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Arise and Shine!

By W. E. READ

"Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee." Isa. 60:1.

SUCH is God's call to His people in the last days of earth's history. We are to arise, to shake off the fetters of indifference, the bane of lethargy, and the paralysis of lukewarmness. This is a call to witness, to be up and doing, to move forward like men facing a crisis. Everywhere men and women are perishing in sin, and ere they are engulfed in the worldliness and wickedness of our time, we are to put forth superhuman efforts to save them from ruin. With the Light of Life within, with Christ enshrined in our hearts, we are to arise, to let our light "so shine before men, that they may see." As we go forth in the strength of God, the glory of the Lord will rise upon us, and it will be our joy to lead men to the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus.

Yes, there are difficulties in these days! It is difficult to secure halls; it is difficult to have meetings at the ordinary times due to the blackout. It is increasingly difficult to find methods of approach to the hearts of men. Many have lost their faith; many have cast aside the old sanctions and to-day are drifting hither and yon, not knowing where to go for comfort and help, not knowing what to believe.

Thank God that for such a time as this He has given us a message for human hearts. With all the difficulties which confront us, there are really remarkable opportunities for service. Many are inquiring what these things mean. We find it everywhere. As soon as men know we are Adventists they begin to ask us about Daniel and Revelation, and the meaning of happenings in the world to-day. This time presents a wonderful opportunity to our ministers and to

our colporteurs. What openings there are to-day for placing our literature in the homes of the people! What opportunities are held out before our laymen also, and in fact before every churchmember. Now is the time for every believer to put on the whole armour of God, to go forth in the strength of Prince Emmanuel, and to fight valiantly for the Lord of Hosts.

To-day we go forth into a world of shattered ideals. A rude awakening has come to millions of men and women, especially during the past year or so. During the years many have entertained high ideals concerning the future of the human race. Men have given their time, their thought, and their energy to peace movements, to organizations for the betterment of mankind, to societies for the breaking down of racial prejudice, and the bringing of men of different nations and languages together in one common brotherhood. But, alas, their hopes have not only been dimmed, but in most cases shattered by the things which have taken place during recent months.

A leading missionary statesman some time ago mentioned that, "institutions which seemed to be of granite are crumbling like dust and convictions which seemed to be founded on eternal truth can no longer resist the destructive test of time. . . . This idealism has come to an end to-day in its philosophical and Christian form. The world itself has taught us a new realism which no longer allows us to retain that optimistic confidence in good ideas and lofty ideals we breed ourselves."

And he confesses that, after all, the Bible gives no ground for such

optimistic hopes. He writes: "We are rediscovering the forgotten truths of the Bible. They stare us in the face and we have to endure their gaze. . . . The Bible always knew them and we would have been spared many costly mistakes if we had listened to its wisdom. We had forgotten that the Bible does not speak of a world which would grow better and better, day by day, in an eternal process of evolution; but rather of a judgment day which would bring the world to an end."

Brethren and sisters, how grateful we should be for the Advent message! That which this writer mentions as "rediscovering" we have known through the years. We have been called "disturbers of the peace," and "alarmists" when we have preached the second coming of Jesus. But here is an acknowledgment that, after all, this is the truth of the divine Word.

It is not wise to tamper with the Word of God. One cannot improve on the message God has given to His people. The threefold message of Revelation 14 is the message for this time, the message which must be heralded to earth's remotest bounds, to prepare a people for the coming of the Lord. Let us get it fully into our own hearts and minds, and then go forth with the mighty power of the Spirit of God to proclaim the Advent appeal to the waiting multitudes.

How we should pray for the latter rain! How we should pray for a great awakening to come, first in our own hearts, and then from us to the millions around us! This is the day of God's power. He is longing to work mightily through human agencies. Let us yield ourselves wholeheartedly and unreservedly so that He may use us in the finishing of His work of rescuing many as brands plucked from the burning.

Forward in Britain, Despite Difficulties

BY H. W. LOWE

POLITICALLY 1940 was a bad year and the thinking of the Advent church was undoubtedly affected by the political situation. There might have been some excuse had 1940 shown a backward tendency in certain departments of our work. Nothing of this kind, however, happened. In actual fact 1940 was in most ways the best year we have ever reported.

Perhaps the cause for greatest rejoicing lies in the fact that a large number of our members have been awakened in a new way to the necessity for greater faithfulness and for deeper surrender to God. The times we have preached about have descended upon us, and we must be true to God. The imminence of the Saviour's return has been impressed upon our minds and this has reflected itself in some remarkable ways.

For instance our tithe income was by far the largest in our history, and this increase (over £1,000) was not due to any larger increases in membership. It was undoubtedly due to a spiritual awakening and a renewed faithfulness on the part of many. One person pressed upon the writer a cheque of some size with the remark that it was money that should have been given to God long ago, but was kept back by unfaithfulness.

We also found that, despite multitudinous public appeals of a charitable and national character, our Harvest Ingathering produced the highest amount in our history. Even in cities which have suffered considerably from aerial attacks, our members found a readiness on the part of the public to support foreign missions.

Our total mission offerings showed a considerable increase, (£1,600) and were approximately £20,000. Practically every offering was more than in the previous year.

Not for sixteen years had so much Adventist literature been scattered abroad in the country. We have lost a number of colporteurs but probably seventy-five per cent of them are still with us. Those who have been left in the work seem to be doing better than ever.

Another feature of our work that is a cause for great encouragement is that all our ministers have been allowed to continue their work, and

such things as public evangelism have only been indirectly affected by the war, through such difficulties as that of obtaining halls, the inadvisability of holding night meetings, increased costs of operating, etc. Our church services, of course, continue normally, and even in cities that have been attacked we have not had to discontinue church work in a single instance. Every worker remains at his post, and there has not been a large amount of evacuation.

Our food factory has by far exceeded all previous records. We employ almost double the number of Adventists and, provided that we can continue to receive the supplies we depend on, there is no reason why we should not have still larger business.

A considerable number of our male members have been called upon

for national service, but the Government has given us every consideration in respect of Sabbath-keeping and combatancy, and the men in question are bearing a faithful witness to their religious convictions.

The spirit of our members is beyond praise. After all, that is as it should be, for if the world around us is bearing its sacrifices bravely we, in the Advent message, have a brighter hope that should make us calm in affliction, and patient under tribulation.

Our youth at our college are fortunately able to continue their studies uninterrupted, and enrolment is as high as it was before the war.

Our medical institution is operated by the Government, but a number of Adventist employees have been retained.

Altogether we feel that God has been good to us at a most critical time, and our confidence is in Him.

We greet courageously and prayerfully the members of the Advent family who may, in other countries, be reading these lines, and we assure them of our steadfastness in the message of Christ's return.

News from Our British Sanitarium

BY A. H. THOMPSON

SINCE the outbreak of war, the Sanitarium in England has had to cease its functions as a physiotherapeutic establishment. The medical superintendent, Dr. J. E. Cairncross, returned to the United States and since then our institution here has been staffed by other doctors. We have been very fortunate in having a medical superintendent who, though not an Adventist, is a really Christian gentleman. Our patients have been those of the psychiatric type. Several alterations and improvements have been made in the building itself in order better to equip it for use as a hospital. This has included the installation of six baths, eight hand basins, three sluices and two sinks. These items, which cost a fair sum of money, have certainly added to the usefulness of the building.

At present we are undergoing a change. We shall no longer be receiving psychiatric cases but shall be working under the direct control of one of the largest teaching hospitals in London, and be treating various types of patients. In so far as it has been necessary for the remainder of our nursing staff to take their state

training away from the Sanitarium, it seems very probable that the nursing authorities in England are going to demand that no nurse shall take up work anywhere unless she has had state training. If this should become law, it would be very difficult for us to have a nurses' training school of our own as we have had in the past. The other members of the Sanitarium staff have been retained in their usual capacities, for which we are very thankful. It has also been possible for us to employ two young men, giving them work under what is known as the "reserved occupation list." One might think it difficult to be able to keep the Sabbath under conditions as they are now but up to the present everything has worked very smoothly.

I should like to quote from a letter I received from the Medical Officer in charge before he left us a month ago:

"During these sixteen and a half months I have been always aware of my good fortune in having to work, first of all with you as Administrator, then with Matron, and then with the staff, particularly the nursing staff. I introduced, as was my duty, a form

of treatment which was completely new to you all, and yet you co-operated with eagerness, and in a way that compared most favourably with the attitude of others, who 'passed by on the other side,' and all of you I found not only tolerant, but also co-operative in a very high degree. I know that some of our demands have involved service on Sabbath. I have regretted this, but have done my best to keep it down to a minimum. It has only served to show how ready the majority were to undertake works of necessity and mercy even on the Sabbath day. But it has been the general religious background, particularly of the nursing staff, that I have valued, because I know that in many cases patients have derived the most definite benefit from the religious attitude of one or other of your nursing staff. I sincerely hope that the next phase of Sanitarium history will be as free from internal conflict and misunderstandings as has been this chapter, which we now close.

"I hope you will not fail to convey to the Board of Directors my appreciation of their co-operative attitude."

In his farewell address to the staff, the Medical Officer in charge, referring to the general religious background of the Sanitarium, mentioned that here we had something which was very necessary for the treatment of the type of cases we had been admitting. In the Christian sympathy and kindness exemplified by the staff we had something which could not be bought and something which could not be commanded. This sentence, coming from a man of such experience in dealing with those delicate matters which concern the lives of humanity, was very pleasing indeed. We only hope that we can still demonstrate practical Christianity in our lives so as to have an influence for good among those who come into our healing institution.

The annexe to the Sanitarium, which we had formerly used as a maternity and nurses' home, has been occupied for a number of months now by the students of the medical school connected with the hospital which is about to take over the Sanitarium. While these students are not of our faith, and most of them probably may not think of religious things, we do know that they appreciate studying in the surroundings of the park. We feel that though we are unable to operate as formerly, yet our influence as Adventists has been felt amongst the patients. Many of them have remarked on the different atmosphere that exists here as compared with other places of healing.

Recently a bank cashier, a Roman Catholic who had been in the balloon barrage section of the R.A.F., came to us as a patient. He had not been here long before he began to ask several of the departmental heads about Adventism. After talking with him and giving him some literature pointing out his need for approaching the throne of grace directly, he seems to have been shaken in what he believed. We believe the Spirit of God is searching him out. As he left, he stated that he would become an Adventist one day.

The English people are rather con-

servative—just as much in their relation to our treatments as they are to nearly every mode of life. They do not take so quickly to our physical methods of healing as do the Scandinavian races. As we are coming into contact with the medical profession to an extent which heretofore has been impossible, we know that the Sanitarium will become much more widely known in the future through the work that is being done during these days of trouble and stress, and we trust that when the days of peace return, we shall be able to reap the benefit of these contacts.

The British Food Factory

BY JOHN RIGBY

It is once more my privilege to acquaint the readers of the ADVENT SURVEY with the providences of God which we have enjoyed. 1940 has been a wonderful year for us in many ways. During 1939 we were greatly encouraged by the new record achieved, but 1940 has passed any previous experience.

At the beginning of the year we felt that we could hardly expect, under war conditions, a continuance of the measure of prosperity which came to us in the last four months of the previous year, but progress was maintained on the same level right up to the end of June. Then in July progress began to speed up once more, and the rate was accelerated throughout October, November, and December, so that at the end of the year we were able to report a turnover thirty-six per cent higher than that of the previous year. Compared with three years ago the increase is sixty-five per cent.

Naturally the greater demand for our products made it necessary for us to increase our production staff. Gradually our force of workers was added to by about forty per cent, and we began to feel that every available facility was engaged. Our assembly room became crowded at morning worship; every chair, desk and table was taken up, and we wondered how long it would be before we should find it necessary to extend the premises. This, of course, is impracticable under conditions of restriction of building materials, so we did the next best thing by extending the hours of work. One department continued with plant running twenty hours a day—the odd four being needed to do the essential cleaning and maintenance. Even

then production fell far short of the demand, and one of the biggest tasks our sales manager, Mr. H. Benwell, has had to face has been the allocation of available supplies. It has been hard for him to have to refuse business solely because the plant had reached its maximum capacity.

In circumstances like these we were tempted to look up some of our "visionary plans" which had been kept on file for such a time as this. After receiving expert advice we placed our specifications before the appropriate Government department and our representations were eventually successful.

The work we are doing and the kind of foods we are preparing are a valuable addition to war time diets and once more the Lord has opened the way for us to fulfil our mission. We hope to have the replacement plant in full working order within six months so that every possible economy in production may be effected.

While every credit must be given to the staff who have so loyally co-operated, we are conscious that "it is the Lord's doing and it is marvellous in our eyes." Whenever one door has closed another has opened.

Just now raw materials are not so easy to get as in times of peace, neither can we so readily obtain the necessary packing and despatch materials, but our buyer, Mr. A. W. Lethbridge, has lost no opportunity of maintaining stocks, and, although we have from time to time run rather close, we have not yet had to hold up production, nor to stand off any worker by reason of shortage of supplies.

Our minds are now exercised as to

the possibilities of putting on to the market new products to take the place of those likely to be reduced in quantity by reason of the shortage of imported ingredients. Here we shall rely again on the ultimate

source of help, feeling confident that it will be forthcoming. It has been a grand year. 1941 has started well, and, God willing, my word to you next year will be equally encouraging.

tentation benefits in their old age.

The British Publishing House in War-Time

BY ARTHUR WARREN

IT all seems very strange.

The year 1940 was one of the most difficult years of our history, but it has brought the greatest sales—£32,657 worth of literature. It has brought a record number of scholarships—thirty-five!

There has been a record sale of sixpenny magazines—80,000 copies.

The literature has been produced by fewer workers.

It has been sold with fewer colporteurs in the field.

Surely this is the good hand of our God upon us!

During this strange year of war, 23,662 bound books have been sold.

And 149,627 shilling books.

What a number of homes these books have illuminated with their heavenly light.

In addition to the above, we have sent out to our people over a million periodicals and tracts. A great river of gospel literature!

Our workers in the publishing house have done well. Not only have they worked hard but they have brought forward many new ideas which have made it possible to do the work formerly done by a larger staff. Machines have been re-grouped so that one worker could watch two machines instead of one. More team work has been introduced. Machines have been speeded up, and improvements fitted. Departments have been combined. There is more compactness and handiness. There has been watchful economy from the editorial department in the production of the magazines.

Enthusiastic work for the circulation of the literature has been done in the churches by Pastor Howard, and his co-workers. The increased sale of *Present Truth* is probably one of the good results of these efforts. The Home Missionary Department has sponsored two tract campaigns during the year and has thus promoted the sale of *Present Truth* and the other small literature as well.

Have you heard of the record sales which the colporteurs have made

during 1940? Here are some of the outstanding ones: C. L. Kelly, £1,050; E. J. Whiting, £962; G. Hardy, £743.

Much progress in raising colporteur standards has been made and there are now many workers in the "A" or the "B" class. These either sell £10 worth of literature or work forty hours weekly. They clear their account regularly, they report regularly, are faithful in payment of tithe and are now beginning themselves to contribute to a Sick Benefit Fund. In return they receive greater benefits in sickness from the publishing house, special help with high medical charges, and ten days holiday with pay each year. Their children are entitled to special scholarships at Stanborough Park or Newbold, and they themselves are eligible for sus-

OVERSEAS SALES

Ocean-going steamships are now subject to dangers from mines, submarines, raiders and the droning, bombing planes in addition to the normal perils of storm and fog. But it is surprising to find how much cargo they bring safely through, and how little is lost. Our own ocean shipments rose to a value of £5,600 last year with only one shipment of two hundred books lost in collision.

Ships have carried our books down through the Atlantic until they anchored where the waters splash softly under the shadow of Table Mountain. They have sailed safely into the sunlit harbour of Cristobal, by the Panama Canal. Had you been standing by the dockside in Jamaica, or in Nigeria, you could more than once have seen boxes of *Bible Certainties* or *Bible Readings* hoisted up from the hold for the use of our colporteurs in these distant fields. These precious cases have also been sent to far Singapore and to our Canadian publishing house near the blue waters of Lake Ontario. The gospel message to all the world in our generation.

Yes! As we listen again to the clicking linotypes, the thundering presses and the whirring folders, surely they are singing the song of the Advent message: "To all the world in this generation."

Training School at Ibadan

BY W. T. B. HYDE

THE final results of the recent Elementary Certificate examination will not be out for some time, but as I had a share in the marking of the papers for the two centres in Ibadan I know how our eleven candidates will come out. Our average was well above that of the rest of the thirty-two candidates. We took the first three places, and got none of the eight failures. Three of our eleven will have to take one or two subjects again next year, but had any failed he would have had to wait three years before taking the examination again. The Educational Officer who conducted our practical tests was pleased with the spoken English of all our students, and he told the government-controlled institution over the way that it was distinctly better than theirs.

For this good result I feel very grateful to the Lord. We have

worked under difficulties, but there has always been a good spirit among the boys: they have been as keen on their Bible work as on that for the government examination. As a reward we have achieved success beyond our expectations.

Not the least benefit will be the increased confidence with which the new class will take up its work. Heretofore our students have felt that they were at a disadvantage as compared with those over the way; now they will realize that the time spent in Bible study and the consideration of the problems that face workers is far from wasted, even from an examination point of view, since it broadens the mental powers and teaches to think.

There was a definite deepening of the spiritual life of the members of the class during the three years. The problems that will face them in their

church work, such as the backsliding into polygamy, and the general shallowness of spiritual experience, were thoroughly discussed, and great keenness was displayed in seeking solutions. The remark was often made, "Our people have never seen things in this way." I think the students enjoyed the morning Bible periods more than any others. I

am quite certain that I did. One very interesting thing is that my assistant in the Training Class, the Headmaster, and four of the staff of the Primary School for this year, are all teachers whom I have trained. This is the first time we have had a complete Adventist staff, and it should mean a very good year for the school.

Book Work in Nigeria

BY W. J. NEWMAN

LAST year witnessed steady progress in sales, and we closed the year with over £1,500 worth of books sold, an increase of £900 over the previous year. Certainly we have much to thank God for in helping us to make this wonderful achievement. Although the Elder Dempster Line has lost two or three of its boats yet all of our books from England have arrived safely.

Lagos, which is practically an unentered town, was entered last year by two of our Ibo colporteurs, who were successful in selling almost £600 worth of literature. Although these two were largely responsible for our large increase, yet I am happy to say that all except two shared in an increase over their previous year's sales.

One of the colporteurs in Lagos, through personal work, was successful in winning an educated African and his family, who are now attending our church at Yabba.

A copy of the *Review* passed on to one of our colporteurs eventually reached the hands of a government school teacher. He was so interested that he at once offered to

take it regularly. However, we encouraged him to take *The Signs of the Times*, which he was glad to do. He already has *Bible Readings* and *Bible Certainties* as well as a number of our shilling books.

We have just had a successful institute at Aba when thirty-three regular colporteurs and twelve new recruits were present. Our programme was a full one but I am glad to say we were finished by the closing meeting. One of our special items was an examination to see how much had been accomplished in our Bible and salesmanship instruction. Allowing for the little schooling which the majority have had, they did very well.

Ivory Coast

BY J. CLIFFORD

We are still endeavouring to send one of our workers into the French Ivory Coast. Relations on the part of the French government have not been too friendly since the incident at Dakar, and for a time the border

between Gold Coast and Ivory Coast was closed. Now the tension is somewhat lessened, the border has been reopened under certain conditions, and last week I learned that Brother Markeh's passport had been sent through to him. There will still be certain restrictions and difficulties to meet, but I am hoping that we can send Brother Markeh through at an early date. One of the real problems is the absence of transport on the other side of the border owing to shortage of petrol.

We had four good camp meetings in the field last month, and reports come in of new interests in various places where previously we seemed to make little progress.

Progress in Kenya

WE take the following extracts from *Kenya Field Notes*:

"Before our Evangelists' Training School concluded its work for the year 1940 a special graduation day was held to mark the closing of the first course. Eight of the fifteen students in this department obtained over fifty per cent of the required marks during the two-year period and were presented with a diploma. A consecration service was held at the same time in which they dedicated their lives to the Lord's service. As the 1941-42 class is drawing upon workers at present in the field, the local committees have been able to employ the non-graduates also in the work. Thus two Kikuyu, three Kisii and ten Luo evangelists have returned to the work with a better preparation for service.

"At the same time as the above graduation, fifteen new Friends were initiated at the Training School. The seven Friends from the previous year had maintained their progress and were ready to become Companions. We are beginning to look forward to the possibility of obtaining some Master Comrades in our Sector Schools one day.

"Since the report of the camp meeting at the Coast, the other new fields have had their annual gatherings. Attendances were not large as yet, varying from 100 to 250. The northwest field held its gathering on the Chebwai Mission. Central Kenya catered for the Kikuyu and Kamba tribes separately. At the latter camp a witch doctor brought his paraphernalia and burned it publicly. The people were impressed."

S. G. MAXWELL.



Colporteurs' Institute at Aba

An Open Door

BY T. KETOLA

A TOWN chief came to one of our evangelists saying: "Go to your missionary and ask him to give you permission to preach in my town. I want to know more about the true God, and I want my people to know Him, too, because He helped me wonderfully. I was falsely accused of stealing tax-money, and I had nothing to prove my innocence. Being in this great trouble I lifted up my hands toward heaven saying: 'If there is a God, let Him show Himself to me by helping me out of this trouble.' What happened? On the following morning I was released from the prison and the accusation. Therefore I surely know that there is a God. Come to teach my people and I will call them to listen to you."

When this was told me, I asked one of our churchmembers to go and teach them every Sabbath with the help of the picture rolls. He has faithfully walked fourteen miles and spent the Sabbath with them. The people came gladly to listen. The blacksmith of the town came to see me, and I was glad to know that he, already an old man, is learning the ten commandments by heart. There are several others, who, like him, are getting ready for baptism. So the Lord has opened us a door for successful work in that town.

A Record Year at Konola

BY N. S. DURING

SINCE the founding of our Konola Mission in Liberia in 1937, our most fruitful year in souls has been 1940. True we have had a baptism almost every year, but 1940 is remarkable in this hard field, for we had thirty who testified of their faith in Jesus by baptism.

The candidates comprised six different nationalities; among them Buzi, Mano, Sierra Leonian and an Americo-Liberian. The latter is the first Americo-Liberian who has accepted the message. He was buried in baptism in spite of all opposition from his minister and friends. Glory to God, This brother, who was a local preacher, attended with other Americo-Liberians my lectures at a central commercial town a few miles from Konola, called Kakata, and never missed a meeting while in the town till he was baptized. The others are not yet fully ripe.

At Liiwa Station, where Brother Ketola is the Director, we had thirty-two baptized and many more are waiting. This makes a total of sixty-

two baptized in both Konola and Liiwa Stations as a result of the efforts of our few native evangelists. Truly the Dagon of heathenism and paganism are falling flat before the blood-stained cross of Prince Emmanuel. Pray for us for greater success in the coming years.

A Good Charm for Farms

BY D. S. CONTEH

MATALI, one of our churchmembers, made a rice farm on our mission land. All his neighbours have charms at the corners of their farms to protect them, but Matali trusted that Jesus would be his charm to cause the rice to grow and protect it. That required real faith because Matali, as well as the other natives, was taught from his childhood that rice cannot grow without a charm (medicine), or birds would come to eat the rice. Birds are here a national scourge, and every farmer must drive them away from early morning till late night.

One day Matali was very much troubled because hundreds of small birds had started to build their nests in a big tree near his farm. These richly-coloured, fine-looking birds were eager to eat the ripening rice in Matali's farm. For two days he fought the birds using his sling like David in his fight with Goliath, but with quite different results. The birds did not at all mind the stones. On the third day he climbed the gigantic tree in order to throw down the nests and force the birds to move off, but they only continued still more busily, filling the whole tree and two others nearby with new nests.

One evening I went to hold a meeting in Matali's village, but he was much too worried to attend. After the meeting I went to see him and asked him: "Have you prayed that the Lord would drive the birds away?" He said: "Do you think that prayer can drive the birds away?" "Yes, indeed I do," I said, "because the Lord has done much greater things as answers to His people's prayers. Do you want me to pray for your farm?" "Yes," he said, "I would be pleased, if you would do it." That evening my family joined in prayer with me for Matali's farm. We prayed very earnestly because we knew, if the birds should eat the rice, all the natives would say: "It is because there is no medicine on the farm."

After two days there was not as much as a single bird left in the trees. Only empty, broken nests, which filled the trees, and fallen leaves, which covered the ground around, were left as memorials of the many

birds. I was told that ravens had come and eaten up all the eggs, broken the nests and driven all the small birds away. But Matali and many others know that God sent the ravens as an answer to our prayers showing that prayer to God is indeed a good "charm" to protect the farms.

Mohammedanism Against Christianity

MOHAMMEDANISM is the strongest obstacle to the spread of the Advent message in this part of the Lord's vineyard.

At the beginning of this year an open persecution was started against some of our school boys. Three of them, who had been attending both English and Arabic schools, courageously refused to attend the Arabic school, saying that there is no salvation in Mohammed. These boys were seized and sent to their parents by the chief. But thanks be to the omnipotent God who has brought them to us again.

There are fine promising boys and girls here who are anxious to become Christians, but they are strongly prohibited by their Moslem parents.

Shall we not pray for such unfortunate children, that the Lord will bring them into the fold?

Though the notable men in this country are Moslems, the Gospel of the kingdom of God is growing steadily.

D. S. CONTEH.

How a Witch-Doctor Became a Christian

BY J. G. H. HOLLOWANGER

ONE Sabbath morning Pastor Noltze and I went to a village named Matota, near our Mission Station of Konola. The people of the village are of different tribes having different gods and charms but they did not know the true God. After some meetings a fight started among them, because some liked the meetings, but others did not like them, and these did their best to hinder others from attending them. Among those enemies of the Gospel was witch-doctor Daanta, the chief of the village. He is well known by his ability to play judge-wood in native courts.

When I went to work in his village I used to go to see him, too, but he did not come to our meetings. One day, going to hold a meeting, I found him running after me and taking hold of my coat. He brought me behind his house, where his medicines were and said: "Tell

Master Noltze to bring here a bottle of benzine that I may burn my charms."

One Sabbath morning Pastor Noltze, Brother Ketola, and their families went with me to the village again. We had with us a bottle of benzine and after the meeting, the old witchdoctor burned his charms in the middle of the town while we sang a song in Kpelle: "Take the Name of Jesus with You." The old man thanked the Lord, who had

made him free from the power of the devil.

In that same hour he asked to be baptized, but Pastor Noltze told him to wait in order to get instructions. Through the help of the Holy Spirit, I gave him the lessons mentioned in the Baptismal Manual. He was baptized November 23, 1940. This is only one example of the saving power of the Gospel. I ask you to pray the Lord for me that God may help me to do a greater work for Him.

Capable ministers should be assigned to furnish promptly any needed courage or assistance.

Camp libraries are to be furnished with suitable literature for reading by the soldiers. Magazines for camp use to be preserved in suitable binders.

At each council action was taken to send on to all the youth of the Northern European Division greetings of good will and fellowship from the societies in North America.

W.T.B.

Missionary Volunteer Plans

BECAUSE of the impossibility of obtaining reports from some of our Unions, it has been decided not to issue for the present any more quarterly Bulletins from the departments of the Northern European Division. We are therefore passing on to the fields through the SURVEY some points from the Regional Councils of Missionary Volunteer secretaries that convened in North America during November and December, 1940.

The resolution expressing consecration was impressively worded, and is well worth the study of all Missionary Volunteer leaders. It reads:

"Sensing in a larger measure the magnificence and meaning of present world conditions and trends, and being impressed by the solemn certainty that events portend the imminent return of Jesus; and grasping with a fuller consciousness the gravity of the mighty issues confronting our youth in this day of their supreme privilege and peril;

"We therefore, as men entrusted with the challenging task of their guidance amid the bewildering fog of earth's gathering night, do pledge ourselves in renewed consecration to the sacred counsels and ideals which have ever been the distinctive glory and goal of our Missionary Volunteer movement."

In line with this comprehensive resolution follows a plan to win our own youth to the truth. This plan calls for the launching of a crusade, beginning January 1, 1941, to win the unconverted youth in our churches. The first step is to obtain the names of the unsaved youth in all our families. These names are to be the special field for systematic endeavour throughout the year. In North America funds, are to be raised by various methods to supply each of the unconverted youth with our paper, *The Youths' Instructor*, free, for a period of six months. Special invitations are to be given

to the unconverted youth to the young people's meetings, and to make the invitation as appealing as possible it is to be given through some well-chosen young person who has experienced conversion. All the meetings are to have an evangelistic character calculated to draw the young people attending them to the Saviour. To avoid any instinctive attitude of resistance to such special efforts for their conversion on the part of the unconverted, the plan is to be carried out with the minimum of publicity.

Much study was given at the councils to the problem presented to Missionary Volunteer leaders by the compulsory service laws. It was voted to encourage a large circulation of the Services edition of *Steps to Christ*.

Another resolution is worthy of study everywhere. It reads:

"We recommend that when Seventh-Day Adventist young men are inducted into the service, a special farewell gathering be arranged for them, and that on that occasion the Bible in the military edition, *Steps to Christ*, a Morning Watch Calendar, and a Sabbath-School Lesson Quarterly, also other similar material that may be made available, be presented.

Also "That a special service packet of durable material be provided to contain the items specified."

Another recommendation is to the effect that when a young man reaches his camp, he write immediately to the Missionary Volunteer secretary of his local conference who, in turn, will communicate with the Missionary Volunteer secretary of the area in which the camp is located and, whenever possible, if the young man does not do this himself, the parent or some interested friend should pass on to the Missionary Volunteer secretaries concerned the information concerning the address of the camp.

NOTES

EARLY in April Brother W. E. Read left for the General Conference. His going was strongly desired by the brethren at Takoma Park who were willing that he should go by air if necessary. This was impossible, but by an unexpected concession which seemed to us all a wonderful answer to prayer, priority of sailing was suddenly given to Brother Read, also to Brother H. W. Lowe, who left the same week. Just as we go to press cables have been received telling of their safe arrival.

BROTHER G. A. LEWIS, his wife and two children, arrived safely at Mombasa. They were twice disappointed because the steamer by which they were booked was requisitioned, but the third time they were able to go forward. They sailed early in the new year.

BROTHER GEORGE RODGERS, with his wife and child, under appointment for Palestine where he takes up work under the Central Division, was compelled to travel by way of America. He safely accomplished that part of his journey and was to sail again for the Near East about the middle of April.

IN spite of the perils of ocean travel, up to date we have not lost one missionary at sea, an evident token that God's hand is over this work.

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Messages from Friends

FROM personal letters written to Pastor W. E. Read we take the following:

Elder J. F. Piper, President of the Central Union, writes:

"1940 was one of the best years for the Central Union. More souls were added to our churches, our finances are better, and our own dear people are of good courage, and I think are working with renewed earnestness and zeal.

"I want to tell you a little about our recent Conference Presidents' Council held in Kansas City, Missouri, January 3rd to 11th. All of the union and local presidents in the United States and Canada were present with the exception of three or four, detained by sickness or other good reasons. From the very first meeting it was impressed upon all hearts that we were there to engage in and enjoy the upper room experience mentioned in Acts 1, and all during the time we were frequently reminded of the presence and power of the Spirit of God. The instruction was very helpful, and the discussions greatly enjoyed by everyone."

Elder H. F. Rudy of the Central European Division, Section II, sends greetings to all his old friends in our Division. He says:

"We wish that this terrible war would close soon. It is remarkable, however, how the Lord is blessing His children. Our brethren in the Hungarian Union have recently had a very encouraging experience. Our work was closed in that country about a year ago, and now men in high office are doing their best to have our churches re-opened. The last word we had, the brethren felt that freedom would be restored to them again by the end of this month (January).

"We are also receiving encouraging reports from other parts of our Division, especially from Bulgaria and the Arabic Union."

An interesting letter comes from our old colleague, Brother G. E. Nord, written at Lincoln, Nebraska. We take a few passages from it:

"In Saskatchewan we visited the church that Brother Babienco raised up and where he is now conducting a series of meetings. I saw his wife and Helen in Saskatoon, where they have a nice little home.

"I spent nearly three weeks in

Alberta, where we had four institutes which took in all church officers in the Alberta Conference. We had meetings from early morning till late at night without a let-up. I had the privilege of talking three times to the 200 students at the Canadian Junior College. I met Elder Dick's son and his accomplished wife. He is well liked and makes a good teacher.

"I spent two days at the Rest Haven Sanitarium. It was my privilege while there to visit Brother and Sister Reeves in their home and also to listen to him speak over the radio on Sunday morning as well as give a lecture to an audience of about 2,500 in the city auditorium. A request for literature from more than a thousand people came in from that lecture. He is in a way taking over Dr. Clem Davies' ministry in the auditorium. His audience was diminishing, but Brother Reeves has more than held the audience."

Elder A. V. Olson, president of the Southern European Division, recently wrote as follows:

"Last autumn I spent a couple of months in the Balkans. Things are not rosy in these countries, but I was happy to find our people of good courage in the Lord. The work is growing in Jugoslavia. Notwithstanding the fact that a large number of our colporteurs there were mobilized, more books were sold in 1940 than in any one year before. They have also had a fine lot of baptisms. The dismemberment of Rumania deprived that Union of thousands of its members, and it worked havoc with our organization.

Steen Rasmussen

JUST as we go to press the sad news comes from Brother E. D. Dick that our highly esteemed brother, Steen Rasmussen, fell asleep in Christ on March 5, 1941. His heart weakness, which has of late years been a frequent source of anxiety, took a critical turn the day before his death and, in spite of all that could be done to help him, his strength quickly sank. Brother Rasmussen did strong work in the old European Division, later in the Southern European Division, and he has almost completed a five-year term as secretary of the Home Missionary Department in the General Conference. His loss will be sincerely mourned. W.T.B.

We spent several days in committee reorganizing and planning for work in the territory that remains with us. I also visited Hungary and Bulgaria, assisting the leaders to take hold of their new responsibilities due to the enlargement of territory and membership. I returned home before the bad earthquake in Rumania, but was in Bucharest when there was a bad enough quake to make my hotel sway like a ship on the sea as I sat one evening in my room writing letters. We are thankful that none of our workers or members was either killed or injured in the bad earthquake. You have probably heard about how God has worked mightily in behalf of His children in Rumania, so that when our whole organization was seemingly about to be done away with by a hard decree, everything was changed, and greater liberties than ever were granted us. For this we are most thankful to God."

Pastor J. F. Wright writes:

"At present I am taking a little time off for rest. The last two years in Africa have been rather trying ones. We worked hard to bring the Division out of debt. Thank the Lord we have achieved that goal.

"Letters from Africa are cheering. The brethren out there were amazed at what the Fall Council was able to do this time. Especially do they rejoice over the two new mission stations we can now open in the Congo."

Pastor C. W. Bogarth of the South African Division, writes:

"The Lord is leading out in a wonderful way here in Africa. It has been the best Ingathering year in this Division. We were able to reach £12,500 during 1940."

Pastor R. Bergstrom writes from the Cameroons:

"The Lord has been good to us during the past year. We have had the privilege of good health and all our needs are well supplied. God has also blessed our endeavours in Gospel work. At the beginning of November we baptized twenty-nine souls and hope by the Lord's help to win more this year. The time is certainly short, and we look forward for greater things performed by the power of God.

European food begins to be scarce. Some kinds are too expensive to buy. But we are learning to use more of local things, which together with vegetables from our own garden give us everything needed. There is a poor crop in this country, due to poor rainfall. At many places, the natives face famine before next crop. Some of the native food has increased in price several hundred per cent.