



REPORT OF

Newbold Missionary College

As presented by the Principal, R. W. Olson, at the
1956 Division Council

THE first Seventh-day Adventist church school was opened in Buck's Bridge, New York, just over one hundred years ago. Since that time many thousands of schools of varying sizes have sprung up all over the Adventist world. Newbold Missionary College joined this family of educational institutions in 1901 and served until 1954 as the leading educational centre for the British youth of this denomination. Two years ago Newbold became a fully-fledged senior college with a still wider responsibility, that of training the ministerial workers for the entire Northern European Division.

The Student Body. During the current school year there are 122 students enrolled at the College. Sixty-two of these come

from the British Union, while 34 have home addresses in the other Northern European Division fields. These are Finland 14, Sweden 6, Denmark 4, Norway 1, Holland 1, Nigeria 5, Gold Coast 2, and Ethiopia 1. The remaining 26 students originate from various countries as follows: Germany 4, Switzerland 5, Austria 2, Yugoslavia 1, Greece 2, Italy 2, France 1, Malaya 1, New Zealand 2, Jamaica 4, Pakistan 1, and one from the United States.

The student body is older than one might normally expect, due to the enrolment of 22 ministers, teachers, and other workers who have returned to college for further education. The average age of this year's student group is $23\frac{1}{2}$ years.

The spiritual tone of the students is high, if it can be measured by the response during the Autumn Week of Prayer. Nearly every student participated in a memorable Friday night meeting conducted by Pastor E. R. Warland. There were 110 testimonies in 110 minutes—at least so we were informed by one of the mathematically-minded young men!

We were deeply moved as we listened to these earnest confessions of faith in Jesus Christ. One young man, a Roman Catholic until two months ago, testified that he never had felt closer to God in his entire life. Another student stated that he had become discouraged, but a fellow-student had spent an evening explaining the love of God to him. Afterward these two young men knelt together in prayer in the woods nearby, and now the discouragement has passed. One of the African boys said that when he left Nigeria he had wondered just what he might find in England. With an increase in education, would he see a corresponding decrease in spirituality? He testified that his fears were completely dissipated by the spirit he found at Newbold. For these testimonies we thanked God that Friday night and continue to thank Him for entrusting to our care such a consecrated group of young men and women.

The Faculty. Our faculty and staff consist of fourteen teachers and six other full-time employees. A more devoted and



Portion of the new Administrative Building at Newbold College makes rapid progress toward completion.

Photo: A. Lethbridge.

loyal faculty could not possibly be found anywhere this side of the school of heaven. Every faculty member is a spiritual leader. Besides this most important of all qualifications, a very definite intellectual keenness is also apparent. Mr. J. D. Brailsford is currently developing a new motor as his special project toward his Ph.D. degree in engineering. Pastor A. J. Woodfield also is studying diligently, on a part-time basis, in preparation for his Master's Degree examination in May of 1957.

The Bible Department at Newbold College is exceptionally well qualified for the task of training ministers. Pastor G. Keough continues to be a favourite with the students. Pastor V. N. Olsen is responsible to a large extent for the atmosphere of good-will which pervades the church and school. Pastor E. B. Phillips is admired by all for his sincere and genuine brand of Christianity. The other members of the faculty and staff could also be cited for their individual contributions to the school.

Physical Plant. Not the least important part of the College is the physical plant. Unfortunately, part of it is wearing out. A new boiler which must be purchased soon for Moor Close will cost about £3,000. More remodelling will be necessary in Popeswood and in Egremont. Besides these and other older buildings, we are glad to report that there is a new edifice, once only a dream, which is fast becoming a reality. The new administration building is no longer on paper. It is now brick and steel, concrete and stone. We are anxiously anticipating the day next summer when this magnificent structure will take its place as an integral part of our campus life. The contractor assures us that if the present building pace can be continued through the winter, we can move in shortly after graduation instead of August 15th, the terminal date specified in the contract. In other words, the builders are now two months ahead of schedule.

With a new chapel seating about 350, the Newbold College churchmembers can all be accommodated comfortably in one room. This will be a most welcome change from our present practice of seating one-third of the congregation in the

library reading room beyond the rear doors of the Moor Close chapel.

Two major financial projects which should be cared for soon in connection with the new building are the purchase of suitable furnishings, and the landscaping of the surrounding grounds. The furnishings might cost as much as £10,000. Proper landscaping, including sidewalks and other external necessities, will also cost several thousand pounds.

The total operating expenses for the current school year will probably be in the neighbourhood of £29,000. Of this amount the students have earned, or will earn, about £10,000 by canvassing. They will earn another £4,000 by working in the various departments on the college campus. An additional £3,000 will be provided from sources such as student labour off the campus, county scholarships, parents' pocketbooks and other means. This leaves some £12,000 to be provided as a subsidy by the Division. Next year we will need at least £13,000, due to an estimated £1,000 annual cost of heating the new building.

Affiliation Programme. Newbold's chief scholastic problem centres in its affiliation with Washington Missionary College. Even though we are now well into our second year on this new pro-

gramme, there are still major hurdles which must be surmounted. Chief of these lies in the fact that the two schools have not yet arrived at a common basis of agreement concerning evaluation of the credits of our continental students. The most logical solution to this problem is to invite the registrar of Washington Missionary College, Miss Eunice Rozema, to spend a minimum of six months on the Newbold campus as our registrar.

The teacher training programme under Dr. LaVeta Payne has been making good progress. This year there are no second year students. However, it is anticipated that by next school year we should have at least six students in the second year of the elementary education course.

Conclusion. For a consecrated student body and faculty, we thank God. For a growing physical plant which will fill our most urgent needs, we are increasingly grateful. For faithful support by a loyal constituency we rejoice, and for the unselfish interest and fostering care of the College Board and Northern European Division we feel deeply indebted to the Lord. By His grace we shall be true to our trust that Newbold Missionary College may be all that God intends it should be in the finishing of His work in the Northern European Division.

HIGH LIGHTS FROM—

The Educational Secretary's Report

1956 Division Council

THE report of the Department of Education was submitted by Pastor J. A. Simonsen, who stated that the past year had brought both material and spiritual blessings to the large educational programme of the Northern European Division. The enrolment now stands at 20,965, an increase of 1,081 students over the previous year. Of these 19,454 are in the elementary grade, 878 in the secondary, 572 in Advanced or College grade, and 201 student nurses.

Pastor Simonsen declared that many more church schools should be established in the unions. Without these there would always be the problem of enlarging the enrolment in the advanced schools; but

even more than this, we must remember that where there are no church schools, there is a heavy mortality in our youth church membership. He also drew the attention of the delegates to the fact that only 367 students were enrolled at college level, and of these fewer than fifty were preparing themselves for the Gospel ministry. Something must be done, he said, so that our schools and colleges would produce an adequate supply of trained evangelists and pastors.

During the past year, 146 students had been baptized. He hoped that this figure would increase during the coming year, and that consideration would be given to the potential avenues for soul-winning

Africa Moves Ahead

By G. D. King, Secretary

in our schools. The group of over 19,000 elementary children, or 94 per cent of the entire school enrolment, is a challenge to our promotion of child evangelism.

The physical plants of our schools are the best in our history. Improvements, additions, and new constructions are in progress throughout the field.

The new administration building at Newbold College was well ahead of schedule.

In Iceland, the new barns were proving a great asset on the farm. The school boys had done much of the building. The ground floor and foundation of the boys' dormitory was also completed. There was, however, much more to be done before the school plant would prove adequate to their needs. Great opportunities for service and in acquainting the people with the message are presented through this fine school.

Appreciation was expressed to the Danish brethren for their willingness to share Vejlefjord campus with the fifty-seven Norwegian students while their building was under construction at Vestre Rud. This plan of combining the two schools had been of help to the Danish school as well, in maintaining a capacity enrolment, and thus lessening their economic burden.

The Finland Mission School at Toivonlinna had also made many important improvements and additions. These include a new kitchen, greenhouses, and a new well. The water situation had become critical. After earnest prayer, water had been found by drilling deeper, and the stream now yields at least 600 gallons per hour, sufficient for all domestic needs.

In West Africa a new dormitory for the boys, new kitchen and dining room quarters, and other additions have been made at Bekwai. At Ihie a new science building and infant school had been added.

"Throughout the field," said Pastor Simonsen in closing, "there is growth and expansion. The prophecy of Isaiah 60:3 is being fulfilled, 'The Gentiles shall come to thy light,' but we still have much to do before the words of Isaiah 54:13, 'And all thy children shall be taught of the Lord; and great shall be the peace of thy children,' are fulfilled."

THE INTERNATIONAL headlines have recently featured the development in the Gold Coast, British West Africa, whereby this territory, which has been one of the oldest British colonies, has now been granted complete governmental independence and has adopted the name of Ghana, which incidentally is the name of an ancient African chieftdom.

Dr. Nkrumah, the Prime Minister of the new State of Ghana, has shown a most favourable interest in our denominational mission activities in the Gold Coast, and was present at the opening of the fine Advent Press in Accra in the year 1953. At that time he made a most eloquent and complimentary speech concerning the influence of Seventh-day Adventist teaching in the development of the African people. In 1954 Mr. Botsio, at that time the Minister of Education in the Gold Coast Government, was present to perform the opening ceremony at the fine secondary school building at our Bekwai Training School. He also gave a very fine speech indicating his appreciation of the influence of Seventh-day Adventist educational standards in the up-building of African youth.

Other ministers within the Gold Coast Government have had close contact with Seventh-day Adventist influences, and this undoubtedly has been reflected in the Government's very fine support in the building of the new hospital at Kwahu and their constant financial interest in this institution, which is entirely manned by Adventist medical personnel, the Government meeting the salaries of a staff comprised of two European doctors and three nursing tutors. This hospital is moving forward rapidly into a teaching hospital which will eventually graduate African trained nurses for further service in the medical ministry.

Pastor A. F. Tarr, president of the Northern European Division, during his recent visit to West Africa was granted an interview with the Government leaders of Ghana, and along with our Union leaders in West Africa was able to secure

assurances that in the Constitution of this newly-established independent country in Africa the principles of religious liberty will be safeguarded.

In the development of our own work in Ghana and other countries throughout West Africa there is an increasing emphasis upon the need for developing African leadership, and at the recent Union meetings in that territory responsibilities were placed upon African personnel which clearly indicate that our own work is moving forward with the developing trends in Africa.

Pastor Tarr brought to the Northern European Division Committee on his return from Africa an encouraging picture of progress in both West Africa and Ethiopia. In Ethiopia recently 132 candidates were baptized and added to the church, this being the largest baptism we have ever recorded at one time in Ethiopia. Along with the national awakening that seems to be taking place in almost all countries of Africa there is an encouraging indication of a spiritual awakening which offers a constant challenge to Seventh-day Adventist mission enterprise.

Pastor E. W. Pedersen, who has also returned from an extensive tour throughout West Africa, and who was privileged to visit each one of our local mission fields, also speaks encouragingly of the developments, and particularly of the growth in the contribution of laymen to the programme of evangelism throughout that territory.

While these forward trends, both in governmental responsibility and our denominational organized work, naturally bring some perplexities by reason of the changed situation, there is every reason to believe that as we approach these developments in a spirit of progress and prayer, the Lord, by His Spirit, will lead us into the larger growth of an increased membership and a speedily finished work in an Africa that today is moving forward.

Visit to Kwahu

By Fern Gibson

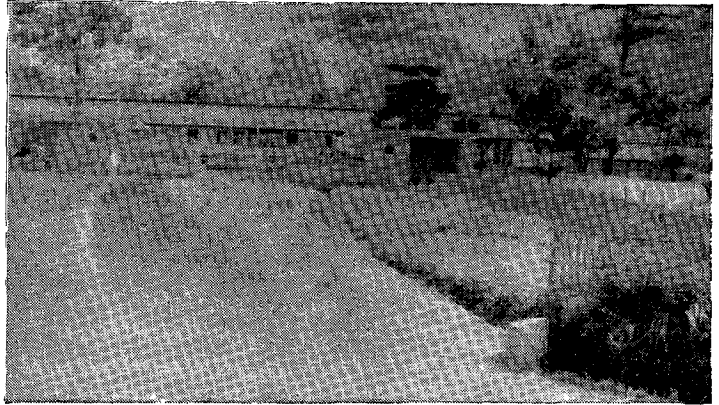
THE blazing African sun beat mercilessly down on the top of the white ambulance, and the dust rose in huge clouds behind it. I was travelling from Accra, the West African Union's headquarters, to our mission hospital at Kwahu in the hills, and already I could see the difference in the landscape. Tangled jungle and verdant foliage of the cocoa farms welcomed me to the interior of the Gold Coast. The area from which I had just come was so dry that even the scrubby growth of the plains had to struggle to survive. Here the bushes were green, the large trees with lacy leaves stretched up to punch at the sky, and the fuzzy vines climbed triumphantly over everything.

The little villages that we passed through were all typical ones, their mud-bricked walls topped by roofs of corrugated metal sheets. Occasionally one could catch glimpses of the women inside them pounding boiled yams into sticky fu-fu for the evening meal. In the shade of the big trees the old people sat and talked with each other, and the children played games along the road, making sure that they were near enough to run out and wave at each passing lorry.

The sign reading "Mpraeso—7 miles" was a welcome one after 100 miles of travelling on African roads. For six miles we twisted up the mountain road toward the hospital at the top. The last mile was a straight one, running through the little village of Attibie and to the gates of the mission compound.

Climbing out of the ambulance, I made my way up the hill footpath to the workers' quarters to greet Miss Horder, the European sister, and Mr. Hubbard, the European nursing superintendent, and his family. Although I could see that they were eager to hear all the latest news from Accra, they were kind enough to

Photo: L. Hubbard.
Main entrance
Kwahu Hospital.



suggest that we wait until the morrow to exchange news items, and since I was very tired I was thankful for their thoughtfulness.

The next morning I arose early to observe at the clinic. I sat on a little stool in one corner of the examining room and listened and watched. An African mother in her bright "mammy cloth" dress held in her arms a tiny baby. On its right hand there were two thumbs, and she wanted the doctor to cut one of them off. Dr. Lowe assured her that he could do it on the next operating day, and the mother smiled gratefully, glad that her baby would be taken care of soon.

From then on there was an endless stream of men, women, and children, each with his own problem, and each a little bit afraid of the hospital. The friendly African nurses speaking their own language, and the smiling doctor soon put them at ease, however, and each case was diagnosed and treated.

Another mother came in dragging her reluctant child behind her. Catching sight of me the little girl began to scream. Just at that moment the doctor himself entered, and that was the last straw. Terrified, the child screamed and screamed, certain that the white "broni" were going to hurt her. The nurse told me that this often happens because the mothers tell their children that if they don't do as they are told the white man will eat them. Consequently they are extremely afraid of white people.

When Friday night came, I sat on the wooden bench in the dining hall that, due to lack of space, doubled as a church

and assembly room, I could almost believe that I was back at home. The close feeling of fellowship and of worship that came in the vespers service was just the same as it was in my college chapel on the other side of the Atlantic, and the young African who spoke was just as earnest and inspiring as the ministerial students who used to take vesper services there.

Two church services were held on Sabbath morning, one very early followed by Sabbath school, and one later. This was arranged to enable all of the staff and students to attend the services. That afternoon we climbed a large hill a few miles from the hospital, and from the top we could see little villages nestling in the valleys for miles around. The three male nursing students who had come with us, pointed out to me things of interest in the valley. Starting down again, we began to sing hymns, Miss Horder, Mrs. Hubbard, and myself singing in English, and the boys joining us in their own language.

As we reached the bottom of the hill, I began to hear the rhythmic beat of the gong-gong signifying that something unusual was going on in the town. The closer we came, the louder the sounds grew, and soon I could hear the wailing cries of mourners. The boys told me that the body had already been buried, but that the mourning and fasting went on for a week. Then forty days after the burial there must be another mourning, and then a year from the burial they would hold the final rites.

The wails came from a group of women who were bent almost double,

swinging their skirts and wringing their hands as they wailed most dismally. The men didn't seem to be weeping as much, and I couldn't see why until I noticed one of them dipping palm wine out of a big drum and filling the empty calabash dishes the men were drinking from. I wondered how the dead were buried there, and determined to find out as soon as possible.

On the way back to the hospital I found something that really aroused my curiosity. There, in the side of the road, was a little path leading to an iron door, completely surrounded with bush and trees which looked as if they had just grown there. The poor nursing students had become somewhat accustomed to my many questions by this time, and they told me about the door without any coaxing.

The door, it seemed, led to a sacred stream that belonged to the people of the town nearest the hospital. When the hospital was first staked out, the villagers became angry because it was too near the sacred stream, and it took quite a while to persuade them that the hospital would not disturb their stream, and to get permission to build. Every forty days the witch doctor and his people go to the iron door, open it over the stream, and offer live chickens and eggs as a sacrifice to the gods of the stream. As they sacrifice, the witch doctor pleads for blessings for their town, and

calls on the large sacred fish to come and eat the offering. This completed, they go back to their homes, satisfied that all will be well in the village for the next forty days. Never do the townspeople drink of the water of the stream because they are told that death or leprosy will result from doing so. Neither do they kill the fish in the stream, for fear that the gods will punish them.

On Monday I went to find the burial ground. Through narrow paths and dark forests we came at last upon a clearing, set off by palm trees. In the midst of the clearing were mere heaps of dirt—no gravestones, no shrubbery, no elaborate wreaths—nothing to tell who was buried there. Only by the size of the mounds could one guess if it was a child or an adult. This, I was told, was the Christian graveyard.

We left it and followed the path for half a mile more. There, in a clearing that the jungle was obviously trying to cover, were about a dozen more graves. It looked the same as the Christian cemetery, except that there was a large empty box on top of one of the graves. When I asked why it was there, I found that this was the Mohammedan graveyard, and they do not bury their dead in coffins, they reason that man wasn't sent from God in a box, and so they send him back to God the way he came. The box on top of the grave was a coffin that had been used several times already

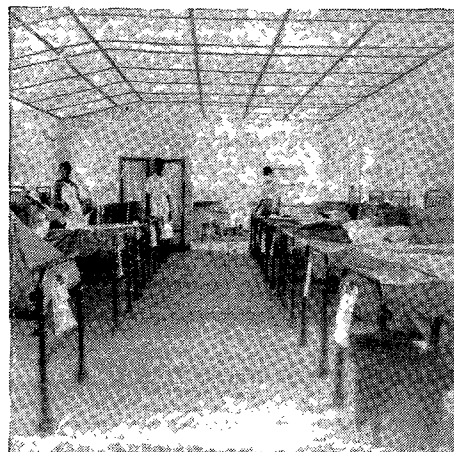


Photo: L. Hubbard.
Male Ward, Kwahu Hospital.

to carry the corpses to the grave, but it had become too worn out to use any more, so it was just left there.

The boys told me that there was one more burial site to be seen, but try as we might, we could not discover its location. It, they informed me, was not like the other two. At the head and foot of the graves there are dishes and jugs which are filled by the heathen relatives from time to time, so that the spirits of the deceased will not get hungry. Sometimes the dead are buried with their personal effects, and sometimes they are heaped onto the grave so that the spirit will have his own things to take with him to the other world.

The next day as I left the hospital and started back to Accra, I thought of all that I had seen. I thought of the look of fear that shone in the eyes of the villagers who worshipped the sacred stream. I thought of the strange burial customs of a people haunted by the fear of the dead spirits. I thought of the hospital in the midst of the town of superstitious beliefs, and of the workers there trying to dispel the clouds of ignorance and darkness. As I pondered all these things, I wondered if we would ever know how great an influence for good that one mission hospital is. I don't think we will know on this earth, but perhaps, when we are living on a New Earth, we will be able to see the many souls who were touched by the bright beams of Christian love which shone out from our Kwahu Hospital.



Photo: L. Hubbard.
Nursing Staff of the Kwahu Hospital. Seated in front are Nurse A. Horder and L. Hubbard.

Adventists in the Soviet Union

By E. Luukko, *President, East Finland Conference*

I AM very happy to bring hearty greetings from our believers in Moscow. Two months ago Pastor O. Peltonen and I were privileged to make a trip to a country which for decades has been practically closed to tourists. The message informing our workers in Moscow of our arrival had duly reached them, and they welcomed us heartily at the railway station. That same evening two of them visited us in our hotel room.

We were naturally interested to know whether the special features of faith peculiar to the Advent movement have been preserved by our people in Russia. After inquiring about this matter point by point we were really thrilled by the zeal and simplicity of faith which these workers possessed. We felt strongly that the Lord Himself takes care of the precious truths Heaven has given us in these closing days of earth's history.

There have been two special turning points affecting our people in Russia. In the year 1929 a re-organization took place, and the different unions were united under one central administration. Up to 1945 there was no regular work carried on except in Moscow. At the present time the work is conducted by a union board of eleven members. Every second month a smaller committee of five or six members gathers to discuss matters and make plans. There is a total membership of approximately 20,000 believers, about 550 of whom are in Moscow. The work seems to be strongest in south Russia, in the Ukraine. We have there 9,000 members and 115 churches. We had the pleasure of meeting Brother Melsick from Kiev, who is in charge of our work in the Ukraine. This good brother told us that our workers baptized annually 1,000 souls in the Ukraine.

The brethren told us that one day a group of men sought them in Moscow. These men had travelled 5,000 miles from a distant place in Siberia—Irkutsk. They said they had read the Bible and wished to find believers who really followed the instructions that the Bible gives. They expected to find such

believers in Moscow, and they were not disappointed. They returned to their distant hometown as happy Adventists.

Of course our work in Russia is handicapped in many ways. They have no resources apart from the money our members give in tithes and offerings—approximately £250,000 annually. This money is at their disposal. Our people do not own any institutions—no church buildings, schools, sanitariums, or publishing houses—and they have no books or papers to distribute. Public efforts do not burden their finances, for there are none, and consequently they do not have the expense or renting big halls or paying bills for announcements in the newspapers. The question arises, What do they do with the money? The main expense is the payment of the workers' salaries. Our workers serve fulltime, on full salary, and have no other form of employment.

How do our ministers proceed in furthering the cause of God? They set the members to work. Our people invite their neighbours to the meetings. Soul-winning is mainly done by personal contacts.

Let us now have a look at the Sabbath morning service in Moscow. The place of worship is an old Lutheran church which the State has provided for the Baptists and Adventists. This church seats approximately 600 people. When Pastor Peltonen and I entered the church on Sabbath morning at 9.45 the church was already full of people. We were invited to take our places on the platform along with other ministers. The order of the service was the same as anywhere. It was inspiring to hear the congregation sing. The choir, from their place in the rear of the church, sang at least seven hymns during the course of the Sabbath school and divine service, under the leadership of a competent conductor. Only very few of our members own Bibles, and because there are no Sabbath-school quarterlies the Bible is read chapter by chapter, and then commented upon.

After Sabbath school the service

followed. The brethren had asked us to convey the message for the hour to the congregation that morning. Just as we had finished our sermon the door opened and Brother W. Scharffenberg of the General Conference stepped in. He was guided to the platform and brought greetings from the brethren of the General Conference.

At the close of the service forty souls expressed their wish to join the church. Three of our ministers stayed behind and conducted a meeting for these baptismal candidates, which lasted for three hours. After testing the candidates the brethren accepted seventeen of them. Our brethren make quite sure that people know what it means to be a Seventh-day Adventist. They are not anxious to get quantity but quality. They do not accept anyone who has not arranged the Sabbath question, and given up the drinking of coffee and tea. These seventeen were baptized the following Wednesday. Our people have a regular mid-week service on Wednesdays.

The remaining hours of the Sabbath were spent at our union office, where our workers and their families were gathered.

We can really be confident that the Lord has His faithful people and consecrated workers in Russia, who are awaiting the return of our Lord and Saviour, and who are seeking to prepare themselves for that great day.

Britain's First "Anti-Evolution" Workshop

THOUGH advertising was purposely limited to a selected group of teachers, students, and MV leaders, the Derby church was packed to capacity on Sabbath, February 9th, for Britain's first "Anti-Evolution" workshop, sponsored by the North England MV Department.

For three hours the various so-called pillars of the evolution theory were dealt with, and openly discussed. Such "props" as embryology, palæontology, anthropology, genetics, vestigial remains, and comparative anatomy were considered. The time proved to be very inadequate.

A display of fossils, books, and pictures

added interest to the proceedings, and we believe that the whole programme was of practical help to all present.

There is no doubt that evolution is the greatest basic error here in Britain. It has given birth to the theological hybrid of modernism, and has thereby emasculated the witness of the churches generally. It permeates the whole educational system, and is regularly promoted by radio, television, and the press.

As Satan's most effective "antidote" to the special truths we Adventists bear to

the world, it is a factor that must be resolutely faced and answered. It is, in the words of Sister White, one of "the pleasing fables which permit man to follow the inclinations of his unregenerate heart."—*Prophets and Kings*, page 177.

Chairman of the workshop session was Pastor J. Mahon, MV leader of the North England Conference, and instructors were Pastors A. H. Watson of Newbold College, and R. D. Vine, associate editor of The Stanborough Press.

R. D. VINE.

from God, and it is a wonder in our eyes. May God in this new church save many precious souls in days to come.

We are looking to the future with confidence. We are thankful for the freedom that we have in spreading the message. The time is short and the Gospel
(Continued on back page.)

Greetings From Finland

By Onni Peltonen, *President*

HEARTY greetings from our Finland Union. I am just about to leave with our departmental secretary for the north of Finland but, before doing so, I would like to tell you something of our work here.

The year has begun with good signs. Our small group of workers have been scattered round Finland and they all are holding strong evangelistic efforts. Quite a few of them are working in three different fields where they are holding two meetings a week in each place. They report many encouraging experiences.

Our sister evangelist, Elsa Luukkanen, is conducting meetings here in Helsinki. She holds two similar meetings in two different halls. Our new Adventist church with a seating capacity of 450 has been filled to capacity each evening and there have been about 300 attending the meetings in the other hall. Sometimes it has been necessary to hold a third meeting because of the crowds, so our sister has from four to five meetings a week. Many have already contacted her and many have made their decisions. May God help them gradually to find the whole truth as it is placed before them step by step.

Brother Seljavaara has commenced efforts in Lahti and Hyvinkää. The difficulty which he was experiencing with his throat seems to have cleared away. He is enjoying a good attendance at his meetings.

Brother Erkki Luukko's work in Tampere has shown good progress. He also holds services in the centre of Finland at

Jyväskylä where about 300 have been in attendance. He has six regular meetings each week and on Sabbaths he visits the churches.

All are endeavouring to do their best, and they do it with joy and love, and they win souls. They also greatly help the churches by visiting them on Sabbaths. The colporteurs are also working faithfully as well as the workers in our offices and institutions who are called upon at times to put in much overtime.

No matter where we work we all have the same calling, and all look forward to the joy and reward of work well done.

Last year 252 people were accepted into church fellowship. We hope and believe that the result will be even better this year. We regret that many from Finland are moving away to Sweden and Canada. In Oshawa, Canada, there is quite a congregation of Finnish Adventists. May God bless them all.

Recently, at our Union Committee meeting, it was voted to take up a special offering on January 26th to help the Hungarian Refugees. Many of our members have also supported the "Aid to Hungary" collection organized by the Red Cross.

The dedication of our new church in Helsinki took place on December 30th. The seating capacity of the hall is 400 at present, but this can be increased to 500 when necessary. While the exterior of the church is simple, the interior is very beautiful and modern. We are very happy for this church which is a gift

Secular-Dress Evangelism

BRITAIN'S tenth Press Relations Convention was held in Birmingham's stately Adventist church at Camp Hill, on Sunday, February 10th, when thirty secretaries and others were present to discuss the technique of successfully using the secular press for church publicity.

Conventions have been held during the past eighteen months or so, in Central London, Edinburgh, Central Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, York, Manchester, Plymouth, and Sheffield.

The new "Press Secretary's Manual" was used for the instruction periods, and it is planned to provide each secretary with a copy of this admirable publication. The General Conference film, "Religion Goes to Press," was also used with telling effect as in the previous conventions.

Pastor K. Lacey, evangelist of the Camp Hill church, launched proceedings with a heart-searching devotional period; and then for over three hours, Instructors J. Mahon and R. D. Vine discussed purposes, plans, and methods of "secular press evangelism."

Britain publishes nearly 2,000 daily and weekly newspapers, and secretaries up and down the country are awakening to the value of these papers as evangelistic media.

This past few weeks, we have had columns of space devoted by an Irish newspaper, to detailed statements of the Adventist faith, which were submitted by Pastor W. Frazer and the writer, in answer to certain false and malicious charges which a prominent Elim minister had published.

We push forward this phase of the Lord's work, realizing we have a divine mandate through the pen of Sister White, who urged that wise plans be laid for using the secular press.

R. D. VINE, *British Union Press Relations Secretary.*

NEWS FLASH

A. F. TARR and G. A. Lindsay recently returned from encouraging visits to our African missions. Both these brethren speak encouragingly of the progress that is being made, and of the developments in medical, educational, and evangelistic enterprise in both our African Union Mission fields: West Africa and Ethiopia.

E. W. Pedersen has returned from extensive visits throughout the West African Union, and reports that our African membership is moving forward into the many challenging opportunities being presented in West Africa.

The Medical Institution Administrator's Council will convene on April 29th to May 2nd at the Hultafors Sanitarium, Sweden. Elder R. R. Figuhr and Dr. T. R. Flaiz from the General Conference will be in attendance along with Division officers, and union presidents, and leading medical administrators from the home fields.

During coming months Lay Congresses will be held throughout the Division field. The first of these will be in the British Union in the city of Birmingham from April 18th to the 22nd.

The home missionary report for the year 1956 indicates that the missionary enterprise of our lay members is making a great contribution to the programme of evangelism, as the following figures reveal: Bible studies and Gospel meetings, 50,562; missionary visits or contacts, 323,117; pieces missionary literature distributed by churchmembers, 4,200,650.

The number of persons added to the church, in whose baptism lay members were a contributing factor, is reported as 842. Welfare activities receive increasing attention from our lay people, and the following figures for 1956 are certainly most encouraging: Articles of clothing given away, 70,977; cash donated to welfare, \$18,971; hours health and welfare service, 155,196; persons helped, 73,401; number of Dorcas Welfare groups, 400.

Bible Correspondence School evangelism continues to prove a great contributory factor in the evangelistic pro-

Missionaries Meet the Duke

WHEN the Duke of Edinburgh called at Rabaul, New Guinea, in November, he was greeted by an assemblage of European residents and natives in the local park.

The students from our Jones' Missionary College and Matupi school were present in their uniforms, replete with JMV sashes and honour tokens. Aloft they held a banner bearing the words: "Welcome from the Seventh-day Adventist Schools."

Next day the District Officer said to Pastor E. A. Boehm, the president of the Bismarck-Solomons Union: "Your boys are to be complimented on their appearance yesterday. It was wonderful." And the District Commissioner wrote thanking the mission for the part they had taken, adding that the students made a very colourful display, and this had been remarked upon by the members of the official party.

At the reception to His Royal Highness in the evening, Pastor and Mrs. Boehm were introduced to him and the conversation went like this:

"Where are you from?"

"I am an Australian."

"Are you the spiritual head of the mission in this area?"

"Yes, that is my work."

"Where are the general headquarters?"

"In Washington, but we have divisional headquarters throughout the world."

"Is your work progressing satisfactorily?"

Pastor Boehm was glad to be able to answer that it was.

Sister Boehm expressed the hope that on the occasion of his next visit the Duke would bring the Queen.

Pastor and Mrs. L. I. Howell in Port Moresby, and Brother and Sister L. L. Butler (representing Pastor J. B. Keith, the president of the Coral Sea Union Mission) in Lae, were similarly honoured in meeting the Royal visitor and attending official functions.

—The Australasian Record.

gramme throughout the Division territory. During 1956 it was reported that 40,818 applications were made, active students in our schools numbered 12,085, and the interests to be followed up in the field numbered 9,314. This is the highest figure reported for many years. The number baptized during the year, to whose baptism the Bible Correspondence Schools made a contribution, is reported as 517.

M. E. Lind reports that the Missionary Volunteer Golden Anniversary Year has commenced well, as a few highlights will tell:

In Stockholm an excellent Youth Rally was conducted in February. In the same city our youth are actively engaged in a Youth Effort under the leadership of E. Rugholm. E. Sonestam reports that the Swedish youth have begun a Youth Effort in Grythyttan, the first Swedish Seventh-day Adventist church to be built, and the one Sister White visited when in Scandinavia.

The youth of Bergen, Norway, have commenced an evangelistic effort just outside the city limits.

Great plans for Easter Congresses have been laid, and we are looking forward to an unusually interesting congress in London under the leadership of C. D. Watson.

The Dutch have plans for an all-Netherlands Congress which R. W. Olsen, President of Newbold College, is to attend.

Greetings from Finland

(Continued from page 7.)

must be preached to all, and the work strengthened in places where it has already been proclaimed. May God bless the work throughout the Division.

Many hearty greetings from us to all parts of the Division. We also wish to be remembered in your prayers.

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