which
The second view of/Fred Hoyle is one of the three co-founders is called the Steady State Theory. This theory, like the one already mentioned, dwelts builds upon the view held at present by most astronomers that all the different galaxies are flying away from one another at a rapid rate. However, this $\mathbf{~ d x}$ view maintains that this is not the result of onegreat explosion, but $\mathbf{k}$ rather that they have always been flying apart in this way, and that there have been new galaxies coming into existence in between the old ones, so that the general naturxe of the k universe has always been about the same as it is now. This is why the view is called the steady state theory. This view is also sometimes called the continuous creation theory, because it holds that tiny bits of hydrogen are constantly coming dee- into existence in between the galaxies and eventually these amount up to a sufficient number for new galaxies in between the others. A recent alteration in this theory is the idea that possibly that when the galaxies have moved sufficiently far away from each other they disintegrate and in some way the material in them inf is brought back into the middle of the universe, there to form the new galaxiexxs . Whether the view is taken as it kxx was usually held until recently, as representing a continuous creation of new matter, with the old matter disappexararing into space, or kwhether it is taken as material moving into the very extreme borders of space and then in some way coming back into the center of the universe again, in the formation of new galaxies, this holds that the comparative density of the universe has always been just about the same $k$ as it is now. \&kx It is called the steady state theory in contrast to the big bang theory which ww- we have already observed.

The third theory according to the magazine is the-tiew not much held in this country, but is the view of certain Soviet sceintists. It is the pulsating

