

The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald

GENERAL CHURCH PAPER



OF THE

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

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No. 31

Progress in Men and Methods

A Summary of Happenings Thursday, June 4

By ALONZO L. BAKER



A. L. Baker

DOWN the long aisle of the Auditorium Arena they came, one hundred of them,—Hindus, Brahmins, Buddhists, Mohammedans, Parsees, zamindars, rajas, purdah women, turbaned men, Telugus, Tamils, Punjabis, Bengalese, Ceylonese,

of the barriers of caste, of the utter content of the religionists there, we saw that it is indeed a miracle of God's grace that we have 5,000 baptized believers in that land.

"Not Time, but a Task"

N. C. Wilson, the division president, fairly stunned us with his description of the immensity of the task there when he said:

"If Christ had started to preach in the villages of India on the day of His baptism, and had visited one village each day since that time, He would still have 30,000 villages to visit after 1,900 years' work. Southern Asia's population equals that of five of the great division fields,—North America, Australasia, Southern Africa, Far East, and South America. If the people of our division stood six feet apart they would encircle the earth seventeen times at the equator. If the workers in our field were equally distributed along this line there would be a distance of over seven hundred miles between workers. Each worker, including school teachers, has approximately three fourths of a million people for whom he is responsible. Such is the magnitude of our task. What a challenge!"

Surely it is just as W. A. Spicer has so often said, "It is not time that separates us from the second coming of Jesus Christ, but a task."

Brother Wilson says he is confident that we shall be baptizing 1,000 new members annually by the next General Conference. His plea for more evangelistic families for India's 400,000,000 touched every heart.

As these missionaries marched in, our eyes filled with tears as we thought of that glory day to come when millions from every land shall march across the sea of glass, when the trophies of all the mission program of the church will present themselves in person before Christ Himself—the first missionary to a foreign land.

Piles of Resolutions

Resolutions to the left of us, resolutions to the right of us, and oh, what a pile of resolutions in front of us!

Going on toward the close of the Conference as we are, the various committees are pouring in on us their multiple "whereases," and resolute "be it re-

solveds." Let me summarize some of the measures passed:

Youthful Colporteurs.—The Publishing Department believes that our educational leaders should impress our young people all the way through school with the great soul-winning possibilities of our colporteur work.

Propaganda Against Evolution.—Although evolution seems to be regnant in the world, yet the resolution passed today urges Adventists to combat this doctrine at every turn, emphasizing the creation doctrine held by us as a people, as well as the basic Sabbath truth.

Temperance.—A strong resolution was passed urging our people to remember the historic platform of the denomination,—total abstinence from every form of liquor and an unceasing warfare against the liquor traffic.

Independent Publications.—It appears that some of our workers have been issuing doctrinal and other publications which have not been approved by reading committees, and which in some cases bring in confusion. This and other irregularities were regulated in a resolution passed this morning.

Midsummer Offering.—The Midsummer Offering this year is to be devoted to opening up new work throughout the world field. The hearts of the delegates were stirred as they heard the leaders from missionary lands tell, "What One New Worker Would Mean to Our Field." We predict the offering this summer will send many a new worker into the fields already white for harvest.

Medical Department Recommendations.—A report from the Medical Department recommended many things; for example, that private medical workers should be faithful in their missionary work and church obligations; that we as a people should be doing more in general health education; that the workers in our sanitariums should be careful about Sabbath observance. The last half of the recommendations consist of a health platform—old principles newly stated.

Heaven Enshrined in Humanity

One of the most appealing, most spiritual sermons of the Conference was given in the Bible study hour this morning by F. L. Peterson, head of the Negro Department of the General Conference. His talk was on "Sonship." The essence

high class, low class, and no class at all.

And all of them in full costume—yellows, greens, reds, purples, lavenders—costumes so vivid, so chaste, so graceful. Upon the platform they marched to the rhythmic beat of an Indian drum.

Who are they?

Seventh-day Adventist missionaries from India with such veterans as Brother and Sister J. S. James of thirty years' service; Brother and Sister G. F. Enoch with twenty years' service, and all the way down to sixteen little missionary children three to seven years of age.

So graphic was the evening's program and pageant which the Southern Asia Division put on tonight that the 6,000 people in the audience could almost feel the fetid heat of India's hot, hotter, hottest climate even though sitting here in cool San Francisco.

Brother John Steeves added to the tang of the Orient in the singing of an Indian hymn. It was in minors, with all the pathos that centuries of sorrow, belief in Kismet, and a blind longing for a living and a loving God have begotten.

While the program was going on, scores of slides flashed across the big screen in front of the organ's pipes giving us eye pictures of India while word pictures were flung at us in great array. On the screen the Taj Mahal, Everest, Bombay, Benares, the Ganges, Burma, the land of the pagodas, as well as our own institutions, churches, and dear people, were seen.

When we heard of the subtle philosophies dominating the conservative East,

of it is that marvelous passage from "The Desire of Ages:"

"By His life and His death, Christ has achieved even more than recovery from the ruin wrought through sin. It was Satan's purpose to bring about an eternal separation between God and man; but in Christ we become more closely united to

Another copy of "Bible Readings" on display was bought from one of our first colporteurs in Jamaica by a government school teacher. The school teacher soon after sold the book to a Montague Hurst. This man Hurst is now a faithful believer, a deacon of his church, and with his wife and seven children is doing a

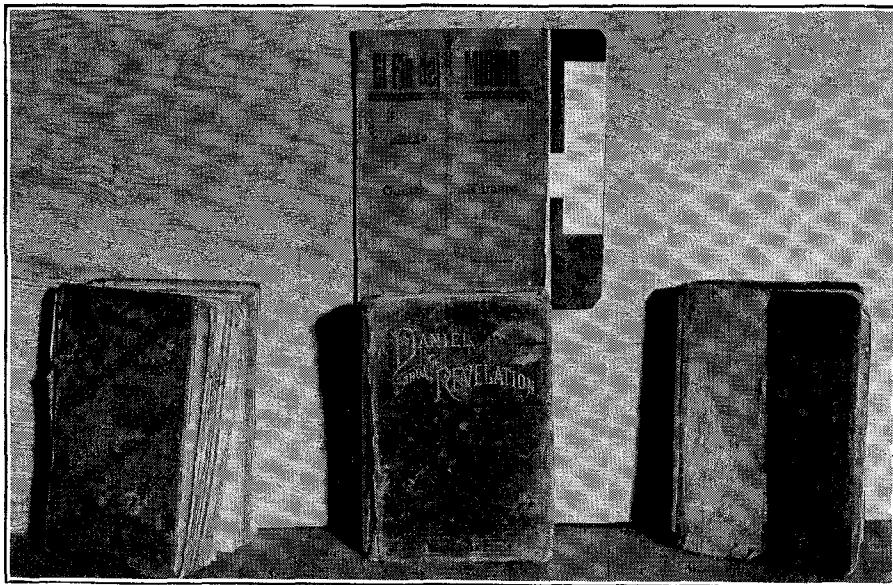
that occasional new dress. She won't be here to see her when she is graduated. Perhaps she won't be here when that girl chooses a life companion. She may not be here when she takes the vows of wedlock. Who then will say our missionaries do not sacrifice!

The front rows are filled, every chair at every meeting, by the hard of hearing. With hands cupped over dull ears, they eagerly drink in every word the amplifier brings them. What release for the deaf, the blind, and the lame shall come in that happy day so near at hand when "the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped," when the eyes of the blind shall see, when the lame man shall leap as an hart.

A few steps away from the editorial table sit H. E. Rogers and his corps of seven reporters, taking down every syllable of the talks and proceedings of the entire Conference. My mind envisions the hundreds, yes, thousands, of stenographers, bookkeepers, and clerical workers of this denomination. They do not get into the headlines; their names are not inscribed in the Year Book, but what a deal of work they do, how vital are they to our cause! The words of 1 Chronicles 4:23 ring in our ears just now: "These were the potters, and those that dwelt among plants and hedges: *there they dwelt with the king for his work.*"

J. E. Fulton, secretary of the Nominating Committee, is reading another long list of names. Think of the earnest prayers for light and guidance these nominees have been sending up to God's throne the last few days as they have been deciding on changes in fields of labor. Think of the heart-to-heart communion of man and wife as they have pondered tearing up their home and moving, mayhap to the ends of the earth. Think of those too who have been invited to some new position, and who have wanted ever so much to respond, but who, pray and agonize though they might, could not overcome certain obstacles and hence had to decline. May God comfort their aching hearts!

As one looks at the Financial Statement of the General Conference Corporation just passed out by the monitors, one is impressed with the hugeness of the financial structure of the denomination. What a burden and a responsibility to fall upon the shoulders of W. E. Nelson and W. H. Williams.



Books Referred to in Accompanying Article

God than if we had never fallen. In taking our nature, the Saviour has bound Himself to humanity by a tie that is never to be broken. Through the eternal ages He is linked with us."—Pages 25, 26.

Unique Literature Display

This afternoon while I was passing the 169-language display of literature in Larkin Hall, C. E. Weak, secretary of the Publishing Department, called my attention to some interesting exhibits there.

The first is a 12-page brochure in Spanish entitled "El Fin del Mundo" (The End of the World). It seems that one of our workers was shopping one day in Bogotá, Colombia, when his eye fell upon this title. He picked the little pamphlet up and found, much to his amazement, that it is a word for word translation of a section from J. L. Shuler's book, "The Coming Conflict," issued some years ago in English. Some one, we know not who or why, was impressed by the clear-cut message on world affairs, prophetically interpreted, and put it out in the tongue of his land, offering it to the general public for five cents.

An ancient copy of "Bible Readings," much worn and time-stained, is also on exhibit. This book was probably sold by William Arnold, one of our earliest colporteurs, and a pioneer to the island of Trinidad. It was purchased there by a Presbyterian minister forty-four years ago and presented to a member of his congregation for a text-memorization feat. For many years the book was thrown around the house, even being used as a doorstop. Seven years ago the son of the man to whom the book was originally given was playing a game with this book when his attention was attracted by a certain chapter heading. He began reading and became intensely interested. He looked up another old book around the house which bore the same date. It was "The Great Controversy." Now this son is keeping the Sabbath, and has a number of his neighbors and fellow villagers meeting with him under the mango tree each Sabbath to study into God's truth.

great work for this message in that island.

A copy of "Daniel and the Revelation" bears the inscription, "September 16, 1884, Oakland, California," on one of its fly pages. This book was purchased by Mrs. E. Gauterau, of Honduras, mother of DeWitt Gauterau, of California. Sister Gauterau returned to Honduras from Oakland soon after purchasing the book, taking it with her. She used this book together with other literature for missionary work in that part of the world. As a result, Sister Gauterau had the pleasure of seeing thirty-five persons keeping the Sabbath while she was there.

Think of the millions of silent literature preachers that the third angel's message has sent out into the world during the years since the first book and the first periodical came from a Seventh-day Adventist press!

Vagrant Thoughts

As I have been sitting at the editorial table up in front of the Auditorium Arena these Conference days, such thoughts as these have found their way into my mind:

There sits an old man, face seamed, whose daughter, wife of a missionary official, died not long ago in the Orient. How he must look forward to the day when "we shall all be caught up together."

Paul Campbell, William Jensen, John Ford, and William Landeen have just sung "Shall I Crucify My Saviour?" We have had unusually fine music this session. How it makes our hearts long for heaven, where each of us will be a skilled musician. Personally, I get much comfort from the Scriptural promise concerning life in the new world, "Then shall the . . . tongue of the dumb sing."

Down in the center row is a mother who must go back to the mission field, leaving her teen-age daughter here for an education. With many thousands of miles separating them, she will not see that daughter again for five years or more. She won't be here to see her in

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Morning Bible Study

Thursday, June 4

"Joint Heirs With Christ"

By F. L. PETERSON

THE life of Jesus Christ from the time of His birth in a manger in Bethlehem, to His ascension from Mount Olivet, is full of deep meaning and thrilling interest to all the sons of men. He lived and taught as one having authority. Although infidels and skeptics have found fault with His miracles, they can find no fault with His life. After nineteen centuries of human progress, Christ is still the center of interest to the human race.

As the time drew near for Christ to offer up His life as a ransom for the race, He was anxious to know that the faith of His remaining followers in Him as the Messiah had not been destroyed by the vacillating course of those who had ceased to follow Him. He asked them: "Whom do men say that I the Son of man am?"

They replied: "Some say that Thou art John the Baptist: some, Elias; and others, Jeremias, or one of the prophets." Matt. 16:13, 14.

In the answers given there was nothing to show that Christ had been accepted as the Messiah. Jesus turned and directed a question to the disciples: "But whom say ye that I am?"

Peter, who from the first had believed Jesus to be the Messiah, answered: "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." Matt. 16:15, 16.

Although the twelve disciples were far from understanding the real meaning of Christ's mission to this world, Peter had expressed their belief in His Messiahship.

Jesus answered Peter, saying: "Blessed art thou, Simon Barjona: for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but My Father which is in heaven." Matt. 16:17.

From "The Desire of Ages," page 412, I quote: "The truth which Peter had confessed, is the foundation of the believer's faith. It is that which Christ Himself has declared to be eternal life. But the possession of this knowledge was no ground for self-glory. Through no wisdom or goodness of his own had it been revealed to Peter. Never can humanity, of itself, attain to a knowledge of the divine. . . . Only the spirit of adoption can reveal to us the deep things of God, which 'eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man.' 'God hath revealed them unto us by His Spirit; for the Spirit searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God.' 'The secret of the Lord is with them that fear Him;' and the fact that Peter discerned the glory of Christ was an evidence that he had been 'taught of God.'"

Christ called Peter "Simon Barjona," meaning son of Jona, a name that denoted his human extraction, thus contrasting it with his divine relationship. "Flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but My Father which is in heaven." In other words, "Your answer is not the result of human teaching, but is a revealed answer from My heavenly Father." God here revealed to Peter at a most critical moment in the life of

Christ His divine Sonship. And so it is today that "only the spirit of adoption can reveal to us the deep things of God, which 'eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man.'"

An adopted child is a child voluntarily chosen. An English author defines adoption as follows: "Adoption is an action whereby a man takes a person into his family, in order to make him a part of it, acknowledges him for his son, receives him into the number, and gives him a right to the privileges of his children."

Peter, an adopted son of God, expressed the faith of the twelve disciples when he said: "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." And more than that, he expressed the belief of every man and woman who has been born into the heavenly family.

The apostle Paul writes in his letter to the Romans, chapter 8, verses 14-17: "As many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God. For ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear; but ye have received the spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father. The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God: and if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ; if so be that we suffer with Him, that we may be also glorified together."

And again he adds in Galatians 4:4-7: "When the fullness of the time was come, God sent forth His Son, made of a woman, made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons. And because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of His Son into your hearts, crying Abba, Father. Wherefore thou art no more a servant, but a son; and if a son, then an heir of God through Christ."

Because we have been adopted into the heavenly family we are more than servants, yes, more than friends, for we are the children of God. God is our Father, Jesus Christ is our Elder Brother, and we become joint-heirs with Christ.

It is through the new birth that we become sons of God. The new birth is not merely a change in a man's principles of conduct; it brings a new life from our heavenly Father—a life through which man receives a higher nature than that which he received from his earthly parents, for he is born of the Spirit. Being God's child, he becomes Christ's brother. "Therefore if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new." 2 Cor. 5:17.

Before the foundation of the world, God purposed that man should share the life and sonship of the Son of God. The entrance of sin into the world disturbed God's divine plan; but in infinite love God has delivered the human family from the final results of sin through the redemptive blood of His Son. "God so loved the world, that He gave His only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." John 3:16.

Jesus Christ became the Son of man that He might bring man back into the

family of God, and that He might present His family at last to the Father. He became the Son of man that we might become the sons of God, and He is not ashamed to call us brethren. (Heb. 2:11.)

"By His life and His death, Christ has achieved even more than recovery from the ruin wrought through sin. It was Satan's purpose to bring about an eternal separation between God and man; but in Christ we become more closely united to God than if we had never fallen. In taking our nature, the Saviour has bound Himself to humanity by a tie that is never to be broken. Through the eternal ages He is linked with us. . . .

"To assure us of His immutable counsel of peace, God gave His only-begotten Son to become one of the human family, forever to retain His human nature. This is the pledge that God will fulfill His word. 'Unto us a Child is born; unto us a Son is given; and the government shall be upon His shoulder.' God has adopted human nature in the person of His Son, and has carried the same into the highest heaven. It is the 'Son of man' who shares the throne of the universe. It is the 'Son of man' whose name shall be called 'Wonderful, Counselor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace.' The I AM is the Daysman between God and humanity, laying His hand upon both. He who is 'holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners,' is not ashamed to call us brethren. In Christ the family of earth and the family of heaven are bound together. Christ glorified is our brother. Heaven is enshrined in humanity, and humanity is enfolded in the bosom of Infinite Love." —"The Desire of Ages," pp. 25, 26.

In His obedience to His Father, Christ obeyed not as a servant, but as a Son; and because He is the Son of God, He was never in doubt of His Father's love. "Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God: therefore the world knoweth us not because it knew Him not. Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when He shall appear, we shall be like Him; for we shall see Him as He is." 1 John 3:1, 2.

What a blessed thought! Now we are sons of God. Now we have the high privilege of living and acting as only the sons of God can live and act. It is this wonderful love of God manifested in the life that abolishes all slavery—social, moral, and religious—and restores fallen man to sonship in God.

Thanks be to our heavenly Father this morning, we are His sons and daughters. I am not thinking so much of this vast congregation as a General Conference assembly of Seventh-day Adventists, but I am thrilled with the thought that these are the people of God, representatives of God's great family on earth. It is not sufficient merely to be associated with the people of God, pleasant as this may be, but it is our privilege to have the divine assurance this morning that we are individually the sons of God and heirs of God through Christ.

When Christ had completed the work of redemption, He ascended into heaven to prepare for the reception of His earthly family. As He addressed His Father, He said: "Father, it is finished. I have done Thy will, O My God. I have

completed the work of redemption. If Thy justice is satisfied, 'I will that they also, whom Thou hast given Me, be with Me where I am.'—"The Desire of Ages," p. 834.

Christ had commissioned His disciples on earth to go into all the world and preach the gospel, which is the good news from God to man that through Christ we become heirs of God and joint-heirs with Christ. As Jesus is now making preparation in heaven to receive His church, our hearts are thrilled to see His people moving forward into the uttermost parts of the earth, winning men for Him and for the kingdom.

It was amid the sound of rapturous music that the Saviour of the world was welcomed back into the courts of glory. "From that scene of heavenly joy, there comes back to us on earth the echo of Christ's own wonderful words, 'I ascend to My Father and your Father; and to My God and your God.' The family of heaven and the family of earth are one. For us our Lord ascended, and for us He lives. 'Wherefore He is able to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by Him, seeing He ever liveth to make intercession for them.'—"The Desire of Ages," p. 835.

From "The Acts of the Apostles," page 601, I quote this encouraging message: "If the church will put on the robe of Christ's righteousness, withdrawing from all allegiance with the world, there is before her the dawn of a bright and glorious day. God's promise to her will stand fast forever, He will make her an eternal excellency, a joy of many generations. Truth, passing by those who despise and reject it, will triumph. Although at times apparently retarded, its progress has never been checked. When

the message of God meets with opposition, He gives it additional force, that it may exert greater influence. Endowed with divine energy, it will cut its way through the strongest barriers, and triumph over every obstacle."

It is of this triumphant church that the prophet John wrote: "After this, I beheld, and, lo, a great multitude, which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues, stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands; and cried with a loud voice, saying, Salvation to our God which sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb." Rev. 7:9, 10. "These are they which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb. Therefore are they before the throne of God, and serve Him day and night in His temple: and He that sitteth on the throne shall dwell among them. They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat. For the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters: and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." Rev. 7:14-17. "And there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away." Rev. 21:4.

In that glad day when the conquering Christ returns for His earthly family, the triumphant church, may we who are gathered in this great meeting, together with the chosen and faithful from the north and the south and the east and the west, be in that blood-washed throng and march with the saints into the New Jerusalem.

been shut out of that island as we have been from Greenland, but one of our porteurs took a large box of books, went up to Spitzbergen, and without telling what he had in his box, was permitted to land. As soon as he landed there in that mining section, he found the people hungry for his books. He sold every one of them within a very few days, and thus the light was brought to the people, and we have already heard of the results of the books.

One of our fishermen from the Faroe Islands makes frequent visits up to the coast of Greenland. In Greenland he got in touch with a minister of the Lutheran Church—the only church permitted among the Eskimos of Greenland. This minister became so interested in our literature given him by that fisherman from the Faroe Islands that he has translated a large share of one of our books by Sister White into the Eskimo language for the people in Greenland. Thus the light is shining into the darkened north.

In Iceland, where we have some 350 believers, and are really the largest Protestant church outside the state church, the whole population has turned to spiritism. All the state church preachers without one exception are spiritists, and the whole population—it isn't large, a hundred thousand—have gone into spiritism, as in no other place in Europe, though spiritism is mighty in every land. This past winter, our leader in Iceland was invited to speak twice over the radio on the subject of the state of the dead, and life only in Christ. Over and over again from distant parts of that large island word came to him of how grateful the people were to hear from some one who believed in Jesus, and didn't think that God needed the dead to communicate with the living.

I am very happy tonight to tell you, friends, that during the war that has just been in progress in Ethiopia, practically none of our believers were called into service. For some reason, the government left them free, and they were not molested to any extent at all during the war.

I wish to mention, too, the record our people there in Ethiopia seem to have made—our doctors, our nurses, and our leaders. When Dessye was bombed and our hospital was practically destroyed December 6, our men gave service which will not be forgotten by the natives of

Proceedings of the General Conference

Nineteenth Meeting

JUNE 2, 1936, 7:15 P.M.

W. H. BRANSON: We are to spend the hour this evening listening to a report of the work in the Northern European Division. E. D. Dick, the secretary of the division, is to have charge of the service, and will call on the various persons who are to act a part.

E. D. DICK: Our opening hymn will be announced by V. Kohtanen, president of the Finland Conference.

Hymn, "He Leadeth Me."

Prayer by W. G. C. Murdoch, principal of the British training school.

E. D. DICK: We will now be favored with a duet sung by Elder and Mrs. Clarence Gibbs, from Boston.

Duet, "The Day Without a Cloud."

E. D. DICK: A report of our work in the Northern European Division is to be given tonight by L. H. Christian, our president.

L. H. CHRISTIAN: Our brethren in the Northern European Division have asked me to express our gratitude to the General Conference and our believers here in North America for the hearty support they have given us these past years in our work. And tonight as we shall be telling of the progress the Lord has granted us, and the large measure of success in this great advance, we are not unmindful of the help that we have received from the General Conference, and our brethren here.

Let me begin by telling a little of our work farthest to the north. We have a little more than a thousand Sabbath-keepers in Iceland and within the arctic circle, in the northern countries of Europe. We have believers and churches farther north than any other Adventists, about a thousand within the arctic circle, as I said. Our brethren in the north are godly, humble, and devoted. It is a marvel to see how the light reaches countries,



Part of the Sanitarium Building at Hultafors, Sweden

gets out to those distant lands, cold and drear and dark as they are, especially in the winter.

In Spitzbergen, one of the most northerly islands on earth, we had an experience just a little while ago. We have

that country. Some time after the bombing, I was traveling through Germany to the north of Europe, and met a journalist from Ethiopia. He was there in the north at Dessye at the time of the bombing, and I asked him a question or two

about it. I said to him, "What about the air raid? Was it very dangerous? Was it very hard?" And he looked at me astonished at my ignorance.

He said, "When the bombing began, two American correspondents told us they were afraid of nothing. But when the bombs began to drop on the hospital grounds, they seemed to forget what they were doing and stood close together and patted one another's shoulders for forty minutes. I was told that the British correspondent wasn't any better.

"But in the midst of that, there was one man who showed no fear. He rallied his men. They carried out the sick and wounded. They cared for the dead as they were brought in, and that man was the leader of the Adventist mission." The journalist didn't know that I was an Adventist. I hadn't told him. I traveled with him all day, and this was early in the forenoon. He said, "That man was the leader of the Adventist mission and his name was Sorenson." He said, "I will tell you why he showed no fear—he had faith in God." When Dessye was evacuated by all Ethiopians and Europeans, the last person to leave before the Italian army occupied the place was Nurse Halvorsen. And the Italians who met her said to her, "You are the bravest person we have ever found!"

The work of Dr. Bergman, Dr. Nicola, and Dr. Stadin, and the work in the Red Cross of Professor Hanson and his wife in schoolwork there has been a great testimony to the advent cause and the advent name out in Ethiopia. I regret to state what I suppose every one here knows more or less about, that Dr. Stadin's wife was not only wounded, but killed; killed while sleeping at night in her bed. We have had another great loss in the death of Sister Bergman, who was the leader of our training school for nurses in Ethiopia, the only nurses' training school in that country. It was indeed sad news that came to us during our winter council that Sister Bergman suddenly died.

We have a large section of Central Africa, from the west to the east. I want to say tonight that we are seeing a great spiritual awakening in every part of our African territory. Last year Nigeria alone had 2,500 new members. Our membership is growing everywhere.

A year ago during the vacation two of our students on the Gold Coast went over to Togoland, right west of the Gold Coast. That land is partly British and partly French. They went for the vacation period and told the people of the blessed hope of the Lord Jesus. In the course of a few weeks they had a group of fifty members who had joined the Bible class and were deeply interested in the message of God.

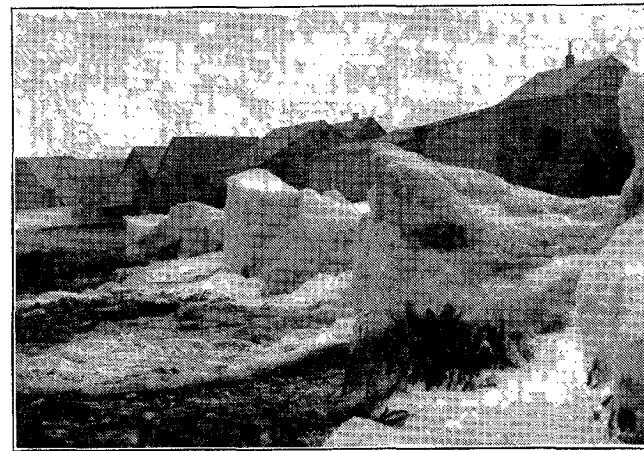
A few years ago some young men came from a place on the Ivory Coast and then returned. They came back again this winter, and reported that all up and down the Ivory Coast inland they had been telling of this truth. In one place there is a group of eleven members and in another place twenty members, away up in the Ivory interior. Not only do the Europeans bring the light to those countries, but the Africans themselves preach the message. They not only preach it to their own people, but to many others outside their own lands.

Liberia is a difficult mission field. It is unhealthy, yet we have made a good beginning.

I want to say a few words about the

standing of Adventist people in Northern Europe and in our African missions as well. Our largest institution in that territory is the Sködsborg Sanitarium. During this season of the year they have some three hundred patients, usually more, and on through the year they have about two hundred or two hundred ten, and the institution has given great prestige to the work. The people up in that country love nicknames; they love to make fun of anything they do not like. When the sanitarium was first started

members, or new institutions, or tithes and offerings, and matters of that kind that is important. The greatest thing that can be reported from any division is the spiritual condition of the members we have in that division. And I am very happy to tell you tonight that we have not only very earnest, efficient, organized, and God-fearing teachers and physicians,—we have some thirty young men studying medicine in the various countries of our division,—but we have over there a loyal people who hold to the old-time



The Seashore at Reykjavik, Iceland, in the Wintertime

they dubbed it the cabbage hotel. They wrote it up everywhere, made fun of vegetarianism, and said if any one wanted to live on cabbage alone he should go to Sködsborg. When I think of that time, then I think of the situation today when the former medical director, Dr. Ottosen—who was medical director there for thirty-seven years and is still with the sanitarium, of course, as one of their physicians—has been knighted by their king.

Adventists today are not considered a little American sect. They are not considered extremists and fanatics as they were once. Our sanitariums, our educational work, our strong preaching of this blessed gospel have given a dignity, a standing, and an influence to Adventism that we knew nothing of in Europe even as short a time as a decade or two ago.

Recently, over in one of the countries in the Baltic, our men had an interview with the dictator of that field, presented him with a Bible, and wished him well in his work. He responded very graciously and generously, speaking of how glad he was to know that the Adventist people were an earnest, kind, God-fearing people, and that their influence for temperance, diligence, and good citizenship was all that might be desired.

Not long ago the people in Sweden took a census to learn what kind of literature the people of Sweden were reading the most, whether it was infidel, scientific, or merely literature itself—poetry, prose, and such, and how it was with the religious side. After they were through with that investigation they reported that the Swedish people read a great deal of religious literature, and that there was no church that seemed to print the kind of literature and circulate the literature with such success as did the Adventist Church. All through those northern countries you will find in almost every home one or more of our books, especially the books of Sister White.

Let me speak very briefly concerning the spiritual state of our own people. After all, it isn't merely getting new

Adventism, who cling to the fundamentals of this message. They are not interested in new movements. They are not interested in anything that will lead astray and tend to extreme positions. They stand loyally with the denomination. The great task that has been, of course, committed to the church everywhere has been committed to us. That task is evangelism.

We have of recent years had rapid increase of our membership in many countries, indicating that we have given much thought to evangelism, and the Lord has blessed our efforts with real success.

In 1935, we launched 33 new public efforts in the British Isles. One evening in London, we counted 12,000 people listening in—listening to the preaching of the advent message. Brother Anderson, who has done such extensive work with us, has baptized more than 500 since he came over to the Northern European Division from Australia.

One of our men in England, with his wife and a Bible worker, recently entered a new place. They prayed that God would give them 60 members and a church building. We have learned by experience, in Europe at least, that no church is fully established until it has a house of worship. Churches are needed over there far more than on this side of the Atlantic. These workers set their goal for 60 new members, and then a church building. When they had finished their work, they had baptized 66 and had a splendid church building free from debt in a good location. Another of our brethren in the British Union set his goal for fifty members, and the Lord honored his faith; the people came along and accepted the message.

Over in Finland, one of our believers, a faithful evangelist, started work in a smaller city, and as soon as he began, the people crowded into the meetings. Every night the hall was more than filled. The population of the city was 7,000, and more than 750 of them attended the services every night he held a meeting. At the first baptism, 72 united with the

church; 25 others joined at the close of the winter's effort.

That same man, some months later, went to a larger city in Finland, with some 60,000 population. I visited his meeting. He had the largest hall in the city; 1,200 people filled it, and there were large, sturdy policemen standing outside. I said, "Are they afraid of disorder in Finland?" It is a quiet country, a good country, and I wondered why the police were there. I found that already 1,400 had crowded in, and that was 200 more than the law allowed; so the police were standing outside to keep people away. I had difficulty to gain entrance. After I listened for a while, I heard one of the men say,—he didn't know that I understood the language,—"He must be a doctor of theology." And the other answered, "No, he is more than that; he is a professor of theology."

Now, as a matter of fact, he is a very plain young man with a good heart that beats warm for Jesus Christ. As a result of this effort that I am speaking of, 117 were converted and taken into the church at that place.

I should like to speak of Poland, of the Baltic, and other countries, but I can only say that Europe everywhere today

response of these countries of the Northern European Division to the request or challenge of the General Conference in 1919, is that from the British Isles 220 missionaries have gone out to faraway fields with the advent message,—to Africa, India, and countries even more distant. And from Scandinavia, from which scarcely a missionary had been sent out, more than 110 have gone to various sections.

At that time in East Africa we had, dear friends, only forty members, and on the west coast we had scarcely started. Today we have in these countries that you have already noticed on the map, a Sabbath school membership of some 17,000, and a church membership of 7,000.

There is one phase of our work that I wish I did not need to speak of, and yet I would not give a proper representation of what we really have to contend with, and the conditions that really face us over in our field, unless I did bring to you at least a little of our experiences in the matter of persecution and hardship. I am sorry to have to say that restrictions are increasing. The difficult political situations affect us, and it is getting harder to send out money to mission fields. This is true, not only

as readily, in an atheist cemetery as in a consecrated one." It doesn't mean much to us, friends, but it means much to them over there.

One of our good colporteurs working out in those fields was arrested again and again and again. Finally he was thrust into prison on the charge that he was a communist. He was beaten most severely. His wife and two little children at home were without food for some time. They had no milk all winter. That was the seventh arrest of that colporteur in that one year. Finally when he had finished with his last imprisonment of three months in the cold of winter he came out with his health ruined.

Two of our young girl canvassers just recently were taken to prison and kept there for seven days. They lost their literature. Everything was taken away from them but their Bible. But they were not discouraged. They began to sing. The prison walls were thin in that place and those in the next cell could hear them.

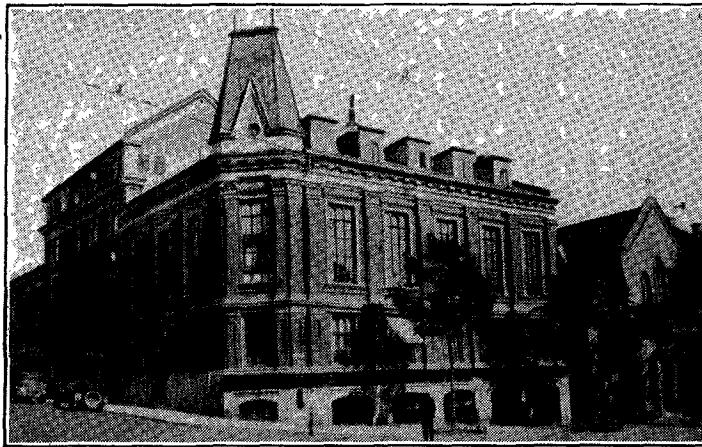
The cell next to them was a large room where there were many prisoners. They finally whispered through to the girls that they must keep up their singing. The prison wall was made of some sort of paper, and one prisoner made a hole through the wall. They asked the girls if they would write out their song and teach them to sing. The girls taught them, and the prisoners learned several hymns by heart. The girls asked them why they were in prison. One said he was in because he stole, another was in because he had murdered his wife, others were in for something else.

And then they asked the girls, "Why are you in prison?" The girls replied, "We are in because we believe in Jesus, and gave out literature." And for three days they taught those poor prisoners to sing, and gave them Bible studies on the message. After three days they were released, but were compelled to remain in that village for three weeks and to report every day.

During the Harvest Ingathering over in those lands many of our people are beaten and their literature is taken away from them. They go to prison often. They have to pay heavy fines because they have tried to support foreign missions by doing Harvest Ingathering work.

I was talking, a few weeks ago, to a young man in a certain country where they are not permitted to organize any new churches, where they have taken our church records and have restricted our work. We may not print our Week of Prayer readings, and other things. I was talking with a young preacher in one of those countries, and I asked how he was getting on. He said, "I planned three efforts this winter, and every one was forbidden. Then I planned for meetings in the city where I live, and that was not allowed.

"I go to the country, go to a farmer's house, and stay three weeks. When I am through, he is an Adventist. I go on to another home, and stay two or three weeks. I may not hold meetings, but I visit, and we study the Bible early and late. I sleep in their home and eat with them, and they are glad I am there. When I have finished, they have accepted this message. He added: "I have gone from place to place and I have won more people when I am forbidden to work than



The Scandinavian Publishing House, Oslo, Norway. The Sanitarium Appears at the Rear Left

is expecting a great religious awakening. There is a feeling of expectancy in every land. The people write about it, they talk about it, they pray about it. God has prepared the hearts of millions in the Northern European Division for this message, and is turning their thoughts to the things of God as revealed in this blessed truth.

The Northern European Division is one of the largest home mission bases this denomination has. Early in December, 1919, just at the close of the war, Elder Daniells, Elder Spicer, and Elder Knox went over for the first council. Our missions in Africa had been torn up and destroyed, and the missionaries had been sent out, twenty-five missionaries being interned in India, Egypt, and other places.

When the men began to study the situation, they decided to make an appeal to our brethren in Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries that hitherto had sent out but few missionaries. Brother Campbell, from the British Union, introduced the Harvest Ingathering. One year they made fifteen dollars a member, which is a record in our Harvest Ingathering work. Our other brethren with him in Great Britain began to train men and gather money. We did the same thing in the North countries. Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Denmark, and the

in Catholic countries, but in countries that have been Protestant since the Reformation of the sixteenth century. But while these restrictions and persecutions are increasing, God has given us marked success.

One of the most difficult things, one that we scarcely ever mention, is the matter of funerals. When one of our members dies, they are not permitted to bury that individual in the Catholic cemetery, and they are not permitted to bury him in a Protestant cemetery. There has been riot after riot. One of our workers was nearly killed because he tried to conduct a funeral service. The Black Army gathered a rioting mob of two hundred and nearly took his life. Afterwards, as a result of it, he died.

But in this case I am thinking of now, one of the members had died, and there was no place to bury the individual. They waited in one instance twenty-three days in the winter; in this instance they waited four days. And then an infidel heard of it and came twelve miles and said, "We have a little cemetery. It has not been consecrated by any priest, but if you wish to bury this good man in our cemetery you are welcome." And they said, "We believe in the sleep of the dead, that a person is just as safe, and that the angels of God will find him just

I would have in the large efforts on which I had planned."

So I might continue, and speak of the progress of the work of our schools and sanitaria, the publishing work, and evangelism, but we should have too long a meeting. There are some things, my friends, that are very much on our hearts, and I would not be doing my share of the work or my duty if I failed to bring to you some of our special problems and needs. The first of these I shall mention is our large unentered fields.

There is the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. If it were in the United States and were placed east of the Mississippi River, there wouldn't be room for anything else. There are seven million people there, and we have not in that territory one single missionary—not one. Our hearts have burned within us, for it is wide open. It is part of a union, but we have not had the money or the men to enter one of the most promising fields in all the world, the southern part of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Then I wish to speak of French West Africa. This is a territory, my friends, larger than the United States. In that territory there is not one Adventist worker,—in all these large colonies, with a population of over fifteen million,—and we have been talking about French West Africa for over twenty years. We have been told that American doctors can go out there and practice without taking any examination besides what they have taken in America. They are short of doctors, but we haven't yet been able to find one that would go out. They should also have teachers and evangelists.

There are parts of French West Africa where there is no mission of any kind. There is one tribe out there in a country of over a million and a half population without one Protestant missionary among them. I want to appeal to the General Conference, and I want to appeal to all you dear friends who are here, to get a love for French West Africa. Are not those large countries as precious to God as Ethiopia or the Gold Coast, or other parts of Africa? Shall we pass them by? Are not the millions of natives all through the Sudan and in French West Africa as precious to God, and should they not receive this blessed light as quickly as any others?

I stop a moment to think of it carefully with you. It is very well to assign territories to the Southern European Division, or the Central European Division, or the Northern European Division, or the African, or the South American, or any of the other divisions. It is one thing to say to the division chairman, to the division treasurer, secretary, and committee, "Now that territory is yours, and you must send those people the light." It is another thing to accept the responsibility. We are deeply conscious of that responsibility. We feel that when a territory is assigned to us, God expects us—and this people expects us—to send the message to this territory. We are limited as to men and means, and I would be negligent tonight if I did not very earnestly lay this matter on your heart, that the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan be forgotten no longer, and that this large, promising, heathen territory (for it is largely Moslem), this large mission territory of French West Africa be given help.

I hear some people say, "Well, we must train the Africans to work." We believe

that. Our African believers are of good courage, and it cheers our hearts that they do as well as they do; but God never intended the people of one nation alone to give the message to the population of that nation. Inasmuch as we should lay responsibility on our leaders in Africa who are Africans, we must send them Americans or Europeans to help them. Our missions in Africa are not half manned with the help they ought to have. They need more training facilities for the Africans themselves. In this connection I mention our great need in Nigeria and the Gold Coast, and in several large cities.

You may not be aware of the fact that we have one city in West Africa with more than 300,000 people, who need this blessed light. We very strongly plead that some colored evangelist from the United States, a man who is humble and godly, and whose life is an example of purity and integrity, be sent out into those large cities of West Africa with this blessed message. Then again, it seems to us in West Africa, where the climate is untoward and conditions are hard, and where missionaries are not able to spend more than eighteen months in the field,—twice as long as the government officials spend, who go for only nine months,—that we should have at least one doctor there. We have set our goal

in all our schools we scarcely have five hundred students. We ought to have a senior college in the British Isles. We ought to have larger training centers in those other countries. We have made a beginning. But when I see the facilities (and there are none too many),—the libraries, the laboratories, and the teaching staff of our colleges in America,—I say to myself, "In some way it must be brought about that in the British Isles, the center of modern civilization, and in those other countries, instead of having just a few little schools, with only a handful of students, we should have many hundreds of students in training in our various schools, not mentioning the number that should be in our sanitaria."

No one can be in England where I have lived, no one can travel in Europe today, no one can get in touch with the press and with the pulpit and with the trend of thought there, no one can watch the present unfolding of events in Europe, without feeling very deeply convinced in his very soul that the time for labor is short. What we must do, we must do quickly. Plans should be laid greatly to strengthen and advance the work in every phase in the Northern European Division.

We need more financial assistance. We are not able to carry on as we should and



Vejlefjord Mission School at Daugaard St., Denmark

to have a European or an American doctor in every one of our West African fields before another General Conference.

When I speak of our work and influence, I want to refer especially to the need of a stronger evangelism in the British Isles. England rules forty-nine million people and controls a fourth of the earth. An excellent beginning has been made in that large Protestant country. Nearly twice as many new members have joined the church this last General Conference period as joined in any period before. They have put on a strong evangelism, to be sure, but there are in England over seven hundred cities with more than ten thousand people, in the largest share of which not one Adventist sermon has ever been preached. The opportunity comes to us to furnish help, and to direct in such a way that a much larger evangelism may be carried on in the British Isles, as well as in other parts.

We need larger missions. We are not so far away from our African missions as some people now think. But we need on our division staff at least another man to help us give closer supervision to the work in the African missions.

I wish to mention our great educational needs. There are in that large division fifty thousand and more Sabbath school members, and yet in the home base

warn those people with what we have. We need direction and help in many other ways and we need more men to come in from overseas and help us in this country. We need, above everything else—as we find ourselves standing before the downfall of the modern world, before the coming of our Lord after a brief time of trouble and perplexity—we need above all a new infilling of God's Holy Spirit. As I have been with our churches and workers this winter in Europe, I have been very greatly encouraged and deeply impressed with the sincerity and simplicity and earnest faith, the large vision, and the deep longing after God among our people.

I thank you again for your attention tonight. I thank you for your prayers in behalf of those who are in prison. I solicit your prayers especially for our future work in Ethiopia, and thank you for the support you have given us hitherto. I pray that we may plan for much greater things in the message and work of the Lord. Amen.

Now I will introduce to you with just a word the men from the Northern European Division who are on the platform.

The delegates were introduced.

L. H. CHRISTIAN: This is only a very little part of our staff. God is blessing their labors.

As I have been called to finish my work over there,—Brother Read becomes division president,—I wish to express to you, and to these workers, my appreciation for the kind sympathy and cooperation you have given me while there, and I wish to bespeak for Brother Read and his associates the same help. I think the prospects for the work in the Northern European Division were never brighter than they are today.

"What a Gathering That Will Be" was the closing song.

The benediction was pronounced by E. Ney, president of the Estonian Conference.

The meeting adjourned.

W. H. BRANSON, *Chairman.*
H. T. ELLIOTT, *Secretary.*



Twentieth Meeting

JUNE 3, 1936, 10 A.M.

W. G. TURNER, chairman.

C. H. WATSON: We are happy to have as our chairman today W. G. Turner, one of the general Vice-Presidents. Elder Turner is not well known to many of you, but he has served very faithfully and efficiently as Vice-President of the denomination for the Australasian Division. By action of the General Conference, he comes to take a place at the general headquarters. We are very happy indeed to have him serve as the chairman of this meeting.

"Onward, Christian Soldiers" was sung to open the meeting.

James W. Kent, evangelist of Australasia, read a portion of "Testimonies to Ministers and Gospel Workers," pages 18, 19.

Prayer was offered by J. D. Baker, of Angolaland.

Mrs. Irving Steinel sang a solo, "Wonderful, Wonderful Jesus."

W. G. TURNER: We shall now take up a further report from the Plans Committee. The Secretary will read it.

The report was adopted as follows:

Welfare Work

WHEREAS, Upon the Christian church was placed the responsibility to minister to the needy, both believers and unbelievers; and,

WHEREAS, We are given the following definite instruction: "To those who have been engaged in this [Christian help] work I would say, Continue to work with tact and ability. Arouse your associates to work under some name whereby they may be organized to co-operate in harmonious action." ("Testimonies," Vol. VI, p. 267.)

We recommend, 1. That the welfare work of our conferences and churches be organized under the title, "The Seventh-day Adventist Welfare Society."

2. That the secretaries of the General, division, union, and local conference home missionary departments be designated as secretaries of the Welfare Societies in each organization respectively.

3. That each church be considered a branch of the larger conference society, and be urged to make prominent this phase of its missionary activity.

Report of Committee on Burial Society

WHEREAS, The question of organizing a mutual benefit society for the purpose of rendering assistance on the funeral expense of its members, was referred by the 1935 Autumn Council to the General

Conference Minority Committee for study; and,

WHEREAS, After a study of the question, it does not seem wise to organize one society for the entire North American Division with headquarters at the General Conference office; therefore,

We recommend, That where deemed best by union conference committees, each union work out a plan for its own



W. E. Read
Newly Elected President of the Northern European Division

territory; and we suggest to such unions as may be interested in the formation of such societies that they study the plan in operation in the Southern Union Conference.

Foreign Language Work in North America

WHEREAS, The events taking place in the world today point to the second coming of Christ; and,

WHEREAS, The Spirit of prophecy states that, "while plans are being carried out to warn the inhabitants of various nations in distant lands, much must be done in behalf of the foreigners who have come to the shores of North America."

We recommend, That definite plans be laid by the union and local conferences in North America for a more aggressive evangelism among the foreign-speaking people, by encouraging and supporting the foreign workers in holding public efforts among their respective nationals.

WHEREAS, It is important in working for foreign-speaking people, to make contact with them in their own language, and to know their characteristics; and,

WHEREAS, It requires special training under experienced leadership to acquire this qualification,

We recommend, That foreign-speaking students giving promise of ministerial ability be asked to connect with experienced evangelists during their summer vacations to gain a profitable soul-winning experience.

WHEREAS, There is a great demand for Bible workers, especially in the foreign languages,

We recommend, That we encourage young women to attend our schools with the special object in view of training to be foreign-speaking Bible workers.

WHEREAS, The Christian education of

the children and youth of our foreign language churches is of vital importance not only for their own spiritual good, but also in the balanced development of our work; and,

WHEREAS, The church school may be a most helpful agency in the work of the local church,

We recommend, 1. That earnest efforts be made to establish and maintain church schools in our foreign language churches in the North American Division.

2. That, as far as possible, teachers be employed who are able to speak the language used by the church, to the end that they may actively assist in the services and work of the church.

Home and Social Education

WHEREAS, The home is the foundation of all society, and upon its successful conduct depends the success of the church; and,

WHEREAS, The church has a duty to provide for the training of parents and potential parents, and must regard such duty as the foundation work of its education; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we call upon all the parents of this church to dedicate themselves anew before God to the maintenance of Christian homes and the right training of their children, teaching by example and precept the virtues of self-control, temperance, courage, industry, piety, devotion, and love, and so fitting themselves and their children for more effective service in the cause of Christ.

2. That the ministry give increased attention to study of the principles of Christian social life, marriage, home-making, and child training, that in example and teaching they may be worthy and competent guides of the youth and the parents of the church, and so build solidly the foundations of their work.

3. That the educational agencies of our church, recognizing the home as an integral part of our educational system, lay broad and comprehensive plans, in our schools and in our churches, for the training of our youth and our parents to hold a high standard of social conduct and to bear worthily the sacred responsibilities of marriage and parenthood.

4. That we commend to the study of our people that literature which instructs in the science and uplifts in the ideals of Christian social life, particularly those books which in the counsel of God have been written to declare the standards, to meet the needs, and to provide for the training in moral and social education of the members and households of our church; and that we encourage, under counsel, the further production of such literature as the needs require.

5. That in view of the universal influence of the home upon all branches and phases of the work of the church, we ask the united and untiring efforts of every member, clergy and laity, to build constantly a higher standard of excellence in our homes, that under the blessing of God our children and youth, with their parents, may be fitted and trained for the early completion of the gospel work and the glorious consummation of our hopes in the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.

W. G. TURNER: The officers are suggesting a slight change in the Constitution. We will ask the Secretary to submit this item to you.

A. W. CORMACK: Brother Chairman, the report proposes that Article V of the Constitution shall read as follows:

Article V—Auditor and Associate Auditors.

"At each regular session the Conference shall elect an auditor and one or more associate auditors."

The report also recommends that the action taken earlier in this session, amending Article XIII of the By-Laws, be rescinded, and that Article XIII be made to read as follows:

"Article XIII—Auditors and Audits

"Sec. 1. The Executive Committee shall have the accounts of the General Conference and of its legal corporations audited at least once each calendar year, and the Auditor or one of the associate auditors shall report upon the same to the Executive Committee annually. The Auditor or an associate auditor, as may be arranged, shall report also, for the quadrennial period, to the General Conference at its regular sessions. The General Conference Auditor and the associate auditors shall also be made available for auditing the accounts of union conferences and general institutions, as well as division accounts. The auditors shall be under the general direction of the Executive Committee."

"Sec. 2. The division committees shall have authority to appoint an auditor or auditors to audit the books of such organizations or institutions within their territories as the division committee shall direct."

The report was adopted as read.

W. G. TURNER: We are happy to have with us this morning Elder Ising of the Arabic Union, and we shall be glad to hear something from him concerning our work in Jerusalem.

W. K. ISING: Some of you have heard that we now have a very substantial building in new Jerusalem. It is situated outside the old city, and is constructed primarily to carry on our medical work. Our work in the Arabic field began in 1899 with the medical phase, and we have been able since then to keep it going, though we have not been able to strengthen it as much as we have desired.

My heart was greatly cheered yesterday when I heard from Elder Maxwell, of England, that what little work we are doing in Jerusalem has been noticed in the House of Commons. Sometimes we feel discouraged in our field because our fruitage is not what we would wish to see it. When we hear of the hundreds and thousands of converts that are being gained in other parts of the world field, we feel in need of encouragement as we consider the effort that is being put forth and the work that is being done by our faithful workers in the Arabic Union. But we are certainly very happy to see that our feeble efforts in the medical line are appreciated. Since the institution was transferred last year from the old city of Jerusalem to its new location, the work has wonderfully progressed. Last year was the best year in the history of our medical work in spite of the time lost in transferring our headquarters. Our income for the first four months of this year was almost three times as much as was received in the same length of time last year. Prominent Britishers in Jerusalem are among our patrons.

We have health work also in the city of Haifa. Our great burden at the present time is for Baghdad, the city of the

califs, and the capital of Mesopotamia, or Iraq. Ten years ago we received an appeal to begin work there. You will recall that one of our members came at his own expense to the General Conference, to ask us to begin our medical work there. Later, his brother came with a renewed appeal. I am sorry to say that we have not been able to respond to these calls. The brethren have asked me to renew this appeal. A few months ago



G. A. Roberts
Recently Elected President of the
Inter-American Division

friends turned over to us a property in the city, valued at twenty thousand dollars, which has a splendid location and is suitable for clinical work.

It may interest you to know that a few years ago we published a medical book in Arabic,—Dr. Selmon's "Health and Longevity." It has met with a very ready response. Many government offices have taken a considerable supply of this book to be used as a textbook in schools and for libraries.

The great problem in our field is the Moslem problem. Of the 30,000,000 people in the Arabic Union about 93 per cent are Mohammedans. You remember that the Arabic field is the birthplace of Islam, and one of its strongholds. So our workers are preparing themselves diligently for the time when through the providence of God the way of approach to this people may be opened more fully.

Following the above remarks, the congregation sang, "Have Thine Own Way, Lord," and united in prayer with W. H. Branson. Carlyle B. Haynes then preached on the topic, "What Is Christianity?"

[This sermon will appear in an early issue of the paper.]

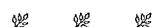
It was voted to adjourn until 3 P.M.

The closing hymn was, "A Full Surrender."

W. K. Ising pronounced the benediction.

The meeting was adjourned.

W. G. TURNER, Chairman.
A. W. CORMACK, Secretary.



All human souls, never so bedarkened, love light; light, once kindled, spreads till all is luminous.—Carlyle.

Twenty-first Meeting

JUNE 3, 1936, 3 P.M.

W. G. TURNER in the chair.

The opening song was, "Lead On, O King Eternal."

F. C. Gilbert, secretary for the Jewish work in the Bureau of Home Missions, led in prayer.

John Nichols, of San Francisco, sang, "The Stranger of Galilee."

W. G. TURNER: We were happy to have with us a few days ago Dr. J. W. Taylor, of the British and Foreign Bible Society. We are equally happy to have with us today Dr. Ralph W. Bayliss, secretary of the Pacific District of the American Bible Society. Doctor Bayliss tells us that this is the first time he has ever addressed a Seventh-day Adventist congregation. We assure him that we extend to him a very hearty welcome. Seventh-day Adventists believe in the word of God, and we find that our love for the Bible brings us into very warm fellowship with those who circulate the Scriptures throughout the world. We feel sure that what he shall tell us this afternoon will be of special interest and inspiration to us. Doctor Bayliss, we are very happy to introduce you to this congregation of Seventh-day Adventists in conference assembled.

DR. RALPH W. BAYLISS: It is indeed a great pleasure and privilege to me to bring you this afternoon the greetings of the American Bible Society, and to express to you the profound and very sincere appreciation of our missionary organization for your interest, your prayers, and your financial support. Your loyalty and devotion to the Scriptures abundantly testify to the fact that you highly esteem the Bible. I am sure that you believe the Bible, that you teach the Bible, and that you practice the great commands of the Bible. I believe the Bible is the sheet anchor of your faith. I feel that it is also of mine. So I hardly need remind you that in the Bible we have the most comprehensive, the most astonishing, and the most marvelous book the world affords. H. G. Wells, the historian, said, "The Bible has held together the fabric of Western civilization." Dean Denney, of Glasgow, made the remark, "The New Testament is the most astounding outburst of intellectual and spiritual theology the world has ever known." Some one else has remarked: "Take the Bible out of history, law, and education, and we have extracted the sunshine out of the harvest, intellect out of the body, conscience out of the soul."

The Bible is the most beloved book in all the world. Its themes have inspired unparalleled achievements in literature and art, and have shaped for righteousness the character of public institutions and the spiritual devotions of countless millions of humanity. This Book speaks to men everywhere. It crosses racial barriers and improves with every translation. When the Bible first went to Korea, the folks in Korea said, "Surely, God sent the Bible for the Koreans because it fits so beautifully and so accurately into our language," and then they said, "Surely, it is not as beautiful in any other language as it is in the Korean." Yet, my brethren and sisters in Christ, all racial groups have felt that way, when the word of God has been translated into their vernacular. The Bible is the common bond of the human race, because it reaches to the

very roots of religion and to God, the Father, to Jesus Christ, His blessed Son, and to the Holy Spirit, who dwells in the hearts of His believers everywhere.

The Bible is the one indispensable book in the missionary program of the church. John R. Mott said that the Bible is the greatest single agency in the evangelization of the world. If I am correctly informed, you use the Bible in your preaching ministry in approximately 500 languages and dialects.

The American Bible Society is highly honored in having for its sole purpose a wider distribution of the Bible without note or comment, and without any thought of profit whatsoever in its distribution. One hundred twenty years ago there assembled in the city of New York, sixty devout churchmen. They differed in theological background, yet they were united upon the one thought of sending the word of God out to needy humanity around the world. The result of that gathering was the organization of the American Bible Society; and across these 120 years this missionary, interdenominational, and evangelistic organization has been richly blessed of God. Its beginnings were very small, but

ing: a revised New Testament and the Psalms in the language of Ponape, the largest of the Caroline Islands; Acts and certain selections in Navaho; Proverbs in Roman type in the new Turkish revision; St. John's Gospel in a parallel-column edition of Arabic and French; a revised translation of St. Matthew in Ibanag, a dialect of the Philippine Islands; and the New Testament with eight Old Testament books in Kuo-yü Chinese with phonetic and Chinese characters in parallel columns. In addition to Scriptures published in America, six foreign agencies during 1935 published Scriptures in 16 different languages. A new special service to churches and Sunday schools was inaugurated during 1935 whereby free freight delivery is included with shipments of English Bibles and Scriptures in lots of a certain size, thereby reducing the cost.

During 1935, the society distributed 7,223,550 volumes of Bibles, Testaments, and portions. Of these, 4,250,000 were distributed in about forty foreign countries. This was accomplished in 132 languages and dialects, with over 100 languages used for the distribution in America alone. An increase of 30 per

dollars to produce. Yet the American Bible Society will send one volume to an individual for the sum of twenty-five cents. This is out of deference to the contributions of friends who are helping carry forward the great work of evangelization.

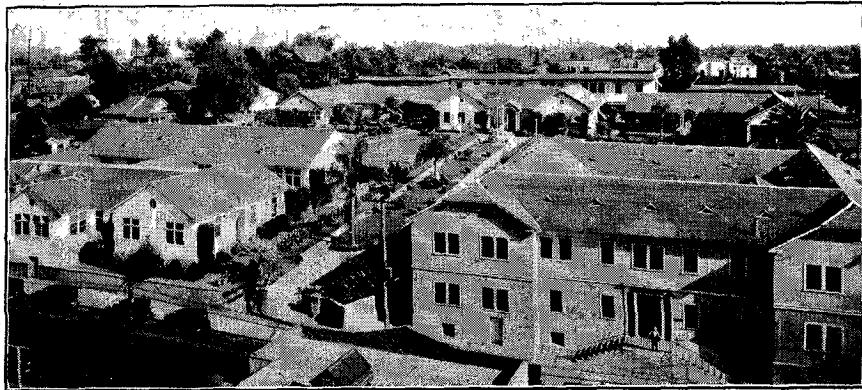
Last year the society inaugurated a new service to the blind,—the manufacturing of Scripture passages in a Talking Book, upon a double-faced record which can be used upon any phonograph. This is a marvelous ministry to those who have not eyesight.

I think we all agree that last year was a memorable year because we celebrated the four hundredth anniversary of the first printed English Bible. A distinguished national committee and a number of similar regional committees were secured. Hundreds upon hundreds of communities united in community programs sponsored by groups of local churches and ministerial associations. Thousands, yea, tens of thousands, of churches observed the commemoration through addresses, exhibits of historic Bibles, and appropriate exercises in church schools and young people's societies. The anniversary was recognized in colleges and universities, in women's clubs, and in kindred fraternal organizations. In other words, it seems that last year the nation focused its thinking upon the English Bible as it had not done in any previous celebration. The society is most anxious that as a result of that anniversary there may be a greatly stimulated reading of the word of God. One man made this comment: "The society not only celebrated the history, but has stirred our country with greater interest than on any similar occasion, and has started a valuable revival of Bible reading."

During the year, 140,000 Testaments were given to the boys in CCC camps of our nation. A chaplain general, after visiting 45 States, reported that the boys enjoyed reading the word of God. A steady supply of Scriptures is going into Federal prisons, local jails, hospitals, children's homes, mission churches, and neglected missionary areas. Calls for Scriptures are persistent. Ten thousand Bibles, Testaments, and portions were sent to the Southland last spring, immediately after the flood period when many churches were filled with water and their pews covered and Bibles destroyed.

Two colporteurs in northern Peru visited sixty places, and found thirteen villages that had not had a Bible in their midst. What a ministry, brethren in Christ, to leave the word God there for them. Colporteurs in Japan have called upon 2,191,000 households in the past few years. Yet at the present rate it would require 50 years for them to call upon all the households in the country and upon the 65,000,000 people, and by the time that task was completed there would be 30,000,000 other folk there. In Latin America the measured demand is at least double the supply. In our own country, it is estimated that between one fifth and one tenth of our homes are without the word of God.

The need for financial support is constant. The income from sales covers only the cost of Scriptures sold. The work of translation and revision, the plates of new versions, Scriptures donated to destitute persons or given away by colporteurs in their persuasive work, reduction in prices on many edi-



The White Memorial Hospital, Los Angeles, California, a Department of the College of Medical Evangelists

today they have grown until in the United States, there are ten districts covering the entire nation; while 12 foreign agencies are carrying on a world-wide work. Upwards of 45 countries throughout the world are served by the society, which brings to the peoples the comfort and the challenge and the consolation of God's word.

The society carries its work forward in specialized channels, those of translation, of publication, and of distribution. It is now fostering a wider use of the Word itself. The work of translation goes steadily forward. During 1935 financial assistance was given for the following projects: the translation of Matthew for a large group of Circassian exiles in Syria; a nearly complete New Testament for the Mam Indians in Guatemala; the translation of the New Testament for the Quiche Indians of Guatemala; a revision of St. Luke in Ecuadorian Quecha; the revision of the Turkish Old Testament; a translation of Matthew for the gypsies of Bulgaria; and the translation of the Old Testament into Samareno and revisions of the New Testament in Panayan, Ibanag, and Cebuan (in the Philippines). Translation and revision are in progress in several parts of Africa in which the society is interested but for which no funds were required during the year.

The new publications of Scriptures during the past year reveal the follow-

cent is noted in the Philippine Islands. In China, for fifty consecutive years each succeeding year has seen more entire Bibles distributed by the society. In Siam a marked increase was shown in 1935. Thousands of volumes were distributed in villages hitherto unreached. In eastern Siam, Scripture distribution was accompanied by a widespread movement toward Christianity. Whole villages were moved Christward, with no teacher other than the Holy Spirit. They accepted the gospel as the way of salvation, and erected their own small chapels for united worship and study. In Japan, the circulation exceeded that of the preceding three years. In Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and Bulgaria the society's colporteur placed more Bibles than in any previous year. Brazil also reported a definite increase for the year.

There are more than 100,000 blind persons in the United States. Many turn to reading both for pleasure and for inspiration. Books in any of the embossed systems are very expensive. Last April the society celebrated its centennial of service to the blind, reporting that in a century of ministry to the blind, more than 120,000 of the bulky and expensive "embossed" Scripture volumes in 25 languages and systems had been issued in this country and abroad. Sometimes sixteen or thirty-two of these volumes are required to make one Bible. These volumes cost from two to eight

tions in foreign lands and on some in the United States, the expense of the centers of distribution and the far-ranging colporteurs, must all be cared for out of the support of those interested.

My own personal conviction is that the Bible is still the word of God. I believe it is the sword of the Spirit, quicker and sharper than a two-edged sword. If we will be faithful to put the word of God into the homes of hundreds of millions of people, there will be a great revival and a great quickening in the church of God. I pray God's blessing upon you as you minister around the world, that this Book shall be the anchor of your great ministry in the name of our Christ. Amen.

J. L. SHAW: As we have heard this remarkable statement regarding the American Bible Society, we must all have been led to realize that God has been in this work. It is a work of providence whereby God has set His seal that He would have His Word carried to the nations of earth. I thank God for what the American Bible Society is doing, and I know all of you join with me in this.

Paul charged Timothy with the duty and obligation to preach the word. We have taken that as our charge. How handicapped we would be if we had to prepare the Bible, translate it, and circulate it before we could continue our work. But the American Bible Society translates the word of God into many tongues; prints, binds, and distributes it; and we follow in the trail and preach the word of God. It is all God's purpose and God's way, and we thank Him for the American Bible Society.

For many years we have been contributors to the support of the American Bible Society, not doing as much as we would like to do, but as we were able. This year we have made one contribution; but we like to remember the American Bible Society on these occasions, and the officers of the General Conference have asked me to present to you the question of turning over to the American Bible Society an additional sum of \$500. What is your pleasure?

W. G. TURNER: It is moved and seconded that we give to the American Bible Society an additional appropriation of \$500.

The whole congregation was invited to vote on the question. The motion carried.

J. L. SHAW: I take great pleasure, Doctor Bayliss, in presenting you this check for \$500.

DR. RALPH W. BAYLISS: Mr. Shaw and fellow Christians, my words are very feeble in returning to you the appreciation of the American Bible Society for your thoughtfulness. I am sure I can pledge to you, owing to the policy and the spirit of the Bible Society, all the resources within the command of the Bible Society in helping you to carry out the great evangelistic work to which you have been commissioned, and I wish to express the grateful appreciation of our organization.

W. G. TURNER: A little more than thirty years ago there lived in the Marovo Lagoon in the Solomon Islands an old heathen chief, who for some time had lost his faith in the spirits of his fathers. There came a time when he went out in a canoe, with four canoe loads of his men in addition, to catch

some sacred fish to be used in connection with one of their ceremonial feasts. It was the custom for them to go to the bush on the mountains and find a peculiar vine which they carried in their canoes as they went to their fishing grounds. This was supposed to bring the fish to their canoes. He determined that he would not take the vines, for he felt that they were of no value, and he wished to demonstrate whether they were of value or not. The men in the other four canoes took the vines. They fished all day and all night, but there was no sign of fish anywhere. The men then blamed him for not having taken the vines, and the next day they decided that they would return with the other canoes. He decided that he would put the issue to a further test.

Soon after the four canoes left him, he found all about him a school of fish. The shell in his canoe was sounded, bringing the other men back, and they began to fish, but not a man in those four canoes caught a fish, while he caught a canoeful of fish, and they could not understand it.

When they returned to the beach at Marovo, word was brought to him that while they were away fishing, a second son had been borne by his wife. It was customary to name the child at a feast, but he, with the experience of the vines in his mind and his faith in his spirits rapidly dwindling, decided not to wait for the feast, but to name his second son then and there. He stood on the beach and said, "The child's name is Kata Rangoso, which means, 'No devil strings.' We are happy to have with us today Kata Rangoso, the child who was born while his father was fishing without the vines in the Solomon Islands. He has just completed, with the assistance of one of our white missionaries, the translation of the New Testament into his language, and in a little while the complete Scripture will be sent home for printing, so that it will be published in the islands of the Solomon group. I think it would be very fitting if he could come up and shake hands with Doctor Bayliss, the representative of the American Bible Society.

While Rangoso is coming to the platform let me add that this experience of his father, who was a very powerful chief in the islands, caused him to lose faith in the worship of his fathers, and when Capt. G. F. Jones went to the Solomon Islands, he gave his heart to the Lord, and the whole family are now rejoicing in the truth. [Rangoso came to the platform and met Doctor Bayliss.]

W. G. TURNER: We shall now ask W. H. Branson to take over the program while he presents the report from the Bureau of Home Missions.

[This report will appear in a later issue of the paper.]

During the presentation of the above report, Brother Branson introduced representatives of the various branches of the Bureau of Home Missions, and of the foreign churches in North America.

W. G. TURNER: This is a very helpful meeting. It appears that wherever we go, we cannot get out of touch with the message of God. The Italian brethren will favor us with a trio.

The trio sang in Italian the song, "Calvary."

After the song, the Secretary was called upon to read a further report from the Plans Committee. After discussion,

the recommendations regarding Book and Bible Houses were referred back to the Plans Committee for restudy. The remaining recommendations of this report were amended and adopted as follows:

Work for the Indians in North America

WHEREAS, There has developed among the Indian population of the United States and Canada a sincere desire to hear the message and learn how to become true children of God, and interests have arisen in various places;

We recommend, 1. That conferences with a large Indian population endeavor to develop and foster the work of giving the gospel message to these people.

2. That the Bureau of Home Missions be asked further to cooperate with the conferences in this work.

NURSING RECOMMENDATIONS

Expression of Sympathy and Pledge of Service

We, the nurses assembled at the General Conference session in San Francisco, to some extent appreciate the great loss sustained by our work and nursing profession in the death of our beloved Esther Bergman, Mrs. Elfrieda Stadin, Miss Ida Thomason, Mrs. Vera Mosebar White, Mrs. Minnie Toppenberg, and Mrs. Esther Miller Boyd. We wish to express our heartfelt sympathy to the loved ones of each, and pledge ourselves to accept this great loss as a challenge to us to carry on to completion the work for which they gave their lives.

Ideals of Conduct

WHEREAS, Our young people have not all come to the place where they look to Christ as their example, but are influenced to a greater or less degree by the example of others;

Resolved by the nursing leaders in attendance at the Nursing Educational Council, That we take our stand in a definite way to uphold high ideals of Christian conduct in all the habits and practices of life which influence the conduct of youth, and that we invite the cooperation of all the women of this denomination to join us in this resolve.

Provision for a Committee on Aims of Schools of Nursing

WHEREAS, We as a Seventh-day Adventist denomination are engaged in a world-wide mission program, of which the gospel of health is a definite and important part; and,

WHEREAS, We have established nursing schools throughout the world to prepare our young men and women to go forth as medical missionaries to minister to the body, mind, and soul of those who are in need; and,

WHEREAS, In view of these objectives, endeavors have been made to establish preparatory courses in order that we can thus more carefully select students who can serve in the advancement of this threefold message; and,

WHEREAS, It is important that aims of these schools to instill into the minds and hearts of the students habits and principles of healthful living and to develop Christian characters and skill in the nursing arts, that they may be prepared to go out as health educators and leaders in the world-wide field, shall be clearly defined;

We recommend, That a committee be appointed by the Medical Department

committee to formulate the specific aims of our schools of nursing in the language of nursing educators.

Certification of Trained Attendants

WHEREAS, There are certain schools of nursing in the North American field which find it impossible to meet legal requirements;

We recommend, That the graduates from such schools be certificated as trained attendants, and not as graduate nurses.

Organization of Schools of Nursing

WHEREAS, There is a lack of proper organization of our schools of nursing;

We recommend, That the organization of our schools of nursing be as follows:

1. That in each institution the school of nursing committee be organized to consist of five to seven members selected by the board of trustees to include the following persons:

- a. Medical superintendent.
- b. Director of the school of nursing.
- c. Business manager.
- d. Supervisor of instruction.
- e. A general educator.

It shall be the work of this group to consider the policies of the school of nursing which are to be presented for approval to the board of trustees of the institution with which the school of nursing is connected.

2. That the educational faculty be organized and composed of the following:

- a. Director of school of nursing.
- b. Medical superintendent.
- c. Business manager.
- d. Preceptress.
- e. All classroom instructors and supervisors.

That this group designated as the educational faculty meet at least four to six times during the year to study together the details relating to the program of education in the light of the approved policies of the school.

International Health and Nursing Service

WHEREAS, The organization known as the International Health and Nursing Service, has provided for the world field an avenue through which all our Seventh-day Adventist missionary nurses may carry on various phases of medical missionary activities under denominational auspices;

We recommend, 1. That branch organizations be formed in each country where we have Seventh-day Adventist nurses.

2. That union conferences in the North American field endeavor also to promote this organization of missionary nurses in their respective fields.

3. That the International Health and Nursing Service Bulletin be made a semi-yearly publication to be used as an interchange of expression for Seventh-day Adventist nurses of every land.

Promotion of Health Education and Home Nursing Work

WHEREAS, We are told that our churches should be centers for the training of medical missionary workers; and,

WHEREAS, The work of educating our people in our health-reform principles and in the home care of the sick has met with the signal blessing of God wherever it is attempted;

We recommend, 1. That this work of educating our people in Health Preservation and Home Nursing be continued with renewed vigor under the supervision of the Medical Department.

2. That the department continue to promote courses in Health Preservation for community groups under the auspices of the International Health and Nursing Service.

3. That our division committees abroad be encouraged to make available for their constituency the textbook, "Health Preservation and Home Nursing," for both these types of classes, and that these courses for lay people be promoted in all divisions of the world field.

4. That all our workers be encouraged to promote vigorously in our churches a

program of health reform education, based on the book, "Ministry of Healing," designed to instruct our people in the principles of healthful living, and simple methods of Christian help work by which they can aid in the great work of alleviating human suffering, and winning souls to the truth.

The meeting was adjourned.

"Joy to the World," was the closing hymn.

R. Ruhling pronounced the benediction.

W. G. TURNER, *Chairman.*

H. T. ELLIOTT, *Secretary.*

Just This and That at the Conference

By CARLYLE B. HAYNES

VETERANS. Massed in a solid square at the left front of the platform sits a company of veterans. There are twenty-five chairs in this section. And what chairs! Those deep-cushioned, springy, metal-based, underslung chairs, so popular these days. How these faithful old warriors do enjoy every word spoken from the platform just above them. One of the sights of the Conference is to see the play of expression and emotion sweep over their faces. Many of them cup their hands behind their ears, but it is evident that they miss nothing of what is going on.

MISSIONARY GLOBE. The most conspicuous object in the great reception room,—which would accommodate a thousand if it had seats, or if the milling, restless folks, darting here and there on catching sight of each familiar face, would be seated, which they will not,—is the great missionary globe in the center. All day it turns with impressive slowness, revolving on its axis, which is at the same angle of inclination as that of the real earth; studded with jets of varicolored lights on every continent, on islands set in all the seven seas, the cofors indicating field headquarters, sanitaria, schools, publishing houses, and other centers. It repays careful study. Groups stand about it constantly, moved by the unspoken story it tells as it swings slowly about bringing to view every moment some new field where the message has been planted. And what is there in this world that interests Adventists more than the steady advance of "this gospel of the kingdom" "into all the world"? The globe is the same one that was seen by millions at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago. It operates automatically by electricity. It is the favorite meeting place of people who wish to meet their friends—"at the big globe."

MISSIONARY MAP. In the long vista of the front corridor, the most conspicuous thing is the wide-spreading missionary map of the world. We have had revolving globes before; we have never had such a map as this. It attracts so many people who stand by in amazement, that there is always a traffic jam about it. And no wonder. This, too, operates automatically by electricity. On a far-reaching plane surface is a map of the world. It is all in darkness until the decade of 1840 to 1850 comes. Then a single light appears on the North American continent, up in little old New England. It shines brightly for a time until the decade of 1850 to 1860

arrives, when suddenly this little single light is joined by a few other lights surrounding it and reaching out to Michigan. We look at them intently. Our minds go back to those days in the beginning of this message when it was slowly growing through the years and reaching out to take in more territory. And as we look, suddenly lights flash clear across the continent, and during the decade from 1860 to 1870, there appears a publishing house on the Pacific Coast, and fields open in many places between. As our minds follow this accelerating message in America, we are startled to see, not only other lights flash on in America, but a sudden burst of light in Europe, for we have reached the decade of 1870 to 1880. Almost before we can compass the history of it in our minds, 1880 to 1890 has come, and Australia and Africa are lighted up. Then 1890 to 1900, and South America and Asia begin to flash lights here and there. Then 1900 to 1910 comes, and we catch our breath as lights flash forth everywhere. Quickly 1910 to 1920 follows with what seem to be myriads of lights stretching over the whole expanse of the map. Then 1920 to 1930 almost blinds us as the whole world seems to blaze with glory.

These lights are placed only where there are churches and mission stations, conferences and mission headquarters, union conferences and union mission headquarters, general and division headquarters, sanitaria and hospitals, colleges, academies, mission schools, and publishing houses. There is a different-colored light for each group. It is like looking at a living story of the march of God, as this final gospel message is carried to the uttermost kingdoms of the earth. Almost—aye, almost—we can actually see the end itself.

I have never seen a more strikingly convincing comment on the words of Sister White in that early vision so long ago:

"The angel said to me, 'Look!' I looked to the world as it was in dense darkness. . . . Again the word came. Look ye.' And again I looked intensely over the world, and I began to see jets of light like stars dotted all through this darkness; and then I saw another and another added light, and so all through this moral darkness the star-like lights were increasing. . . . I saw then these little jets of light growing brighter, shining forth from the east and the west, from the north and the south, and lighting the whole world."—"Gospel Workers," pp. 378, 379, old edition.

MUSIC. The music of the General Conference has been very helpful, and is deeply appreciated by all present. While we write of the many features and individuals that make this gathering enjoyable, we feel that our musicians are entitled to a word of commendation. They are doing fine work. George Greer, of Pacific Union College, is the general choir director. The choristers for various meetings have been John Ford, Paul Campbell, William Jensen, C. R. Gibbs, Harlin Abel, Melvin Venden, Dan Venden, C. W. E. Bond, and Donald Haynes.

The organists who have uplifted us by their fine selections have been Harold Hannum, Irving Steinle, John N. Nichols, S. Ledington, Mrs. E. Rice, and Miss Margaret Vollmer.

The pianists who have assisted throughout have been Irving Steinle, Mrs. Paul Campbell, and Mrs. C. B. Haynes.

All this music is under a committee consisting of C. Lester Bond, chairman, George Greer, and H. H. Cobban.

THE FLAGS. The flags of thirty-three nations hang down from the balcony railing surrounding the delegation on three sides, presenting mute testimony each day to the national character of this great gathering.

THE POST OFFICE. The busiest place in the long corridors. Three windows alphabetically designated. Long lines of people slowly advancing to each window. This Conference has added to the business of San Francisco's mails. And the letters and packages! They come from all the earth. Stamp collectors look longingly at some of these overseas letters.

THE INFORMATION DESK. "Service" is not merely the motto but the actuating motive of the loyal group of workers, under the leadership of H. H. Hicks, at the information and registry desks. They have helped us all get settled in our rooms and departments, seen to moving our baggage, directed us to where our friends can be found, answered all our questions courteously, straightened us out when lost, and have exerted an influence which has made our stay here much pleasanter than it would have been without them.

SAFETY. Thousands here have come multiplied thousands of miles to attend this meeting. They have used every possible method of transportation—steamship, railway, automobile, airplane, hitchhiking, bus, streetcar, and just plain pedestrianism. We have heard of no accidents of injury or death which have come to any of those traveling to the Conference. God's protecting care has been over His people. We pray that the same effective safeguards will be thrown about us all as we turn our faces homeward a week or more from now.

* * *

THE great storehouse of truth is the word of God,—the written word, the book of nature, and the book of experience in God's dealing with human life. Here are the treasures from which Christ's workers are to draw. In the search after truth they are to depend upon God, not upon human intelligences, the great men whose wisdom is foolishness with God. Through His own appointed channels the Lord will impart a knowledge of Himself to every seeker. —"Christ's Object Lessons," p. 125.

Foreign Workers' Council

BY H. O. OLSON

A LARGE number of foreign-language workers from Canada and the United States, together with some of the local and union conference presidents, attended the Foreign Workers' Council held in the Exposition Auditorium May 21 and 22, which, at certain hours, continues during the General Conference session. The full personnel of the Bureau of Home Missions has been attending the council, different members leading in the discussions of various subjects, with W. H. Branson presiding. Men not of the bureau staff led in some of the discussions.

W. A. Spicer gave an inspiring and impressive opening address, based on Leviticus 19:34: "But the stranger that dwelleth with you shall be unto you as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself." He pointed out that the very message of Revelation 14 is a call to language work, and he compared the advent movement with the work of Christ, who sought out the Syrophenician woman and other strangers. He carried the comparison through to the founding of the apostolic church, when all had the privilege of hearing the message in their own language.

Elder Spicer further showed that in the providence of God 78,000 emigrants came to the United States in 1844, the year this movement started. These were followed by over 100,000 in 1845 and increased until over 1,000,000 a year came. He said that the Statue of Liberty, a gift from France, invited the millions who sought freedom to come to our shores.

Each language one possesses, said Elder Spicer, is a life line, and we should, therefore, urge the young people to hold on to their own language and use it as a life line. By way of illustration, he referred to an experience in Friedensau when he used a few words of German which he had acquired, in inviting a soldier to give his heart to Christ. About fourteen years later, he met this man as a conference president.

L. H. Christian gave an interesting history of the Bureau of Home Missions. Soon after this movement began, some among the Scandinavians and French accepted the message, and a little later the work began among the Germans. In 1877 James White raised \$10,000 for foreign literature.

Soon after the opening of the twentieth century came a strong demand for a better-organized effort in behalf of the millions who were pouring into our country. This demand was met in 1905 by a suggestion from Elders Daniels and Spicer that a foreign department be created, which later, on the suggestion of W. C. Flair, was called the Bureau of Home Missions. As soon as the bureau had been organized, work began among new nationalities. Each year has seen an expansion, until at present the message is carried to nearly all nationalities within our borders. A later report will deal with some of the items discussed and resolutions adopted.

* * *

"It is written, He shall give His angels charge over thee to keep thee: and in their hands they shall bear thee up, lest at any time thou dash thy foot against a stone." Luke 4:10, 11.

In the

JULY

Life and Health

"Play Safe on Your Vacation"

By Admiral Cary T. Grayson, M.D.

"The Health Program of the Really Temperate Man"

By Clarence E. Nelson, M.D.

"How to Care for Your Skin"

By Harry H. Hazen, M.D.

"The Correct Way to Clean Your Teeth"

By Arthur B. Crane, D.D.S.

"Strange, Fascinating India"

By C. F. Schilling, M.D.

"The Value of Sun Baths"

By L. L. Andrews, M.D.

"Is There a Cure for the Drink Habit?"

By Arthur N. Donaldson, M.D.

"The Trouble the Colon Gives Us"

By H. W. Vollmer, M.D.

"The Divine Comforter Cares"

By Francis McLellan Wilcox

"The Mother's Counselor"

By Belle Wood-Comstock, M.D.

"Favorite Recipes of Sanitarium Chefs"

"For Boys and Girls"

By Veda S. Marsh, R.N.

"Diet for Acid Stomach"

"The Family Physician Answers Questions"

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By L. H. CHRISTIAN, President



L. H. Christian

THE advent cause is one of orderly growth. Under God, this is one of the chief reasons for its steady, worldwide advance. Right after the Great War, the plan of organizing world sections of the General Conference into divisions was studied and accepted. Today, our work in many parts of the earth is largely dependent upon division leadership. While the old division in Europe from 1920 to 1928 was an emergency measure, it brought order and reconstructed the field. However, a continent with over half a billion people and with two thirds of Africa and immense sections of Asia as mission fields, is far too large and varied for one division direction; and it has been most helpful that, beginning with 1929, this part of the world has been operated as four divisions.

Each world section of the General Conference has not only its own territory and people, but its own outstanding characteristics, advantages, dangers, and possibilities; and the Northern European Division is no exception. The territory of the mission field of this division comprises more than a third of Africa,—from the West Coast east to the Indian Ocean, including Liberia, French and British West Africa, North Cameroons, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somaliland, Kenya, and Uganda. The total population of the division is over 175,000,000, of whom 105,000,000 are in Europe. The European countries are: The British Isles, Greenland, Iceland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland. Except the two latter lands and the Irish Free State, the people of these home fields are strongly Protestant. They are sturdy,

independent, liberty-loving, and do their share in leading mankind in government, commerce, literature, education, culture, and religion.

We believe there is a providence in this present dividing of Europe. There is a helpful and intimate connection between those sections of Africa which belong in this division. People travel by auto across the continent from east to west. There is airmail today from Kano in Nigeria to Khartoum in the Sudan and on to Europe. Likewise, the countries of Northern Europe hold together in a strong way.

Financially, they are in the sterling bloc. They know but little about inflation, as the money is steady and tied to the English pound. The recent fluctuations in dollars, francs, and other currencies have scarcely affected our exchange situation. The mentality and languages of the people in the British Isles and the two Nordic Unions are much alike, while the Baltic States cling closely to Scandinavia by old bonds of tradition and culture. Further, these countries feel friendly toward England and depend much on British trade and protection. Once every year, a section of the British fleet visits the Baltic cities of Riga, Reval, Helsingfors, etc. In literature, in educational systems, in methods of thought, and in forms of government, the countries of Northern Europe follow the same road. All these facts, as well as the close ties between Europe and Africa, such as that between the British colonies in Africa and England, or that between Sweden and Ethiopia, have helped bind our own work together in real unity and cooperation.

Membership and Evangelism

In 1930 our division had 518 churches and 25,621 members. At the close of 1935, there were 631 churches and 32,744 members. This cheering gain of 113 churches and 7,123 baptized members would have been greater if we had not turned Tanganyika over to the Central European Division. But our loss is their gain, and God's work is one in every

division. Our church membership increase is mostly in Europe, while our Sabbath school gain of over 17,000 is largely in Africa. At the end of last year we had 742 evangelistic workers, of whom 301 were colporteurs. To train godly, unselfish, and efficient leaders for the advent movement, is of the utmost importance. Three of our union presidents were formerly in division employ. God has blessed us with sturdy, spiritual leaders, both union and local, and we have initiated many younger men into the work.

The spirit of evangelism is very marked with us in Northern Europe. Nearly all our presidents conduct one or more efforts each year. Preaching Christ and saving the lost is our great goal. Thus, W. E. Read, the president of the British Union, writes: "In the year 1933, we conducted 23 campaigns; in the year 1935, our evangelists launched out into 33 public efforts." The president of the East Nordic Union, G. A. Lindsay, sends this word: "The actual net gain in membership in this field during the last six years is 43 per cent." We have, including Iceland, over a thousand members in the Far North, the larger share within the arctic circle. L. Muderspach, president of the West Nordic Union, reports that all through these fields people are hungry for the truth.

But this ingathering of precious souls has not come without sacrifice. Says T. T. Babienko, president of the Polish Union: "This above-mentioned work is done under great strain and in many cases under severe persecution. Often our workers are flogged, driven away, or put in prison."

Speaking of oppressive laws and lawmakers, another of our union presidents writes: "They scorn foreign missions and the spirit of missions. The peculiar beliefs of the advent message, such as the second coming of Christ, the Sabbath, and the nature of man, cannot be published freely in our journals. All publications, even handbills and announcements in newspapers, must pass the censor; and by the time they have passed him, there isn't much left." The government has not only refused permission to organize new churches, but it decides how much our people may give in tithes and offerings. Writing of these condi-



Northern European Group

tions, this union president adds: "Authoritative governments make everybody's business their business. They control many private interests of their subjects, such as marriage, travel, and business. They are determined to organize civil and religious life along strict national lines."

Departmental Activities

We have been most fortunate in our division in having strong, experienced departmental leaders. Our brethren in

his transfer was a great loss to us. However, he had the work so well organized that through the earnest efforts of local men the sales for 1935 were larger than for 1934.

In the treasury department there has been a change. In the spring of 1935 Chr. Pedersen, who for fifteen years had served faithfully as division treasurer, left us to become business manager of the large Skodsborg Sanitarium. E. R. Colson, of Nebraska, has taken his place.



Administration Building of the Baltic Union Seminary at Riga, Latvia. National Flags of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania Welcome Guests to the Missionary Volunteer Camp

Europe believe in departmental endeavor and readily adopt all good plans.

W. T. Bartlett is secretary of the Sabbath school department. He is also secretary of the Ministerial Association. At the beginning of 1930 we had a Sabbath school membership of 33,370 and 1,103 schools. At the close of 1935 we had 1,189 schools with 50,111 members. Our people love the Sabbath school because they love the study of God's word. Brother Bartlett's long experience as editor, teacher, and foreign missionary, has been very helpful. During the six-year period our Sabbath schools have contributed \$389,295 to missions.

The Missionary Volunteer department has been blessed by the efficient labors of C. V. Anderson. In 1930 there were 225 young people's societies, with a membership of 4,568. At the close of 1935, we had 336 societies and a membership of 7,566. Through the efforts of the Missionary Volunteer Societies, 1,503 people have accepted the message. The youth of Northern Europe are intelligent, eager for an education, firm in the message, and devoted to missions.

H. W. Lowe is doing strong work in the home missionary department, and has the hearty cooperation of all. The last six years show that through home missionary work, nearly 2,000 people have been brought to Christ. The increase in Harvest Ingathering receipts for 1935 was 19 per cent above those of 1930, and over 40 per cent, or nearly \$50,000, over the Harvest Ingathering receipts in 1928, the last year of the old division. The Harvest Ingathering results in 1935 totaled \$118,684.38, and \$56,000 has come in through the Big Week.

The division has not had a secretary of the publishing department since J. J. Strahle was called, a year ago, to the General Conference. We print and circulate literature in twenty-nine languages. During the last six years we have sold \$2,053,047.48 worth of literature. Brother Strahle's work was strongly built, and

The educational work is in charge of E. D. Dick. His long service in mission and schoolwork was needed in our division. The British Union has moved its school from Watford to Newbold, and has established a strong junior college, with a good continental department. This school has a large future in training workers for many lands, and should grow into a senior college.

In Denmark our people have built a new school. They have an excellent plant, free of debt and strong in manual training. The Norway school, too, has been much strengthened and enlarged. In Sweden our brethren have started a promising undertaking in moving their school from old Nyhyttan down to a large estate about forty miles from Stockholm. Brother Nord and his associates have worked very hard and are succeeding well in this matter. In Finland and Estonia we have recently founded new schools. The one in Finland has a good property and a cheering attendance. The Polish school, which was closed for a time because of untoward conditions, is now open again. One of the oldest and most fruitful of our training centers is the Riga school.

The Gospel of Healing

In our medical work, too, we have taken long steps forward. The sanitarium in England has added an annex and is building up a strong work. The Hultsfors Sanitarium in Sweden, though started amid difficulties, has had excellent success. It is strong financially and has many patients.

Skodsborg, our oldest sanitarium, has been much enlarged recently, and the patronage there is far better than ever before. Dr. Carl Ottosen, the founder of the institution, after forty years of leadership, has resigned, as first doctor, but continues his valuable connection as physician and counselor at the institution. Dr. A. Anderson, who has been in the institution over twenty years, and who has served many years as the medical

secretary of the division, is now medical director of Skodsborg.

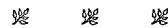
Aside from these sanitaria, we have several school or summer sanitaria and other medical centers. Out of 9,600 members in the two Nordic unions, nearly 1,000 are engaged in some form of health service. The Skodsborg nurses are in great demand. The medical work gives us prestige in conservative, tradition-bound Europe.

Our Missions Overseas

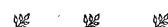
The Northern European Division is one of the strongest home mission bases outside of North America. Our brethren desire to send not only money but their sons and daughters to foreign work. Profiting by experiences, we have found it helpful to assign various parts of Africa to different European countries. Great Britain has the Gold Coast, Nigeria, and Kenya. Denmark and Norway have Sierra Leone and Uganda. Sweden has the French Cameroons and takes an unusually deep interest in Ethiopia. Finland has just given us a good mission family for Liberia. We have strong mission leaders abroad.

Our veteran missionary, V. E. Toppenberg, has spent some twenty-five years in African service. Brethren Maxwell, McClements, Sorenson, and others have given many years to fruitful mission endeavor. Africa is today seeing one of the greatest spiritual revivals of the past four centuries. During the six-year period we have sent sixty-six new missionaries to our missions overseas. Of these, sixty were from Europe and six from America. At the close of the war, we had less than 1,000 Sabbathkeepers in our African missions. Today there are 24,903.

The secret of victory in the advent movement is the godly lives of our people. We are grateful to state that we have found among our believers an ever-deepening love and holiness. The present threatening state of things in Europe leads the remnant church nearer to God. They know that their beloved Saviour is coming soon. To live and work with these consecrated ministers, leaders, and people, is a great joy. Our laborers and churches in Northern Europe hold strongly to the old fundamentals of the present truth, and pull with courage in splendid teamwork. They have great confidence in the General Conference and the manifest leadings of God in this blessed cause. They wish to do their full share in bringing the advent hope to all mankind.



WHEREVER hearts are open to receive the truth, Christ is ready to instruct them. He reveals to them the Father, and the service acceptable to Him who reads the heart. For such He uses no parables. To them, as to the woman at the well, He says, "I that speak unto thee am He."—"Ministry of Healing," page 28.



"BETTER than a letter from home," and "like a Heaven-sent message each week," are expressions which readers of the REVIEW have used in telling of their appreciation of our church paper. For less than one cent a day you may enjoy the weekly visits of the REVIEW for a full year. Plan never to be without it again.

TELETYPE NEWS FLASHES

The Latest News From the General Conference

San Francisco, June 7.—A pall was cast over the Conference this morning by the announcement of the death of Fred C. Clark in a fire which early this morning destroyed the apartment house in which he was staying. His wife suffered severe burns, but is expected to recover. On this same page is given the text of the resolution of condolence voted by the Conference this evening.

Apart from this tragedy, the day has been filled with the news of gospel progress. As we write these lines, W. G. Turner is bringing us the report of the Australasian Division, which includes not only that island continent, but a large part of Oceanica. It is in this division that the glamorous island of Pitcairn is found, where for many years every inhabitant has been a Seventh-day Adventist. During the last six years, the membership has shown a 38 per cent gain. In the wild island of New Guinea, where work was begun in 1929, we now have 51 Sabbath schools with 2,907 members.

This morning we listened to our Solomon Island brother, Kata Rangoso, as he brought to us a further story of what the gospel has done for him and his people. He held aloft one after another of the weapons and the idols that belonged to his heathen past, and blew a long blast on the conch that the native tribes use to call their men to war.

We were favored also this morning with an address from the governor of California, Frank F. Merriam. The governor revealed that he had made a careful study of the work and the objectives of Adventists. He spoke in glowing terms of the contributions we have made along educational and medical lines particularly, and suggested that other religious bodies might well study our methods in evangelism.

The feature of greatest interest in the afternoon meeting was the final report of the Nominating Committee, which reads as follows:

Southern African Division: Religious Liberty Secretary, L. L. Moffitt.

Northern European Division: Secretary, J. I. Robison.

Inter-American Division: That the action taken electing W. L. Adams as Missionary Volunteer Secretary of the Inter-American Division be rescinded, and that the action electing L. V. Finster as Sabbath School Secretary be rescinded; and that R. R. Breitigam, from the Pacific Union, be elected Secretary of Sabbath School and Missionary Vol-

unteer departments of the Inter-American Division.

General Conference Home Missionary Department: That inasmuch as E. F. Hackman did not see his way clear to accept the secretaryship of the Home Missionary Department, the action electing him as head of the department be rescinded, and that the action electing Steen Rasmussen as associate secretary of the department be rescinded; and further that Steen Rasmussen be elected Secretary of the Home Missionary Department. That W. H. Bergherm be Associate Secretary of the Home Missionary Department.

That all other matters be referred to the General Conference Committee.

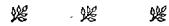
The offering taken up Sabbath morning was so large that the report of the totals was not available until nine o'clock tonight. Pledges from conferences and institutions were \$38,000; pledges from individuals, \$21,000; cash, \$13,000; grand total, \$72,000.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY ON THE DEATH OF FRED C. CLARK

The hearts of those attending this General Conference have been deeply saddened by the terrible casualty of last night, bringing agonizing and untimely death to one of their number. Under most distressing circumstances, Elder Fred C. Clark, pastor of the Laramie and Cheyenne churches in Wyoming, met his death by a fire which destroyed a rooming house in which he and Sister Clark were staying, and which snuffed out the lives of six men and one woman, bringing injury to eighteen others. Sister Clark suffered severe burns and is in the hospital at the present time. Brother Clark was an earnest and efficient worker in our conferences in the Central Union for a number of years. He was a true minister of Christ, and we honor him for his consecrated life and for his faithful, earnest labors. We cannot understand why his death under such circumstances was permitted, but we bow in humble submission to the all-wise Father who, while He did not ordain that our dear brother should come to his death in the manner he did, in His love and mercy He permitted it, and we must believe for some wise purpose.

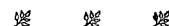
We extend to his afflicted wife, who we are happy to believe will recover, to his son, Victor, now in Honolulu,

to two brothers, Clarence and William Clark of Los Angeles, and other relatives our heartfelt sympathy in their great bereavement.



JESUS knows the circumstances of every soul. The greater the sinner's guilt, the more he needs the Saviour. His heart of divine love and sympathy is drawn out most of all for the one who is the most hopelessly entangled in the snares of the enemy. With His own blood He has signed the emancipation papers of the race.

Jesus does not desire those who have been purchased at such a cost to become the sport of the enemy's temptations. He does not desire us to be overcome and perish. He who curbed the lions in their den, and walked with His faithful witnesses amid the fiery flames, is just as ready to work in our behalf, to subdue every evil in our nature. Today He is standing at the altar of mercy, presenting before God the prayers of those who desire His help. He turns no weeping, contrite one away. Freely will He pardon all who come to Him for forgiveness and restoration. He does not tell to any all that He might reveal, but He bids every trembling soul take courage. Whosoever will, may take hold of God's strength, and make peace with Him, and He will make peace.—"Ministry of Healing," pp. 89, 90.



BUILD a little fence of trust around today,
Fill the space with loving deeds, and therein stay;
Look not through the sheltering bars upon tomorrow,
God will help thee bear what comes of joy or sorrow.

—Mary Frances Butts.



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