

The TOGETHER Sheet

Combs and Little Finborough



Not being able to distribute our magazine, I felt it would be worthwhile reviving for our two parishes the old Combs Church monthly 'Together' Sheet – though hopefully it will be short lived. In the 'nick of time' Ken was able to prevent printing of the Parish Noticeboard, but keeping together and passing around more information than the weekly pew sheet can manage is important. We hope this will help to amuse and occupy you. This is being emailed to as many as we can but please email it to others who you think might be interested. If you would like the weekly Pew Sheet emailed please let me know on revcchilds@aol.com or combsandfinboroughparishes.com It will have our weekly sermon link to YouTube and other more up to date information and news. My piece was written in mid-February before this virus hit us – but it still seems appropriate. We pray for those affected, those caring for us in any way and for a swift end to the emergency. Rev Chris

From the Rectory...

Reverend Chris Childs

'Events, dear boy, events' ...is the famous reply of Harold McMillan (Prime Minister 1957-63) to a journalist questioning what might blow a government off course. How true that seems to be for so many now in these days of the Corona virus. And it's not only governments and their policies that might be blown off course, it's the daily lives of so many as work, holidays, weddings sporting events and suchlike are cancelled. We can only pray that our medical services can cope, the quarantine arrangements work and there is as little disruption to lives as possible. But of course it is not so much the events that cause us to be 'blown off course' as our attitude towards them.



A holy man was having a conversation with the Lord one day and said, "Lord, I would like to know what your Kingdom looks like." God opened one of the doors and the holy man looked in. In the middle of the room was a large round table in the middle of which was a large pot of stew which smelled delicious and made the holy man's mouth water. The people sitting around the table were thin and sickly. They were holding spoons with very long handles and each found it possible to reach into the pot of stew and take a spoonful, but because the handle was longer than their arms. The holy man shuddered at the sight of their misery and suffering. They went to the next room and opened the door. It was the same but here the people were well nourished and plump, laughing and talking. They took it in turns to dip their spoons into the tasty stew; but instead of struggling to bring the spoon to their own mouth they reached across and offered the food to the person opposite. That person ate, said 'Thank you' and returned the favour. So everyone ate and was satisfied. The holy man said, "I don't understand." "It is simple," said the Lord, "My Kingdom requires but one skill. You see, they have learned to show love and to feed to one another."

At Easter God showed his love for us in an incredible way through the death and resurrection of his son Jesus. Through Jesus' life he showed what love really is in all its ways – not just care for those who care for us. A time like this in our national life no doubt it reminds us all to have regard for our neighbour and neighbourhoods as well as ourselves. A 'Happy Easter' to you all

Rev Chris

Wordsearch

Even as Jesus ate that last Passover meal with His disciples, He warned them He was about to be betrayed. He took the bread, blessed it, broke it and gave it to them; He took the cup, gave thanks, and gave it to them to drink. The Old Covenant, based on Law, was ticking away its final hours; the New Covenant, based on Christ's body and His blood, was about to be ushered in. Jesus prayed in Gethesame that this fearful cup might be removed from Him, but even more, that God's will might be done. And it was. From Easter onwards we can only approach God through His Son, Jesus Christ, not on our own merit.

Find the following words in the grid.

Jesus	Disciples	Wine	Old	Cup
Ate	Warned	Thanks	New	Removed
Last	Betrayed	Drink	Body	Will
Passover	Bread	Covenant	Blood	Easter
Meal	Blessed	Law	Gethsemane	Approach
		God		

B	S	E	S	O	G	W	Y	E	G	S	H
N	O	E	H	E	E	E	L	P	T	U	E
P	D	R	D	N	T	H	A	N	K	S	M
B	R	E	A	I	H	S	A	O	L	E	B
O	H	T	V	W	S	N	A	A	A	J	W
D	C	S	T	O	E	C	E	L	D	C	A
Y	A	A	V	V	M	V	I	E	U	K	R
B	O	E	O	A	A	E	S	P	N	U	N
I	R	C	R	V	N	S	R	I	L	B	E
A	P	G	D	B	E	T	R	A	Y	E	D
D	P	W	I	L	L	D	W	T	O	O	S
M	A	B	B	L	O	O	D	E	G	S	A

You can rarely have too many...

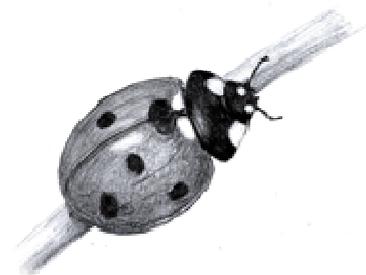
Kenneth Mudd

Collective nouns for animals sometimes have a long history with origins lost in the mists of time, sometimes they are Victorian jokes, sometimes they are just bizarre and sometimes they actually reflect the characteristics of the creature. It is difficult to argue with the appropriateness of a charm of goldfinches, but why an array of hedgehogs, or a troubling of goldfish?

Another in the collective nouns with obvious origins is a loveliness of ladybirds, and ladybirds are good to have around.

Out in the garden and in the fields there's a battle going on; or to be more correct there are several battles going on. The poorly defended plants are under attack from aphids, particularly from greenflies.

Throughout the spring and summer greenflies produce new generations without mating so, if the conditions are favourable, they can become so numerous that they can wreck all manner of plants



Coming to the plants' rescue are small heroes, ladybirds and their larvae. Both eat aphids in prodigious quantities, and help to keep the population from exploding.

The aphids themselves are as defenceless before the ladybirds as the plants are before them, but ants try to protect the aphids. The aphids suck the sap from the plants. It passes through them and at their tails they exude drops of a sweet sticky substance made from the sugars in the plant sap. This is called honeydew, and ants love it. It's a really high energy food for ants and their larvae. To protect the honeydew, the ants tend the aphids a bit like shepherds looking after sheep. The ants swarm after any attacking insect or other predator, and try to drive it away by biting, stinging or just squirting the attacker with formic acid. The exact tactics depending on the species of ants involved. Fortunately, the hard, rounded wing covers of ladybirds offer effective protection from attacking ants.

Ladybirds come in many different guises. There are 46 species found in Britain, but of these only 26 look as we expect ladybirds to be. Even then there's a massive variety. There are the little red beetles with black spots, but then there are orange or yellow beetles with black spots, or beetles with white spots. Even within a species there is wide variation within the pattern and

number of spots. Sometimes ladybird patterns are reversed, so we get a black beetle with red spots.

One of the commonest ladybirds in Britain is the two spot, it is a medium sized ladybird, only about four to five millimetres long. The commonest form has a black spot on each red wing cover, but another fairly abundant form is black with a red spot on each 'shoulder' and another in the centre of each wing cover. That makes four spots in all, but it's still a two spot ladybird.

Another common species is the seven spot. It is one of our largest native ladybirds, and it is probably the origin of our concept of what a ladybird looks like. It's about five to eight millimetres long with seven black spots on its red wing covers. One of the spots, near the head, is half on one wing cover and half on the other, making a single spot when the covers are closed.

It is a great shame that the harlequin too has become one of our common ladybirds. They were introduced to America from east Asia to control aphid pests. However, they were so aggressive that they also attacked many other species including America's native ladybirds, or ladybugs as they call them. The harlequin is now the commonest ladybird in America. They were also introduced to Europe, and although importing them was banned in 2004, that same year they made their way to Britain. They are common in south east England now, and are steadily spreading north and west. They predate other species here as well, especially the small two spot ladybird, so let's hope that they do not cause too much damage to the populations of our own ladybirds.



The harlequin is one of the most variable of ladybirds. It can be red or orange with black spots, or black with orange or red spots, and other patterns besides. The number of spots can differ widely as well. They can be quite hard to identify for sure, but there are a few pointers which will help. I think the best way to get a good idea is to look at its size, its pattern and at its legs. They are big, about the same size as the seven spot, so if it's a small ladybird it is not a harlequin. Harlequins usually have brown legs, which look quite pale. The two commonest wing cover patterns are deep orange with many black spots, or black with two red spots on the middle of the wing covers and two more near the tail. So if it fits these descriptions it's probably a harlequin, but if it is big, red with seven black spots, and with black legs it is probably a welcome native,

the seven spot ladybird. Always remember that it may be one of the other less common species.

Ladybirds lay very small yellow eggs in clumps on leaves. The eggs hatch into tiny larva after about three to seven days. Ladybird larvae predate aphids even more than the adults. The adults may be friendly looking, but seen up close the larvae look as if they come from science fiction film. Each species has its own particular pattern, but generally they are dark steely blue with buff or yellow spots or patches. It's difficult to see, but they have big jaws with which they grab the aphids, and suck them dry. They then discard the rather grisly empty skins. Since they are only a few millimetres long they pose no threat to us and are really the gardeners' friends.

For about 21 days a larva devours all the aphids it can catch. It sheds its skin a few times as it grows. Finally, the larva hunches itself into an arched-up position and pupates. The pupa of most common species is red-brown with pale patches. It looks a bit like a dead and dried up ladybird. About five to seven days later the adult emerges from it. The freshly hatched adults of most species are yellow, but as they dry and mature the colour in the wing covers and the spots develop.

Ladybirds gather together in groups to sleep through the winter, and wake up in spring to renew their campaign against the aphids, and to raise more of these cheery little red and black characters.

Sudoku

Easy

					5	3	2	
					3	8	7	5
			8	7	1		6	
4			1		2	9		7
	6		9		8		5	
3		9	7		4			8
	1		5	8	6			
5	4	7	3					
	8	2	4					

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Intermediate

			1		4			
7								
		9			3	1	2	
8				9	1			3
	2	5				7	1	
4			2	7				8
	3	6	8			9		
								2
			5		6			

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Letter from Uncle Eustace

Reverend Dr. Gary Bowness

On how to run your notice board

The Rectory, St. James the Least of All

My dear Nephew Darren,

Your decision to place a notice board outside your church seems a good one – and its design in blue plastic with luminous red detachable letters seems entirely in keeping with the aesthetics of your building. Make sure that it is lockable, however, as an innocent notice saying ‘all are welcome’ may be modified by a devotee of anagrams to say something far less polite by the following day.

We recently replaced ours, which had disappeared shortly before last bonfire night. That the Scouts’ bonfire had a board which closely resembled our old one in its centre was, I am sure, a complete coincidence. The Venture Scouts’ collective smirk during the following week’s Parade Service did give one pause for thought, and the Cubs’ collapse into helpless laughter at the chorus ‘So light up the fire and let the flames burn’ only increased suspicion.

On reflection, you may not have been wise to use your notice board to tell everyone your holiday dates. Certainly, various local burglars were tripping over each other inside the vicarage while you were away. However, the note the last one left you, saying that next time he broke in, he would bring you something, since you had so little left, was quite touching.

Inevitably, now that your church has a notice board, there will be open warfare over who is allowed to display notices on it. Will the Slimmers Club be seen as biblical? Why is the Ladies Guild notice twice as large as all the others? And do remember that while everyone will want space to display their notices, no one will ever remove them once the event is over. Plaintive announcements of Christmas parties in April or of Summer Fetes in November only serve to take people down memory lane.

Here’s the best way to manage a notice board: create that panacea for all problems: a sub-committee. These poor people only ever exist in order to get the clergy out of tight corners and to make sure that matters are discussed at such inordinate length that every issue eventually dies a natural death. And if even that fails, you could have a quiet word with our Scouts before next year’s bonfire night.

Your loving uncle,

Eustace

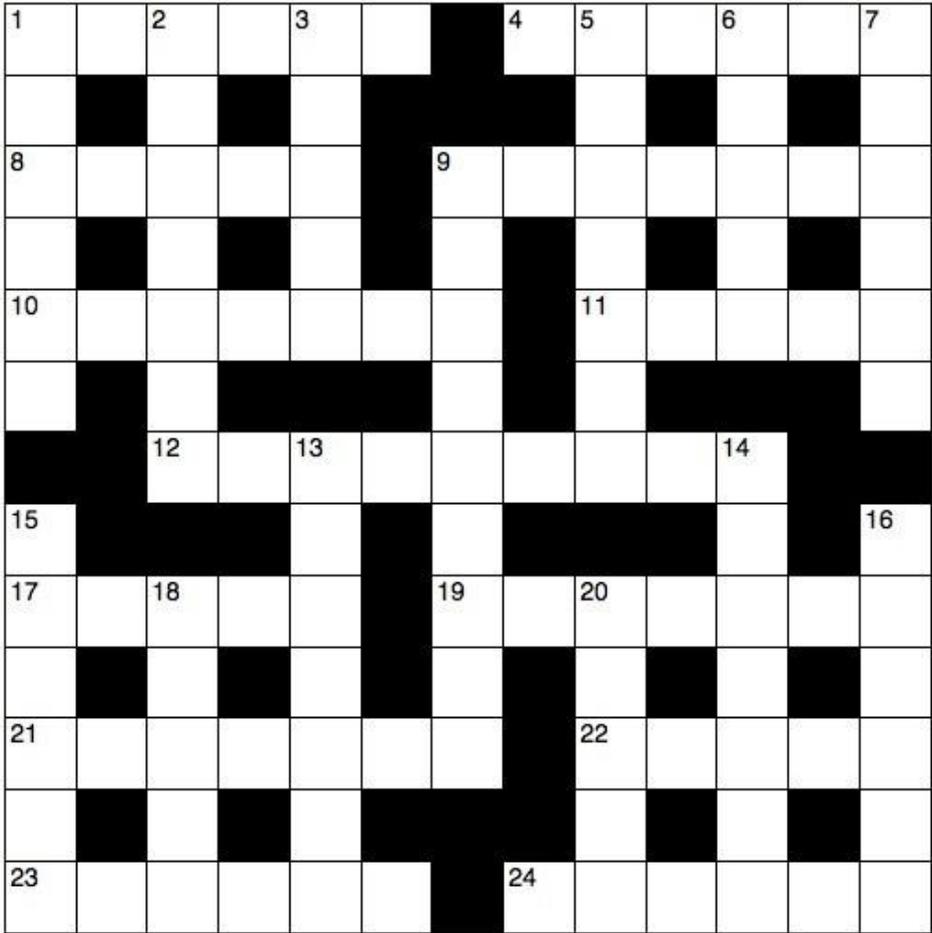
Crossword

Across

- 1 Relating to the whole universe (6)
- 4 The disciple who made the remark in 8 Across (John 20:24) (6)
- 8 'Unless I see the nail marks — — hands, I will not believe it' (John 20:25) (2,3)
- 9 He urged King Jehoiakim not to burn the scroll containing Jeremiah's message (Jeremiah 36:25) (7)
- 10 Baptist minister and controversial founder of America's Moral Majority, Jerry — (7)
- 11 'Look, here is — . Why shouldn't I be baptized?' (Acts 8:36) (5)
- 12 Repossessed (Genesis 14:16) (9)
- 17 Port from which Paul sailed on his last journey to Rome (Acts 27:3-4) (5)
- 19 'Moses was not aware that his face was — because he had spoken with the Lord' (Exodus 34:29) (7)
- 21 Roonwit, C.S. Lewis's half-man, half-horse (7)
- 22 Grill (Luke 24:42) (5)
- 23 'The lot fell to Matthias; so he was added to the — apostles' (Acts 1:26) (6)
- 24 'I was sick and you looked after me, I was in — and you came to visit me' (Matthew 25:36) (6)

Down

- 1 Coastal rockfaces (Psalm 141:6) (6)
- 2 Academic (1 Corinthians 1:20) (7)
- 3 Publish (Daniel 6:26) (5)
- 5 For example, the Crusades (4,3)
- 6 11 Across is certainly this (5)
- 7 He reps (anag.) (6)
- 9 Liberator (Psalm 18:2) (9)
- 13 Man who asked the question in 11 Across was in charge of all her treasury (Acts 8:27) (7)
- 14 They must be 'worthy of respect, sincere, not indulging in much wine' (1 Timothy 3:8) (7)
- 15 The human mind or soul (6)
- 16 'O Lord, while precious children starve, the tools of war increase; their bread is — ' (Graham Kendrick) (6)
- 18 'We played the flute for you, and you did not — ' (Matthew 11:17) (5)
- 20 Bared (anag.) (5)



Passionflower

Why is the passionflower called the passionflower? This beautiful climbing plant that grows in many of our gardens, was discovered in South America by Spanish missionaries centuries ago. Drawings were sent back to Europe and in 1609 an Italian priest interpreted the flower to represent the crucifixion, otherwise known as the Passion.

The five petals and five sepals represent the 10 disciples who remained steadfast (Judas and Peter both abandoned Jesus). The corona is the crown of thorns. The stigma is the cross or nails, and the five stamens are the number of wounds Jesus received.

Church minister was inspiration behind 'Great Escape'

A Church of Scotland minister nicknamed 'Padre Mac' has been named as the inspiration behind the Great Escape.

The Reverend Professor Murdo Ewen Macdonald's "fiery sermons" motivated the famous breakout of a German Prisoner of War camp in March 1944, according to an author.

Dr Linda Barker said the Great Escape is often heralded as a plan masterminded by English officers, and the theme tune to the 1963 film of the same name is sung by England football fans.

The theologian has been given credit for a minor role in hiding tunnel sand in the famous break-out over the course of a year. However, the historian claims his influence was possibly far more significant, as he had previously made his own escape while in transit to a PoW camp.

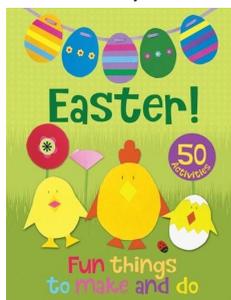
He was a chaplain for the men of Stalag Luft III, including RAF Squadron Leader Roger Bushell, who has always been known as the mastermind of the Great Escape.

Dr Parker is the author of "Nearer My God to Thee: Airborne Chaplains in the Second World War," which examines the full story of padres who accompanied the airborne forces to all theatres of war between 1942-1945.

"Murdo Ewen Macdonald, known as Padre Mac, may have been the 'inspiration that led to many great escapes' during the Second World War," she said. "He was moved to Stalag Luft III, where the Great Escape would take place in March 1944. Here, he befriended Roger Bushell, and Harry 'Wings' Day, both instigators and organisers of the Great Escape.

"As a chaplain, he would have had access to all the troops and would have been able to speak with them, in confidence, to motivate them with the story of his own escape attempt."

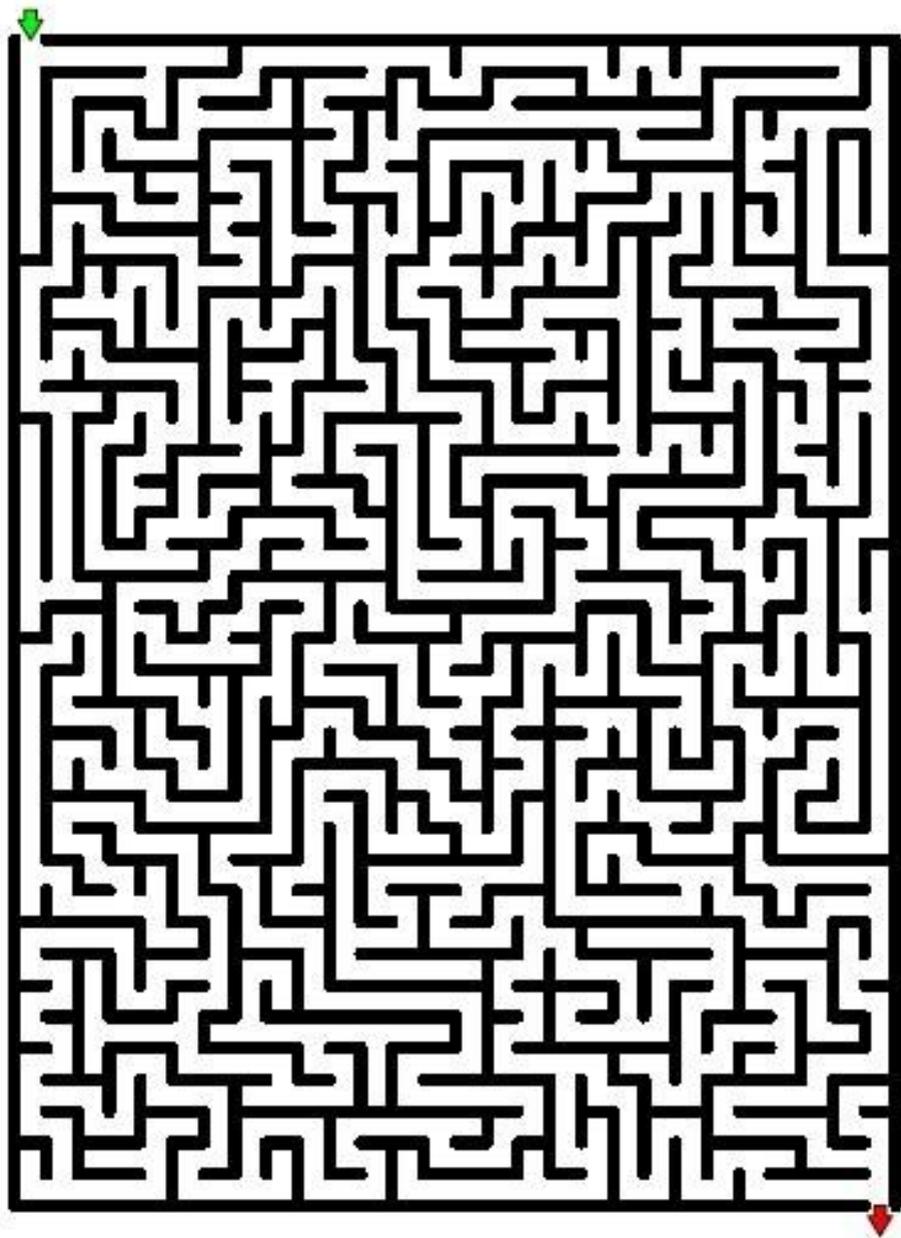
Books may still be obtained by mail order from Amazon, Waterstones and other on-line retailers. So to keep at home children amused you could try



Easter! Fun Things to Make and Do **By Christina Goodings, £6.99**

Crammed with 50 crafts and creative ideas perfect for spring and Easter. Each craft is accompanied by simple step-by-step illustrated instructions. Make fun decorations, Easter baskets, chirpy chicks, creative cards, and more.

Maze



England and St. George

Kenneth Mudd

April 23rd is St. George's Day, when we celebrate England's Patron Saint; but who was St. George, and why is he our national saint?

Almost nothing is known of the historical St. George. All that seems to be sure is that he was martyred at or near Lydda in Palestine, before the reign of the Emperor Constantine. Writings of a noble soldier being executed in 303 AD have been associated with the saint. Traditionally George was a tribune in the Roman army, who protested against the emperor's persecutions and tore down the edict against Christianity; and was tortured and beheaded by Diocletian. He became venerated as an example of bravery and a defender of the poor and defenceless of the Christian faith.

Although he was not officially commemorated until 1222, when April 23rd was designated as his day, he first became well known in England in the eighth century. A church was dedicated to him in 1061. He became the Patron Saint of soldiers in 1098 after appearing to the Crusader army. During his campaigns in Palestine, Richard the Lionheart put his army under St. George's protection, and it was probably at this time that his red cross was adopted for the banner of the English troops. It is now, of course, the English flag. Edward III created the Order of the Garter, the highest order of chivalry, and made St. George its Patron Saint. He also declared St. George as England's Patron Saint in 1344 or 1348. Throughout our history, St. George has been associated with bravery and right, and in 1940 the George medal was introduced, as the highest civilian award for courage. It bears the image of St. George slaying a dragon and the simple inscription "For Gallantry".

In the Middle Ages, incredible marvels were associated with the saint. In stories St. George was put to death four times during torture: chopped to pieces, buried, and burned but each time he was brought back to life, he finally died when beheaded, having demonstrated God's power to his tormentors. The empress was so impressed that she converted to Christianity and was also executed. In many of the old stories St. George was represented as a medieval knight, not a Roman officer.

The most famous tale is that of St. George and the dragon. This seems to have first appeared in a book called the *Golden Legend* by Jacobus de Voragine, in about 1265. There have been many versions of the story since then, of which the following is one. The stories have different details, but all have the same outcome.

St. George and the dragon

Long ago and far away in a town called Sylene the people lived in fear. At the edge of the town was a desolate and dangerous marsh, shrouded with dark fog, where a formidable dragon lived. Many had tried to destroy it, but even armies had been unsuccessful. Every time the dragon approached the town it caused a terrible pestilence with its foul breath, so to keep it away the inhabitants drove two sheep into the marsh every day, to satisfy the dragon's hunger. When they ran out of sheep, they chose maidens from the town and surrounding villages, who were led into the marsh to feed the dragon.

Then one day the lot fell to the king's beloved daughter. The king was distraught and sought for a way to save the princess. The princess was however virtuous and honourable, and was determined that as she had been chosen, it was her duty to go. The princess was dressed as a bride, and as she walked out alone into the swamp, the members of the court, and all the town, gathered at the edge of the fog to say their sorrowful goodbyes. Pausing to look back just once, the princess walked on resolutely until she was enveloped in the fog, then she started to sob in fear and sadness.

St. George was riding through the swamp on the way to Sylene, and saw the princess. He asked who she was, and why she was there and why she was so unhappy. She quickly explained that she was one of the town's maidens, and had been chosen that day as a sacrifice to keep the dragon at bay. She was afraid that the knight may also be devoured, and that seeing the armed knight might anger the dragon and he would take fearful retribution on the town; so, she urged the knight to flee quickly and save himself.

Just then, the dragon slunk out of the fog. He saw the princess, the knight and his horse. The dragon looked menacing but the knight showed no trace of fear. Now, the dragon had encountered armoured knights before, and knew that they were like lobsters; they had an annoying shell, the insides were delicious. So, the dragon let a small snort of fire escape from his nostrils, and thought of three easy meals. Deciding to dispatch the knight first, so the princess and the horse would be defenceless, he lined himself up to leap upon St. George.

St. George, seeing the dragon prepare to attack, threw back his dark cloak to reveal his gleaming white shield and surcoat, both emblazoned with the red cross of his Saviour. St. George couched his lance and urged his steed forward. They surged over the swampy ground to where the dragon stood. The dragon raised himself on his hind legs, breathed a burst of flame and swiped at St. George with the massive talon on his foreleg. St. George avoided the blow and

carried his lance forward, sinking it into the dragon's gaping mouth; propelling it deep with the charger's speed and the strength of his arm. The dragon let out a roar, then rolled over onto his side.

St. George steadied his horse, and dismounted. He asked the princess if he could borrow her girdle, and he tied it around the dragon's neck. He asked the amazed, but still frightened, princess to lead the befuddled beast.

The princess, St. George, the horse and the dragon walked back towards the town, through the already thinning fog. The townspeople stared anxiously, for the dragon normally ate his sacrifice quietly, without the horrible roar they had heard. Then they saw the four figures emerging from the mist, and crept back for fear of the dragon.

The king, however, ran forward to embrace his daughter, who told how the knight had subdued the dragon and saved her. "Who are you sir knight?" asked the king. "I am George, a servant of the Living God" was the reply.

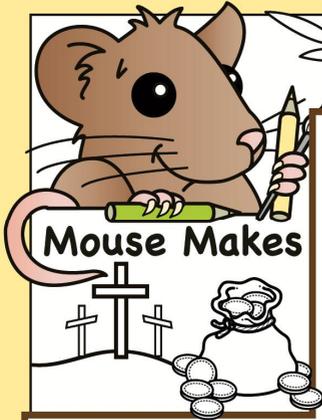
St. George offered to kill the dragon, to permanently rid them of its evil power, if the townsfolk would believe in Jesus and be baptised. The people all said 'yes', and 15,000 people were baptised. Four carts were brought to dispose of the remains of the now dead dragon.

The king offered St. George half his kingdom as a reward, but the saint replied that he must ride on, and that any reward should be given to the poor. St. George charged the king to take good care of all God's churches, respect the clergy, protect and take care of the poor and the helpless, and spread the good news of salvation through Jesus Christ.

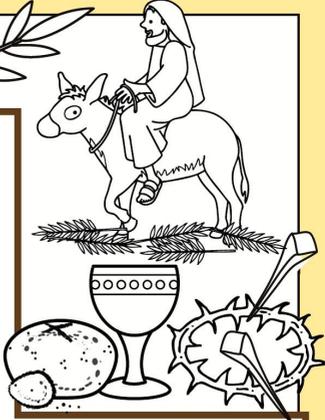
St George and Hiccup and the dragon

Have you seen the film *How to Train your Dragon*? It's set in a Viking village under attack from dragons, who steal livestock and burn down houses. Hiccup, the village Chief's son, invents a machine to capture dragons. However, when he catches one of the most dangerous dragons, he cannot kill it, when he sees that the dragon is just as frightened as he is. Through this friendship, the people and dragons eventually live in harmony.

The contrast is clear: St. George slayed the evil dragon, while Hiccup refused to kill one. However, they also have something important in common. Both acted according to their conscience, defying the popular understanding of those around them and not worrying about the personal cost to themselves. St. George was martyred for standing up for his faith in Jesus before a pagan emperor, while Hiccup risked rejection by his father and village because of his compassion.



LABROAD
 OCROSSE
 RHAPPYB
 DONKEYS
 FSCIASC
 EAHNCAO
 ANEGETA
 SNSPLOT
 TAPALMS



DIMOURJEWSSLNPAATTCUPKJCB
 RPASSOVEROBEARRCHRISTEREE
 IGNABODYKILLIAROOLOTSUTA
 NEATTMEALGODLYELRWILLUCRT
 KDISCIPLESONSUSTNNMESSIAH
 EBREADWINEDXGETHSEMANEFYE
 DARKNESSHTLINENAHEAVENYYD



HUGDAWN
 RTOMBMG
 EOOTPOE
 ECDEFRL
 DRNMRNK
 AOEP A I I
 YWWLINS
 SDSESGS
 EASTERB
 GUARDEU
 SAVIOUR
 PRAISEY
 IDCUTKT
 RIDJOYE
 ICOINSL
 TETREEL

DONKEY • COLT • SAT • COATS
 ROAD • CROWD • CUT • PALMS
 BRANCHES • KING • HOSANNA
 DISCIPLES • ROOM • PASSOVER
 FEAST • EAT • DRINK • BREAD
 WINE • SON • MAN • BLOOD • CUP
 MEAL • JEW • PLOT • KILL • COINS
 GETHSEMANE • PRAY • WILL
 BETRAY • KISS • ARREST • MESSIAH
 CHRIST • CRUCIFY • JESUS • CROWN
 THORNS • ROBE • TREE • NAILS
 CROSS • SPIRIT • DARKNESS
 TEMPLE • DEATH • LOTS • DICE
 TOMB • STONE • LINEN • BODY
 BURY • GUARD • THREE DAYS
 DAWN • MORNING • ANGEL • TELL
 HEAVEN • GOOD NEWS • LORD
 GOD • RAISED • JOY • PEACE
 PRAISE • SAVIOUR • EASTER

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A Display of Power

Nell Goddard, writer for the London Institute for Contemporary Christianity

To a world that seeks to show power through explosives, military might, and physical force, Good Friday makes little sense.

A man, hanging on a cross. A man, who claimed to be the Son of God, nailed to a tree. Naked, broken, and dying. Forsaken. Passers-by mock Him: 'Save yourself! Come down from the cross, if you are the Son of God!' (Matthew 27:40). But with no word of complaint, no attempt to fight back, an innocent man accepts a death penalty.

Is this power? The world says no. Power is loud, it is ferocious, and it visibly wins. It is often selfish and seeks advantage over those who are weak and helpless. That is what we see when governments and corporations seeking to show their power at the expense of other people.

Is there really power to be found in the broken and bleeding body of a dying man? The world says no.

But Good Friday tells a different story. This broken and bleeding body of a dying man turns any earthly ideas of power upside down and inside out, as salvation and redemption are found in the most unlikely of places. Power is found in sacrifice, humility, and death. Power is found in a man, hanging on a cross. Naked, broken, and dying. Forsaken. Power is found here, at Calvary.

Today, we preach Christ crucified, 'a stumbling block to the Jews and foolishness to the Gentiles' (1 Corinthians 1:23). The power of the Cross can certainly make little sense to us and our world, so set in our ways. The Cross comes in direct contradiction to everything we hear and see about power on a daily basis. It speaks not of explosives, military might, and physical force, but of love, forgiveness, and the laying down of one's life. A stumbling block and foolishness perhaps, but also a better way to live.

May we seek to show something of Christ's subversive power in our words, lives, and actions, this Good Friday and beyond.



Solutions to Sudoku: Easy

8	7	4	6	9	5	3	2	1
1	9	6	2	4	3	8	7	5
2	3	5	8	7	1	4	6	9
4	5	8	1	6	2	9	3	7
7	6	1	9	3	8	2	5	4
3	2	9	7	5	4	6	1	8
9	1	3	5	8	6	7	4	2
5	4	7	3	2	9	1	8	6
6	8	2	4	1	7	5	9	3

Intermediate

3	5	2	1	6	4	8	7	9
7	8	1	9	5	2	4	3	6
6	4	9	7	8	3	1	2	5
8	6	7	4	9	1	2	5	3
9	2	5	6	3	8	7	1	4
4	1	3	2	7	5	6	9	8
5	3	6	8	2	7	9	4	1
1	7	8	3	4	9	5	6	2
2	9	4	5	1	6	3	8	7

Solution to Crossword

C	O	S	M	I	C	T	H	O	M	A	S
L	C	S				O	O				P
I	N	H	I	S		D	E	L	A	I	A
F	O	U				E	Y		S		E
F	A	L	W	E	L		W	A	T	E	R
S	A					I	A				E
						R	E	C	O	V	E
P						A	E				S
S	I	D	O	N		R	A	D	I	A	N
Y	A	D	E			E	C				O
C	E	N	T	A	U	R		B	R	O	I
H	C	C				A		N			E
E	L	E	V	E	N		P	R	I	S	O

Solution to Wordsearch

B	S	E	S	O	G	W	Y	E	G	S	H
N	O	E	H	E	E	E	L	P	T	U	E
P	D	R	D	N	T	H	A	N	K	S	M
B	R	E	A	I	H	S	A	O	L	E	B
O	H	T	V	W	S	N	A	A	A	J	W
D	C	S	T	O	E	C	E	L	D	C	A
Y	A	A	V	V	M	V	I	E	U	K	R
B	O	E	O	A	A	E	S	P	N	U	N
I	R	C	R	V	N	S	R	I	L	B	E
A	P	G	D	B	E	T	R	A	Y	E	D
D	P	W	I	L	L	D	W	T	O	O	S
M	A	B	B	L	O	O	D	E	G	S	A

What God looks like

An infants’ teacher was observing her classroom of children while they drew. One little girl was working away furiously, and so she asked her what the drawing was. The girl replied, “I’m drawing God.” The teacher paused and said, “But no one knows what God looks like.” Without missing a beat, the little girl replied, “They will in a minute.”

The Reverend Dr. Gary Bowness contributes articles to church publications through www.parishpump.co.uk.

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