbishop of Perth, the Rev. Dr. Frewer has a man been raised to the priesthood in the diocese.

He was the Reverend L. G. P. DeLisle.

This time the candidate was the Rev. Dr. Frewer, who was formerly employed in the Engineers' Department of the Government.

At present he is chaplain to the Mission House and an assistant priest at the cathedral.

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A NEW LIFE FOR NEPAWANG

By NANCY LAWRENCE, W.C.C. STAFF WRITER

NEPAWANG is a Tibetan refugee. He has been separated from his family, hunted by Chinese Communist soldiers, suffered severe frostbite and been near death from starvation. All this happened when he was ten years old.

Today, four years later, the horror of his experience has begun to fade, and it is no longer so difficult for him to talk about those full years of suffering at the Wyberg-Allen School here where he is one of 19 young-people whose full care is being provided by a World Council of Churches' scholarship.

Ngawang's story begins on the morning of 1959, at the Dalai Lama's (the Tibetan capital) Lhasa, the most sacred shrine of Tibetan Buddhism, where he had been studying to be a Buddhist monk since the age of six.

On that fateful day nine years of interestingly oppressive Chinese Communist rule climaxed in the shelling of the Potala.

The assault precipitated the flight of the Dalai Lama into India, and signalled the start of insurrection of the part of large segments of the traditionally peaceful Tibetan population.

Hiding in one of the Potala's rooms Ngawang watched until dark when he and several of his young colleagues slipped out of its of its numerous side entrances at a place where there was a small stream. There he encountered his first obstacle.

Although the others were large enough to wade or swim across the stream he could not and was left stranded and alone on his banks.

As the communist searchlights scanned his waters he started to cry and his audible sobs were heard by a soldier, a member of the Khanbas, the Tibetan warrior class, who had taken up posts in defence of the Potala. Sweeping the youngster up in his arms he carried him across the stream.

WIDE DETOUR

Ngawang's first goal was his family home — normally a two day journey from Lhasa, but seeking to elude the Chinese communist forces he made a wide detour and arrived only five days later.

Although he longed to stay in his old village, he realised his position as a monk would subject both her and the entire village to constant harassment and possible physical reprisals.

Later one night he told his

mother and a group of relatives who had gathered for a family council that he and an elderly cousin were leaving the next day to join the guerrilla forces.

With the family blessing and carrying family property, they set out as hater, the two set off before dawn for the Tsungpo River. Fort, a stronghold of Tibetan guerrilla fighters.

When they arrived several days later they found it had been completely wiped out by the Chinese.

Here, too, they learned for the first time of the flight of the Dalai Lama. "I realised then," Ngawang said, "there was no safe place for me in all of Tibet."

He resolved to follow the Dalai Lama into exile in India. Now began the long trek of weeks over the treacherous snow-covered passes of the Himalayas.

Knowing that the routes into India would be closely guarded they swung east following a parallel route along the border towards Bhutan. They walked for several weeks before reaching the first pass into Bhutan and nearly died with exhaustion.

Border guards turned them back. Resting just long enough to gain a little strength they started again. As they continued east

the area became more and more isolated. With only the provisions they could carry on their backs they carefully parolled out daily for food and each time for drinking water.

In the freezing cold of the winter they were for protection and to keep their spirits up.

Again and again they attempted to cross the border but failed and each time were turned back.

Finally, they reached the border of the Indian north east region. Here at last they were able to cross the border.

North Eastern Frontier Agency who welcomed them with cups of hot tea.

LAST LAP

The last lap of their journey had been through heavy snow and they were suffering from severe frostbite, and malnutrition.

Shortly afterwards Ngawang was transferred to a refugee camp and was in the school set up under the Dalai Lama's supervision here in Missouri.

Ngawang has been on the basis of an intelligence report that he had received 19 scholarships granted by the World Council of Churches for further studies in America.

To-day the awful memory of

the flight is slowly receding. Despite the horror of his experience Ngawang has adapted remarkably well to the new discipline of boarding school and to the life of a student and his teachers have high hopes for him.

Whatever his future, whether world conditions will permit a return to his native Tibet, or he spends his life in India, Ngawang is the help of the Christian churches, is receiving the education he will require to put his own life to use in the best interests of his people.

He has already displayed with such courage.

CANBERRA CHURCHES FROM OUR OWN CORNERSTONE

Canberra, December 21.—Canberra's "rain on the diocese?" is a common question in the country papers. So says the Anglican Newsletter "Forward" in the current issue.

It adds that "any one who takes the trouble to look at the 1963-64 pledges for the annual diocesan expenditure of \$7,000,000 will be surprised to find that the total amount provided outside that \$7,000,000 in pledge payments this financial year has been \$10,000,000."

"In particular, the efforts of the three provincial directors of the Church and Body Cross are an example to us all. Both are pledged, and both will have any building of any sort at all."

A STORY OF PROGRESS AT CULSEYVALE BASIN

ANGLIAN NEWS SERVICE

For what would be considered the very small sum nowadays of \$100,000, the Reverend Canon Lee, first attended the hall in 1956, most of them women.

During the 1954-1958 war, a group of women met Sunday school group.

In 1923 the Reverend Wong returned to the parish and started a building fund for the present lovely S. Mary's.

One of the first donations was 20,000 dollars from Mr Kan Tat Choy. The building of the church which cost 50,000 dollars started in 1936 was completed in 1938.

From 1947 after the war, which Canon Lee spent in the interior of China, the Reverend Roland Koh, now Bishop of Kuala Lumpur, took over, starting the kindergarten in 1949 and building a garage.

UNDERGRADUATE

Ms. Yuen Lan, wife of the present vicar is now in charge of the kindergarten and has classes with classes in the morning and afternoon sessions on Tuesdays and Thursdays every month.

The Reverend Luke Cheung who is now Vicar of St. Matthew's came to S. Mary's, starting the primary school, which has 1,033 children in the morning and afternoon sessions, each paying 25 dollars per month.

In 1954 the present vicar, the Reverend Wong Poan, started the primary school, and Luke Cheung left for England to further his studies.

S. Mary's school achievement has been S. Mary's Church College, with classrooms that make use of every square inch of space allowed by government.

Also being a private secondary school, they are able to make use of the valuable qualified teachers who are able to teach the students, having been taught the students of English in the past. It is sufficient to be taught in English and the use of

British terms in arithmetic etc. It is fascinating to see how the Reverend Wong uses the walls in the assembly hall in carrying out his work on the seats; how the large window of a classroom facing the playground and the Body Cross platform because the hall is now too small for the Sunday school.

The ever active Mr Wong in the ten years he has been at S. Mary's has had more than 100,000 Communion confirmations to his credit.

CANON HONOUR A RESIGNS

Anglican News Service
New York, December 21.—Canon Howard A. Johnson has announced his resignation as canon theologian of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City.

The island devote himself full-time to writing and research. Canon Johnson will be canon theologian since 1954. In 1959 he began a two-year trip around the world to report on the situation of the Anglican communion.

The book, "Global Odyssey" was published in 1963. He is also the author of several other books and has written numerous articles for theological journals.

Before his appointment at the cathedral, Canon Johnson taught theology at the seminary of the University of the South Seawater, Tennessee.

STUDY TOUR TO RUSSIA

Anglican News Service
London, December 21.—The University of Birmingham department of extramural studies is making provisional arrangements for a study tour of churches and museums of art and architecture in Leningrad, Novgorod, Yaroslavl, Suzdal, Zvenigorod, Vladimir, Suzdal and Yaroslavl.

The tour is to take place during the last three weeks of 1965, and will cost £120.

Enquiries should be addressed to the Director of Extramural Studies, the University of Birmingham, Birmingham 15. If sufficient interest is made

OUR BEST BOOK "BUYS"

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This pithy and authoritative work, originally published in 1947 by the Anglican Society set up by the Diocese of Melbourne, is a concise and readable history of the Church with its Centenary. Through the kindness of the diocesan authorities, we are able to offer a limited number of copies for sale at a special price. Price: 8/6d. (Postage 8d.)

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Ngawang as he appears to-day, a happy student at the Wyberg-Allen School in Missouri in preparation for his return to Tibet through the World Council of Churches.

THE BIBLE STUDENT

By WYNNEB M. MERRITT
ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S QUESTIONS:

1. What is the Septuagint?

The Septuagint is the most ancient and important Greek version of the Old Testament. It was begun at Alexandria in the third century B.C. and according to tradition the work was carried out by seventy (or seventy-two) Jewish elders (identically the number of members in the Sanhedrin). The Septuagint is generally indicated by the symbol LXX, the initials of the number of translators for seventy. It contains all the books of the Old Testament and those in what we know as the Old Testament Apocrypha. The practical authority as to its origin is the "Letter of Aristeus" to which reference has already been written by a Greek official of high rank in the court of Ptolemy II, and describes how the king, at the suggestion of the State librarian, resolved to obtain a Greek translation of the laws of the Jews for the library at Alexandria.

At the migration of Aristes he released Jewish captives from his kingdom to the number of some one hundred thousand, sending presents to the High Priest at Jerusalem, and begging him to send a delegation to obtain a Greek translation of the laws of the Twelve Tribes to translate the Law.

The story tells how the elders arrived and were magnificently entertained by Ptolemy, and were sent to the island of Pharos to undertake their translation. Many legendary elements have been added to the original story, but basically it may be accepted as presenting the facts.

The Septuagint is written in the Greek in common use throughout Alexandria at that time. Its syntax, however, is strongly tinged with Hebrew, and its translation is a very literal one, but the quality varies as between different books, being better in the Pentateuch and at its worst in the Prophets.

SEPTUAGINT

The Septuagint was the Old Testament of the Greek-speaking world at the time when Christianity spread over it, and was later overtaken by the early Christian Church, the New Testament books being added in course of time to make a complete Bible.

2. What is the Vulgate?

At the close of the fourth century A.D. St. Jerome, after revising a Latin translation of the LXX known as the Old Latin, undertook to prepare an entirely fresh Latin translation direct from the Hebrew text.

The Vulgate is derived from this direct translation in the case of all the canonical books of the Old Testament, and in the case of the Psalms, which appear commonly in editions of the Vulgate, the revision of the so-called Gallican Psalter. The effect of the substitution of St. Jerome's version from the Hebrew for the Old Latin version was to give the Christian Church a Bible which was more elegant and intelligible, and in general in much closer agreement with the Hebrew text current at the time.

So many errors had crept into the Old Latin version that the Latin-speaking churches had become in danger of losing the true Scripture of the Hebrew days, and it was just at this time that there returned to Rome from his Bethlehem hermit the great scholar and saint, Ambrosius Hieronymus, better known as St. Jerome, whose influence persisted in him even as once as the man for his impetuosity.

St. Jerome's Latin Vulgate was the great "Revised Version" of the ancient Western Church.

3. What were the questions?

1. What was the purpose of the Epistle of St. James?

2. Why do so many places mentioned in the Bible begin with "Beth"?

3. Who were God and Magog?

THESE REFUGEE ARE WORKING A LAND ON THEIR OWN

By Geoffrey Murray, W.C.C. Staff Writer.

WITHOUT a wheelbarrow, and also using a bulldozer, 384 refugee families from North Korea are carrying rocks and earth on their backs so that a fast-flowing mountain stream can be dammed to provide a reservoir that will irrigate 800 acres of mountain wasteland on which rice and vegetables can be grown.

Already, after a few months' work, a dam 18 miles long, 23 feet high and 600 feet wide has been built and covered with concrete given by Korea Church World Service. It is being supported by the churches, and some irrigation channels are being dug and concreted.

The whole project has been completed in time for the next spring planting.

Grateful little boys are joining in the work, for they love food. When their long task is finished there will be enough food for themselves and others in Korea. They are urged on to their work through the long days by the singing of improvised songs to traditional folk tunes.

Meanwhile, they are being fed by supplementary rations of surplus cornmeal flour, dry milk, beans and cooking oil, supplied by the United States government.

For years these people have been struggling to farm barren soil on steeply sloping hillsides of south of Seoul. Then the community leader, in consultation with the village school teacher and professional engineer before he was executed by the Communists, was determined that irrigation was essential. It was possible on the wasteland where they had been settled.

But Korea Church World Service, who decided after a special investigation that

the idea was feasible. Government approval was secured and the whole work is being officially supervised to ensure that it is properly carried out. It is all danger of the dam bursting.

The villagers were without any tools and using their own pickets, Korea Church World Service supplied them with axes, hoes, shovels, and shovels.

To speed up the clearing of the land, they use three-man teams. Their work is done with ropes attached to either side. Three men pull together to shove the soil into place. When all is ready, it is covered with concrete.

The scheme, which will transform farming for the community, includes the building of cattle-sheds, pigsties, and poultry houses. A village co-operative has been formed.

This land reclamation project at Kae Ryang is only one of 20 similar projects which Korea Church World Service is organizing for 12,000 refugee families, numbering about 60,000 men, women and children.

These projects include the reclamation of tidal lands, lands, wastelands, river beds and other lands that have been turned into food producing areas.

Korea's map is having to be redrawn, notably in the southern coast, as tens of thousands of refugees are being born from the sea. And they are being born by moving earth on men's backs.

These newly-won areas are being planted with rice and orchard trees. Livestock are now grazing on the areas, and recently we have been ground growing of seeds and grain introduced.

Some of these projects have been approved for inclusion in the Hunger Campaign and are being supported by churches in many countries through the World Council of Churches, the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee, and World Service.

A Korean working on a Korea Church World Service project.

HISTORY IN THE VATICAN'S VAST ARCHIVES

ANGELAN NEWS SERVICE

Rome, December 21

There can scarcely be a richer collection of documents than the Vatican's secret archives, and some idea of what the miles of shelves—eight miles in the main alone—contain has been offered to a larger public by the current exhibition of some of the most striking material.

The exhibition itself is of outstanding quality and interest.

The principal aim is to illustrate past Ecumenical Councils in the context of conciliar history; this part of the exhibition consists of many of the gold medals in the collection which is justly a pride of the Vatican.

There are documents of such historical or curiosity value as letters from the nephew of George V to Pope Pius XI, and the magnificent dyer's parchment bearing provisions of faith written to gold by the same Emperor; a petition of the House of Lords to Clement VII asking him to grant the annulment of Henry VIII's marriage to Catherine of Aragon; and a letter from the Duke of Arundel to the Pope, dated 1555 on the return of England to Roman Catholicism; the record of an interrogation of Galileo, signed by a letter of Michelangelo and another of Queen Victoria commending with Pius IX, the award of the Nobel Prize to the chemist and a letter on silk from the seventeenth-century French of China who was converted to Christianity and became a heretic. Indeed, named her son Constantine who wrote to Rome for more Jews.

The councils illustrated in the exhibition are nine and begin

with the Fourth Lateran Council of 1215 which was called by Innocent III.

The first exhibit is the register of letters conveying the council to the papal fortress of Avignon.

There is little in the archive in fact which goes back earlier than the reign of Innocent, which why the start was made at that point.

The archive has come together in a fairly haphazard way. Its real founder was Paul V who in the early years of the seventeenth century established the first general archive in the Apostolic Palace.

AVIGNON RECORDS

Alexander VII added the correspondence of the Secretariat of State in 1793 the remaining documents were brought back from Avignon, which had remained since the city was the papal residence; at the end of the last century, the records of the Apostolic Delegation returned to Avignon, as did later the records of a number of congregations, magistracies, the palace, the Sacred Rota, and those of leading families of the papal nobility such as the Borghesi and Rospigliosi.

In 1933 the records of the vicariate of Rome went over to the papal residence.

It was opened to consultation by scholars in 1981, though its first opening was to the eyes of Pius IX.

It is housed close to the library

of the Vatican, and its relationship with the library seems to have been rather disappointing. The archive has clearly had the feeling of being regarded as second best in many respects, and it has been particularly so in the time when the Vatican has been a museum.

It is still the practice to have the same person as Cardinal Secretary of State, who is also the offices are now held by the Cardinal Secretary of State, the Sacred College, who is a learned man, and has been in office more than once or twice a year in the past.

Some of the staff as well as the other members of the library in the course of recent years.

With their exhibition they have attracted an unusual amount of attention to the value of the secret archive.

It was naturally intended to coincide with the third session of the Council of the Vatican.

Many of the documents of past councils are uncomfortably dusty, and the present council documents are not yet published.

Several documents dealt with the reform of the papacy, and one was most worthy to show, since it is a Bull of Pius II, which was issued in 1458, but for some reason never published.

Other highly dilapidated but nevertheless impressive decrees of union of the Greek and Latin churches, dated July 1439, have big signatures of the Latin fathers, the Greek fathers, and the pope, as well as the seal of the pope, and the seal of the pope, but for some reason never published.

The Right Reverend St. G. Causton, Bishop of Melanesia and West Africa, was appointed an Assistant Bishop in the Diocese of Auckland.

He has lately been Assistant Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand.

CAMBRIDGE SERVICE ON TELEVISION

ANGELAN NEWS SERVICE

London, December 21

For the second year the succession of Service of Lenten Music from the Church of King's College, Cambridge, will be televised by the B.B.C. on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve.

The service will be broadcast at 10.40 p.m. on Christmas Eve, and at 10.15 p.m. on Christmas Day. The service will be broadcast on the television screen, and the author will read as Prologue and Epistle, and will open with a short film specially arranged for the service.

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NEW ZEALAND SERVICE

ANGELAN NEWS SERVICE

London, December 21

The Auckland, Canon Rimer Hanington, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, is commemorating the 150th anniversary of the preaching of the Gospel in New Zealand by St. Martin-in-the-Fields on December 17, 1814.

He is visiting England in connection with the service, which was led by the Right Reverend Lord Stowell.

The service will be broadcast on television, and the author will read as Prologue and Epistle, and will open with a short film specially arranged for the service.

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A TASTE OF BALI IN YOUR CHURCH TOO

A REMARKABLE new image and place of the Church in the life of Bali has followed the Church's part in the island after the two volcanic disasters in 1963 reports Church Grants the Church World Service representative in Indonesia.

Grant has helped to draw up an ecclesiastical church Bali Relief Programme which is possible by the response to appeals put out by the World Council of Churches, the Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service.

More than 88,000 dollars have been sent to support the programme. Holland was an outstanding contributor and other substantial amounts were subscribed by church-people in the U.S.A., Britain, Germany, Australia, Canada, Belgium, Japan, New Zealand and Sweden.

In addition to cash, large quantities of food were also received from the U.S.A.

The relief work is being carried out by local church bodies. Grants that the impact on the health and welfare of tens of thousands of destitute and homeless, and the building of devastated areas, and the closing of schools, have brought new homes and livelihood has lost new hope and has made the spiritual life of the Church.

"It was recently reported from Den Pasar that about 240,000 persons are at present suffering from malaria. One out of every ten," "Ten thousand of these are children, and it is in a critical need of food."

"The Church is to-day distributing food to 9,000 of the neediest people and soon the programme will be increased by some 1,200 to relieve the north-west area."

"The number of seriously unwell and destitute Balinese constantly changes. As soon as one month has passed, the Church has to tend the sick and hungry. At one time the number of the church was feeding and caring for upwards of 10,000."

"Before despatching quantities of grain, dried milk, and cooking oil for the relief programme were received from C.W.S. in mid-July, 1964, hundreds of tons of sweet potatoes and large amounts of corn, along with milk borrowed from UNICEF, were bought locally with funds contributed through the W.C.C. and Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service. This food was distributed to thousands of sick and hungry families who had been evacuated from devastated areas."

STARVATION

"Emergency relief through the W.C.C. and directed through the offices of the Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service of Churches in Indonesia met a desperate situation, undoubtedly saved many families from starvation, and sustained the disaster relief programme."

"Provision has now been made to feed up to 20,000 persons daily, if necessary, until mid 1965."

"Grant describes how a grant of 10,000 dollars in the response to the W.C.C. appeal has been used in a medical and school programme."

"The Untal-Untal school was especially in need since rice and supplies. Classes were run in tents and dark, had dirt floor, some of the school tables and benches for the students who had to sit on the ground, the school lacked the most elementary laboratory instruments, and other school equipment were pitifully few."

"Because of the refugee relief work and other charity tasks, comparatively little attention has so far been given to the church. However, re-orientation has been done in Sestian

In 1963, following the eruption of a volcano on the island of Bali, with great loss of life and tremendous damage to the island, Australia responded in an emergency call for help from the churches on the island. This is an account of the situation today and how the churches are playing their part in the island re-development programme.

equipment and supplies have also been ordered for the four clinics. Grant also reports that a pig-breeding project at Karang, Bali is developing into a 'showcase' operation.

"People from middle-class backgrounds in Indonesia are familiar with what the Bali church pig and the amount of pig-raising," he writes.

"Fifteen young, selected workers, including refugees, are employed at the project which has created 200 jobs in the villages, and the people seem astounded at the size of the project and their rate of growth."

PIG FEED

"The good results are attributed to the properly measured protein content in the pig feed. Most of the production is in the pig pens at Karang. It is also a fair amount of crossing with the pig and the amount of pig-raising."

"The project is serving increasingly as an information centre for the farmers in the surrounding communities."

"The project supervisor frequently visits the villages to discuss agricultural and animal-breeding techniques to help them improve their own production."

"The project should be self-supporting by mid-1965 when the amount of pig-raising and development phase of the programme will be increasingly available for marketing."

"The last phase of the total programme covers buildings for the swine-breeding project, two small factories, eight carp-pens, a training course for making bamboo articles for sale, and producing desks, tables and cupboards for the schools and clinics."

"The Youth Commission in cooperation with the Inter-Church Aid Committee, has coordinated its 10-month Emergency Work Camps and the committee's relief operation."

"The following letters from the District Council of Indonesia and a Balinese Hindu and a government official are a good example of the working relationship which has grown out of the emergency."

"Makuta (Freudon):
"On behalf of those suffering from the catastrophe we would like to express our sincerest gratitude, for your aid has gradually improved the well-being of 781 families (4,142 persons)."

"The villagers of Terungan, Abangorotan, and Abangabotan are also suffering from the disaster. Their situation has been lost. They are continuing to move to Sitar. Their situation is very serious and their condition is worse than that previously existing in Pengotan."

"Accordingly, the food donations which you have sent to Pengotan will be directed to these villages."

"For your concern and help, and again on behalf of the distressed, we pray that God may bless all Christians with safety and happiness in the New Year."
(Signed)
Ida Bagus Made Sutha."



On Calcutta's Sealdah railway station, refugee children sleep on the platform that has been their home since birth. Inter-Church Aid's Bengal Refugee Service has resulted in self-supporting farming communities 5,000 such refugees in 1964.

INTERNATIONAL CAROLS

ANGLICAN NEWS SERVICE

London, December 21

Nine lessons will be read by representatives of different countries at the "International Carols by Candlelight" at a special Christmas service at All Souls Church, Langham Place, this evening. The vicar, the Reverend J. R. W. Stott, will give the address.

PRAYER TOGETHER FOR MISSIONS

ANGLICAN NEWS SERVICE

London, December 21

For the first time in England, St. Andrew's was kept this year as a time of prayer together for the Church's mission by the non-Roman Catholic bodies in England.

A prayer leaflet, "Prayers for Mission," was issued jointly by the Conference of British Missionary Societies and the Missionary and Ecumenical Council of the Church Assembly. It outlined prayers for world issues which relate to the mission of the Church wherever, for example, in politics, in education, etc., to illustrate that the Church's mission is one throughout the world.

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Some 55,000 copies of the leaflet were sold and joint services were held in many parts of the country.

In London on St. Andrew's Day joint services conducted by members of different denominations took place at lunchtime in the City Temple and Westminster Abbey.

QUEST ENDS AT QUADRING

BY THE REVEREND DENNIS BAZELEY

He was a migrant from Britain to a remote island in the Pacific. Back home he attended church regularly. As a boy and man he was a member of the parish church. The music was good, for the local organist was a first class player. The music had led the choir to appreciate the contrast and similarity of tone and mood through the medium of hearing, as an artist with brush and colour speaks to one's soul through the medium of sight.

Then there was the beauty of English stained glass. The architect had raised one's eyes to heaven, the carpenter had carved the beams of the beautiful vestments and altar furnishings all black and gold. It was a world which had become so much a part of his Sunday.

He loved it all, and could have remained content and undisturbed in mind until his life's end.

During the war he went to Palestine and visited the Church of the Holy Nativity he was in Egypt, his unit in India.

There in the garison churches he found a world which was English scene.

One day in 1942 when he went regularly had a marble pulpit had a mighty organ, better even than the one he had at church back home - it had a pipe organ. The church had made his church-going a self-centred thing.

The last Christmas Day sunshine shone under that misting sky. He was in the church as he usually goes, as he had in company of the brown Australian soldier scene.

All had happened in a few minutes, but it gave him an insight into worship which he never had before. He had had a rickety wooden floor been covered with a thick and made his church-going a self-centred thing. He had an insight into worship which he never had before. He had had a rickety wooden floor been covered with a thick and made his church-going a self-centred thing.

If only someone had told him that Christmas Eve he loved "his" place in the church. He loved all "apparatus" and he really was not being at all self-centred and blood of the Lord's Body and Sacrament.

The stone shone through the wooden church raised on a hillside. The grass became a manger and it grew brighter and brighter until he was in it. He was Risen, Ascended, Glorified, and He who once lay in a manger was even now giving life to the world.

He had read and went to the faithful who had gathered to adore Him.

Times there were without number back home in the well-trained choir when he had worn while people made their Communion.

Here, O my Lord, I see Thee face to face. Here faith can touch and handle things unseen; Here would I pray with firmer hands the Grace And all my weakness upon Thee lean.

"Thanks be to God for His unspeakable Gift" he had been taught to say at his first Communion. Only now came the full realisation of its significance!

WOMEN'S GROUP HELPS MANY IN NEED

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Lindisfarne Tas., December 21
The Women's Auxiliary for Church Unity and Inter-Church Aid in the eastern shore of the Derwent in Tasmania, has continued its many-sided work and is now nearly five years old.

Inter-Church Aid: On the financial side of the group, four different sources of aid to the Committee for Inter-Church Aid for the Church Council in London, the Anglican Board and for the Hong Kong orphanage.

Heung Kong Refugees: Our president wrote to the Bishop of Hong Kong for details of help required for refugee children.

We heard of their dire need, and our members decided to "step in" to help them and to subscribe the necessary funds each year for their maintenance.

Lachlan Park Mental Hospital: At the last annual meeting it was decided that members be sent to visit patients at this hospital, and this has been carried out every month.

A Bible Study Class has been formed and meets once a week at the house of one of

number back home in the well-trained choir when he had worn while people made their Communion.

Here, O my Lord, I see Thee face to face. Here faith can touch and handle things unseen; Here would I pray with firmer hands the Grace And all my weakness upon Thee lean.

"Thanks be to God for His unspeakable Gift" he had been taught to say at his first Communion. Only now came the full realisation of its significance!

Our members. This group consists of women from four different Church denominations.

Clearance Parties: Members of our group were invited by this neighbouring parish to describe some of our activities and the effects on the personal lives of those working with us.

The meeting was a marked success and it is hoped that in the sequence, that a new group will be formed to work for a greater understanding of inter-denominational problems.

RETARDED CHILDREN

6. Retarded Children and Roman Catholic Welfare: These women are working with us in an inter-church effort for retarded children.

In order to foster fellowship and better understanding between these women and ourselves, a number of them met, and will be the annual service of the Blessing of the Cris in Trafalgar Square.

ANGLICAN NEWS SERVICE

London, December 21
Congregations from Anglican, Baptist, Methodist and Roman Catholic churches marched and sang carols to the music of a Salvation Army band in a procession from St. Martin-in-the-Fields to Trafalgar Square.

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QUASARS AND THE STARS?

DURING the recent trip I made overseas, I had an excellent opportunity of learning the latest about frontiers of astronomy of the stars and the origin of stars and galaxies.

A twenty-minute talk is not the place to summarise with any approach to completeness what is happening in astronomy, but I can say briefly that there are major areas of research that are currently very active.

1. QUASAR-STELLAR RADIO SOURCES

The new field of research that has most excited the imagination of astronomers and astrophysicists is the search for and study of very remote and widely scattered radio sources with vanishingly small apparent diameters.

These have been found from radio studies in first Britain, in the United States and especially through the combined efforts of our Australian Radio Astronomy Centre of Sydney University and the CSIRO, Radio Physics Laboratory.

THE MOON

At Parkes, the 210-foot Radio Telescope was used to observe quasars by the moon. The results of these objects, one of which was found to be a double.

Since the diameters of these radio structures are less than half a second of arc, it was at first thought that the radio radiation they emit comes most likely from stars like our sun.

This view was shattered completely when the 200-inch Hale Reflecting at Mount Palomar Observatory entered the picture.

Through photography, the faint optical stellar objects were identified that were thought to be responsible for the radio radiation and successful attempts were made to obtain spectra of some.

The startling result was that the observed red shift in the spectra lines prove conclusively that the radio radiation is coming in remote and very luminous galaxies.

Of the objects, which are now referred to in the astronomical profession as QUASARS, the most recently super-giant galaxies that have total energy outputs up to 100 times that of a giant galaxy.

Various hypotheses have been put forward to explain the observed QUASAR phenomenon. One that originally received much attention was the suggestion by G. Burbidge that we might have in a QUASAR an example of a galaxy running amok because of a chain reaction of supernovae, outbursts of one supernova setting off a chain of others.

Next came the more plausible hypothesis attributed to Fred Hoyle and W. A. Fowler which will hopefully visit Australia before long, which seeks the source of the tremendous released energy in the gravitational collapse of a single giant star with a mass of the order of a million suns.

There has been much speculation about the manner in which such an "implosion" mass might behave and affect its surroundings.

GIANT STAR

One of the biggest headaches is to understand why a giant star should not break up rather than implode, especially as increasing rotation as the object gets smaller.

One recent suggestion — by George B. Field, of Princeton Observatory — has that the QUASAR stage may be a normal evolutionary step in the development of many large galaxies.

He expects that a large cloud of hydrogen gas surrounding with the order of 100 thousand million suns will contract under its own gravitational attraction and that as a by-product several thousand million stars will be formed.

Among these many stars, there might well be 100 million or so bright supergiants, which would evolve quickly and produce enough supernovae to account for the terminal QUASAR stage.

Whatever the outcome of the present discussions, the

QUASARS are sure to remain very much in the centre of astronomical attention for the time being.

2. THE OMINI-PRESENT

THE OMINI-PRESENT Over the past century, stars have been found to be omnium-gamed ground according to which the free interstellar gas is being converted into stars. It is therefore not surprising that much attention to the conditions under which hydrogen gas presumably the most common gas in the interstellar medium, is formed in our home galaxy, the Milky Way System, and elsewhere in the Universe.

Through the discovery of the highly-correlated studies by radio techniques (Synchrotron) and optical techniques (Spectroscopy and Spectral Observing), we have at present a clear picture of the distribution of gas in the two Star Clouds of Magellan—the Large and the Small Magellanic southern astronomers.

We are also learning rapidly more about the physical processes of the gas clouds of our own Milky Way System, their arrangement in spiral patterns and their distribution in the Galaxy in part the forms of these clouds.

The normal hydrogen atom is now located and studied effectively through the 21 centimetre line of radiation emitted there by the Radio Telescope at Parkes.

This has enabled hydrogen atoms which has lost the electron that is normally associated with the 21 centimetre line to be studied by the 74-inch Reflector at Mount Stromlo and its presence is being used to measure the good resolution by the Parks Cross radio telescope.

The new Milky Ways now being discovered in the Magellanic Clouds, should make possible studies of the interstellar medium that were not available. So all is going well on the atomic side.

The unexpected new developments in the study of molecules with the major component of the interstellar medium.

SIMPLE MOLECULE At the head of this list is the diatomic molecule, a simple molecule made up of one oxygen and one carbon atom. It has been made accessible to study by radio-astronomical methods.

About a year ago, radio astronomers in the United States discovered two radio absorption lines with wavelengths near 18 centimetres, which they attributed to OH.

Two additional weak lines, previously attributed to OH, were discovered with the radio telescope before long, which seek the distribution about the molecules in interstellar space is rolling off.

It is now known that the OH molecule in all mention here only one startling new result obtained in the study of the OH molecule is terrifically abundant in the interstellar gas in the central regions of our Milky Way System.

The remarkably strong OH absorption features have been discovered in these parts and we begin to obtain some very useful results about temperatures and densities in the interstellar clouds of our Milky Way.

It has long been known that neutral atomic hydrogen is the most abundant of the elements in the large amounts of OH come somewhat as a surprise.

The discovery of OH in the first near the centre of our galaxy has had large important consequences. First, it gives us now already a means of measuring the distribution of the physical conditions and the chemical composition of the interstellar medium.

This information is important, particularly in the light of the looking toward the central regions of our galaxy where giant explosions take place which may provide much of the energy pumped into the interstellar medium.

Second, the discovery of all the OH in the interstellar medium which the chances are of there being a very high hydrogen to helium ratio in these same parts.

This is the text of the lunch-hour lecture delivered at St. Mark's Library, Canberra, on November 12 by Professor R. B. Sturrock, Director of Observations, Research Department of Physical Sciences, and Director of Mount Stromlo Observatory, at the Australian National University.

Wherever I went on my world-wide tour, I was struck by the possibilities of detecting the hydrogen molecule, as yet undiscovered.

There seems not too much hope from earth-bound observations, but it is also certain that the discovery of hydrogen lines from molecular hydrogen will come in the near future.

Calculations show that molecular hydrogen should have a detectable spectrum lines in the ultra-violet and in the far infra-red.

There are now under way in the United States and possibly also in the U.S.S.R., several plans for sending of powerful spectrographs on board artificial satellites encircling the earth for a year or more.

With the recent flight of the two Russian cosmonauts, the prospects for manned space exploration are bright.

When I was asked on the radio in Moscow what I would have to have done to have been a crew member on one of their manned space flights, I answered without hesitation that I would have liked to detect the ultra-violet spectra of lines of molecular hydrogen and the far infra-red lines of the tell-tale absorption lines from molecular hydrogen and the far infra-red lines of the elements that should register in the spectrum.

GREAT IMPORTANCE It is not hesitant to say that the discovery of molecular hydrogen in the interstellar medium would rate as one of the greatest achievements of modern astronomy.

There are indications that the known hydrogen in the Galaxy accounts for only 75 per cent of all matter detected by gravitation. The view of the origin of the Milky Way System near the centre of our galaxy.

Maybe our sun and its planets were formed from the interstellar medium.

CHURCH BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JAPAN

ANGELAN NEWS SERVICE

London, December 13
The Church in Japan, Nippon Sei Ko Kwai, as an Independent Province of the Anglican Communion, is now developing its own programme of religious publishing.

Under the oversight of Bishop Godo, of Tokyo, the Church of Christ in Japan has been reactivated after a long quiescence. Retired Bishop Stephen Yui as chairman, has set up a strong committee representing the Anglican Churches of the Central Theological College to the members.

Besides taking over the existing Church monthly newspaper, the Church has been publishing the official publishing, the board has set up a series of books of various kinds of book; evangelic, devotional and doctrinal for the members of the Church.

English religious works will come out in the series "Library of Contemporary Anglican Theology" and "Library of Anglican Classics".

CLASSICS

The authors represented in the first series of the "Library of Contemporary Anglican Theology" are E. L. MacArthur, A. P. Elmer, and the late Evelyn Whitehill.

The initial list of Anglican books in the series will come out from Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Polity" and from the Caroline Divines "The Works of Maurice" and "The Kingdom of Christ", Kirk's "Vision of God" and Temple's "Natures, Man and Angels".

Although the N.S.K.K. has not yet been formally formed, there is a highly literate public with a large reading public. The N.S.K.K. has noted £100 in the framework of its growing budget for literature works in S.E. Asia and the Far East, to be used for the publication of the Church's own publishing fund, and the Overseas Missionary Society's fund for providing for a full-time paid manager and executive staff.

I shall review very briefly first some of the accumulating observational evidence, then indicate the results of the resulting to the general public.

There is a great deal of intrinsic brightness like those of our sun, but they are much smaller. However, the massive and very luminous supergiant stars are being formed in considerable numbers at present relatively short times ago.

The detection of molecular hydrogen has been reported in our home galaxy, the Milky Way, and in other galaxies. The evidence for much greater average mass density of matter in the interstellar medium is also accounted for by the known composition of gases in stars.

CONCEPTS Already it seems that some neutral atomic hydrogen exists between the clouds that are members of clusters of galaxies. Our concepts of cosmology will be changed fundamentally if it is proved that there is a far-flung universal substratum of molecular hydrogen between the galaxies.

And it would be equally important to prove that the intergalactic gas is not too hot to be born. We simply must know the answer to these questions.

THE NEW GENESIS Some years ago I had the idea of recasting in my lunch-hour lecture, the current views of the origin of the universe. I showed that at that time how astronomers had gradually come to accept the view that the stars have probably all been formed from condensations in the interstellar medium. The formation by the condensation of the interstellar gas, though probably at somewhat lower temperatures than the heavier elements have been mostly formed from the interstellar medium at the high temperatures in the deep interiors of the stars.

The view of the origin of the universe is pretty universally held, but it is gradually forcing the theorists to direct their efforts along certain special lines.

The random motions of the gas and for the stars appear to be of the order of seven miles per second. Stars that are born with these speeds in the interstellar medium, 30 million years after formation, have been moving for thousands light years of their space.

At the distance of the Large Magellanic Cloud, 160 thousand light years is less than one-third of a degree in the sky and hence the stars appear to be in a photograph made with our new instruments. The stars in the Spring Observatory control upon the stars in the Large Magellanic Cloud.

GAS CLOUDS All sorts of precise measurements of colours, brightnesses and velocities of these stars can be made in the manner in which that picture of the manner in which they are formed, and the times after their birth.

It is of much interest to study the spectra of the associated gas clouds and find out the chemical elements.

The relative ratios of hydrogen to helium there is very much the same as that of hydrogen in the presumably larger intergalactic gas clouds. Every neutral atom has for every ten hydrogen atoms one helium atom.

This is a puzzle, for one would expect that the helium in the older objects than in the younger one to be further later in its evolution.

OLD CATHOLIC CHURCHES ANGELAN NEWS SERVICE, Rotterdam, December 21. It is hoped that the membership of the Independent Churches in the Netherlands, the Old Catholic Churches (Union of Utrecht) will soon be ratified.

Full communion is expected between the Old Catholic Churches and the Roman Catholic Church, as accepted by both communions.

It is also hoped to come to an agreement for the first time with the Philippines Independent Church.

There is a completely different approach to the problems of star formation and evolution, that is the formation of the Milky Way astronomers who have been consulting astro-

Some stars move in elongated orbits in the interior of the Milky Way. These are generally the stars in the central regions of our Milky Way.

Other stars move in more nearly circular orbits around the centre of the Milky Way and most of these are relatively young stars in their prime time measurement.

The stars in the elongated orbits have relatively more hydrogen in their interiors, but presumably in their interiors, than the stars with the circular orbits, which were more recently formed in the outer parts of our Milky Way.

This is as it should be, for the stars in the interior are enriched by heavier elements cooked up by the stars that are formed in the outer parts of our Milky Way.

It contains a dense central concentration of supergiant stars, which are the most massive stars, white in colour as they come into being, and which have within a diameter of not more than half a second of arc.

There is no evidence for accumulated evolved red giant stars, but the stars are still further evolved less luminous stars.

The finely observed blue-white stars, which are the most massive stars, have a diameter of not more than half a second of arc.

The uniformly of the hydrogen to helium ratio presents a serious problem, for widely different values would be expected for young and old objects if continuous element cooking in stars in the interior were the principal process of element building.

HELIUM Some astronomers — notably Hoyle and R. J. Taylor — have argued that the uniformity of the hydrogen to helium ratio speaks in favour of the hypothesis that some of the stars are formed mostly inside the stars, but that some are formed in the space between stars.

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FAMOUS There is no Substitute for Quality.

