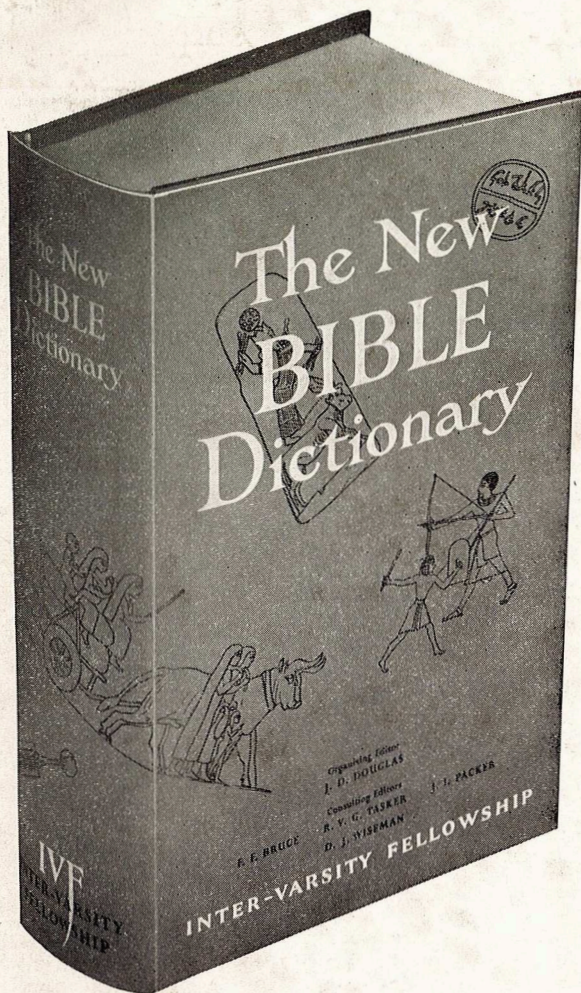


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IVF ANNUAL REPORT

1961-62

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NO STANDING STILL

DEVELOPMENTS in Higher Education continue, delayed only by the extent to which finance is available from the appropriate authorities. The Principal of the Manchester College of Technology, recently calling for greater spending, lamented that it was only in the last two years that Britain has spent more on its universities than on the annual egg subsidy! The University of Sussex, however, has now received its first student intake and hopes eventually to expand to 3,000 places. Essex is making plans for 6,000 places, of which 90% will be in a university. York, Canterbury, Colchester, Coventry and Norwich progress as fast as building, staffing and other circumstances permit. Round the corner is even a 'University of the Air' for which the Queen's University, Belfast is undertaking the major role. At first it sounds bizarre. Yet if television is to be developed to the full as an instrument of education, there is no reason why it should not convey knowledge to a wider public at its highest levels. Attitudes will change and unexpected adjustments will be called for. Indeed, in the past, a doubtful starter in a research department was promptly awarded by fellow students his 'Ph.D. in the University of Aurora Borealis'! Such ghostly possibilities may yet take on reality. It is certain, however, that the peculiar problems and difficulties of the student world will become more widely diffused. These will only be met by more robust intellectual reactions and endeavours in Christian circles. There will certainly be no shortage of work for the I.V.F. in days to come.

Yet, increase in size of buildings, student numbers and educational techniques are not the only, nor, from the I.V.F. point of view, the most significant, of the changes coming over the universities. Of greater influence upon the future of the Christian Unions will be the considerably increased admixture of ages, school origins, homes, church affiliations (or none) and general social backgrounds. The student bodies are now more cosmopolitan and less cohesive than in days when there was some degree of school, or denominational, homogeneity and when their memberships had from the outset more in

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common. It is to be welcomed that genius, ability and promise should be drawn from a true cross-section of society. It does, however, mean that the planning, committee making and standards of the Unions will be much more difficult to achieve satisfactorily and to maintain. Here, again, comes a further challenge to the I.V.F. If the effects of the gospel can be made so much the more pervasive and abiding in the lives of all the students who can be influenced, so much the greater will be its spread throughout the national life.

The crying need is for greater depth and permanence of our impact. Much of the Christian work in this century would appear superficial when compared with the last. On the other hand, the world-wide challenge to accepted beliefs and the upheavals in the social life and church-going habits partially account for the change. Competitors for the minds and souls of men are greater in variety and equipment. There is a world of difference between the older and newer 'national' pulpit. The one was not only a place for spiritual instruction, but the vehicle of weekly news, political ferment and adult education. The other, outmatched in news, politics and education, must be content with a subordinate role and reconcile itself to diminished influence. Or *should* it be content? Is not here to be found its increasing opportunity? Freed from being so often in political slavery, relieved of subsidiary educative functions, can it not fully return to its true spiritual function? A truly prophetic ministry, certain of its message and announcing it with clarity and conviction, can offer to this generation what no-one else can — the Word of God. And not only the pulpit, but the I.V.F. also must recognize and concentrate with increasing zeal in its true function — the conversion and thorough instruction of every student it can reach.

There is, however, a new disturbing feature in the educational world resulting from the current technological developments. Many schoolboys and girls — and even some students — are reading less. Also, such reading as they do very seldom exceeds the minimum required by the rigours of their curriculum. Along with reports on 'Signs and Portents' (a production by the I.C.I. industrial combine), new technological films, and TV demonstrations, the *Times Educational Supplement* reports that masters who are responsible for school libraries note that fewer Vth and VIth form boys come into

the library to browse or to dip into reading outside their subject. There is also less resort to some quiet nook for the pure pleasure of reading. Will this threat to culture in its deeper sense be accompanied by a comparable reduction in spiritual reading? At this point, again, I.V.F. circles must react vigorously and on a bigger scale. In the case of students, a better discipline of their vacations could be made to offset the rush and burden of the overfilled terms. Through ex-members on school staffs, through constant advocacy and personal example in the Christian Unions, corrective forces must come into play. Through providing just the right books and pamphlets, the I.V.F. must carry out in the next few years a comprehensive campaign to ensure that ever increasing numbers of students are reading the Holy Scriptures — for pure pleasure — privately and in groups. When this essential has been ensured, and only then, the campaign must relentlessly be continued until the greatest possible number of students can be induced to master the essentials of Christian Doctrine, Ethics, Apologetics and Church History.

The further development of scientific and engineering departments at all levels is being pressed forward with full Government support. Independent research in the basic sciences is being given greater facilities than ever before. This is reflected in such new developments as the founding of five new 'Research Professorships' attached to the Royal Society. On the other hand, the great industrial concerns, continually increasing their research departments, continue to deflect more and more of the first-class post-graduates from the educational system with the inevitable sequel of acute shortages in the Science and Mathematics staffs of the schools. The threat to science teaching in the VIth forms, and even at earlier levels, has reached proportions which may make recovery very difficult. Is there here a new challenge to the Christian communities? Should they not be as eager to make as worthy a contribution to the reverent teaching of the Natural Sciences, as to the right inculcation of religion and morals?

To Christian women at this time comes a special challenge. Side by side with such articles in the Educational press as those lamenting 'The Vanishing Spinster' in the schools, are to be found allusions to a current shortage of 3,810 teachers in Scotland and similar figures for other parts of the country. It is true, on the other side, that some 2,750 women in the

British Isles — a number of whom had completed the upbringing of their families — returned to teaching. But these did not match the losses and cannot by any means be the whole answer. The point for our present purpose is that the task of education should command the fullest possible interest, support, endeavour and sacrifice from an enlightened Christian public. Who should mould the future of the educational life of the nation — Christians, or Scientific Positivists and their fellow-travellers? Here is a vital need which should evoke the keenest thinking and greatest effort from the Graduates' Fellowship.

IN THE UNIVERSITIES

The past year was particularly heartening in the evangelistic outreach of the Unions. More students professed conversion than for many years, and reports to this effect were received from all quarters (including the main conferences) and spread over all three terms. Many of these new Christians are progressing well. The usual forms of evangelistic activity have been followed in many Unions. Missions (Cambridge, Leeds, Liverpool), evangelistic weekends, student services, open meetings. In addition, C.U. members attempted to introduce the gospel by less organized means: some have spoken at the Students' Union Society debates on Christian topics; some have attended meetings of the Rationalist Society and had opportunity to raise questions and speak. Others have written for their local student paper on the relevance of Christianity to topical questions, *e.g.* the Humanism taught in some lectures. One C.U. supplied a speaker for a meeting of the Philosophical Society; another made its Christian testimony felt by a stand on the moral issues raised by the Student Union's Rag Magazine.

In the year ahead, Missions are planned in four universities. In November, the Rev. J. R. W. Stott is Missioner first in Dublin (8-13) and then in London (15-25), and the Rev. A. W. Rainsbury is leading the Mission in Durham (11-18). Mr. Stott is also to lead the Mission in Manchester from February 10 to 17, 1963. Evangelistic weekends are scheduled for Sheffield (November 24-26), Bristol (January 25-27) and several other universities.

A special undated issue of the magazine *Inter-Varsity* (which now has a new cover design) has been produced for use among

freshers, on Missions and in evangelism generally. It has articles on a variety of topics of interest and relevance to the non-Christian, and it is hoped that it will have a wide use.

IN THE TRAINING COLLEGES

Reorganization of the colleges on a national scale has accentuated the already wide range of home backgrounds, the diversity of religious affiliations and the increased desire for independence in the student body. Academic abilities also show greater divergence, for in some colleges the entry standards approach those of the universities, whilst in others the urgent demand for more teachers has tended to lower it. No-one, of course, regrets the reduction in the number of uncomfortable buildings and institutional routines; but comfortable new residential quarters and a slackening of general discipline do seem to have allowed a certain complacency, or even lethargy, to creep in. Also, apart from the trainees from later life coming in as day students, those who emerge straight from school seem to be slow to shed their immaturity. The situation, however, presents an opportunity. It is a challenge to Christians themselves to practise self-discipline and to develop a truly Christian sense of responsibility.

The results of the last year's work were, on the whole, encouraging. There were some professions of conversion in unexpected places, whilst several of the Unions have, in spite of difficulties, markedly increased their influence. The numbers at the Annual Conference were 350. The Travelling Secretaries have devoted time to helping the committees of many of the Unions and there is a move to commence a bi-annual leaders' meeting in the North. One of the chief difficulties in helping the newer leaders is to overcome their reluctance to run the Union on constitutional lines and to work to the usual standards in the committee selection and planning for the future. They seem to find it hard to realize the problem of continuity in maintaining and safe-guarding the faithful evangelical witness.

IN THE TECHNICAL COLLEGES

We always hope to be able to report expansion. The background, however, to the work in Technical Colleges makes it hard for many groups to exist at all, even though they have

overcome the hurdle of making a start. Remarkably young leaders cannot be expected to possess qualities of maturity. 'Sandwich Courses' (the term is fully integrated into the educational structure, and has nothing to do with gastronomic habits), which arrange for six months in industry alternating with six months in college, militate against efficient continuity. There is, also, considerable wasted potential in that many home-based Christian students, for various reasons, some plausible, others less so, fail to identify themselves as Christians in the college and to throw in their weight with the only witness there. In some colleges, where the C.U. hitherto has been the only religious society in existence and where it was difficult to maintain a Christian witness at all, the position is changing. The establishment of an evangelical group has emboldened others of different conviction to attempt to form a separate Christian Fellowship or to attempt to 'take over' the existing Christian Union.

It is against such a backcloth that the power of God has been seen. The Fellowship has grown to include over 200 College Christian Unions and to have contacts in more. Some of the smallest groups have had the most impact and the most conversions. For example, in one college a student was converted before the C.U. had been formed last September. Their number has now grown to a regular twelve. It was possible to hold Missions in several colleges, the most notable being in the Royal Agricultural College and leading to some fourteen professions of conversion. A residential conference has been started for colleges in the West of England. It is to be an annual event. Numbers have increased at all the other conferences. 180 attended the last main Annual Conference, which has trebled in size in about six years. New styles in leaflets and posters have been produced for use in college and the special 'folder of information' containing about fifty pages of information on everything connected with the running of a C.U. has continued to be well used. A special conference for members of College Staffs was held at Oxford and attended by about sixty lecturers. It proved a successful innovation and, by request, will be repeated every two or three years. Regional day conferences for lecturers have been planned in various regions for the coming year. The future holds exciting prospects both of expansion and victories in the establishment of so far weak and insecure Christian Unions.

AMONGST OVERSEAS STUDENTS

The number of overseas students in the world's older university centres continues to increase. The majority have come to them from Africa and Asia. Recent statistics taken from an American educational survey indicated that there were some 53,107 foreign students in the U.S.A. Recent American figures gave the proportion of foreign students to 'nationals' at 1.3% in U.S.A., 12% in Britain and 30% in Austria. There can be no doubt of the vital importance to the Christian Church of such centres of international influence and of the need for every effort to be made to bring the gospel of Christ effectively to them.

In this country the biggest opportunity seems to be in the opening of Christian homes to these men and women. There are many competing offers of such hospitality from secular philanthropic organizations. Where the Christian home shows real love and friendliness it is greatly appreciated. Persistence and forbearance is often needed in the face of this competition and of the difference of custom over keeping appointments. But it is clear that in many homes a new missionary attitude has developed as a result of the welcome given to some members of another faith or of another overseas church. A new prayer interest is awakened and sometimes the vision has spread to other members of the church who have been influenced by seeing an African or Indian guest at the Sunday service. We thank God for some who have come to a real faith in Christ as a result of these visits repeated at intervals over several years.

IN THE GRADUATES' FELLOWSHIP

The University Staff Members' group has had its first conference for some years in the form of a very successful one-day meeting during the Graduates' Fellowship Annual Conference. The Annual Conference also for the first time included Theological Seminars for a group of about thirty people, who found the experiment very valuable. Both features are to be repeated at the next Conference in December 1962. The year has also seen the commencement of an Agricultural group in the G.F. and an Industrial study group, which has now begun to publish some of its findings in *The Christian Graduate*.

The number of G.F. members going abroad continues at a fairly high level, though this year it was lower than in the previous record year. Of the 141 recorded as going abroad (for the first time), 77 went as missionaries and the rest in various forms of employment under secular authorities, including a large number of teachers to the universities and schools. There was a majority of men in the over-all figure. It is hoped that the Government's new drive for teachers and technical personnel overseas will encourage more I.V.F. graduates to offer in these capacities.

IN THE OVERSEAS UNIVERSITIES

The work in Africa remains the main responsibility of the British I.V.F. in the international sphere. The University Christian Unions set themselves a target of raising £2,000 for the work in the last financial year and this total was very nearly reached. In fact, the amount raised proved just sufficient for the work in Africa, because for a variety of reasons some of the heavy expenditure did not begin until later in the year than was expected. Gifts from graduates and other friends of the I.V.F. for the international work have also made possible some financial help towards the work in the Far East and in South America. The main contribution, however, continues to be personnel — G.F. members going abroad in many different capacities. Their help shows itself in support of the student witness and in the production of literature.

In Africa the outstanding event was the tour of the Rev. John Stott between April 26 and June 2. He conducted Missions in the Colleges (of three or four days' duration) in Sierra Leone, Ibadan, Nairobi, Salisbury. There were shorter stays in Accra and Kampala. More adequate reports of the tour are appearing in *Inter-Varsity* and elsewhere. Extracts from a letter from one of the British graduates in Ibadan, however, provide a sidelight on the impact made in one place.

'There is really no need of statistics to substantiate the statement that the Lord deeply and widely blessed in many different ways while John Stott was here. Not only were there a number of real conversions, nor was there only great interest at all levels, but in some indefinable way there was real deep consciousness of the fact that the Lord was really at work by His Spirit. There was something ultimately *real*

about everything that was done. There were 120-140 at each of the Hospital meetings, and well over 200 at all three meetings at U.C.I. The visit was well-received not only by students but also by staff, and there were members of staff in significant numbers at each of the meetings. The meetings at Immanuel College and with the Diocesan clergy were also very well attended, and were most impressive. There were about 20-25 conversions amongst students, and many more received new zeal and knowledge. Some 50-60 attended the informal meeting to which were invited all those who had been helped by the meetings. Follow-up is proceeding in all three institutions, including a new staff Bible Study at U.C.I., and some students who professed no special interest at the meetings have started attending Bible Studies and other meetings specifically reserved for the keen. But however many statistics I quote I don't think they can come near showing the power of God as it came to us during that week, a power which seems to be continuing in a less spectacular way amongst the C.U. members.'

THE INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

The International Fellowship of Evangelical Students, with which the I.V.F. is affiliated, has recently moved its office from Philadelphia to Lausanne, in order to be in the more representatively international background of Switzerland. This means that Mr. C. Stacey Woods (General Secretary) and his wife have at considerable self-sacrifice been required to pull up their roots once more to make yet a further major change in their home life for the sake of the work. Left in the U.S.A. for liaison purposes is a smaller office, where an Organizing Secretary will continue to foster interest in the I.F.E.S. amongst North American friends and supporters. During the past year the British I.V.F. has made one contribution to the new office by providing training facilities for Miss Julie Mellows, who left England at the end of the Summer to become one of the two new members of the office staff.

From other I.F.E.S. reports it is learned that Mr. and Mrs. David Adeney will shortly be returning from U.S.A. to Hong Kong, where he will continue his work as (Asia) Associate General Secretary of I.F.E.S. Mr. Leith Samuel, of Southampton, has accepted an invitation to lead a Mission in the University of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica in November next.

A TYNDALE FELLOWSHIP EXPERIMENT

At Professor Wiseman's suggestion, a very successful experiment was attempted during the last Easter vacation. Invitations were sent in the name of the Tyndale Fellowship, through the Chaplains, Scripture masters and other Christian members of school staffs, to 'Members of Sixth Forms, preparing for University Scholarships in Classics, History, or Modern Languages'. It asked them to meet for a Day Conference on 'The Making of a Biblical Scholar'. Over fifty accepted the invitation. The Chair was taken by Mr. R. M. Sibson, M.A., and there were two sessions. In the morning Professor D. J. Wiseman spoke on 'Ancient Near Eastern Studies and the Old Testament', and in the afternoon Professor F. F. Bruce on 'Basic Training for New Testament Scholarship'. Between the sessions, in three groups classified according to their interests, members of the Conference were taken to certain of the more important exhibits in the British Museum. Assistance was given in demonstrating the exhibits by members of the British Museum staff, Mr. Alan Millard and Mr. Richard Hosking, and by Mr. Kenneth Kitchen of Liverpool. It is hoped in this way to find, and to encourage, the potential new biblical scholars so badly needed if the evangelical — not to say the British — contribution to the disciplines bearing upon the study of the Sacred Texts is to be maintained.

I.V.F. LITERATURE

In the Literature Department, 1962 will always be known as 'Dictionary Year'. Not that much work was done on its production in the five months preceding its publication on May 31st; for this task had begun some four or five years earlier and had reached its peak during the first nine months of 1961, when the MSS of the 2,300 articles were being prepared for press, set in type and proofed. Early in 1962, however, the sales and despatch department began to take over with such good effect that more than 12,000 copies of the British edition had been sold by publication date. Since each book weighs over 4 lbs. this means that, in the four weeks between the arrival of the first copies and publication date, over 20 tons of dictionaries were sent on their way to booksellers all over the world. Since then orders have continued

to pour in, and our binders have had great difficulty in keeping up with our requirements. It soon became evident that the first (British) edition of 20,000 copies would be sold out before Christmas and so the first reprint order had to be placed.

Many enthusiastic letters have been received. These have expressed great thankfulness to God that the revival of evangelical scholarship is such that a book of this kind can now be produced. We would like to take this opportunity of thanking all those — editors, contributors, printers and distributors — who have helped us in the task of launching *The New Bible Dictionary*. The department is now turning its attention to other areas of need, especially the dearth of evangelistic literature suitable for use in the university world, the need for evangelical books in simple English for use abroad, and the possibility of doing more to help Scripture teachers in our schools.

It was expected that pre-occupation with the production of the *Dictionary* might adversely affect the distribution of the other titles on our list. In fact, however, the year under review which ended a month before the *Dictionary* was published saw a slight increase over 1960-61, and therefore the steady rise of recent years has been maintained. Yet Christian literature still has very little place in the programme of the majority of churches, and evangelical Christians seem surprisingly unaware of what is available for them, and the use to which it can be put. Members of the Graduates' Fellowship have been doing something to remedy this state of affairs and it is hoped that much more will be done in the future. The aim of the I.V.F. Literature Department is an efficiently run bookstall in every church which will work, wherever possible, in co-operation with a local bookseller or some centrally placed supplier.

In addition to the provision of literature for use in this country, we have continued the effort to help the younger churches overseas by providing through the series of *International Christian Handbooks* cheap editions of many of the I.V.F. and Tyndale Press books. For obvious reasons, these are not available in Great Britain. This non-profit-making venture depends on a healthy sale of our standard editions to help meet the cost of the overheads and to enable the copies to be produced at 'run-on' prices when the British editions are being printed. During the year 5,331 Tyndale Commentaries, 11,819

Pocket Books, 2,031 New Bible Commentaries and 1,679 other titles were sold in these cheap editions. In addition to these, many other books and pamphlets went abroad. In fact more than two-fifths of our annual production is exported. Furthermore, during the year many new arrangements were made for I.V.F. books to be translated into other languages.

NEW PRESIDENT

During the Easter Conference at Swanwick, the General Committee elected Mr. W. Melville Capper, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G. (Surgeon at the Royal Infirmary, Bristol, Lecturer in Surgery and Clinical Dean in the University) as President for the year 1962-3. Mr. Capper is so well known and beloved in I.V.F. circles that there will be little need to emphasize the immense service which, in a number of forms, he has so freely given the Fellowship since his own student days. He has earlier served on several central committees, is a member of the Advisory Committee and has already held office as President (for the year 1946-7).

This report provides an additional opportunity for the Fellowship to express its gratitude to the retiring President, the Rev. John Stott, M.A., Rector of All Souls Church, Langham Place, London, W.1. He continues to multiply his acts of service to the student world. Shortly after giving the Presidential Address¹ during the Swanwick Conference, Mr. Stott, as mentioned on page 8, left by air for meetings and missions for students in Africa.

LOSS OF THREE VICE-PRESIDENTS

It is with great regret that the loss of three Vice-Presidents during the past year must be recorded. They were the Ven. Archdeacon T. C. Hammond, M.A., D.Th. (formerly Principal of Moore Theological College, Vicar of St. Philip's and Canon of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney), Canon A. Rowland Grant, C.V.O., M.A. (formerly Rector of Sandringham, Norfolk) and Professor Lambert C. Rogers, C.B.E., M.D., M.Ch., F.R.C.S. (Professor of Surgery and Director of the Surgical Unit of the Welsh National School of Medicine, Royal Infirmary, Cardiff).

¹ Recently published under the title *Motives and Methods in Evangelism* (I.V.F., 1s.).

In the period between the two wars, T. C. Hammond provided from Dublin a vigorous and informative example of devotion to the Evangelical Protestant faith. On going to Australia, he transferred his unique contribution to the Sydney Diocese, whilst leaving behind an abiding influence in Britain which was revived on each of his homecomings. 'T.C.' was at his best when driving home the great distinctive doctrines of Holy Scripture or pursuing his accurate, hard-hitting and yet chivalrous, defence of the Evangelical Faith vis-à-vis the Roman Church. In quite another way Professor Lambert Rogers allowed his quiet, but very sincere, faith to have its influence. Open handed in his support of many religious and philanthropic causes, he set an example to younger men by his regular support of the Royal Infirmary Chapel, to which he would constantly return on his off-duty Sundays in order to read the Scripture lessons. Canon Grant was little known amongst students after his virtual retirement, but in the 1920s and 1930s he had been in considerable demand for sermons in the university cities.

NEW VICE-PRESIDENTS

Two new Vice-Presidents, Dr. James Eaton and Professor Donald Wiseman, have been added to the list. Since their own student days both have been tireless in their activity on behalf of the student Christian Unions. Dr. James Eaton, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.I.C., Senior Biochemist at the Royal Infirmary, and lecturer in the University, Glasgow, is a member of the Advisory Committee and Chairman of the Scottish Advisory Committee. Professor Donald Wiseman, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A., who was formerly on the staff of the Department of Western Asiatic Antiquities, British Museum, is now Professor of Assyriology in the University of London. He has already served in numerous capacities on the central committees of the Fellowship and continues to add to the Fellowship's debt to him by his Chairmanship of the two Literature Committees, the Old Testament Group of the Tyndale Fellowship and his activity on behalf of Tyndale House, Cambridge. He has also recently agreed to act as General Editor of the Tyndale Press Series of Old Testament Commentaries.

STAFF CHANGES

Several important changes have been made during the year in the secretarial and administrative sides of the Fellowship. In view of the growing pressures on the central office, Dr. Oliver R. Barclay has been appointed Deputy General Secretary with administrative oversight for the student sections of the I.V.F. work. He will, however, retain responsibility for the increasing correspondence arising from the wide international relations of the I.V.F. In connection with this, he will continue to serve on the Executive Committee (and some of the sub-committees) of the International Fellowship of Evangelical Students to which the I.V.F. is affiliated. He will also continue to act as Secretary to the Research Scientists' Christian Fellowship. A new Secretary for the work of the Graduates' Fellowship will be appointed as soon as a suitably experienced graduate becomes available. The Committees of the Fellowship as a whole (and the General Secretary personally) are greatly indebted to Dr. Barclay for the many and varied forms in which he has served the Fellowship since he first joined the staff.

As from September 1st, the Rev. John Skinner, B.A., B.D., will commence work as the Universities' Secretary for the next period of three years. Mr. Skinner has earlier served on the Executive Committee as West of England Representative and, later, as Chairman. He comes from a curacy at St. Leonard's, Exeter. Mr. Robert Horn, to whom the warm thanks of the Council and Executive Committee (and its related Sub-Committees) are due for his work for the universities over the past three years, has been asked to pioneer certain new developments in the work, which have long been needing considerably more attention than could be given by the manpower available. From September he will serve as Secretary of the Theological Students' Fellowship and the Theological Studies Group of the G.F., and will have as a major task the promotion of more widespread and deeper study of Biblical Theology. He will, meanwhile, devote all available free time to extending missionary interest and study amongst both students and graduates. The prayers of readers are asked for both the Rev. John Skinner and Mr. Robert Horn as they take up their new work.

At the close of the last calendar year, the Welsh Travelling

Secretary, the Rev. J. Elwyn Davies, felt that the time had come to devote his full time to the Evangelical Movement of Wales. From his own student days in Bangor, God has from time to time outstandingly honoured his work, for example, in Bala and North Wales generally. Since 1955, when Mr. Davies joined the I.V.F. staff, he has continued to serve the Welsh Colleges with great acceptance. It is clear that, after six years of such service, his place will be hard to fill. The prayers of readers are sought for this matter and for Mr. Elwyn Davies in his new work. Meanwhile Miss Brenda Lewis, with the assistance of several graduate ex-members of the Welsh I.V.F. Committees, is undertaking as much of the general side of the work in Wales as her own sphere on the women's side permits.

Miss Betty Brockman, after two years of valued service, leaves the work of travelling in the Training Colleges to return to teaching, in which she is shortly to take up an appointment in Canterbury. Her place will be taken by Miss Hilda Wigg (formerly of Stockwell Training College) who comes from a teaching post in Folkestone. A new development in the T.C.C.U. has been the appointment at the beginning of the Summer Term of a male Travelling Secretary. This has been a result of the increasing total of men in the Training Colleges and the change in many to becoming 'mixed' Colleges. Mr. Brian Hoare (Westminster College, London, and a former Chairman of the T.C.C.U. Executive Committee) has come to the post after a period of teaching in Nottingham.

A further appointment has been made in the Literature Department. Mr. David Alexander, having recently graduated in Modern Languages from St. Peter's College, Oxford, is joining the Department as an additional Assistant Editorial Secretary. During the first seven months of 1962 we have been indebted to Miss Susan Young, a graduate of Sydney University, who has given valuable help in the Department.

FINANCE

A notable milestone was reached when the new offices, trade counter and storage accommodation, on the site of 16 Morwell Street, were occupied in July 1961. These buildings interconnect on two levels with 39 Bedford Square and provide

additional space and facilities of the greatest value. The cost of erection (up to 30th April, 1962) was £30,675; the final total is not yet precisely known, but is fully covered by gifts received for the purpose. Once again thanks must be expressed to the many G.F. members and other friends who contributed so generously for this purpose and towards the cost of the redecorations, renewals of furniture and floor coverings in the Bedford Square offices.

As will be seen from the summary opposite, General Expenditure exceeded Income by £2,385, as against an excess of Income of £1,041 in the previous year. There was a small, but valuable, increase in Subscriptions and Donations and a larger net increase in other receipts. Against this, administrative expenses, including expenses connected with the temporary premises, have inevitably climbed to £24,419 (from £20,632). The total cost of the special departments was also appreciably higher.

In a year which in the trade was generally considered difficult, the Literature Department achieved a small, but most gratifying, increase of some £1,500 in Sales. This increase was quite apart from any income from the *Dictionary*, the sales of which were all invoiced after the end of April. The new financial year has, therefore, made an exceptionally good start.

Special mention may be made of the Overseas Universities' Fund, from which at present grants are made primarily for the furtherance of work amongst students in Africa, though some of it is also available for other continents. Contributions during the year came to £2,489. Of this total students themselves have raised £1,929 (including collections at student Conferences). Expenditure on Africa amounted to £1,510 and £100 was sent to Italy. There have since been regular remittances to Africa and expenditure continues at a high level in this field of great opportunity.

The over-all picture is, therefore, one of a much less difficult period than the building operations and other new enterprises earlier had led us to expect. We can look back with deep gratitude to God for the support which has regularly been forthcoming, which has been sufficient to enable us to meet all the increased liabilities at the proper times.

Comparative Summary of the General Income and Expenditure Accounts for May to April 1960-61 and 1961-62

The full accounts were certified by Messrs. J. Dix Lewis, Caesar, Duncan & Co., Chartered Accountants

1960-61	Expenditure	1961-62	1960-61	Income	1961-62
19,597	Administrative Expenses	24,264	18,713	Subscriptions and Donations	19,120
	Expenses connected with the		5,133	Rent, Interest and Sundries	6,339
	Provision of Temporary		—	Transfer from General Reserve	2,385
1,035	Premises, etc.	155			
823	Travelling and Hospitality	768			
300	Subsidy to Conferences	187			
	Special Departments (including				
	T.C.C.U., T.C.C.F., T.F. and				
1,050	International) net	2,470			
1,041	Transfer to General Reserve	—			
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£23,846		£27,844	£23,846		£27,844
		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>

Hon. Treasurer: B. M. HARRIS, M.B.E., M.A.

Auditors: Messrs. J. DIX LEWIS, CAESAR, DUNCAN & Co. (Chartered Accountants).

Solicitors: Messrs. GOODMAN, BROWN & WARREN.

THE I.V.F. DOCTRINAL BASIS

(as defined in Clause 4 of the Constitution)

The fundamental truths of Christianity, as revealed in Holy Scripture, including :

- a. The unity of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit in the Godhead.
- b. The sovereignty of God in creation, revelation, redemption and final judgment.
- c. The divine inspiration and infallibility of Holy Scripture, as originally given, and its supreme authority in all matters of faith and conduct.
- d. The universal sinfulness and guilt of human nature since the fall, rendering man subject to God's wrath and condemnation.
- e. Redemption from the guilt, penalty and power of sin *only* through the sacrificial death (as our Representative and Substitute) of Jesus Christ, the Incarnate Son of God.
- f. The resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead.
- g. The necessity of the work of the Holy Spirit to make the death of Christ effective to the individual sinner, granting him repentance toward God and faith in Jesus Christ.
- h. The indwelling and work of the Holy Spirit in the believer.
- i. The one holy universal Church, which is the Body of Christ, and to which all true believers belong.
- j. The expectation of the personal return of the Lord Jesus Christ.

A Short Introduction to Christian Doctrine in explanation of the Doctrinal Basis above has been provided in the booklet *Evangelical Belief*. Price 2s. (free to members of the Christian Union Committees).