



The president, Mr D. R. Samson, receives a tartan rosette from Mrs E. G. Hazel at the annual meeting of the Highland Association held in the Douglas Hotel, Aberdeen, last night. ("Press and Journal" Copyright.)

PREDESTINATION DOCTRINE

EXAMINED BY PROF. KARL BARTH

MISTAKES MADE BY EXPONENTS

"The doctrine of predestination has been misunderstood and wrongly expounded from the very start," asserted Professor Karl Barth in his Gifford lecture at Marischal College, Aberdeen, yesterday.

Great interest continues to be taken in the noted theologian's lectures, people coming from a wide area to hear them.

Discussing yesterday the Scottish Confession of 1560, which he has made the basis of his talks, Professor Barth said it showed originality in explaining the doctrine of predestination through Christology, and, conversely, Christology through predestination.

TOOK BURDEN OF MAN

The way in which God came to them in Jesus Christ could only be described as grace. They did nothing to deserve this. But grace was not caprice. God remained true to Himself when He showed mercy to them, and, though merciful, God remained just, for in Jesus Christ He found a man in whom He was well pleased. They must remember that to be able to live with God was not something which they had chosen, but something which God had chosen.

In the incarnation of Jesus Christ God Himself had taken the burden of man. What was impossible for man was possible for God, so God had taken away their sin.

The doctrine of predestination had been misunderstood and wrongly expounded from the very start, because its exponents had, unlike the Scottish Confession, detached this doctrine from its connection with Jesus Christ.

THE TRUE DOCTRINE

Some have found the secret of predestination in a mysterious decree which took place before and without Jesus Christ. On this view they certainly could not understand predestination as mercy and justice. This was the difficulty of Calvin's doctrine of predestination, and it was to be feared that the authors of the Scottish Confession, despite their good starting point, later went wrong here.

The opposite error was that of the Lutherans. They sought the secret of predestination in man's freedom to believe, and therefore in a quality of man. They thus lost sight of the free action of the merciful and just God.

Both these wrong views showed only too clearly the traces of a natural theology, said Professor Barth. The true doctrine of predestination was based neither on determinism nor on indeterminism, but on Jesus Christ.

MOTHERLY CARE OF YOUNG

Tributes to Ferryhill Home's Work

Proof of the confidence which inmates place in Miss Jenkins, matron of the Ferryhill Home for Children, Aberdeen, was quoted by Lady Irvin at the annual meeting of the Home yesterday.

She told the meeting that in after years the children returned to ask the matron for guidance in their life's work. It showed the confidence that they had in Miss Jenkins and was proof of her loving and motherly care.

Lady Irvin was seconding the motion for the adoption of the annual report, in moving which Mr Wm. Veitch spoke of the importance of bringing children up in the best and cleanest possible way, and free from associations which would lead to forming bad habits. He said it was far better to start the young people properly and prevent them acquiring bad habits than to attempt to reform them later in life when habits had been acquired.

The report was adopted.

REAL FAMILY SPIRIT

Pleasure at his association with the natural, happy and even boisterous children in the Home, was referred to by the Rev. Merricks Arnott, who moved the re-election of the office-bearers and committee. Miss Jenkins, he said, united a capacity for keeping discipline with a warm and loving power that amused and interested the children almost beyond belief.

One of the defects of the small family which was so popular to-day, he said, was that the children lacked the company of brothers and sisters. But there was no lack of brothers and sisters in the Home, and that brought out the latent affection of the children. Mr Arnott also paid tribute to the work of Dr R. Richards, their honorary physician, and moved re-election of the office-bearers and officials.

OFFICE-BEARERS

Mrs Norman Walker seconded, and the following were re-elected:—President—Mrs James Allan, Balmacraig, Banchoy; vice-president, Lady Lewis; committee—Mrs William Anderson, 19 Queen's Road; Mrs M. E. Abercromby, Balblair, Cults; Mrs G. H. Fyfe, 29 Rubislaw Den South; Mrs J. R. Learmonth, 8 Queen's Gardens; Mrs R. Richards, 11 Queen's Gardens; Mrs J. A. Ross, 28 Forest Road; Mrs James Scott, Inchgarth, Pitfodels; Mrs George Swapp, 327 Great Western Road; hon. treasurer—Mrs M. E. Abercromby, Balblair, Cults; hon. secretary—James Farquharson, 38 Castle Street; hon. physician—Dr R. Richards; and auditors—Messrs J. A. Jeffrey and Co.

Mrs Allan, president, who was in the chair, thanked the speakers, and acknowledgment of her services in the chair was made by Mr Veitch.

A TECHNICAL SCHOOL

WOULD MEET NEED IN ABERDEEN

CRAFTSMANSHIP TRAINING

FOR YOUTHS GOING TO INDUSTRY

The benefits which would accrue to Aberdeen industries if a good technical school were established in the city were indicated by Mr P. M'Gee, convenor of the Aberdeen Evening Continuation Classes, yesterday.

He recounted many reasons why Aberdeen should have such a school and made a plea for its establishment as soon as possible.

Mr M'Gee was speaking at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Aberdeen Rotary Club in the Caledonian Hotel, and after he had ended his address he was supported in his views by Mr I. Graham Andrew, headmaster of Robert Gordon's College.

The cost of present day education was made evident by Mr M'Gee when he said that every day the schools in Aberdeen opened they cost a matter of £2000. He spoke of Aberdeen's high educational traditions and said it would be a thousand pities if that interest in educational development were allowed to wane.

He pointed to the high place which Britain had formerly held in the markets of the world and how Germany, whose example was later followed by other countries, counteracted that position by going forward in the development of technical education to a high degree.

We had not feared competition in those days and had become blase, he added.

"THE ONLY WAY—"

Showing how the Government outlook had changed in regard to technical education he quoted remarks of Government speakers on the matter and the present policy of the Government in setting up technical schools.

No fewer than thirty-one trade and technical schools had been set up in London, and Scotland's answer was to extend the evening continuation classes. "I believe the evening class system is a great tribute to Scottish youth," said Mr M'Gee, "but it does not go far enough."

In support of his plea for a technical school for Aberdeen he spoke of the city's distance from markets and raw materials and the competition which its industries had to face from foreign competition. The only way in which manufacturers and industrialists in Aberdeen could make headway, hold their own, or secure more markets was by a higher degree of efficiency on the part of the workers, by better marketing and by better selling, and these were only different angles or facets of technical education.

"TERRIBLE WASTAGE"

He named several Aberdeen industries—woollens, hosiery, fish, engineering and printing—and said that every one of them would benefit unquestionably by having a technical school in Aberdeen.

There was a terrible wastage in the present system whereby they spent a great deal of money on a boy up to the age of fourteen and then let him go adrift. Another reason for a technical school was that in his experience many boys about the age of thirteen got simply "fed up" of the ordinary school system. The best way to teach those boys was through their hands and eyes rather than by ordinary scholastic studies. It was also a fact that the average boy when he entered industry had not the haziest idea of what was expected of him.

"There is as great educational value in doing and making things as in being stuffed with things of little application to the struggle of the world the boy is shortly to enter," said Mr M'Gee. "I believe the intellectual value, the emotional appeal, and the abiding results of physical



Mr Pat M'Gee.