

VOLUME 6

OCTOBER, 1956

NUMBER 10

Helsinki Medical Convention

By E. B. RUDGE

THE KEYNOTE of the proceedings of the Medical Convention held in Helsinki, Finland, from August 9th to 12th is clearly expressed in the following words from the pen of the Lord's servant:

"The sick are to be healed through the combined efforts of the human and the divine."

"True medical missionary work is of heavenly origin."

The sentiments of these statements found expression in almost every lecture and demonstration throughout the convention.

The participants in the congress represented most of the medical institutions in the home areas of this Division, as well as many self-supporting clinics. The total number registered with the convention office was 101. Of this number, 43 were from Finland, 19 from Sweden, 18 from Norway, 14 from Denmark, 3 from Great Britain, and 2 from the Division office. The General Conference medical work was represented by Dr. F. B. Moor and Dr. E. Christensen of the College of Medical Evangelists.

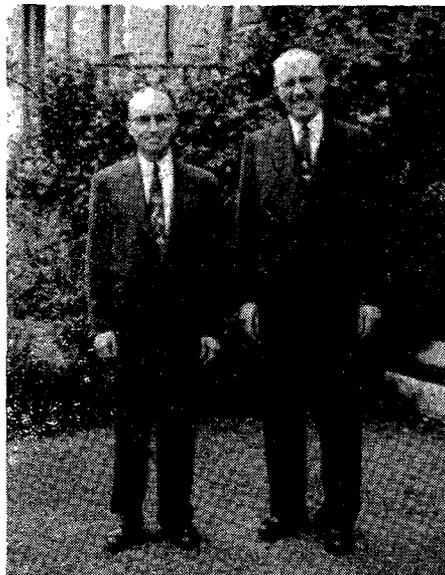
The lectures covered a wide range of scientific subjects of special value to those engaged in the work of physiotherapy. The interest in the topics presented and discussed was keen. One encouraging feature of the convention was the constant attendance at the lectures of all those registered with the convention office. In addition, many of our Finnish and

Swedish brethren also attended the lectures from time to time. The principal lecturer was Dr. F. B. Moor, head of the Physical Therapy Department of the College of Medical Evangelists. His presence was greatly appreciated by our doctors and physiotherapists who for years had been anxious to meet this experienced leader in the work of physical therapy. Dr. Moor's lectures were illustrated with coloured slides and films. One film of outstanding interest was concerned with the life of a physiotherapist. This film very fittingly illustrated the thought, so

prominent in all the lectures and demonstrations, that "The sick are to be healed through the combined efforts of the human and the divine."

Other physicians sharing in the lectures were: A. Andersen, E. Hansen, and A. Milholt, from Skodsborg; V. Sucksdorff, L. Hirvonen, H. Karström, M. Miettinen, and Saima Tawast-Rancken, from Finland; and Dr. H. Lie of Norway. Physiotherapists sharing in the lectures and demonstrations of methods of treatment were: Axel Hansen, President of the Adventist Physiotherapist Association of Denmark, Miss Gertrud Sjogren, and Mrs. Gunver Scott-Inversen of Lillehammer, Norway. Dr. J. Ashford Hyde of West Africa and Great Britain, spoke in the Sabbath afternoon service when he related his experiences in medical evangelism in the mission field.

One of the most colourful participants in the congress, and one whose interest in all that was done was marked by enthusiasm and keenness, was Brother Charles Kahlstrom of Orebro, Sweden. During the course of a most interesting life, Brother Kahlstrom spent some time as a sailor on the *Pitcairn*, our first missionary ship, and visited Pitcairn Island among other places. More than sixty years ago he graduated as a physiotherapist from the Battle Creek Sanitarium. Now ninety years of age, he is still active in his profession as physiotherapist in his home city.



Dr. E. Christensen and Dr. F. B. Moor of the College of Medical Evangelists.

The closing meeting took the form of a social gathering organized by Dr. Hirvonen, Medical Secretary of the Finland Union. Pastor A. F. Tarr served as chairman of the meeting which provided many items of interest in song, coloured slides depicting historical places in Finland, and speeches of appreciation of all that the Medical Convention had done, not only to stimulate interest in methods of medical care, but in more strongly uniting the interests of the men and women working for the Master in the service of the sick in the home fields of our Division.

Drs. J. A. Hyde, A. Milholt, S. B. Moor, and L. Hirvonen enjoy a few minutes "off the panel" between meetings.



EDUCATORS MEET IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

By J. Alfred Simonsen

IN a beautiful valley, fifteen miles south of Chur, in Switzerland, is a mountain village called Valbella. A ten minute walk from the Valbella Post Office to the bottom of the valley takes one to a chalet called "Krith." This secluded spot, just beyond the Seehaf Hotel, on the side of an ever-babbling mountain stream, with the towering Alps on either side lifting their rugged heads into the clouds, was the gathering place for the educators of the Southern European Division home fields. The beauty of nature, the quietness of the surroundings, and the murmuring waters lent an atmosphere of inspiration and reverential awe. This was an ideal setting for a meeting of Seventh-day Adventist Christian teachers.

Dr. Otto Schuberth, Secretary of Education for the Southern European Division, was the host and director for this inspirational and profitable occasion. This group included the principals and teachers from our secondary schools and training schools in France, Spain, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, and Austria. There were forty-five people gathered in the little assembly room beside the chalet. It was

crowded, and many sat on backless benches, but throughout the meetings there was manifested a keen interest in every discussion and presentation.

Professor L. R. Rasmussen from the General Conference made valuable contributions in talks as well as in discussions. Principal E. Berner, Secretary of Education from the Central European Division participated in the programme and gave some challenging studies. The writer was also privileged to have a part in this important meeting. After sitting through, and listening through interpreters to the discussions of the various representatives, one is convinced that the Advent people belong to one large family. Their ambitions, objectives, and problems are alike regardless of location or language barriers. An outstanding characteristic of this assembly of educators was the manifestation of devoted service and an overwhelming interest in preparing the youth entrusted to their care, for a part in active, Gospel endeavour. Among the many topics discussed, in which a greater interest was manifested were: "How Do We Occupy

Our Pupils on the Sabbath?" "Chapel Exercises," "Entertainments," and "Problems of Discipline."

There were a number of resolutions which were unanimously recommended for adoption by the division committee. One which denotes the interest in our fundamental principles of education requests that each school faculty as a group re-study the books *Counsels to Parents and Teachers*, and *Education*. Another important resolution requests that greater emphasis be given in all the schools to our own denominational history and that this study with a study of the Spirit of prophecy become a part of the regular curriculum in the schools.

The educational work in the Southern European Division faces many problems that we do not have in Northern Europe. It gives one hope and courage to press on through difficulties when he has the privilege to associate with others who are championing the cause of truth under much harder circumstances. May the Lord add His rich blessings to the sincere effort of our principals and teachers in Southern Europe.

To know oneself is great knowledge. True self-knowledge leads to humility that will open the way for the Lord to develop the mind, and mould and discipline the character.—*Counsels to Teachers*, page 419.

Departure of Pastor and Mrs. E. B. Rudge

By A. F. Tarr

WORKERS and members of the Northern European Division will learn with deep regret of the forthcoming departure of Brother and Sister E. B. Rudge. A former leader in the Australasian Division, Pastor Rudge was in 1946 called to the presidency of the British Union Conference, where he served until 1950. At the General Conference session that year, when the Northern European Division was re-organized, Pastor Rudge was called to be its first secretary, and for six years now he has served tirelessly and efficiently in that capacity. More recently he has also led out in the work of the Ministerial Association.

Pastor Rudge's service has carried him not only to all of our home unions, but also to all parts of West Africa and Ethiopia. His attendance at committee meetings and at annual gatherings, and his association with workers in their fields of service and in their homes, have brought inspiration and blessing into the lives of many. We sincerely wish that this greatly appreciated service might be continued, but for family reasons and particularly because of the care needed by Sister Rudge's aged and infirm mother, it has been felt imperative by Brother and Sister Rudge that they return to their homeland immediately following the coming Biennial Council in Washington. Pastor and Sister Rudge will attend this Council and will thereafter proceed directly from the States to their home field in Australia.

On Wednesday evening, September 5th, the presidents of the home unions who had been called in for Committee work, joined the Division office staff in a little farewell function in Edgware to bid good-bye to these honoured workers. Expressions of gratitude for their service were voiced by all, and in token of that gratitude a presentation was made of an Aldis projector, through which in days to come many scenes of Pastor Rudge's labour in the Northern European Division

(Continued on back page.)



Farewell

FOR THE past ten years Mrs. Rudge and I have greatly enjoyed the privilege and blessing of serving within the British Union Conference and the Northern European Division. We connected with the British Union in 1946, and when the Northern European Division was reorganized in 1950, we were included in the personnel of the Division staff.

Thus, over the past ten years, we have become acquainted with our work throughout the British Isles, the Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands, and the mission lands that form the territory of this Division. This experience has brought to us much joy and happiness. We shall long cherish the memory of the pleasure this contact with fellow workers and believers round the various sections of the Division has brought to us both. We rejoice in the friendship and kind hospitality of our brethren and feel deeply the separation that now must come as we return to our homeland.

For family reasons we have felt impelled to be permanently returned to Australia. This decision has not been easy to make, for we have felt strongly bound to the interests of this Division and have found contentment and happiness in our service within the home and missionary sections of the field. It is with a deep sense of personal loss that we bid farewell to the workers within the Division office, the members of the Division Executive Committee and the workers and believers all around the Division. Under such circumstances "the blessed hope" comes to have a sense of reality that brings comfort and promise.

With you all we await the day when a finished work will make possible our Lord's return and that much desired gathering of God's people from "every nation and kindred and tongue and people." Until that day comes, may God grant to all an abiding confidence in His power to keep those who trust in Him, and so permit us to be numbered with the great company of whom it shall be said: "They shall see His face; and His name shall be in their foreheads." Rev. 22:4.

E. B. AND G. E. RUDGE.

My Visit to the U.S.S.R.

By Evangelist Austin P. Cooke

South New South Wales Conference, Australia

(Some weeks ago Pastor A. P. Cooke of the South New South Wales Conference, Australasian Division, called at our Division office to discuss a tour that he proposed to make of Russia. He had learned of the contacts we had made with the Soviet Embassy in London and of the letters exchanged with church leaders in Moscow. He sought counsel regarding the best way of making personal contact during the time of his visit.

On August 25th Pastor Cooke returned from Russia and gave us a most interesting report of his meeting with our people. We are happy to share this report with our readers.

—A.F.T.)

AFTER spending three days of intense visitation in the city of Leningrad, we took train and travelled by night to Moscow, where we were billeted in the Leningrad Hotel. We immediately went on a tour of the city. Population 7,000,000. It contains 200 squares, 2,000 streets, 300 clubs, 34 live theatres, 65 cinemas, 30 hotels, 80 concert halls, 160 museums and exhibitions. The Lenin Museum has been visited by 15,000,000 people. There are 540 branches of the Academy of Science and 55 church buildings.

We went to the famous Red Square, scene of the great military parades. There was a queue about one and a half miles long, four deep, of people waiting to pass through the mausoleum of Lenin and Stalin. We entered and filed slowly down below where armed guards stood at each corner of the enclosure where stood two glass coffins with the embalmed bodies of Lenin and of Stalin. In the intense silence I studied the faces of these two men. There lay Stalin, the man whom we were told since the war had lived in terror of assassination, who refused to leave the Kremlin, and in the few times that he did was accompanied by hundreds of troops. The man that tore apart families and sent untold numbers to Siberian misery was himself afraid of the assassin's bullet.

We continued to the University, the biggest in Russia, a magnificent building which took 37,000 workers four years to complete. Of 44 buildings the largest contains 41 floors, 22,000 rooms. The total rooms of the University are 47,000. There are 114 lifts and a 12-ton star surmounts the main tower. The library contains 1,200,000 volumes and the students number 22,000. The latter half of the

day we spent inside the Kremlin.

I had made arrangements with my interpreter to visit our church in Moscow and after much delay which made me somewhat suspicious, he made an appointment for 3 o'clock on the Monday afternoon which gave me about three hours. I considered this was rather limited and if there were any hitches, I might miss meeting our Adventist brethren. To come all this way and to fail in contacting the Adventists, to me was something I could not endure. On the Monday morning I obtained the address of the Baptist church where I knew our people met and received directions how to get there. Unable to speak a word of Russian, I boarded a trolley bus and finally got there. The Russian people are very friendly indeed and very helpful. A young Russian, when I showed him the address in the bus, took me and led me to the very church.

When I entered I met the charwoman who took me to the Baptist office. The gentleman who met me seemed rather unfriendly, but I kept saying the word "Kuliski" which was the name of our Russian president. He responded in Russian and I caught the word "... ventiste" which I detected as "Adventists." I said "Yes" and he beckoned me to follow him down the aisle of the church. He called and in an area behind the high pulpit of the church three people stood up and I could tell immediately that they were Adventists. They had that familiar Adventist expression. They ran down the aisle and warmly received me. I kept saying "London, London" to indicate that I had come from the West. Then I mentioned "Kuliski." The appearance of these three—a man and two women—was interesting. The man had a long

square beard, at least twelve inches long. When I saw him it made me think of the early pioneers. The women wore very plain black dresses. They were very old-fashioned in appearance. One of them went and telephoned and told me the President would be here in half an hour.

Soon after, an attractive young woman came in and in beautiful English told me she worked in the Baptist office and taught an English class and that she would interpret for me. I made known that I was from Australia and desired to see the President. She replied that the President and other officers were away in Rumania, but that the vice-president, Pastor Peter Silman, who was also the pastor of the Moscow church, would be here in half an hour. While I waited I went up to the spot where the other three were. They were counting out money and there were rolls of Russian Rouble notes on the table. If this were the tithes and offerings of the previous Sabbath, then this church certainly looked financially prosperous. There were between five hundred and six hundred members in this church. The building belonged to the Baptists, but our people use their own organ.

Ere long Pastor Silman arrived—a fairly big man with twinkling blue eyes and a happy face. He was glad to see me and embraced me. We retired to a small room and with the four Russian Adventists and the interpreter we began our discussion. It amounted mostly to questions and answers. It seemed to me to be a dream. Here I was, actually in Moscow, speaking to the brethren whom we had wondered about for so long.

Pastor Silman indicated that they have full religious freedom and are able to preach the message in the Soviet Union. I received the impression that this had been so for many years.

Question: Do you conduct public meetings for preaching?

Answer: No, not outside the church. In Russia we don't do that. It is not our custom.

Question re Membership:—twenty to twenty-five thousand baptized members in good and regular attendance.

Question: Number of conferences? We have no conferences in the Soviet. According to Soviet law the churches must belong to the Soviet Union of S.D.As.

But in each Republic there is a centre where there is a Superintendent. He is under the direction of the Union. The Soviet Union of S.D.As. consists of eleven members plus the Superintendents of Republics. Then there is the Presidium of the Council—of five persons—President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, Superintendent of the Ukraine and Superintendent of the Rostov/Caucasus Republic. In the Ukraine we have over 8,000 members. In the Rostov-Caucasus there are 500 members. In the 1920's there were five separate churches in Moscow but they united into one and meet in the Baptist church building. The services of the church consist of the Sabbath school and the Divine Service for Adventists and on Wednesday nights a Revival Service (evangelistic) for the public. Many churches conduct Friday night and Sunday night revival services also. They do not advertise their meetings—there is no need. The very name alone on the door brings many people.

Last year approximately one thousand people were baptized. I asked how many the year before. He replied, about the same number. And the year before? He indicated that the baptisms have been very good in recent years and that now they are steadily increasing in number and expect to increase still in the years to come.

Is there any publishing work? We are now preparing Bible lessons and a magazine for publishing.

Do you have any Press of your own? No, the State owns and runs all presses. The church prepares the material, the State supplies the paper and prints the material. The Russian Orthodox Church is publishing a Bible—a new edition—and the Psalms. Heretofore the Baptists have published our magazine for us. We now do all the editing and preparation.

What books have you, if any? We have *The Great Controversy* by Mrs. E. G. White, *Steps to Christ*, *Testimonies to the Church*, *Patriarchs and Prophets*, *Gospel Workers*, and *Christ Our Saviour*. Also *The Secret Revealed*, by Conradi.

While crossing the Baltic I was considering what I would ask these brethren if I succeeded in contacting them and the thought kept coming to my mind, "I wonder if they have any of Sister White's

writings, and do they still hold to the instruction as given through her? After all these years of separation it will be interesting to know the answer." I asked this question of Pastor Silman. "Do you use her writings and do you believe what is written there?" His definite and assuring reply was, "We use them all the time." I asked if they would appreciate any more of Sister White's books. "Yes," he said, "especially printed in Russian." I asked him, "What would you consider to be your greatest need which we might be able to supply from the West?" He answered, "Our people are very short of literature. We would readily accept any Adventist literature in the Russian language." *Question*: "But would it reach you?" The Baptist interpreter replied that she had obtained books from abroad and if I understood her aright she had received some from England. Pastor Silman said they had received literature from Rumania, Poland, and Finland, including Bible lessons from Poland.

"What would the total tithe be in the Soviet Union?" He said he was not familiar with the statistics. There were no special statistics he said, but each local church had statistics. "We have enough income for the work of the church."

"Do your believers in Russia follow the world field in regard to diet?" He replied, "We follow the world order as the Bible says and do not drink coffee, cocoa, tea, or use condiments, or smoke, or drink wine, or use anything that hurts the heart or the nerves." He said they had a book entitled *Christian* ———. He could not remember the other word of the title. He also said they have fasts and prayer. I said, "Would that be the Week of Prayer?" He said, "We have the Week of Prayer in the last week of the year, but we also have a Day of Prayer and fasting each month—the first Sabbath of the month. We celebrate the Ordinances four times a year." *Question*: "Are there any vegetarians?" *Answer*: "Vegetarianism is optional but numbers of believers in the Soviet are vegetarians." In the meal that I had later in his home there was no meat served.

Pastor Silman asked, "What is the stand of the church in the West regarding mixed weddings of believer and unbeliever?" I told him our position and

asked what the Russian attitude was. He replied that if a believer marries an unbeliever, the believer is placed under severe censure of the church. The life is then watched closely and if the standard of life of the believer is lowered then he or she is disfellowshipped from the church. He asked me about our church services, etc. This led to the question of Youth Meetings and he informed me that they have no meetings for youth. This is forbidden by Soviet law. Church Youth Groups are not allowed. I asked whether they had Young People's Meetings in local churches. He replied that in the Ukraine they had some meetings in the local church for youth.

Question: "Are there any colleges or schools in the Soviet for Adventist youth?" *Answer*: "No, but many Adventist young people are studying in the universities. Some are studying the English language and some are studying other courses." *Question*: "How then do you train new ministers?" *Answer*: "Each pastor has a group of laymen whom he trains to preach and instructs them for a period of two years or more. The suitable ones are then selected for the ministry."

Question: "Are there any lady Bible Instructors?" "Yes, we have some women preachers." *Question*: "What is the length of preparation before converts are baptized?" "It depends on the individual. Some three months, some six months, others two years. All baptisms are conducted in the rivers and we then have an open-air service by the riverside."

Question: "Are there any treatment rooms, etc., in the Soviet?" "No. All hospitals and sanitariums are owned and run by the State." He informed me that our people are free on the Sabbaths. The factory managers give them Sabbath freedom very readily because Adventists are known to be good workers. They are loved by the people because of their good lives, he said. *Question*: "We had heard in the West that there was a problem in regard to keeping children home on the Sabbath from State school." He replied that he was not aware of any problem like that. The school is on Saturday, but parents have the responsibility for their children and they keep them away from school on the Sabbath. There may have been cases where children were let go to

school on the Sabbath, but they would be very few.

Question: "Have you seen any other Adventists from the West?" He replied that they had a guest at the present time in Russia from Rumania. I said I had been told by Pastor Tarr of the Northern European Division that two of our leaders from the Southern European Division were planning to come from Switzerland. He said that he had not heard anything about this. I asked whether I was the first Adventist from the other side of the Iron Curtain. They could not understand what I meant by "Iron Curtain." When I explained that it was what the West called the dividing line between East and West they seemed very amused. He said that I was the first Adventist from the West and especially the first pastor. They asked me many questions about my family, my type of work in Australia, and they were hungry for information concerning our work in various countries. I was able to give them a lot of information which they carefully copied. I cut out the front pages of my Pacific Press note-book which contained a great deal of information along these lines. I told them of the work in the West and they were very interested to hear about Radio Luxembourg and Radio Ceylon and the correspondence lessons carried on in connection with the radio work. Pastor Silman was anxious to know why Pastor Tarr could not come. I explained to them that he was a South African and that his Government would not give him permission.

Pastor Silman suggested that he take me to see the Union office, and suggested the Baptist interpreter accompany us. However, she could not obtain permission to leave her work. We had spent three hours together with her and it now meant going away together and not being able to converse with each other. I should have tried to get another interpreter because in the next three hours that I spent with these dear brethren we could only speak by signs and how our hearts burned within us.

We rode in a Soviet State-owned taxi from the church to the office. The car turned down narrow cobble-stoned lanes between two buildings to a large block of flats behind. I was led into this plain, bare, unattractive building, typical of

most Russian buildings, and up bare stone stairways. On reaching the fourth floor (counting the ground floor) I was led into an apartment or flat. I was met by Pastor Silman's wife, a surprisingly young-looking person, many years his junior, I thought. She had a radiant face and a very pleasant personality. She made me very welcome, even though we could not speak a word of each other's language. Inside the flat on one of the doors was a brass plate indicating that this was the office of the Soviet Union of the Seventh-day Adventists' Society. I was amazed at the lowliness of the office. There were two small rooms with three glass-topped tables, lino on the floor and a runner carpet. A settee was in each room. There was one typewriter and a telephone. This was the head office of the Soviet Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists.

Pastor Silman wrote a letter in Russian for me to pass on to the General Conference. In it he explained that the other Union leaders were down in Moldavia visiting our Adventist communities, and all the interpreters were down there with them. There were a number of Adventist interpreters, he had previously told me who had graduated from the university.

He then took down two albums of photographs. In one of these were numerous photos of conferences and baptisms that had taken place through the years. I could read the year in which most of the conferences occurred and Pastor Silman indicated the localities where they were held. Most of the places I could not grasp but the following were some of the places that I could understand: Rostov, Ukraine, Leningrad, Caucasus, Kiev, Latvia, Estonia, right across to Vladivostok. There were many others and I wish I could have understood the names. In these photographs were pictured the leaders of the Union as well as large groups of our people. The dates of these conferences as printed under the photographs revealed the year 1924 onward and concluded with the year 1955. This seemed to indicate that our believers must have had a certain amount of liberty in the Soviet Union. Other photos in the album pictured groups of baptismal candidates beside rivers, or in the water. Some pictures showed the preaching service prior to the immersion. In some

there were quite large groups of candidates. These baptisms it appeared were conducted in various parts of the Soviet. I endeavoured to ask if there had been any baptisms in Siberia, but I could not make myself understood.

Another group of photos pictured the funeral of the late president of our Soviet Union Conference. They showed some of the superintendents of the Republics and their wives visiting the late president's remains before the coffin was closed. The other album was not so clear to me. It pictured the leaders of the various churches of the Soviet—about twelve or more in number—i.e., Orthodox, Catholic, Baptist, etc. They were at some great Conference or Council in connection with the State. Each church leader appears to have spoken, and according to the order of the photographs and Pastor Silman's gestures, I received the impression that maybe the Adventist president had played a prominent part in this Conference or whatever it was.

In looking around the office I noticed in the library a large set of encyclopædias and a few books with the name "White" written on the back. I was also struck by some modern religious paintings in the office. They noticed my interest and pointed me to the name "Alexiv" on the bottom and they indicated that he was an Adventist artist. I thought this quite interesting. When I first saw the paintings I was immediately reminded of our own familiar paintings by our own artists in the West.

A little later I was led through their kitchen into the dining-room for lunch. A blessing was asked on the meal before and after. The menu consisted of fried cabbage and potato in oil, cucumber, onion, and tomato and a large plate of fried eggs in the middle of the table. Next, small thick patties or pancakes covered with yoghourt. Next, bread and butter and cheese and finally stewed fruit, but it was more like our jam. It was thick and sweet, served with biscuits and a glass of very hot liquid like herbal tea which was sipped with the fruit.

As I looked at these folk the impression kept coming to my mind that these people are like the Adventists of the past generation. A number of our people called in at the home while I was there.

They were all so friendly. A married couple also arrived. They had been travelling for five days and nights from South Prussia near the Black Sea and had come to see Moscow. They were exceptionally friendly and gazed at me as if I were a visitor from Mars. The Russian believers appeared very plainly dressed and there was no use of make-up whatsoever, but of course the standard of dress of the Russian people is exceptionally plain.

Pastor Silman in his concluding remarks through the interpreter stated that the Russian believers are full of zeal for the truth and very steady in the faith, and that they are in full agreement with Adventist believers in all the world. "If you had time," he said, "you would see with your own eyes and hear with your own ears the faithfulness and zeal of our people. We want to see the brethren from the United States and Great Britain. We

are praying for them and we know that God knows that in spite of different politics there is one God and one Adventist faith and that soon all differences will be gone and we shall be together. The believers in Russia ask, "When will we have guests from abroad?" We hope that God will help us in this connection. Our hearts are all tuned together in spite of separation."

Pastor Silman accompanied me back to the hotel where after photographing him we said good-bye. As he walked away I thought within myself how wonderful to know that in spite of all these years of separation there are faithful and loyal Adventists in this country. What a testimony to the power of this message. If the impressions I received were correct, these people had adhered to all the principles of the message. How much do these people need the prayers of the rest of God's people in the West.

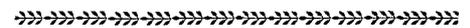
for a Federation which Mrs. Tarr kindled at our Skodsborg Dorcas Welfare Convention last December.

A constitution was adopted and plans were made for the strengthening of Welfare ministry in West Denmark. The leadership of the Conference is awake to their responsibilities to let their light shine forth in Christian love service from benevolent and tender hearts. And our sisters of Jutland possess the sturdy characteristics of the Jutlander, blended with the loving disposition toward others that only the pure religion of Jesus Christ can produce.

Other Federations will follow in Denmark. Modesty is one of the graces that our sisters there shroud themselves in, and it is not camouflage either.

Sister Ida Oster, wife of Dr. J. Oster of Randers, was unanimously elected president of the new Federation. Sister Oster has done an outstandingly fine work, and we feel certain that under her devout and able leadership a bright future of consecrated service lies ahead of the West Danish Dorcas Welfare Federation.

E. W. PEDERSEN, *Secretary,*
Home Missionary Department.



WORLD-WIDE ADVENT MISSIONS LIMITED

Registered Offices:

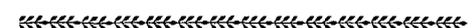
41 Hazel Gardens, Edgware, Middlesex

NOTICE OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF
THE WORLD-WIDE ADVENT
MISSIONS LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-Eighth Annual General Meeting of the World-Wide Advent Missions Limited, whose registered office is at 41 Hazel Gardens, Edgware, Middlesex, will be held at the Seventh-day Adventist Church, Stanborough Park, Watford, Hertfordshire, on Thursday, 29th November, 1956, at 11 a.m.

By order of the Board.

E. B. RUDGE, *Secretary,*
World-Wide Advent Missions Limited.



First Dorcas Federation in Scandinavia

THE FIRST Dorcas Federation to be organized in Scandinavia came into being a short while ago in the West Danish Conference, where aggressive Home Missionary Secretary H. J. Christensen had invited representatives from several churches to the capital of Aarhus.

President H. Muderspach and several ministers and Dr. J. Oster were in attendance, as was also the writer.

This Federation is a natural result of excellent Dorcas Welfare work on the part of our sisterhood in that area. It is also the outcome of the enthusiasm

NEWS FLASH

THE DIVISION officers, A. F. Tarr, G. A. Lindsay, and E. B. Rudge will be attending the Biennial Council of the General Conference which commences on October 23rd and continues until October 30th. Prior to this they will attend a meeting of the officers of the various divisions in studying many problems with the General Conference officers.

M. E. Lind, secretary of our Missionary Volunteer and Sabbath School Departments, is now in the course of a seven-week visit to the various missions in the West African Union. He expects to return to the office toward the end of October.

E. W. Pedersen, Home Missionary and Temperance secretary of the Division, attended an international temperance gathering in Istanbul, Turkey, from September 10th to 15th. At the conclusion of this gathering, he left for the northern sections of the field where he will remain until the end of October.

During the month of October, J. A. Simonsen, the Division Educational secretary, plans to spend several weeks in Iceland, visiting the mission school there and also associating with the teachers in the two church schools, one located in Reykjavik and the other in the Westmann Island.

During the middle of September the Division auditor, Alf Karlman, visited the Netherlands and West Africa.

An outstanding feature of student-colporteur service in connection with Newbold Missionary College, is the excellent results achieved by overseas students. Thousands of pounds' worth of literature have been distributed this summer, and many students have been able to secure full scholarship bonuses as a result of their work. One overseas student this summer succeeded in distributing more than £500 worth of literature.

The evangelistic service of our Bible correspondence schools is becoming of increasing importance in the work of our home fields. For the first six months of 1956 almost 300 Bible correspondence

school students have been baptized throughout our Division territory. The number of "interests for follow-up" has increased from 723 for the second quarter of 1955 to 2,739 for the second quarter of 1956.

The recent visit of Elder E. R. Walde from the General Conference has greatly stimulated the interest of our workers around the field in the radio and Bible correspondence school activities. During this visit Brother Walde's experienced counsel was much appreciated by the groups of workers with whom he was able to make contact. Progressive plans have been inaugurated that it is hoped will greatly strengthen the evangelistic features of the Voice of Prophecy programme.

Very welcome visitors to this Division were Drs. F. B. Moor and E. Christensen. Both were able to attend the Medical Convention held in Helsinki, August 9th to 12th. At the conclusion of the Convention the doctors visited institutions in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, and also spent three days in and around London. During their London visit they conducted interesting and profitable lectures at the Stanborough Park church and the New Gallery Centre. Their visit to this field has been very much appreciated.

Pastor V. N. Olsen, Newbold College Bible teacher, has just returned to England following interesting visits in the Scandinavian countries to various youth camps and among the churches on behalf of the College enrolment. He reports an interesting and successful visit.

It is with pleasure that we report the despatch of the following personnel to the mission field:

On August 27th, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Dunton left London by air to connect with the Bekwai Training School, West Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Barfoot and child left London by air on September 3rd to take over the leadership of the publishing work in the West African Union.

On September 6th Miss Betty Jenkinson of North England sailed from Liverpool to connect as a nursing sister with the Ile-Ife Hospital and training school.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Ashford Hyde and daughter, who have been furloughing in

England and visiting on the Continent, left by air on September 12th for the Kwahu Hospital, Gold Coast, where Dr. Hyde is serving as medical superintendent.

Miss Margaret Sanders, under appointment to the Kwahu Hospital as a nursing sister, sailed by steamer on September 20th from Liverpool to assume her new responsibilities.

We welcome these new workers and wish for them, as well as for the Hyde family, a happy period of service in their chosen sphere of mission activity.

Departure of Pastor and Mrs. E. B. Rudge

(Concluded from page 3.)

sion will in picture form be lived again.

On behalf of the entire Division family, we express to Brother and Sister Rudge, through the NORTHERN LIGHT, whose pages have so often borne messages from Brother Rudge's pen, our heartfelt appreciation of their ministry among us and our prayers that they may continue to be richly blessed in days to come.

DIVISION DIRECTORY

- A. F. Tarr *President*
- E. B. Rudge *Secretary*
- G. A. Lindsay *Treasurer*
- Alf Karlman ... *Auditor and Asst. Treasurer*

DEPARTMENTAL SECRETARIES

- G. D. King ... *Publishing, Press Relations, Radio, and Religious Liberty*
- E. B. Rudge *Ministerial Association*
- E. W. Pedersen *Home Missionary and Temperance*
- J. A. Simonsen *Education*
- M. E. Lind *Sabbath School and Missionary Volunteer*

NORTHERN LIGHT

Published monthly as the Official Organ of the Northern European Division of Seventh-day Adventists, 41 Hazel Gardens, Edgware, Middlesex, England.

EDITOR MRS. A. F. TARR
PRICE 3/- A YEAR

Printed at The Stanborough Press Ltd., Watford, Herts., England.