

*Bringing* **FAITH**  
*to a* **WORLD of FEAR**



**Our TIMES**



**INGATHERING ISSUE**





(Upper) Delivering a shipment of clothing to a church in Shanghai.

(Right) Appreciation for help rendered the Greeks.

(Lower) Famine in India.





# FAITH IN A WORLD OF FEAR

By L. H. CHRISTIAN

A WAR psychosis does not end when a war is over. Reporting famine conditions, ex-president Hoover said, "The dominant emotion of the world is fear." Never, indeed, in the history of man has the world been as pessimistic as today. A shuddering dread has grasped the entire human race. It is more than the fear of another war or the atomic bomb, or even of famine. This fear is so strange and strong that some teach that the spirits of millions of dead soldiers and others are calling for revenge. That idea, however, is contrary to the Scriptures, for, according to them, the dead do not influence in any way, either for good or evil, the experiences of those living. (Ecclesiastes 9: 5, 6, 10.) I admit, however, that the present paralyzing fear is caused by the uncanny power of evil angels on men's thinking.

On a recent trip to the war-torn countries of Europe, I found a fear there greater than in America. The same is true of other overseas lands. Doctor G. M. Wysner, reporting on a recent trip to the Middle East, said, "There is one word that covers what I found in every country visited, and that word is 'fear.'" Sometimes it is fear of one group, sometimes of another. In Palestine the Arab is afraid the Jew is going to get all the land, and the Jew is afraid of what is going to happen to him. Recently, in a leading American magazine, Doctor Harold C. Urey wrote, "I am a frightened man. All the scientists I know are frightened—frightened for their lives—frightened for your life." In the Smyth report on the atomic bomb we are told that "a weapon has been developed that is potentially constructed beyond the wildest nightmares of the imagination."

The startling events of today, however, are only the bubbles on the deep currents of distress and dread. Just what is going on beneath the surface no one really knows. When we look at this modern world with its science and comforts, we are forced to admit that there really is no cause for the present fear. Mankind might be enjoying an abundance of good things, and this world might be a happy place if people were half willing to help each other and get along. But hatred, distrust, and

a thirst for revenge seem to be almost everywhere.

It is often said that the great reason for the present fear is that mankind is adrift without God. This is true, but the drift away from God must be analyzed to be understood. It really means a rejection of the Ten Commandments. It means that people have lost faith in the overruling providence and merciful design of their Creator. It means that they have turned from the ideals of Christ and from faith in His love. Doubting this or ignorant of this, they are unable to hope that the final outcome will be good. This distrust and unbelief affects the nations, the church, and the individual. To a large extent it is the fruitage of modern, negative and skeptical thinking.

There is but one cure for fear, and that cure is faith—confidence in ourselves, in one another and, above all, faith in God. Those who trust in God will not be shaken by the present dread and fear. They commit themselves and their children to the Lord; they trust that He will work out His own designs for every nation and race. I was made happy in Europe to find among God's children a new quietness of soul that was born of confidence in God. Many of them had gone through dreadful experiences, and had lost loved ones; but in the midst of world confusion and doubt, their trust in God had increased. This trust gave them courage.

We see the same with many in America. God's children will remember that Jesus, in speaking of the wars and famines of the last days, said to His own: "See that ye be not troubled." Matthew 24: 6. This must be a personal heart experience. No one can give it to another—or take it away. Everyone may have it who entrusts his all to God. We may surrender ourselves and our loved ones to Him and be at rest. In war or peace, in famine or plenty, in health or sickness, at home or abroad, we may confide in the Lord and be free from fear. Faith in God, in eternity, in the unseen, in a divine revelation, and in the guidance of Providence is the supreme need of young and old at this time. Mankind today needs to remember the question which Jesus asked His disciples: "Why are ye so fearful? How is it that ye have no faith?" Mark 4: 40. The children of God need never be afraid.





health, the illiterate have been enlightened, the youth have been taught, and the souls of men, women, and children have been refreshed by the saving gospel.

When World War II began, we had in China 30 mission centers, with 12 hospitals and clinics, 132 schools, and a large publishing house in

# AMONG CHINA'S MILLIONS

By FREDERICK LEE

CHINA with its devastated cities, its war-weary millions, and its hungry, teeming multitudes is calling today with renewed clarion notes for the rebuilding of Christian missions. War cannot save China. Communism offers no release from her thralldom of heathen superstition. Only the hope and faith that Christianity brings can lift China from her depths of despair to a new day. More than bombers, China needs schools and hospitals. More than armies, she needs Christian workers who will bring a new hope into the hearts of 400,000,000 people in that war-torn land.

It is this hope that Seventh-day Adventists have been carrying to China for a little over 40 years. From the very beginning the evangelist has been assisted by the doctor, the nurse, the teacher, and the colporteur. All these phases of missionary and welfare endeavor have gone forward hand in hand through the years. The sick have been restored to

Shanghai from which was sent forth religious, educational, and health literature to all parts of the country. The work in these centers and institutions is now being restored and expanded at great cost. If ever the Chinese needed the healing and comforting touch of the missionary it is today. And never before was he so welcome by all classes in that country.

The medical work of Seventh-day Adventists is well known in China. Our hospitals and clinics have treated both the poor and the wealthy. On some occasions our mission compounds have been the centers where refugees were temporarily sheltered and fed. To these humanitarian institutions in different parts of the country have come Mongolians, Tibetans, tribes people of the western mountains, and Chinese. All alike have been given sympathetic consideration.

The change that has come over some of these people who



(1) A Tibetan lama at worship in the temple at Peking, China. (2) A trio of gods worshiped in a temple at Canton, China. (3) Chinese missionaries and Christians conduct morning worship.





have had extended contact with our work often has been truly marvelous. They have come perhaps to the mission gate ragged, footsore, sick, and with but a few pennies asking for help. They have not been turned aside. They have been restored, and have learned the way of Christ. Before long

new persons are seen with light in their eyes, and purpose in their step. And they, in turn, have gone forth to help multiply the centers from which peace and joy are spread abroad throughout the land.

In the years I served in China I have seen the beggar rise from his lowly estate, the robber chief

become a worthy citizen, the son of the wealthy learn to serve among the poor, the children of the down-trodden receive an education that fitted them for unselfish service among the needy of their land. The seed sown among this great and ancient people is bearing fruit for the good of humanity and the glory of God. This work needs your loyal support, that it may continue with ever increasing success. Now is the opportune time to do it.



*A patient is brought to one of our six dispensaries in China. In addition we operate 12 sanitariums and hospitals in that country.*



## THE CHALLENGE OF OMEI

IN THE hills of western China is the great Buddhist center of Omei. From all parts of the country devout worshipers of Buddha make long pilgrimages to this famous shrine, and deposit there their gifts of gold and silver. Thousands of Buddhist priests are supported by the revenue, and what remains is used to gild the images of Buddha and embellish his temples.

In contrast to this, one lone Chinese evangelist is struggling to turn these benighted souls from their idols of wood and stone to the one true God. In a recent letter he writes, "To honor their gods, the people here lavish millions of dollars to build temples and edifices which excel in magnificence, but God has a little chapel here from which shines the true light in this heathen darkness."

Why should it be that way? Why should the true God dwell in an obscure little chapel while the false gods are worshiped in temples of gold?

Christian missions have seen better days. Scores of missionaries from many mission boards had visited Omei before the war. A plot of ground had been leased, on which a sizable church and school were built to train Christian workers. But now the buildings have been destroyed, the land has been claimed by its first owner, and only this one Chinese evangelist remains in a country chapel to uphold the banner of truth.

This picture of inadequacy is characteristic of Christian missions the world over. We have only made a beginning. A gigantic task lies ahead. And the challenge is to us.

DAVID LIN.

*A Buddhist priest of Mongolia poses in the entrance to his temple.*





INDIA has not yet recovered from the disastrous Bengal famine which recently caused so much death and suffering, and now we are informed that owing to crop failures India faces a much worse famine on a country-wide scale. Unless relief measures of unexpected proportions can be made effective very soon, millions will die of starvation during the next several months. But India has famines of other things than food. It is said that "one third of the world's illiterates are in India." In 1941 only 95 out of every 1,000 of India's 400,000,000 were literate. A famine of learning prevails throughout the land. In an endeavor to provide for a portion of that tremendous need, Seventh-day Adventists are operating two colleges, several high schools, and a large number of elementary schools.

It is suggested by statisticians that despite the immense work done by the British Government in India to provide hospital and medical care down through the years, not more than 10% of the population have easy access to a hospital or dispensary. Think of 360,000,000 people without even the most elementary medical



*Devout Brahmins in India pray to sun. In darkness they grope for Light of Life.*

# Famine in India

By T. J. MICHAEL

care, in a land where plague, tropical fevers, and almost all kinds of diseases prevail! A famine, indeed.

Seventh-day Adventists operate several hospitals and dispensaries in an endeavor to provide for this

distressing need. This work is greatly appreciated by the masses of Indians, and by the officials, British and Indian alike.

And then there is another famine—a dearth of the word of God. The Indian people generally, Hindus, Moslems, and other religionists, are quite satisfied with what they have. But Christians have been commanded by their Master to go "into all the world" (Matthew 28: 19, 20) and share with those who do not have them, the blessings of His gospel of love and peace. Seventh-day Adventists by means of Indian and foreign missionaries, and also by the distribution of literature in a large number of centers throughout the country, are endeavoring to do their part in the carrying out of the great commission. But much remains to be done. There are Christian communities in only 70,000 of India's 750,000 villages; and there are 560 Indian states which have no missionary work, and where there are only a few scattered Christians. There is, indeed, a "Famine in India." This is the day of India's great need and that of our opportunity as Christians to meet that necessity. The challenge of India to the followers of Christ today constitutes a test of Christian faith and love. We must not fail to respond to the call to help that country's needy millions.



*A group of Seventh-day Adventist missionaries attending the world conference held in Washington, D.C., in June, 1946.*



## CHRIST APPEALS TO THE HIGHEST

THE appeal of Christ finds a response in the hearts of high and low in India. While few Brahmans have openly confessed Christ, thousands of them do homage to Him in their hearts.

Recently, while in the home of a Brahman Government education officer, I was somewhat surprised when he turned abruptly to me with the statement: "I'm as much a Christian as you are."

Visiting at his request another Indian state officer, also a Brahman, I was requested by him to enter his private prayer room, and, with him, kneel in prayer in the name of Jesus.

In the palace of an Indian rajah some years ago, I was urged by him to talk "about Jesus." Another rajah, very sick at the time, requested me to read the Bible and pray with him in the name of Christ.

Thus in many ways we find that the spirit of Christian missions is finding its way into the hearts of thousands of the higher classes in India.

### *Is Mission Work Worth While?*

A LITTLE gathering of low caste Indian Christians in a high caste Hindu village invited the headman of the place, a man of wealth, influence, and high caste, though a staunch Hindu, to be present at the dedication of their new church building. A very unusual thing.

"I am glad to be here," he said, "for since these people became Christians, they have become honest, clean, and quiet. I have great respect for the Christian evangelist who has taught his people these things." Then turning to the missionary who was present, he said, "I hope, sir, you will let this village preacher remain here, for he has done a very remarkable work."

He then addressed his own people, saying: "I am going to make a donation to the mission, and I expect every one of you to do the same." And they did!

It is a very good testimony when a non-Christian publicly declares his appreciation of the work of the Christian mission.

### *Zooala*

ZOOALA came to us from the Naga Hills of Assam, India. This is the district where the head-hunters live. He was interested in education and fell in love with the mission school. It was not long before he responded to the gospel message and declared himself a Christian. And then he wanted to take the gospel to his own people.

Off he started on foot to walk the many weary miles, and through the wild and rugged country. Time passed by and the missionary heard no more of him. It was feared that some evil had befallen Zooala.

One day a procession was seen making its way across the hills toward the school. Sure enough, it was Zooala followed by about 25 others to whom he had taught the gospel. They all desired to enter the school that they might be trained for Christian service among their own people, even as Zooala had been. Missions win even head-hunters to the gospel message.

H. G. WOODWARD.

### *A PILGRIM FINDS THE LIGHT*

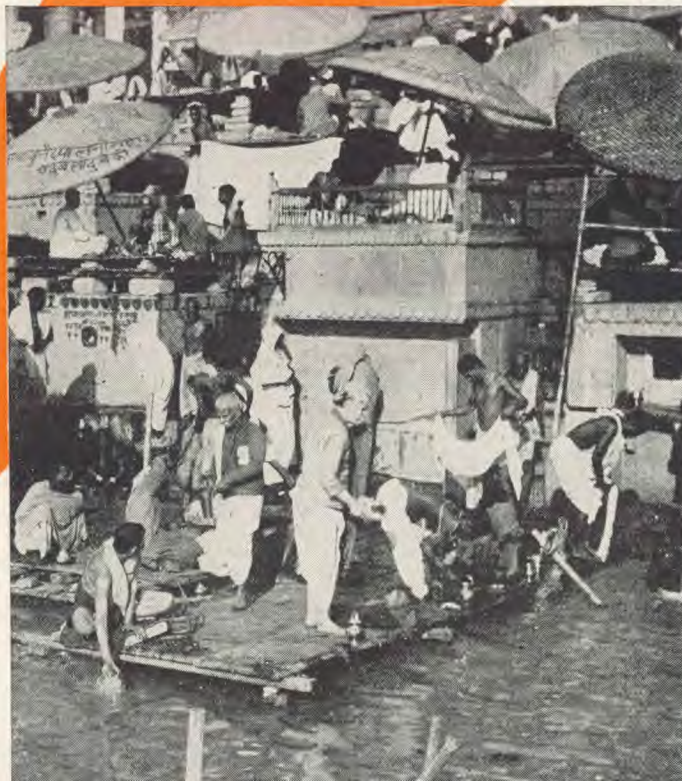
EVERY train on the line was crowded with pilgrims going to or coming from bathing in the sea and worshipping before the idol at Sri Trichendur. So that the school boy sent by the missionary at Progasapurom to the bazaar 20 miles away could find no place in the railway coach to sit down. Finally an old man crowded over and offered him a corner of his seat.

This boy had with him one four-page tract—"How to Obtain a Clean Heart"—which he offered to his benefactor. The old gentleman began to read, and in a few minutes his eyes were wet with tears. Onlookers could see his lips moving. To the boy he said:

"I have been to Benares, to Allahabad, to Gharmakhteswar, to Dhanishkodai, and just now to Sri Trichendur. In every place I have bathed, hoping to wash away my sins. When I got into this train, I could still feel the load in my heart. But as I have read this little book and prayed this prayer that is written here, the load is gone. I am very happy. God bless you!"

L. C. SHEPARD.

*Pilgrims bathe in the supposedly holy waters of the Ganges in hope of obtaining purification from sin.*





**M**ISS Martin had given 25 years of devoted service as a trained nurse in the government leper colony at Maseru, in Basutoland, South Africa. Her heart ached because so many children of leper parents became leprous through contact with their mothers after birth.

She decided to devote the remainder of her life to saving these little ones from the living death of leprosy. She founded the Children's *Creche* (home) for untainted children of leper parents at Emmanuel Mission. She now has over 30 bonny children who are entirely free from the disease from which their mothers suffered. They will grow up to live normal lives and will not be a menace to the community.

A miracle is also being performed each year as men and women who have become outcasts from society are treated at our leper colonies, with the result that the disease is arrested. What a privilege it is to see the joy on the faces of the group who receive their certificates stating that the disease is fully inactive and that they are now free to return to their homes and their families and take up their ordinary vocations!

This is but a part of a great mission program of health and uplift work that is being carried on for the people of South Africa. Last year (1944) a total of 250,324 persons were treated in our hospitals and dispensaries. Eleven physicians and 44 nurses, with 94 native orderlies and helpers, are bringing the blessing of medical help and hygiene to those who have been suffering from disease in the midst of ignorance and superstition.

An old man named Chingalesi was totally blind

# HELPING SOUTH AFRICA'S MILLIONS

By  
MILTON ROBISON

from cataracts. He heard of the Christian doctor at Bongo Mission, Angola, who was bringing sight to the blind, and he came for help. The doctor skillfully removed the cataracts, and the patient was able to see again. We can understand the gladness that came into his life as light came again into his eyes and new hope sprang up in his heart.

Not only physical but mental and spiritual help are brought to these needy people by the faithful missionaries. In 1944 there were 1,089 mission

(Left) A mission school in the Belgian Congo. School days are happy days since the missionary came to teach the three R's. Even men, who are only boys grown tall, attend the school. (Right) Nurse Fourie treating patients, Kenya Medical Mission, Bechuanaland, in Africa. Education and health are both promoted in Seventh-day Adventist mission work.





schools, with an enrollment of 45,024 taught by 1,469 consecrated teachers, in this field.

In addition to the extensive work that they carried forward in South Africa, the Seventh-day Adventist Mission Board is also carrying on numerous mission enterprises in West, East, and North Africa. Here thousands of African children and youth are enrolled in their mission schools, tens of thousands of patients are treated annually in their hospitals and dispensaries, and faithful missionaries are carrying a new hope and freedom from sin's slavery to multitudes in these populous lands.

The people of Africa are looking to the civilized nations of earth for help and guidance to free them from the bonds of darkness that have held them down. They are anxious to receive an education and to learn how to help themselves. They respond readily to the influence of Christianity and very encouraging results are being obtained by the missionary efforts in their behalf. It is really a privilege to have a part in helping to carry forward this good work.



*A typical family of the Basuto tribe in South Africa. In colorful costume and headgear of plaited grass, they are interesting people and quick to respond to the invitation of the gospel.*



*The terrible plight of the leper, when he comes to the leper hospital, gives way to unspeakable joy when the time comes for his discharge.*

## A Leper's Gratitude

FORTY lepers at the Malamulo Mission Leper Colony had received their certificates stating that they were symptom-free from the dreaded disease of leprosy.

One, who had been there receiving treatment for seven long years, was so overjoyed that he could not contain himself. He fell to the ground and began to kiss it. Then standing, he quickly saluted the doctor, the nurse, and myself, saying, "*Zikoma Kwambiri! Zikoma Kwambiri!*" (Thank you, very much! Thank you, very much!) He then ran the full length of the colony, shouting, "I am cured! I am going home! I am cured! I am going home!"

Friends, when you give to missions you are helping cleanse the lepers, care for the poor and needy, and train the rising generation in mind, heart, and body for Christian citizenship.

G. R. NASH.

## Thirsting for Knowledge

JONATHAN arrived three days late for the opening of school. Much to his dismay, he was told that the boarding department was full. Eagerly he made the rounds of the mission teachers, hoping that someone might be willing to let him work for his room and board. Sorrowfully he reported his lack of success to the principal. As a last resort, he had one request. Would we be willing to let him sleep in the mission chicken house? When this permission was given, his delight was great. So every night, after studying with the boys in the night school, he made his way to the dark chicken house where he unrolled his mat and lay down in his blanket. This he did for four months until he was able to find a place in the dormitory. Surely boys who are so eager to obtain an education that they are willing to live with the chickens should be granted every encouragement.

V. E. ROBINSON.

*Native students at the mission school in the Belgian Congo study the New Testament.*





UPON the leaders of the world's life, upon statesmen, scientists, educators, editors, there has fallen a profound conviction that some great and dreadful cataclysm looms in the immediate future. Some refer to it as "the end of civilization;" others frankly call it "the end of the world."

Gone are the days when men scoffed at the mere mention of such a possibility. Since the explosion of the first atomic bomb the belief has become widespread that the end is not only possible but near.

"Time is short. And survival is at stake," says the Federation of American Atomic Scientists in *One World or None*, page 79.

"It all adds up to the most dangerous situation that humanity has ever faced in all history," writes Dr. Harold C. Urey in this same startling volume. (Page 58.)

"If the bomb gets out of hand," says Philip Morrison, "there is only one sure future. The cities of men on earth will perish."—p. 6.

One of the most astonishing features of all this new discussion of the end of the world is the way many authorities are setting time for the final catastrophe. Recently, on a national broadcast, one commentator announced with great solemnity that "we have but four or five years left." Another has set two years, another 20. One Sunday newspaper carried the headlines: "Ten years left."

"The sands of time are running out," said the *Evening News* of London recently, while in *This World* for October 8, 1945, appeared the extraordinary prediction: "The next D-day will be doomsday."

Are these men right? Are their fears justified? Is the end really near? How can we be sure?

Fortunately there is available to all of us an infallible source of information on this subject. Indeed, it is one of the main themes of the Bible, which provides detailed information so that we may know when the end is approaching. It is the grand climax of all the great lines of prophecy in the Old and New Testaments, and one has but to trace the fulfillment of these prophecies down the ages to determine the period in which the end will come.

*Giant airplanes of our day fulfill the prophet's prediction of more than two millenniums ago. By worldwide communications the human voice is carried to remotest regions of earth.*

# Now or

## A CHALLENGE

Thus, for instance, in the second chapter of the book of Daniel, wherein the sequence of world history from the days of Babylon to the present time is symbolized and epitomized by a great metallic image, the story proceeds until a stone "cut out without hands" smites the image upon its feet and breaks it to pieces. In this way the end is represented as a sudden and devastating event to occur, as the prophecy clearly states, "in the days of these kings," or kingdoms, of modern Europe.

Again, in the twelfth chapter of Daniel we read: "Shut up the words, and seal the book, even to the time of the end; many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." Verse 4. This truly marvelous prediction, written more than two millenniums ago, points to all the great inventions of our day—the planes that cleave the stratosphere at speeds that may reach 1,000 miles an hour, the radio that carries the human voice to the remotest regions of the earth, the television that enables men to watch with their own eyes the passing pageant of events. Here too, in embryo, is all the advance in education so characteristic of our time, the multiplication of books and libraries and places of learning, the expansion of research in medicine, in chemistry, in physics, in every branch of science, culminating in the discovery of atomic energy which is referred to as "the secret of creation," the "basic power of the universe."

Turning to the prophecies of Jesus—and He is the greatest of the prophets—we find Him frequently alluding to this solemn event. So much so, indeed, that on one occasion His disciples came to Him with the pointed question: "What shall be the sign of Thy coming, and of the end of the world?" Matthew 24: 3. His reply constitutes the





# Never!

## THE CHURCH

fullest and most authoritative document ever recorded on the subject. So important was it considered by the gospel writers that it appears in the New Testament in three places: Matthew 24, Mark 13, and Luke 21. All three chapters should be carefully read to gain the full significance of this great message from the Founder of Christianity concerning His return to this earth and the consummation of history.

Our Lord began His discourse by warning of the approaching destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans, and proceeded to outline the sufferings of His people through the great tribulation of the Dark Ages. Then He announced the mighty phenomena in heaven and earth which would herald His return. Sun, moon, and stars would all provide most awesome testimony. "Fearful sights and great signs shall there be from heaven," He said. Luke 21: 11.

After that, He continued, there would be "upon the earth distress of nations, with perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring; men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth: for the powers of heaven shall be shaken." Luke 21: 25, 26.

How completely these words have been fulfilled in the tragic and terrible years of this twentieth century is obvious to all. Indeed, in the past 35 years two global wars have resulted in more destruction of life and property than the world ever saw before. The utter devastation of the world's greatest cities, the sudden and violent death of multitudes of men, women, and children, have brought distress and perplexity upon the whole human race to a degree without parallel in history. And as men look into the future, the dread possi-

bilities of atomic warfare appear as a perpetual nightmare; they frankly admit that they are frightened with a terrible fear.

"And then," said Jesus—when the whole world is ruined by conflict, distraught with perplexities, and terrified with fears—"then shall they see the Son of man coming in a cloud with power and great glory." Luke 21: 27.

This is the next event in the divine program. How far away it is, we cannot tell, for "of that day and hour knoweth no man." Matthew 24: 36. But we do know that the Lord said: "When ye shall see all these things, know that it is near, even at the doors." Verse 33.

It may well be nearer than any of us realize. Nevertheless, one other event must occur before Christ's return can happen. Said Jesus: "This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and *then shall the end come.*" Matthew 24: 14.

He did not say that all the world would accept the gospel, but that the gospel should be preached *for a witness* in all the world. How far this preaching has proceeded only God knows; but it is a significant fact that the Bible—the Holy Word of God—is now printed in more than 1,000 languages and is available to more than 95% of the world's population. Important also is the fact that never in history has there been such a preaching and a teaching of the gospel in every nation under heaven as during the past 100 years. Today, by radio, the very air is full of it, and who can tell when its witness shall be completed? (When it is, the end will come.)

Thus does the teaching of the Bible coincide with the expressed convictions of the leaders of thought today. It confirms their suspicion that the end is near, though revealing that it will come not through man's failure to control the atom, but by divine intervention and "the appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ." Titus 2: 13.

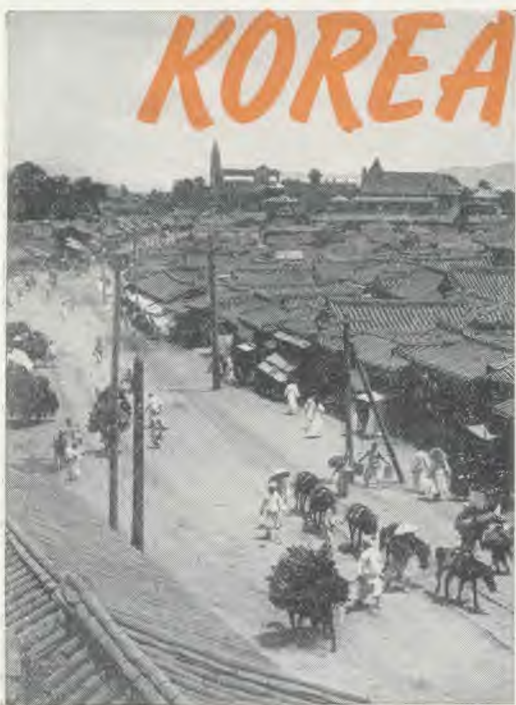
With this knowledge there falls upon all Christian people a heavy and awful responsibility. It is for them to bear God's final message to the world,

*(Continued on page 19)*

*The atomic bomb's power to destroy is a challenge to the church of Christ to rally its forces for well-doing. The streamlined locomotive moves men to and fro in rapid passenger service.*







*A street scene in Korea.*

**H**ERE they stood before me—the stalwart young Koreans. “Pardon, Pastor,” a spokesman of the group said, “but we have come to Seoul with an urgent request that you visit our villages in the mountain province of Kang-Won. You see we are delegates from three separate groups of Christian believers. We have just recently accepted the gospel message and want you to come and preach to us.”

This direct, earnest appeal coming from the lips of youthful Koreans, who a few months ago hardly dared to embrace the Christian religion, profoundly impressed me. Today new Korea throws open her doors to the gospel messenger. Korean Christians are anxiously waiting the return of American missionaries, evangelists, doctors, nurses, teachers, and colporteurs, for all are greatly needed. Religious freedom is granted the masses. There is no more suppression of Christianity by the government officials. No more persecution. Gone are the days of imprisonment and torture. Freedom! Freedom to think for yourself, to express yourself, to worship as you choose.

What a contrast from a few short months ago! Then authorities tried to suppress and subjugate all religious activities. During the “dark days” of the war the state attempted to obliterate Seventh-day Adventists by dissolving the church organization. Reading of the Sacred Scripture and the singing of gospel hymns were forbidden. In spite of such intense suppression and persecution, when large numbers of preachers and lay members were thrust into prisons, groups of loyal, devout be-

# KOREA ASKS FOR MISSIONARIES

By RALPH S. WATTS

lievers met in secluded, rocky fastnesses of the mountains in central Korea. Here, amidst the grandeur of God's vast creation, they continued to bear allegiance to God and faithfully kept His commandments. Like the ancient Waldenses in the Alps, these sincere, faithful children of God were temporarily beyond the jurisdiction of the haughty imperialists.

This is all past. Today more than ever before there are greater opportunities to hold evangelistic meetings, conduct Bible classes, teach the children, and minister to the physical needs of the masses of people.

Christian doctors and nurses are needed to alleviate the diseases and ailments of an impoverished people. Godly teachers must hurry to Korea to help educate the people and thus reduce illiteracy and superstition.

The Signs of the Times Publishing House in Seoul is again in operation. Bible-lesson quarterlies, hymn books, tracts, and small books are now being printed. People seem eager to read religious literature. They want to understand the Bible better.

New Korea is calling for spiritual help and guidance. It is true the men need clothes, wives and daughters need dresses, and the children need shoes. Their physical wants are many, due to the ravages of war, but her greatest urgency is for the gospel story of salvation as found only in Christ.

When I was in Seoul recently, Pastor Kim told me about his long missionary journey through southern Korea. He handed me a list of over 25 places where groups of Koreans (many of them non-Christian) have asked for evangelists to come and teach them about Christ's second coming. Such interests are multiplying.

Let us not disappoint Korea in her hour of crisis.

## FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH

**I**N RECENT years faithful Christians in Korea were imprisoned and tortured, churches and schools were closed, Bibles and Christian literature were destroyed. Church leaders were thrown into prison, and the sufferings of God's children there were beyond imagination. Many made the supreme sacrifice, and others will bear in their bodies through life the marks of their sufferings. Verily, the experiences of the early Christians in Rome were re-enacted in Korea. But in spite of



these conditions, precious souls accepted the Christian faith and were secretly baptized.

Pastor Chai Tai Hyun, an earnest Christian worker, superintendent of our work in Korea, on his last visit with me, spoke of the difficulties that were confronting the church. Among other things, he said: "Tell the church in America that we are taking over at a very difficult time. We may be imprisoned, we may be tortured, we may not be permitted to worship in our churches, and we may be compelled to flee to the mountains. But we will be true to our trust. We will never give up our faith in Christ. Please ask the church to pray for us."

Pastor Chai spent many weary days and months

in prison. He died while he was being tortured. He was subjected to that dreadful water treatment. Verily, he was a Christian martyr to the cause of truth.

Pastor Kim Nae Chun, another faithful pioneer worker, spent 11 months in prison, endured terrifying tortures, and died shortly after he was released. Of them it can be said that they were faithful unto death.

The earnest words of these men keep ringing in my ears. Today, as Korea faces the future, the opportunities for missionary work are unusually great. The Macedonian call, "Come over and help us," is sounding in our ears.

## *The Isles of the Pacific*

By W. P. BRADLEY

**T**HE ISLAND fields in the western Pacific extend from the northern shores of Australia to Kamchatka by the Bering Sea. They include the East Indies, the Philippine Islands, Formosa, the Japanese Islands, and thousands of scattered isles over this vast area. For nearly half a century Seventh-day Adventists have been bringing to these island fields the Christian hope and clean, physical living. They have established hundreds of schools for the uplift of these island children, and clinics and hospitals for the care of the sick and suffering.

The results of this ministry have been very encouraging, as the following experiences will show:

Returning to the coast from an extended visit among our churches and mission schools in the mountains of Borneo, I met the government official who supervised that district. He knew the work of the mission and especially praised one village that had nearly all become Christian. "A clean village is that," he remarked. "I always stop there with your teacher when possible. I wish all the people could be cleaned up the way those are."

I had noticed that the difference between the Christians and the others was marked indeed. Their clothes were carefully washed; their mouths were free from the stain and unpleasant odor of the harmful betel nut; their skin seemed to be healthier, with fewer cases of ulcer and ringworm. They had learned that certain mosquitoes carry malaria, so they slept under nets. Their homes were not surrounded by hog wallows.

But the biggest difference was in the mental and spiritual attitude of the Christians. Not only were their children in school, but several of the men had learned to read, including the young man who was chief of the

village. The chief often smiled, and when he did, he showed a wide gap in his front upper teeth where four had been knocked out by a stone when he was 14 years old, in harmony with the heathen tribal custom for chiefs. Since becoming a Christian he had deeply regretted the loss of the teeth. This man conducted a large Sabbath-school class, which he taught from the Malay Bible.

These simple mountain Dusun people, who live so close to nature, had come to know nature's God and the Saviour who had created and redeemed them. Their lives were now freed from the thralldom of their former fears and superstitions. The fetishes and spirit symbols had been banished from their homes. They no longer trembled at the bark of the deer in the jungle or at a certain bird in the trees, or at the sight of a centipede crossing the path. No longer did they set out offerings of food to propitiate the *hantus*, or spirits.

Some distance from where we stayed a funeral was being held in a heathen community. The body of the deceased had been kept in a box for several months till enough beer could be made for a feast.

A carabao had been killed, and large pieces of flesh had been cut out and hung in a tree to soften. After this was lightly roasted, the feasting and drinking began. Large blowflies traveled continually from the uncooked flesh in the tree to the crudely made coffin, then to the meat in the hands of the feasters. The sordid drunkenness and heathen rites were most revolting.

We had seen the tangible evidence that the simplest and even most degraded of people can understand and receive the gospel message. And in responding to the appeal to accept Jesus and prepare for His soon return, they receive an uplift of mind and body that is a blessing.



*A Fijian chief who became a missionary of the gospel among his own people.*



# LANDS OF

By WESLEY AMUNDSEN

# Latin America

COME with me for a trip to the lands south of the Rio Grande, which forms a part of the southern boundary of the United States. We may visit Mexico, Central America, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, the three Guianas—British, Dutch, and French—also the numerous islands that form a chain of pearls, with its several pendants, in the deep blue setting of the Caribbean Sea. In this area, with its 27 political and geographical divisions, there are approximately 54,000,000 people of various races, languages, and creeds. This is Inter-America.

Into this arena of great need Seventh-day Adventists came some 50 years ago. During the half century a great work has been established—the gospel has been preached; children, youth, and entire families have been taught how to live; and the sick have been healed.

Hundreds of primary and secondary schools are spread out in a great pattern over the entire area. A leading agriculturist on one of the islands in the

(Right) Dr. D. C. Prenier and staff in charge of a medical clinic in Caracas, Venezuela. (Below) Mrs. D. C. Prenier, a nurse, administers a diathermy treatment to a patient.



Caribbean said one day, "I must confess that I have been prejudiced against Seventh-day Adventists. I could see no reason for your coming to —, for no one works on Saturday here; but if you believe in people working on the other days of the week, there is plenty of room for you here. This island sorely needs the work that you are doing."

In the work of healing the sick, hospitals and clinics have been established and staffed as rapidly as funds and men have been available. But not only do our people operate medical institutions for the relief of suffering mankind, but they also teach the church members how to care for the sick and injured.

One gospel ambassador wrote from down in southern Mexico, "As a result of this health work among the people, a great change has been



FROM the sub-tropical valleys of Bolivia to the two-and-a-half-mile high Andean plains, live 2,000,000 Quichua and Aymara Indians in a state of poverty, squalor, and ignorance.

Slaves to coca and the liquid-fire "chicha" (native liquor), these people long for something better. The Seventh-day Adventist Mission in Bolivia is responding to that need. It operates 112 church schools with 5,000 Indian children enrolled to study the rules of healthful living and the Bible in addition to the usual curriculum.

## EDUCATIONAL WORK IN BOLIVIA



*Students and teachers of our Indian school in Bolivia.*

To supply teachers for these schools, the mission maintains a normal school with 360 youth attending this year. Government officials freely report that where there are Adventist schools the use of

coca and chicha is greatly reduced, and there is a much greater percentage of literacy and a higher plane of living.

There is need not only for more teachers, but for better facilities to prepare these Indian youth more thoroughly for the task of lifting their race to a higher level mentally, physically, and spiritually. The "good-neighbor" gifts of our friends help bring results that are a blessing to the country, and must certainly be pleasing to our Father in heaven.

R. E. KEPKEY.

"Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed to free, and that ye break every yoke? Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? when thou seest the naked, that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh?" Isaiah 58: 6, 7.

wrought. Our new believers are now learning sanitary living and simple, modern methods of treatment for diseases. They are truly a noble people."

In one area, a report reads: "A notorious and dangerous bandit was captured by soldiers and his body riddled with bullets. They left him bleeding in the field where he fell. Some time later a Seventh-day Adventist Indian lad came along, saw the bleeding form, heard low moans coming from the lips of the dying man. So, like the good Samaritan, he stopped and ministered to him. While he ministered he pointed the man to the Saviour as the Friend of sinners. In simple faith the man grasped the promise and surrendered his life to God.

"The Indian took him to his own cabin and nursed him back to health and strength. The recovery was a miracle, and so was the soul restora-

tion. Since his recovery that man, once left for dead, has led more than 400 others to Christ."

In one country where life still is cheap, two men—one had killed four people, and the other had taken the lives of six—had the gospel of the kingdom brought to them, and today they, too, serve as God's minute-men, bringing other souls to the Saviour.

The work today needs men, it needs money, it needs sympathetic friends, it needs your prayers. There is a world of need everywhere. There is room for thousands of workers in all lines. Those who give today may be sure that they are helping to further one of the most glorious enterprises ever given to man.

Inter-America thanks those who have helped in times past and who this year will contribute of their means for the advancement of God's kingdom.





(Left) Pentecostal power speeds the gospel "unto the uttermost part of earth." (Below) The masses in the great cities of the world, as well as the people of distant mission lands, must be reached with the gospel message.



By LOUIS K. DICKSON

## The Day of God's Power

**T**HE ENLARGEMENT of influence and responsibility that has come to our own nation and to all peoples of North America constitutes this a real epoch in our history, and is not without its natural effects on the expansion of the missions enterprise throughout the world. How shall we escape if we neglect our great responsibility toward the less privileged in lands near and far?

It is not difficult to see that beneath and above the recent great world movements, with men's will and despite men's will, there is working a superior movement which the Author and Finisher of our faith controls with His own hands. It is all a preparation for a new and glorious missionary advance. As plain as the gathering signs point to the second advent of our Lord, and indeed as one of the greatest of them, is the sign evident about us that God is giving to this generation a new summons—the last summons—a glorious opportunity to come back to our Redeemer and Lord. We know the divine purpose, for we see the field already whitened unto the harvest. Let us by our liberality and prayers and sacrificial service enter in and possess the land.

God's great forces, visible and invisible, are swinging into line in spite of war and the results of war. Latest reports coming from the world field bring the glad news of continued and, in many instances, phenomenal progress. All of this has a significance which we cannot escape. This is the day of God's power. This is the hour which calls

for the best we have to be laid at the Master's feet. We sing with Julia Ward Howe:

"He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;  
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat;  
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him; be jubilant, my feet;  
Our God is marching on."

There is a peril before the church now that should put fear upon us all. Not fear that the church may be too faithful to the will of God and that all the world should know the message of salvation, or too sympathetic with the love of Christ for those other sheep whom also He would bring that they might hear His voice. It is the fear lest selfishness, and shortness of vision, and an utter misapprehension of the fundamental principles of the Christian life bring down upon us the curse pronounced upon him who, seeking to save his own life, shall lose it. The best interests of the whole world, and in particular of North America, demand that we quickly do our full duty in carrying out the great commission of the Saviour, who said: "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." Mark 16: 15.

The global enterprise to which we here in North America have set our hands demands a greatly increased laboring force in all divisions of the world field. We must hold up the hands of the



faithful men and women we have sent out from this hemisphere to carry responsibilities too heavy for them to bear alone. With my own eyes I have seen the burdens these missionaries are carrying. I have seen, too, the appalling sights of needs their eyes fall upon daily, which urge them on in the carrying of these heavy loads that are breaking them down. We must stand by them. We must send them more means and men. God demands no sacrifice or burden-bearing of them that He does not expect us likewise to render the cause of missions. Millions are dying without the Bread of Life which God has permitted us to minister to them.

Now is the time to take full advantage of what has been gained in those needy places of earth

through the past sacrifices of missionary forces. The rising tides of nationalism and racial feeling should be danger signals to us all, urging us to greater effort in behalf of foreign missions while freedom yet reigns in lands afar. Doors thrown wide open to the gospel messenger are surely closing. What is to be done must be done quickly.

In this time of unusual prosperity here in North America, the mission treasury should know no want. Now is the time of all times for liberal giving on the part of all who love the Master and suffering humanity. Present crises throughout the world should bring out every energy of our being to let no gain slip in our great world-wide program for God.

## SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST WELFARE WORK

By WILLIAM A. BUTLER

**A**S A RESULT of the wanton destruction and devastation brought about by World War II, millions of men, women, and children were destitute of shelter, food, and clothing throughout Europe and the Orient. The situation made it imperative that something be done to relieve the distress, and the appeal to the generosity of the public received immediate response. Many relief organizations were set up, and clothing and food began to flow overseas to prevent suffering and death.

Seventh-day Adventists stood ready to do their part in meeting this great need. Appeals were made to all the churches of the organization and within 18 months over 500 tons of clothing were collected in two large warehouses—one on the Pacific Coast, and one in the East. A large staff of volunteer workers was kept busy at each warehouse, processing the clothing and baling it for shipment overseas. More than 30 different countries have shared in the benefits of the distribution of this clothing, and thousands of families all over the war areas of Europe, North Africa, Ethiopia, the South Seas, and the Orient have been cared for.

In addition to the 500 tons of clothing, over \$500,000 have been expended to purchase food for the starving masses in these various countries. This lifeline supply of food and clothing has been distributed through the Seventh-day Adventist (Benevolent) organizations operating in all parts of the world. Distribution has been made regardless of the church affiliation or political views of the people. Our aim has been to help the person in need. This entire experience of humanitarian ministry has brought great blessing to all who have had a share in it, whether as giver or receiver, and has strengthened the bond of brotherly fellowship.



*Bales of clothing leaving for overseas. Hundreds of tons of clothing have been shipped from our warehouses in New York and San Francisco to relieve suffering in war-stricken lands, where millions of children are among the innocent sufferers.*

### Facts about Seventh-day Adventists

(In 1944)

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Membership . . . . .                    | 557,768 |
| Churches . . . . .                      | 9,351   |
| Evangelistic Workers . . . . .          | 14,648  |
| Institutional Workers . . . . .         | 15,017  |
| Elementary Schools . . . . .            | 3,116   |
| Colleges and Advanced Schools . . . . . | 285     |
| Sanitariums and Hospitals . . . . .     | 84      |
| Treatment Rooms . . . . .               | 100     |
| Publishing Houses . . . . .             | 61      |
| Periodicals . . . . .                   | 280     |
| Languages Used (in printing) . . . . .  | 185     |



# Serving IN MISSION FIELDS at Home

By LOUIS HALSWICK

**N**ORTH America is still a large mission field. Go where you will from northern Alaska to the everglades of Florida, and the foreign-born American is there. There are about 25,000,000 people in the United States and Canada, representing nearly every nation under the sun, with a mother tongue other than English. In these millions from other lands, the church and every individual Christian ought to see the greatest opportunity for service that has ever been given to man. God's message to America has been interpreted, "Here are all those people: I have taken them from overcrowded countries where they were living, and sent them to you that you may mass your forces and lend a hand to save them. No such opportunity ever came to a nation before."

The kindly ministry of the Christian church for our neighbors of foreign speech was never more essential than today. The Seventh-day Adventist Church has not been unmindful of these promising

mission opportunities. From the Atlantic to the Pacific hundreds of Adventist Christian workers are constantly endeavoring to serve the millions in these mission fields at home. A number of years ago the Bureau of Home Missions was organized to foster this important work, and it is now carrying on helpful contacts in over 20 languages, including some of those spoken by the North American Indians. Good work has been done in evangelistic, educational, and medical lines. While ministers preach the gospel in different tongues, colporteurs and Bible teachers visit from home to home to help people both physically and spiritually, and members of Dorcas societies have done outstanding work helping the poor and the sick.

In the interest of the second and the third generations of young people, who need to be guided in the way of Christian life, and also to find their

(Top) The New England Sanitarium and Hospital is a haven of healing, recuperation and rest, established in 1899 near Boston, Massachusetts.  
(Below) International Publishing House, near Chicago, Illinois, is dedicated to the printing of gospel literature in languages used by the people in America who speak foreign tongues. Books, periodicals, and leaflets are issued regularly in 26 different languages.







*Evangelist Hoffman holds the rapt attention of a large audience in a Southern city. Current world happenings have led to a spiritual awakening on the part of the public everywhere.*

places as "new Americans," Seventh-day Adventists have offered special educational opportunities in their academies, colleges, and medical institutions. Through the years these educated and trained workers have provided a strong help for the foreign-speaking peoples to become well informed, law-abiding, Christian citizens of the New World.

Aside from the large force of personal workers who devote their lives to special mission service among these alien people, Seventh-day Adventists maintain a well equipped publishing house which produces religious, health, and cultural literature in the principal foreign tongues spoken in America. Hundreds of student colporteurs, during the years, selling this Christian literature have earned funds needed to make their way through college.

By a sympathetic attitude and an earnest effort to understand, a Christian will find numberless ways in which to brighten the lot of his neighbors of other tongues, to win their friendship, and to bring blessings and happiness to their households.

### **Now or Never!**

*(Continued from page 11)*

His message of warning and of hope: warning men to flee from the wrath to come and cheering them with the promise of deliverance and everlasting salvation in God's wonderland of tomorrow if they will but turn to Him again with all their hearts.

And if we are going to warn the world of its impending doom, if we are going to bring to the despairing and fearful multitudes the final invitation of divine love, we must do it *now* before it is everlastingly too late. Let us no longer procrastinate and delay, for "time is short."

Into the heart of every follower of Jesus there should come at this moment a new sense of urgency, a realization of the brevity of the opportunity that remains. Only a blazing zeal for God, only a sacrificial willingness to spend and be spent in His service, only a desperate determination to finish His work, is worthy of this mighty hour. For the end "is near, near, speeding apace," rushing on like a warrior." Zephaniah 1: 14, Moffatt.

## *The Financial Aspect*

THE FINANCIAL aspect of any movement is always important. The work of this organization is no exception. It takes money to send the missionary with the good news of salvation to the people who "sit in darkness." It requires money to feed the hungry and clothe the naked. Food and comfort must go hand in hand with food for the soul. The giving and gathering of money for this work is a sacred privilege. Right giving does not impoverish, but enriches both the giver and the receiver. The Bible teaches, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." The Golden Rule, as enunciated by Jesus, requires action on behalf of all people. The whole economy of human relations is built on mutual help one to another.

Seventh-day Adventists are liberal contributors to the support of Christian work. In harmony with the Scriptures, the teaching and practice of the Seventh-day Adventist Church calls for a tithe, or one tenth of the income, to be devoted to religious work.

In the year 1945 the membership in the United States and Canada contributed, in addition to the Ingathering funds, a total of \$23,193,243.52 in tithes and offerings for religious and philanthropic work—an average of \$109.13 per member.

Each year we invite our friends to assist us in carrying forward our Christian work. With the world in confusion, and men and women everywhere needing comfort and help, we must not do less, but much more, than we have done in years past.

W. E. NELSON, *Treasurer of the General Conference.*





# Appreciation

The help which our many friends give in support of this ever-expanding world program that extends hope and healing to multitudes is greatly appreciated. If after reading the messages contained in this issue you care to contribute further, send your offering to the address below. It will be gratefully received and officially acknowledged.

*W. E. Nelson*

*Treasurer, General Conference of Seventh-day  
Adventists, Takoma Park, Washington 12, D. C.*

