

# The Advent REVIEW AND HERALD Sabbath

GENERAL CHURCH PAPER OF THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

## The Story of the Day

Sunday, June 9

By CARLYLE B. HAYNES

THE report of the Australasian Division Saturday night reached a new high in interest and impressiveness. It set a pattern for such reporting, a pattern which could be followed with real profit—at any rate with real appreciation by those who listen. It was varied—interspersed with music and anecdote and pictures in most effective proportion. Perhaps its most noticeable—and most welcome—feature was the absence of statistics. It did not need them. It was better without them. That is a result worth noting.

The outstanding features of the report were the human interest accounts of E. B. Rudge and R. E. Hare, president and vice-president of the division. It was pleasing to have Elder Rudge say at the beginning of his report that “the coming of so many Seventh-day Adventist American servicemen brought to our people (in Australia) a sense of nearness during the critical days of the war. They came among us, sat in our churches, visited our homes, and generally engaged in the social life with us in such a way as to make us feel that we were truly members of that great and good family to which Brother Spicer through the years has made reference.”

Elder Rudge also pointed out that one of the things taught native believers in the Australasian Division was the principle and practice of non-combatancy. While this brought perplexity in some cases, it also was used by God to spread the knowledge of the truth.

### Ragoso Delivered From Death

It moved our hearts to learn that Kata Ragoso was beaten and put in jail for Christ's sake. This was due to an impression that he was helping the enemy because he was not willing to kill anybody and was determined to obey God rather than man. Kata Ragoso was severely punished. He was assaulted, beaten, and his nose broken. He has scars upon his back today where he was flogged. He was in prison and threatened with death by

shooting. It moved our hearts to hear this report regarding the one who so greatly impressed us ten years ago when he attended the 1936 General Conference. It made us rejoice to learn that notwithstanding this punishment he was providentially delivered.

Elder Rudge deeply interested us all by the thrilling account regarding the officer who ordered his firing squad to shoot Kata Ragoso. He told the squad, “When I count ‘three’ you fire.” He counted, “one, two,” but was unable to say “three.” He began again and counted “one, two,” and was again silent. He tried the third time but could not say “three” and so walked away. God's power prevented him from giving the order to fire, and Kata Ragoso was delivered.

Brother Rudge assured us that as a result of the wonderfully efficient piece of organization effected by Kata Ragoso more than two hundred American aviators were saved from death by burning, drowning, flogging, and other torture.

We were told of a trial by torture. This was the experience of one of the native boys not over eighteen years of age and not more than a year removed from barbarism. Four of our

native believers were chosen by commandos to bring supplies of tinned meat from the coast. As they returned, boys of another mission station informed the Japanese, “Him seven-day boy, him savvy place where white man he stop along mountain.” The four boys were arrested, but three of them escaped. Sinavina was caught and questioned. He might have said, “Me no savvy.” He wasn't prepared to lie, however. He said, “Me no speak.” The Japanese flogged him. He still said, “Me no speak.” They pulled out his fingernails and his toenails. He still said, “Me no speak.” They tied him up and flogged him; beat him with rifle butts, ran a bayonet through his throat, left him to drop exhausted, and presumably dead, into a hole they had made him help dig. He revived and was able to escape.

One of the commandos in relating this experience said: “Your people make their natives true and loyal to king and country, as well as to God and their wives. This is something other missions do not do. I am anxious to meet the missionary who taught these boys. He taught them loyalty and honesty. They saved the lives of my men and my life many times.”

Pastor Rudge related a story of faithfulness to the Sabbath on the part of our native believers. Some of them were in labor corps. They refused to work on the Sabbath. The white man tried coercion, but our native believers maintained their stand. Stronger and stronger pressure was brought to bear upon them. They did not yield. They had heard the words of God, not only with their ears but with their heart, and they obeyed Him.



Eight Members of the Australasian Group Sang, “Answer the Call, Ye Brave Men,” as Part of the Program Which Presented the Needs of the South Pacific

Pastor Rudge told of a criticism made by one of the visiting servicemen against our work and against our native people. This commando said: "There is one thing I have against the Adventists and their work. That is that they teach the natives too much. The native is then able to floor us when it comes to the Bible and spiritual subjects. This is not the best for us. It belittles us in the eyes of the natives."

Pastor Rudge also illustrated the faithfulness to principle of the native believers by telling us that some United States Army high-ranking officials were deeply impressed by our believers living up to all the light they had. One of them called all of our men together and talked to them about our church and our work. They were glad to see people "no smoke, no chew." They declared that they were getting ashamed of themselves because they did not live up to the light of their own churches.

R. E. Hare's inimitable running comment on the motion pictures of New Guinea and Guadalcanal and the adjoining islands can not be reproduced. There was intense interest in his thrilling story, illustrated by the pictures.

### Sunday Morning Services

Sunday began with the usual devotional hour at which M. L. Andreasen, of the Seventh-day Adventist Theological Seminary, delivered the Bible study. It will be helpful to read all of the talks given at these devotional hours.

A very impressive memorial service to honor prominent workers in all the divisions of the world was held at the beginning of the business session Sunday morning. The Conference, congested as is its business program, paused to call the roll of our honored dead and pay a tribute of honor and affection to those who have gone to their rest since the preceding General Conference session. As the names were spoken and their works described there was brought again to many a mind present a vivid picture of loved associates. Cherished memories were stirred of years of joint labor with those who before long we shall greet again and never again lose.

We were stirred as the name of one worker in Burma was called with the explanation that "the exact date of his death is not known." Some of the deaths reported took place in concentration camps, and we had a flashing picture of the faithfulness of devoted workers who did not yield their faith in spite of oppression and threats.

J. A. Stevens, secretary of the Sabbath School Department, reported for his department in the business session Sunday morning. He called attention to the fact that the first Sabbath school was held in Eden. He spoke of Sabbath school evangelism, of conventions and institutes which had been held, of the fact that world Sabbath schools had grown to number 14,568, that the Sabbath school membership of the

world was 688,079, and that mission offerings had been made to the extent of \$14,241,979 during the past five years.

H. A. Morrison, secretary of the Educational Department, in reporting for his department spoke of our difficulties during the past five years and the effect that they had had upon our educational work. He gave a summary of educational activities around the world.

### Voice of Prophecy Progress

In the Sunday afternoon business session, Paul Wickman reported for the Radio Commission. It was made plain that the report was one, not merely of a group, or of an individual, but of what all our people could do when they pooled their energies and resources. He added, "Without *your* splendid co-operation, *your* earnest prayers, *your* sacrificial giving, this thrilling story in radio evangelism could never have been written. This is the record of *your* achievement; the Voice of Prophecy is *yours*."

The scope of our present broadcasting program was described. The Voice of Prophecy is heard each week over 510 stations, in English, Spanish, and Portuguese—from Alaska to the Magellan Straits—from Hawaii to East Africa. "The Afrikaans of South Africa hear the Voice of Prophecy in their own language, and a Chinese evangelist is prepared to deliver the gospel story by the magic of radio to China's eager and waiting millions. Our brethren are broadcasting in Germany, and we hope to lay plans for a large Voice of Prophecy expansion throughout Europe. A powerful station on continental Europe has ac-

cepted the Voice of Prophecy program, and we hope soon to launch our first broadcast there."

Brother Wickman made it plain that he believes there is, in the phenomenal growth of the radio programs we are conducting in the United States and Canada, as well as in Central and South America, a thrilling story of divine leading and providential openings. Two thousand blind people have enrolled in the Voice of Prophecy courses offered by the Voice of Prophecy as well as four thousand servicemen in various parts of the earth. Bible courses in Korean, Arabic, Malayan, and French are in the process of preparation.

During the four-year period it has been in progress, \$1,756,880.95 has been given for the support of the Voice of Prophecy broadcasting.

You will notice only the Australians can get along without statistics. I must admit, however, that the Voice of Prophecy achieved a record also. They made a report interesting even with statistics. Perhaps that is a greater achievement than it would be without them. It may be these statistics are interesting because we all have had a part in producing them. It always works—the pragmatic test—where the treasure is, the heart is likely to go along.

The report of the Southern European Division was also made extremely interesting by A. V. Olson, its president, as he called upon various workers of different language areas to make reports in their own languages. These were translated for the benefit of those who were present. It will be of real benefit if you read these reports in detail.

## The Message of Hebrews

### A Morning Devotional Study

By M. L. ANDREASEN

SHALL call your attention this morning to a statement from *Early Writings*, page 63:

"There are many precious truths contained in the Word of God, but it is *'present truth'* that the flock needs now. I have seen the danger of the messengers running off from the important points of present truth, to dwell upon subjects that are not calculated to unite the flock and sanctify the soul. Satan will here take every possible advantage to injure the cause.

"But such subjects as the sanctuary, in connection with the 2300 days, the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus, are perfectly calculated to explain the past advent movement and show what our present position is, establish the faith of the doubting, and give certainty to the glorious future. These, I have frequently seen, were

the principal subjects on which the messengers should dwell."

Two subjects are here mentioned which are the principal topics on which the ministers should dwell. They are: (1) the sanctuary, in connection with the 2300 days; (2) the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. This morning I wish to dwell particularly on the subject of the sanctuary as given in the book of Hebrews.

One reason the subject of the sanctuary has come into disuse and is not considered of practical value in Christian life is found in the fact that we have mostly concerned ourselves with the subject as recorded in the Old Testament, and neglected the sanctuary question as outlined in the book of Hebrews, which makes a practical New Testament application of the subject.

The importance of the epistle to the Hebrews to Seventh-day Adventists can hardly be overestimated. It is the only book that discusses Christ as Apostle and High Priest, comparing and contrasting His priesthood with that of Aaron. It is the only book that interprets the sufferings and death of Christ as vital and necessary in His preparation for the priesthood, declaring that only thus could He become a merciful and faithful High Priest. It is the only book which gives us the astounding information that there are things in heaven that must be cleansed. It is the only book which portrays Christ's entrance into the "holy places" in heaven through the greater and more perfect tabernacle. It is the only book in the New Testament which consistently uses sanctuary language throughout, such as: the first and second tabernacle; the holy and the most holy; sin offerings, burnt offerings, and sacrifices; the sprinkling of the altar with blood, and the carrying of the blood into the sanctuary; the veil; the priests and the high priest accomplishing the service; the burning of the body of the sin offering without the camp.

### Sabbath Discussed

Hebrews is the only book in the New Testament which discusses the seventh-day Sabbath in the light of God's rest at creation, informing us that there remains the keeping of a Sabbath to the children of God. It is the only book that connects the rest of the soul with the rest which God instituted in the Garden of Eden, thus emphasizing the Sabbath as the true sign of sanctification. It is the only book which informs us that the God who once shook the earth when He spoke the Ten Commandments from Sinai will "once more" shake not the earth only but also the heaven. It is the only book that presents Christ's second coming in the setting of the sanctuary doctrine, informing us that "unto them that look for Him shall He appear the second time without sin unto salvation." It is the only book that presents the saints entering with Christ into the holies by a new and living way, thus holding before them the possibility of the high honor and inexpressible glory of someday standing in the unveiled presence of God.

The book of Hebrews begins and ends with the subject of Christ as High Priest and King. If you will turn to the first chapter you will there find Christ introduced as Son, Heir, Creator, Redeemer, High Priest, King, and God, supremely and in the highest sense. Through Him God made the worlds, He was appointed Heir, He is the express image of the person of God, and He upholds all things by the word of His power, and He purged us from our sins.

At the time the book of Hebrews was written, more than thirty years had passed since the ascension, and the time was nearing when Jerusalem would be destroyed and the Jews scattered to the ends of the earth. The Jewish believers, particularly in Jerusalem, were still worshipping in the

temple, believing in and practicing circumcision, and observing the whole Mosaic law. When Paul had appeared in Jerusalem, as recorded in the twenty-first chapter of Acts, he was asked by the apostles to perform certain purifications according to the Levitical law. The reason for this is stated in these words:

"Thou seest, brother, how many thousands of Jews there are which believe; and they are all zealous of the law: and they are informed of thee, that thou teachest all the Jews which are among the Gentiles to forsake Moses, saying that they ought not to circumcise their children, neither to walk after the customs. What is it therefore? the multitude must needs come together: for they will hear that thou art come. Do therefore this that we say to thee: We have four men which have a vow on them; them take, and purify thyself with them, and be at charges with them, that they may shave their heads: and all may know that those things, whereof they were informed concerning thee, are nothing; but that thou thyself also walkest orderly, and keepest the law."

Paul did as he was asked, and this resulted in his arrest. He was kept in prison several years, and was probably never liberated. Meanwhile the day was drawing near when Jerusalem should be destroyed, and the Christians would have to flee. As these Christians should join the churches established by Paul, they would bring with them their teaching and practice of the ceremonial law. This would immediately raise the question of the ceremonial observance which was the point of issue between Paul and the Judaizers, and which came near dividing the church, as recorded in Acts 15. The only hope of avoiding a like catastrophe now would be to acquaint them with the work which Christ was doing in the sanctuary in heaven. If they once understood that the services on earth were no longer of avail, that Christ in heaven had taken the place of the earthly high priest, and was now ministering in the sanctuary above, they would not be discouraged or perplexed when the temple should be in ruins. They would be prepared to change their allegiance from the sanctuary on earth to the sanctuary in heaven.

### Paul Prepares Believers for Changes

The Jewish believers, especially those in Jerusalem, were strongly wedded to the ceremonial observances, as evidenced by Paul's experience. They held Moses in high esteem. When Paul therefore taught that Christ had abolished the sacrificial services and the complete ritual which Moses had introduced, it was incumbent upon him to show that Christ was greater than Moses. Not only this, but as God was the One who had commanded Moses to institute the sacrificial system, it would be necessary for Paul to show that Christ is God essentially and in the highest sense. Only as God would He have the right to change the Mosaic law and abolish the ordinances.

For this reason Hebrews begins with the most emphatic statements concerning Christ's Godhood. He is Creator and Heir. He is King and High Priest. He is God Himself. The supreme evidence which Paul brings is contained in verse eight, where the Father, in addressing the Son, calls Him God: "Thy throne, O God, is for ever." In verse ten He says, speaking of Christ, "Thou, Lord, in the beginning didst lay the foundation of the earth."

### Christ's Deity Set Forth

These two testimonies of the Father to the essential Godhood of the Son, taken from the Old Testament, the Jews could not gainsay. If God the Father addresses the Son as God and Lord, they must do the same. If Christ indeed is both God and Lord, He would have the right to take over the office of Priest and Mediator, thus abolishing the old priesthood. By quoting God's command to the angels to worship Christ, Paul shows Him to be greater than the angels, to be God Himself. His next task is to show that Christ also is man; for if He is to be a merciful and faithful High Priest, He must take His place as a man among men, live and suffer with them, if He is to be able to help those in need.

In the second chapter Paul therefore shows that while Christ is God, He is also man, and that this behooved Him. I call your particular attention to verses ten, seventeen, and eighteen, where the author states that Christ ought to become man, so that He might be able to know by experience man's temptations, and be able to succor them that are tempted.

Chapters three and four present Christ as greater than Moses and Joshua. Moses was counted great among the Jews. He was lawgiver and prophet. He was the one who had given them the law which they revered so highly. The author shows that while Moses is said to be the Lord's house, Christ is Lord in the house. Moses did not bring Israel into the Land of Canaan; and although Joshua did bring them in, he did not bring them into the rest. This rest Paul identifies with the seventh-day Sabbath, and thus in a remarkable way connects Sabbathkeeping with the true rest of the soul—sanctification.

In chapters five, six, and seven the author shows Christ to be greater than Levi and Melchizedek. Melchizedek as a type of Christ was greater than Abraham, Levi, and Aaron, and hence, if Christ is greater than Melchizedek, He is also greater than Abraham, Levi, and Aaron.

Having thus introduced Christ as our great High Priest, the author now invites us to leave the doctrine of the first principles, and press on unto perfection. These doctrines which we are to leave he enumerates as repentance from dead works, faith toward God, baptisms, laying on of hands, the resurrection from the dead, eternal judgment. (Heb. 6:1, 2.) He does not mean by this that we are to discard these doctrines, but as a man lays a foundation and then builds on it, so

having laid this firm foundation, we are to build on it, go on unto perfection. In this statement he refers to the sanctuary which he presents as one of the deeper things of God which we ought to know.

In chapters eight and nine he calls our attention to the old sanctuary which he contrasts with the new. In the old sanctuary there were two apartments, the first and the second. In these apartments the priests and the high priest served. The tabernacle and its service, he says, quoting the Holy Spirit, are significant of the true tabernacle in heaven.

The way into the heavenly sanctuary was not made manifest while the first tabernacle was yet standing; but now Christ having become a High Priest of good things to come, through a greater and more perfect tabernacle, enters through His own blood, once for all, into the holy places, having obtained, or rather thereby obtaining, eternal redemption for us. He has shown that there was a service on earth in both apartments of the sanctuary, and he has called the Holy Spirit as witness to its significance. He now shows that as the earthly sanctuary was cleansed, so it was necessary that the heavenly things should be cleansed with better sacrifices than these, even with the blood of Christ. (Heb. 9:23.) Christ has now appeared and does now appear before the face of God for us. When this work is finished, He shall appear the second time apart from sin to them that wait for Him unto salvation. (Verse 28.)

### Into the Holy Place

By telling us this, the apostle has in mind more than merely imparting information. He has the same purpose referred to in *Early Writings*, pages 260, 261:

"Those who rejected the first message could not be benefited by the second; neither were they benefited by the midnight cry, which was to prepare them to enter with Jesus by faith into the most holy place of the heavenly sanctuary. And by rejecting the two former messages, they have so darkened their understanding that they can see no light in the third angel's message, which shows the way into the most holy place. I saw that as the Jews crucified Jesus, so the nominal churches had crucified these messages, and therefore they have no knowledge of the way into the most holy, and they cannot be benefited by the intercession of Jesus there. Like the Jews, who offered their useless sacrifices, they offer up their useless prayers to the apartment which Jesus has left."

Paul was not satisfied with theory alone. He wanted theory translated into action. For this reason he brings the subject of the sanctuary to a climax in the tenth chapter of Hebrews by saying:

"Having therefore, brethren, boldness to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way, which He hath consecrated for us, through the veil, that is to say, His flesh." Verses 19, 20.

### We Follow Christ

These verses are in harmony with what I have read from *Early Writings*. Christ wants us to follow Him by faith into the most holy of the sanctuary in heaven. He is the Fore-runner, the Captain, and we are to follow. To go with Him into the most holy means more than to stand in a room. It means complete sanctification. If we are to stand before the face of God, it must necessarily mean the complete eradication of sin, appearing before a holy God without a mediator. The High Priest made elaborate and thorough preparation before he entered the most holy. If we are to enter we must likewise make preparation. The real sanctuary question involves sanctification, holiness, without which no man shall see God. This part we have left out too often, and have thus not made the sanctuary question of the practical value which God intended it should have.

As we consider this subject, the question naturally arises, How can we ever reach the high standard God has placed before us? How can we ever stand before a holy God? The writer of Hebrews understands this problem, and gives us a word of cheer and courage in the eleventh chapter. If anyone is inclined to think the standard is placed so high that he cannot reach it, let him read this chapter. There men are portrayed who, despite their faults and weaknesses, at last obtained a good report.

It once was my opinion that the men and women mentioned in Hebrews eleven were all perfect; but as I read the record I find they were not. In fact, some names seem to have been placed there for the specific purpose of showing what God can do with imperfect material. Abraham is called the father of the faithful; yet in some vital respects he was very weak. He told that which was not entirely true, and also laughed at God's promise of an heir. Jacob, who obtained a good report, was not all he should have been. Neither were his sons. What shall we say then of Gideon, of David, Samson, Rahab, and the others who were far below God's standard of perfection, but whom God nevertheless helped, and who at last were victorious? This list is given that we may know that God can take poor human clay and make saints out of sinners. The chapter is a preview of the saints of God entering the kingdom, and closes with the comforting words that "apart from us they should not be made perfect." That is, the list in Hebrews is not complete. They are not to be made perfect without us. God is waiting to add our names to the list.

In chapter 12 the author contrasts the inauguration of the first covenant with the inauguration of the second. We are placed upon Mount Zion in the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem. There we see the innumerable hosts of angels, the general assembly and church of the first born, the Judge of all the earth, and the spirits of just men made perfect. There in the presence of the assembled multi-

tudes of earth and heaven Christ is crowned, and we ourselves are enrolled as members of the church of God.

In view of all this we are encouraged in the thirteenth chapter to go with Christ without the camp, bearing His reproach, that we may have a part in the glory to come.

This, then, is the message of the book of Hebrews, a divine New Testament commentary on the sanctuary. Christ has gone before us. The way to God through the sanctuary was the way of sacrifice, of suffering, of blood; but the story ends with the triumphant procession of all the saints mentioned in the eleventh chapter, to which are to be added the saints now living, without whom the former shall not be made perfect. The sanctuary is a call to holiness, to sanctification.

### Response

J. L. McELHANY: I feel very thankful this morning that Brother Andreasen in his study has led us, shall I say, into the divine Presence. I am glad indeed that the Lord has led His servant this morning to bring us to this point. I hope that everyone here at this moment has that same view, that same conviction. How wonderful it is that we as mortals with our great High Priest can divide those curtains and enter into the divine Presence. And really, my dear brethren and sisters, my dear fellow workers, I believe that we should have that constant concept that will help us to understand what it means to abide in that Presence. Suppose that as a company of ministers today, we should all be invited by our great High Priest to go into the holy of holies. Would we feel like rushing in thoughtlessly, carelessly? Or would we think of what it would mean to be prepared to come into the presence of God?

I respond in my own heart to this appeal that has come to us in this study. I am thankful for it; I am so thankful for this view of Jesus in the sanctuary as the great High Priest. And, dear fellow workers, may I say that I believe this is the teaching that our people need. I would to God this morning that all this modern philosophical idea of preaching could be forever banished from our midst. I think we have had enough of that. I believe that what we need to be fed upon, my friends, are these great outstanding truths of this message.

I thought last night, as I saw on the screen the evidences of what God can do among savages and among cannibals in transforming their lives and winning them from the evils of their ways—that is the thing that we ought to emphasize everywhere.

How many here this morning will by the grace of God so examine their ministry, so examine the type and quality and effect of their preaching as to lead them to consecrate themselves as ministers of this movement today to the preaching of these great and important truths that really have to do with the salvation of the souls of men.

Let us have done with all that type

of preaching that makes no direct contribution to the establishing of the hearts of men in these great principles of truth. Re-emphasis of these principles is what we need today, brethren. It is the antidote to fanaticism. I know the brethren are perplexed and distressed in many places in regard to fanatical movements. Brethren, the antidote for it all is the preaching of the plain, straightfor-

ward teaching of the fundamentals of this message.

How many will join me this morning in a reconsecration to this type of ministry in endeavoring to present Christ as the complete answer to all our needs, and to put the emphasis on the great teaching of the sanctuary truths?

[All arose, upon which Elder McElhany prayed.]

## Memorial Service

### For Prominent Workers Who Have Passed to Their Rest

June 9, 1946, 10 A.M.

QUARTET: "Rock of Ages."

W. H. Branson read the following texts: Rev. 14:13; Isa. 57:1, 2; John 5:25; 1 Cor. 15:51-55; 1 Thess. 4:13-18.

E. D. DICK: I should like to say before beginning to call the roll, by divisions, of prominent workers who have passed to their rest, that we of necessity have had to limit the number whose names are listed this morning. It has been difficult to make a selection, and perhaps I should say that those whose names are read are merely representative of other strong workers whose names might have been worthy of a place in this list. Then I wish also to say that the wives are not generally listed. There are a few who have rendered outstanding service in their own right whose names will be listed, as I think they are listed. I believe you will understand the position.

#### General Conference

- Schubert, G. W.—Jan. 2, 1943, Anaheim, Calif. General Conference German Department and union president in Central Europe.
- Risley, Dr. E. H.—Feb. 7, 1943, Loma Linda, Calif. Dean of College of Medical Evangelists.
- Rogers, H. Edson—Feb. 24, 1943, Miami, Fla. General Conference Statistical Secretary. Began with General Conference office in 1888.
- Howell, W. E.—July 5, 1943, Takoma Park, D.C. Educator. General Conference and elsewhere.
- Prescott, W. W.—Jan. 21, 1944, Takoma Park, D.C. Educator and editor.
- Wright, J. F.—July 21, 1944, Takoma Park, D.C. Vice-president of General Conference and president of Southern African Division.
- Moutgomery, O.—Nov. 23, 1944, Orlando, Fla. Vice-president of General Conference and union president.
- Williams, Mrs. Flora—Dec. 6, 1944, Takoma Park, D.C. Educator and editor.
- Plummer, Mrs. L. Flora—April 8, 1945, Takoma Park, D.C. Veteran General Conference Sabbath School Department Secretary.
- Evans, I. H.—Nov. 24, 1945, Takoma Park, D.C. Vice-president of General Conference, and president of the former Far Eastern Division.
- Evans, Dr. Newton—Dec. 19, 1945, Loma Linda, Calif. President and dean of College of Medical Evangelists.

#### Australia

- James, Dr. W. H.—June 30, 1941, Melbourne, Australia. Superintendent of sanitarium in Australia.
- Atkin, A. S.—March 13, 1942, Rabaul, New Guinea. Evangelist in Australia, Solomon Islands, and New Guinea.
- Abbott, E. M.—June 2, 1942, aboard ship *Monte Video Maru*, in South Seas. Superintendent, New Guinea Mission.
- Pascoe, James—Oct. 9, 1942, Victoria, Australia. Pioneer worker in the South Sea Islands and conference president.
- Lemke, L. D. A.—July 29, 1943, Victoria Park, Australia. Early evangelist and conference president in Australia.
- Stockton, Henry—Aug. 30, 1943, Murwillumbah, N.S.W., Australia. Australasian Union Conference statistician. As a child

#### North America

- Tait, A. O.—April 8, 1941, Mountain View, Calif. Early secretary of the International Sabbath School Association and editor of the *Signs of the Times*.
- Allison, T. H.—Oct. 20, 1941, Chicago, Ill. Colored leader and evangelist.
- Adams, J. W.—Dec. 18, 1941, Redlands, Calif. One of the early Iowa ministers, later of California. Father of a family of preachers.
- Beardsley, J. I.—April 8, 1942, Holly, Mich. Educator in North America.
- Burden, J. A.—June 10, 1942, Loma Linda, Calif. Veteran medical missionary promoter.
- Judd, George E.—Oct. 1, 1942, Battle Creek, Mich. Layman, elder of Battle Creek church, business manager of Battle Creek Sanitarium.
- Wheeler, Lee S.—Feb. 17, 1943, Union Springs, N.Y. Pioneer worker in North America.
- Hottel, R. D.—March 7, 1943, Takoma Park, Washington, D.C. Veteran worker in Columbia Union.
- Van Kirk, M. B.—June 3, 1943, Denver, Colo. Union president and chaplain.
- Jones, J. K.—July 7, 1943, Decatur, Ga. Union conference president.
- Sittner, H. R.—Sept. 15, 1943, College Place, Wash. Dean of men and teacher at Walla Walla College.
- Bollman, C. F.—Dec. 10, 1943, Rockville, Md. Associate editor of the REVIEW AND HERALD and other editorial work.
- Starr, G. B.—Feb. 25, 1944, Glendale, Calif. Pioneer worker in Australia and worker for many years in the United States.
- Howard, W. H.—May 9, 1944, Omaha, Nebr. Conference president.
- Richmond, E. L.—Dec. 7, 1944, Takoma Park, D.C. General manager and superintendent of the Review and Herald.
- McVagh, Charles—Feb. 13, 1945, Pinecastle, Fla. Union president.
- Scott, Mrs. Lida F.—May 4, 1945, Madison, Tenn. Self-supporting work in the South.
- Piper, J. F.—April 30, 1945, Loma Linda, Calif. Union president.
- Neff, E. L.—Nov. 5, 1945, Walla Walla, Wash. Union president.
- Eichman, G. F.—Jan. 26, 1946, Porter Sanitarium, Denver, Colo. Conference president.
- Thompson, Charles—Jan. 31, 1946, Willow Hill, Ill. Division and union president.
- Caviness, Mrs. G. W.—May 8, 1946, Loma Linda, Calif. Pupil in first school conducted by Professor G. H. Bell. Labored in Mexico, 1897-1921.
- Stone, C. L.—May 24, 1946, Takoma Park, Md. Educator, Canal Zone and homeland.

#### Northern Europe

- Pedersen, C.—Aug. 14, 1941, Skodsborg, Denmark. Secretary-treasurer of the combined European Division.
- Ottosen, Carl—May 13, 1942, Skodsborg, Denmark. Pioneer medical worker in the Scandinavian countries.
- Settergren, A. J.—Sept. 10, 1942, Motala, Sweden. In charge of the Swedish publishing house.
- Fernstron, K. A.—March, 1944, Gruthyttan, Sweden. One of pioneer workers in Sweden.
- Panduro, H. P.—Skodsborg, Denmark. Pioneer worker and departmental leader at Skodsborg Bade-Sanatarium, Denmark.

#### Provisional Division

- Monier, Henri—Dec. 2, 1944, Beirut, Lebanon. Missionary to Africa and Near East.

#### Russia

- Oblander, J. G.—Jan. 7, 1946, Los Angeles, Calif. Missionary in Russia. Union Conference President.

#### Southern Africa

- Molokomine, L. S.—Feb. 16, 1941, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa. Native pastor and pioneer worker.
- Farnsworth, Mrs. O. O.—May 22, 1941, Glendale, Calif. As Carrie Mace, one of the members of the first group to South Africa in 1887.
- Myo, Samuel—Oct. 24, 1941, Nyasaland, British Central Africa. Teacher at Rungwa Mission and minister in the Mwami Mission.
- Ellingworth, G. A.—April 30, 1942, Songa Mission, Africa. Superintendent of Congo Union Mission.
- Hiten, George—July 5, 1942, Songa Mission, Belgian Congo, Africa. Superintendent. Songa Mission.
- Curtis, C. W.—Jan. 1, 1943, Capetown, South Africa. Minister of early Minnesota family.
- Ngaiyave, Simon—Feb. 10, 1943, Nyasaland, British Central Africa. Native teacher and evangelist.
- Shone, G. W.—Oct. 30, 1943, Port Elizabeth, South Africa. President of Orange River Conference.

(\* ) Not war casualties.

#### Inter-America

- Crager, C. P.—May 9, 1945, Santurce, Puerto Rico. Educator and missionary to Africa, South America, and Inter-America.
- Elliott, W. R.—Nov. 25, 1945, Indianapolis, Indiana. Missionary for many years in Inter-America.
- Giddings, Philip—March 4, 1946, Georgetown, British Guiana. Pastor and evangelist in British Guiana.
- Kinzer, N. H.—April 22, 1946, La Libertad, Nicaragua. Missionary and union superintendent in Inter-America.
- Larrabee, H. M.—April 22, 1946, La Libertad, Nicaragua. Missionary in Inter-America.

Delhove, Lucy.—Oct. 1943, Belgian Congo, Central Africa. Nurse and girls' worker, Rwankeri Mission, Belgian Congo, East Africa.  
 Hayton, C. H.—1944, Glendale, Calif. Missionary teacher in South Africa.

**South America**

Baer, Roscoe T.—Jan. 15, 1942, Colorado. President of conferences, including South America.  
 Hermanson, Mario—Dec. 3, 1942, Sao Paulo, Brazil. Treasurer in Sao Paulo conference and at Brazil Junior College.  
 Lipke, John—June 18, 1943, Sao Paulo, Brazil. Pioneer doctor in Brazil.  
 Wilfarth, R. J.—Feb. 17, 1944, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Leading evangelist in Brazil.  
 Westphal, F. H.—Feb. 24, 1944, Glendale, Calif. Pioneer missionary in South America.  
 Allen, A. N.—Dec. 31, 1945, Yucaipa, Calif. Worker for years in interior sections of Brazil; also in Inter-America.  
 Pages, Augustus.—April 3, 1946, Sao Paulo, Brazil. Manager and treasurer of the Brazilian Publishing House. Pioneer in publishing work in Brazil.

**Southern Asia**

Killoway, Thomas.—Dec. 31, 1941, Bangalore, India. Secretary-treasurer, South India Union.  
 Po Shwe.—1942 (exact date unknown), Burma. Ordained minister murdered in Burma.  
 Lowry, G. G.—May 4, 1942, Mahableshwar, near Poona, India. Division and union president. Author and pioneer worker. Preached message in Tamil, Malayalam, Telegu, Kanarese, and Urdu, and spoke Hindi and Bengali.  
 Walker, Dr. I. S.—Aug. 5, 1942, at Bombay, India. Medical missionary to Burma and India.  
 Robinson, Ellery.—Jan. 3, 1943, Lake Worth, Fla. To England in first colporteur group and to India among first workers in 1896.  
 Enoch, G. F.—April 2, 1944, Loma Linda, Calif. Missionary to India.  
 Tarleton, Mrs. G.—Nov. 23, 1944, Dehra Dun. Missionary to Burma.  
 Pakkiananthan, M. I.—Jan. 15, 1945, Southern Asia. Ordained minister in the South Tamil mission field.  
 Whiteis, Samantha.—Jan. 27, 1945, Beaver City, Nebr. One of first nurses in India. Died in self-supporting work in our South.  
 Joseph, M. D.—Oct. 4, 1945, Poona, India. Accountant in division training college and publishing house.  
 Miller, Wm. W.—Dec. 25, 1945, Sanitarium, Calif. Early worker in India.  
 Burgess, L. J.—May 4, 1946, Paradise Valley Sanitarium. Pioneer worker in India.

**Southern Europe**

Konderth, Th.—1941 or 1942, in Germany. Evangelist in Rumania.  
 Bollier, Jacob—1943, Zurich, Switzerland. Tract Society secretary in Zurich.  
 Borle, L. E.—March 25, 1943, Berne, Switzerland. Publishing house manager in France.  
 Noully, Miss E.—1943, Dammarie-les-Lys, France. Employee of French Publishing House.  
 Meyer, Paul.—Jan. 23, 1945, in Dachau concentration camp in Germany. Evangelist in Lyon, France.  
 Weidner, Gabrielle.—June, 1945, in concentration camp at Itaz, Poland. Book and Bible House secretary, Paris.  
 Schupnik, Walther.—1945, in Serbia. Secretary-treasurer of Yugoslavian Union Conference.  
 Gackle, O.—1945, in the jail in Germany. Young Rumanian evangelist and editor.  
 Raspal, Marus.—December, 1945, in South France. Pioneer missionary to Mauritius, Madagascar, and French Cameroons.  
 Manchen, M.—Early part of 1946, murdered on Hungarian border. Departmental secretary in Hungarian Union Conference.  
 Roth, Gustav.—March 15, 1946, Gland, Switzerland. Pioneer worker in Southern Europe, then in charge of French work in North America, and following that, missionary to Haiti.  
 Zigan, Charles.—1946, in Strasburg, France. Secretary-treasurer of East France Conference.

[As each name was read a white carnation was placed in a large vase standing on a table beside the pulpit.]

J. L. McELHANY: From all round the world, on all the continents of earth, among the different races of mankind, the roll call of our honored dead merits an expression of our profound gratitude and thankfulness for

the service they have rendered. We cannot satisfy the feelings of our hearts toward those of our associates who have passed to their rest by merely recalling their names. While yet with us they were a very part of this movement. Their lives and energies were devoted to the proclamation of the great message of the soon coming of the Lord Jesus. Their hearts pulsed with ours in a common love for and devotion to the Lord and the interests of His cause. The service they rendered and the contribution they made to the work of God demand the recognition that we can and do pass to them by this memorial service today.

As this movement expands and pushes its frontiers out to the ends of the earth, an ever-enlarging army of workers is required to carry forward the work of God. This naturally results in a higher worker mortality rate, which stated in another way means we shall have an ever-increasing number of men and women engaging in the service of God and a larger toll upon the lives of those who thus serve.

There is one portion of Scripture that has been read to us this morning that I think is quite different from perhaps all other portions, except one, that I could name, and that is that it has been given to us by verbal inspiration. In most cases the prophets were instructed to write out what they saw, but in the instance to which I refer, it was not even left to the prophet to choose the words, for it is recorded, "I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write." He was left no choice but to record the words that were spoken to him, and those words are: "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them."

I am very thankful this morning that the Lord thinks in this way of those who have laid down their lives. He does not forget them, even though their gravestones may crumble and decay, yet He has them engraved on the palms of His hands. How comforting to know that our honored dead are thus remembered by Him. I sometimes try to think of all this and to wonder what it means. If I could think the thoughts of God after Him, I would like to think through to the point where I could at least satisfy my own longing for understanding, to realize what the Lord has emphasized in all this, for does not He know all about us? Is He not acquainted with all our difficulties and shortcomings? Does He not know that we are poor, fallible, erring human beings? He knows all about our peculiarities of disposition. He knows all about the unlovely things of our dispositions. Yes, He knows all that, and yet when His servants are called to lie down in death His word to the prophet was, "Write, Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord from henceforth." As the pall of death spreads over His servants, it seems that the Lord blots out all the hard and disagreeable

things; they all fade away. He says, "Blessed are the dead."

I have wondered whether in this way the Lord does not set for us an example. We have our prejudices, we have our opinions, and our appraisals of each other but, my friends, after all, it is a good thing to discard all these, and instead of traducing the memories of those who have departed, just simply join with the Lord in saying, "Blessed are the dead." Blessed are those who yield up their lives into His care and keeping.

Yes, my friends, there are heights and depths, lengths and breadths of divine love in those words. They serve anew to emphasize those wonderful words, "God so loved the world, that He gave His only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

What an inspiration to live by, and such a hope! Not only to live by it, but to die with it.

And that will be true, my friends, because Jesus has declared that He is the resurrection and the life.

Thank God for our fellow workers who are at rest, for all that they have meant to this cause, for the contribution they have made in lives of loving service and of sacrifice. We cherish their memory today. We joyfully look forward to that time when heaven's long age of bliss shall pay for all they suffered here.

F. M. WILCOX: (praying): We thank Thee, O Lord, that Thou art acquainted with all of our experiences. Thou dost joy with us in our joys. Thou dost sorrow with us in our sorrows. We thank Thee that Thou art a God of infinite power, of infinite wisdom, of infinite love. Thou art too wise to err, too good to be unkind. We thank Thee, O Lord, that Thou dost lead Thy children in the darkness as well as in the light, and we can believe, as expressed by the apostle, that "all things work together for good to them that love God."

O Lord, we sorrow in this memorial service for our dear brethren and sisters who have been laid to rest. We believe that there rests upon them the divine blessing. And we believe that the influence of the godly lives of these dear workers will live on although they are at rest, and that they will gather fruit until the coming of the Lifegiver.

We sympathize, O Lord, with their loved ones who remain, and we pray that Thou wilt comfort them in their great sorrow. We pray that this may be another link that joins their faith to the coming of the Lord, and that they may prepare for that great event and be ready to meet their loved ones at that time. And we thank Thee, O Lord, that while Thou dost bury Thy workers that Thy work can still live on, because it has in it the vitality of heaven. And so we pray that Thou wilt help us who remain to close up the ranks and press forward with Thy work. Hasten it on to its grand consummation and the happy day of reunion with those who have been laid to rest. We ask these favors in Jesus' name. Amen.

# Proceedings of the General Conference

## Sixth Meeting

June 9, 1946, 11 A.M.

CHAIRMAN: L. K. Dickson.

HYMN: No. 565, "Shall We Gather at the River?"

PRAYER: Glenn Calkins, Vice-President for Inter-America.

L. K. DICKSON: As the first order of business we will listen to the report of the Sabbath School Department. J. A. Stevens, the Secretary, will render the report.

[The report appears on page 88.]

L. K. DICKSON: It is regrettable that we do not have time to discuss some of the outstanding records that have been made by the Sabbath school. I am sure we all agree that this fine report has given us the best records in Sabbath school development that we have ever heard. The Lord is richly blessing this department of our work.

This report is to be followed by the report of the Educational Department. Prof. H. A. Morrison is the Secretary.

[Prof. Morrison's report appears on page 90.]

Meeting adjourned.

Benediction by H. H. Hicks.

L. K. DICKSON, *Chairman*.

H. T. ELLIOTT, *Secretary*.

## Seventh Meeting

June 9, 1946, 3:45 P.M.

CHAIRMAN: L. K. Dickson.

HYMN: "Lift Up the Trumpet," No. 541 in *Church Hymnal*.

PRAYER: H. M. S. Richards.

L. K. DICKSON: We have some most interesting reports coming to us this afternoon. The first part of our session will be occupied by a report of both the North American Radio Commission and the International Radio Commission. In planning for the General Conference session it had been hoped that there might have been time for the radio group to present a program. But, in the interest of carrying our work through as quickly as possible, we have asked Paul Wickman, the secretary of both of these commissions, to render a report. But, just before he renders his report, we are going to hear one of the beautiful pieces by the King's Heralds, entitled, "Onward and Upward," by transcription.

[The Radio Commission report will appear in a later issue.]

L. K. DICKSON: It is a thrilling thought for us to recognize that so many millions are hearing this message every week in this great broadcast. Surely it is one of the means that God has chosen for the finishing of His work. This expansion that Elder Wickman has been telling us about, which is moving out all over the earth through the ether waves, is a great advance step in the evangelization of the world with the third angel's message. Surely we ought to pray as we have never prayed before that these hundreds, yes, thousands, who are now being swept into this message

through the radio evangelism might be increased by the tens of thousands in this great closing hour. Let us remember those who are in charge of this work. They need our prayers. They need the power of God to help them touch the hearts of the masses of people who listen in.

The second part of our program this afternoon will be the report from the Southern European Division. A. V. Olson, who has for so many years led out in the work in Southern Europe, will direct the program. Elder Olson.

## An Evening With the Australasian Division

June 8, 1946, 7:30 P.M.

CHAIRMAN: W. G. Turner.

H. G. Moulds announced the opening hymn, No. 448, "Far and Near the Fields Are Teeming."

J. L. McElhany offered prayer.

E. B. Rudge, president of the Australasian field, showed some slides on Australia.

E. B. Hare and Allan Anderson played a cornet and trumpet duet, "In the Dawn of Eternal Day."

E. B. RUDGE: It is surely a great privilege to stand before you here tonight, in the presence of so many of the Australian friends and workers who through the years have contributed so much toward the development of our work in Australia. I feel I should make special reference here tonight to the work done by Doctor D. H. Kress and his wife, Doctor Lauretta, and the work done by the late Prof. C. B. Hughes and his wife, and Miss Hattie Andre. I want to make mention, too, of the sterling service rendered our field by Doctor C. W. Harrison and Mrs. Shannon, workers who have given the very best years of a long life of devoted service to our field. I would like you to know that this has been very deeply appreciated, and that these old workers, now back, some of them, in the home field, are very warmly remembered by the Australian people.

I feel, too, I would be remiss in my duty if I failed to make reference once again to Australia's appreciation of the marvelous help that came to us during the critical days of the Pacific war. In addition to that, I must say that the coming of so many Seventh-day Adventist American servicemen brought to our people a sense of nearness during that time of crisis. They came among us, sat in our churches, visited our homes, and generally engaged in social life with us in such a way that it made us feel we were truly members of that great and good family to which Brother Spicer through the years so many times has made reference.

I cannot begin my remarks here tonight without a text. I am in the presence of my old teacher, Miss Hattie

[A. V. Olson presented a number of workers from the Southern European Division who brought greetings from their respective fields and related some of their experiences during the war. A report of this most inspiring symposium will appear in a later issue. A. V. Olson's general report on the Southern European Division will also appear in a later issue.]

Meeting adjourned.

Closing Hymn 433, "The Church Has One Foundation."

A. W. Cormack pronounced the benediction.

L. K. DICKSON, *Chairman*,

J. I. ROBISON, *Secretary*.

Andre. I was in her Bible class for several years, and one thing I remember her telling us was that no preacher worth his salt ever stood up and spoke without a text. So I have a text, Miss Andre. This is it: [Numbers 10:29-32, was then read.]

Moses' invitation, "Come thou with us, and we will do thee good," met a response in Hobab's heart, and he enlisted the talents God had given him with the men of God, and went with that company to be their eyes.

It seems to me, that that text very fittingly expresses the spirit of the advent message, as we find it in the book of Revelation. There we have the invitation so many times given to come out, to be with the Lord's people. This text I have read many times through the years, and I never read it without thinking of the day in June, 1886, when a company of five men began to present this message in the city of Melbourne. They worked with skill. They were well-trained men. They were men with a very fine purpose, and of a self-sacrificing spirit. They were three preachers, one printer, and one colporteur, and they laid a foundation that has been built upon through the years, so that today all the branches of the work for which this message stands are to be found there, each one strongly functioning in its special sphere.

Those men did a great deal more than simply set up an organization. They imparted to the Australian converts the spirit of the message. They were filled with that desire to share the things of God. And so they said to our people, "Come thou with us, and we will do thee good." And they made it abundantly clear that every man and woman who accepted the invitation to come and have the blessings that the invitation promised, must also accept the obligations that the goodness of God invited these men to share in the doing of God's great work. And so if those pioneers did nothing else, in doing this they rendered a tremendously effective service to the cause of God. And that spirit reached the hearts of our Australian

(Continued on page 95)

# The Sabbath School Department

By J. A. STEVENS, Secretary

THE first Sabbath school was held in Eden. The Creator was the teacher. "The morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy." Job 38:7.

What a wonderfully unifying influence the Sabbath school has been in all the history of our work! What a builder of faith from the cradle roll years to old age! Let us thank God for this greatest of all the auxiliary agencies of the church that, in its activities, includes all the members of the church and their children.

## Sabbath School Evangelism

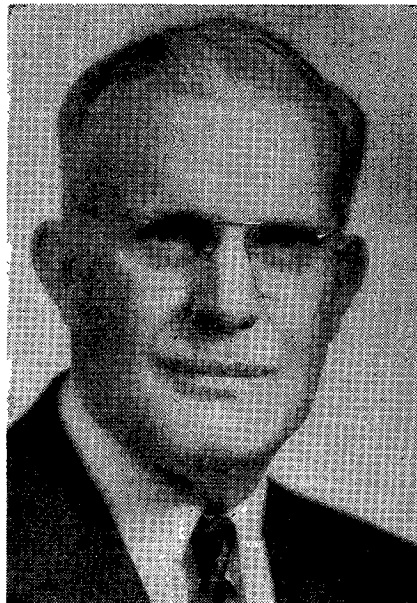
For many years the Sabbath school has been called a "soul-winning Sabbath school." This is a proper designation, because three out of every four persons baptized into the Seventh-day Adventist Church are Sabbath school members. The Sabbath schools offer one of our greatest opportunities for evangelism, because in North America alone there are more than 50,000 Sabbath school members not yet members of the church. The Sabbath schools carry on a great soul-winning endeavor through branch schools, and every Sabbath our members "bring one" or more individuals to Sabbath school. "The Sabbath school, if rightly conducted, is one of God's greatest instrumentalities to bring souls to a knowledge of the truth." —*Counsels on Sabbath School Work*, p. 115.

The Spirit of prophecy clearly outlines the responsibility of the Sabbath school to do its full duty to train the children for Christ. This sacred work begins with the small tots in the cradle roll and does its most effective work before the pupil is promoted to the youth's division. A well-organized Teachers' Training Course has been conducted in many Sabbath schools to prepare teachers to do this work successfully. Each year one or two books are also provided as the Sabbath School Workers' Reading Course in an endeavor to build efficiency in both official leadership and the teaching staff.

Since the last General Conference session the Sabbath School Department has launched a great child evangelism endeavor throughout North America, and plans are under consideration to extend this instructional work to overseas divisions for the leaders and teachers of the children's divisions. These institutes have been held in seven of the ten unions in North America as union institutes, and many local conferences have conducted these efforts to arouse and instruct Sabbath school teachers to save the boys and girls in their most impressionable years. This endeavor must be strengthened and extended until we shall see fulfilled the goal set by the counsel of the Lord: "We want to see whole classes of young people

being converted to God, and growing up useful members of the church." —*Counsels on Sabbath School Work*, p. 125.

In addition to specific lines of instructional work already noted, there has been a well-planned educational endeavor throughout these five war years, not only in North America, but in all divisions where the war did not make such conventions and institutes impossible. In North America councils of secretaries have been held in union conferences yearly, and two most helpful councils were held for all the union Sabbath school secretaries of the division. Also Sabbath



J. A. Stevens

school officers have been called together, either in conference-wide or regional conventions. These local conference conventions are somewhat continuous in our planning because of the many changes in both official and teaching staffs. Sabbath school associations, well organized and successfully conducted before the war regulations cut off gasoline and tires, are now being reorganized to become a source of strength in building up every phase of Sabbath school work.

The following table shows the number of Sabbath schools at the close of each of the last two five-year periods:

1936-40	14,411
1941-45	14,568

The war years have made havoc with statistics from many parts of the world. We regret that this report can be but fragmentary from several great world divisions. But, notwithstanding the disruptions incident to the war, the figures show a cheering gain in the number of Sabbath schools. We feel sure the gains will prove to be even greater when the Sabbath school progress can be reported from all lands.

## Membership in All the World

The following comparative table shows the Sabbath school membership at the close of the preceding five-year period ending in 1940, and the membership at the close of the five years ending December 31, 1945:

1936-40	618,291
1941-45	688,079

It is a matter for rejoicing that the statistics reveal a gain of 10.14 per cent during the war years. It is not so large as the gain during the previous five-year period, and possibly it would have even exceeded those good figures had we been able to secure complete reports from all the world. But even global war has not stopped the continued growth of the Sabbath school, for it is cheering to note that the average gain per day for the five-year period would make a Sabbath school of thirty-eight members. In all the divisions of the world field Sabbath school membership exceeds church membership, except the North American Division, where the Sabbath school membership is 93 per cent of the church membership. But our Sabbath school work in North America has successfully weathered the stormy war years, with their disturbing shifts of population incident to war work, and reports show a rapid return to normal membership growth.

During the last five years the Sabbath schools of the world field have continued to be the denomination's greatest single source of mission offerings. During 1945 an average of more than \$70,000 for every Sabbath of the year flowed into the missions treasury through the humble offering envelope, and during the fourth quarter of 1945 the offerings averaged more than \$12,000 for every day of the quarter. Since the Sabbath school began its contributions to our world-wide work in 1887, a grand total of \$52,700,000 had been given to our foreign mission work by December 31, 1945, and before this General Conference session began the fifty-third million was more than finished. Breaking all records the fifty-third million was raised in two months, three weeks, and three days. Our Sabbath schools are now on their way to the one hundredth million for missions. The following table is a simple comparison between the five-year period ending in 1940 and the close of the current period:

1936-40	\$ 8,270,552.27
1941-45	14,241,979.77

These totals for the last five-year period show a gain of 72.1 per cent.

## Thirteenth Sabbath Offerings and "Overflows"

The five-year period since the latest General Conference session has recorded a grand total of \$3,302,511.62 from Thirteenth Sabbath offerings and "overflows." The "overflow" offerings devoted to specific enterprises have brought courage to the hearts of our brethren throughout the world, and added strength has come to the work where these enterprises are located. We give the following tabula-



tion to show the division to which the "overflow" was given, and the amount of the offering:

1941			
Inter-American .....	\$11,359.74		
Southern Asia .....	9,959.62		
Missions of Northern .....			
European .....	10,909.86		
South African .....	13,009.94	\$45,239.16	
1942			
Southern African .....	13,009.94	\$45,239.16	
Southern European .....	12,709.93		
China .....	13,050.07		
Tanganyika .....	20,618.81	\$60,734.36	
1943			
Inter-American .....	\$19,937.01		
Southern Asia .....	22,908.04		
South American .....	23,804.26		
General Conference Mis- sions .....	32,393.13	\$99,042.44	
1944			
Southern African .....	\$28,558.28		
Free China .....	29,595.52		
Southern European .....	26,753.03		
General Conference Mis- sions .....	35,385.59	\$120,292.42	
1945			
Inter-American .....	\$32,412.81		
Missions of Northern .....			
European .....	30,390.52		
Southern Asia .....	29,839.58		
South American .....	32,626.24	\$125,269.15	
Grand Total .....		\$450,577.53	

### The Investment Fund

The youngest of the Sabbath school's offering family, Sabbath school investment has made a marvelous growth since it was launched in 1925. Already it has contributed \$2,263,713.85 to our foreign mission enterprise. The interest of our membership in this mission-offering plan is reflected in the comparative figures of the last two five-year periods:

1936-40 .....	\$ 438,836.84
1941-45 .....	1,246,006.80

These figures show a gain for the latest five-year period of 184 per cent.

The birthday offering plan is the second youngest in the Sabbath school offering family, and it is a husky, fast-growing member of the family. Wherever the Sabbath school is conducted, the membership has manifested interest and liberality in this contribution to "new work and new workers." Starting with \$4,019.76 in 1919 the annual total has grown to \$88,935.85 in 1945. The comparative table shows the totals for the last five-year periods:

1936-40 .....	\$194,307.62
1941-45 .....	330,688.50

The comparison reveals a gain of 70 per cent. The grand total of birthday offerings since the plan was inaugurated in 1919 is \$896,934.14.

### Branch Sabbath Schools

The branch Sabbath school idea has become a well-established plan of evangelism in a large part of the world field. Very simple in its operation, this plan has resulted in the organization of hundreds of churches. Sponsored by the officers of a Sabbath school, a branch school is started by some Sabbath school member, usually a teacher. This missionary-minded brother or sister enlists the help of other members, and soon there is a growing interest as the school is conducted from week to week. It is a normal experience for the interest to

become so widespread as to require the labors of a minister in a series of meetings to bind it off. Currently the South American Division leads in the number of branch Sabbath schools with 259. The Southern African Division comes next, with 249. Then follows Inter-America, North America, and Southern Asia in order, with a grand total of 970 in all divisions. We are assured that far greater achievements are possible as this work is further developed in all divisions of the world.

### The Extension Division

For many years the General Conference Sabbath School Department has earnestly promoted home division membership for all those who were unable to attend Sabbath school regularly because of invalidism, distance from the meeting place, acute illness, or such insurmountable circumstances. Thus many thousands who could not attend Sabbath school had the Sabbath school taken to them. Since the latest General Conference session, the title of this division of the Sabbath school has been changed to the "extension division," and its scope has been broadened to include our workers who must travel extensively, men and women in military service, as well as the ones enrolled formerly in the home division. The membership of this extension division varies between 27,000 and 30,000, and their offerings approximate \$50,000 a quarter.

*The Sabbath School Worker* has always been one of the greatest aids in building efficiency in Sabbath school leadership and improving Sabbath school teaching in all divisions. The circulation at the close of the comparative period, 1940, stood at 18,254. As of December 31, 1945, the subscription list stood at 24,018. A companion publication is issued in China, South America, Denmark, and Southern Europe. For many years there was an insistent demand for a lesson medium adapting the lesson to the understanding of cradle roll and kindergarten children under six years of age. This need has been met in the publication at the Pacific Press of a little paper entitled *My Bible Story*. Introduced into the Sabbath schools of North America at the beginning of the third quarter of 1945, this lesson paper has met with an enthusiastic reception, and already has a circulation of more than 12,000 copies weekly. A series of leaflets, covering every phase of Sabbath school organization and work, are available on request for all Sabbath schools in the North American Division and those parts of the world where the English language is used. *The Secretary*, bulletin of the General Department, is sent out to divisional, union, conference, and mission Sabbath school secretaries every six weeks. Thus close contact with all the field is maintained.

### Sabbath School Lessons

The Bible is the textbook of the Sabbath school, and the most important part of the work of the General Conference Sabbath School De-

partment is the preparation and publication of Sabbath school lessons. Each quarter seven different sets of lessons must be prepared to meet the needs of the Sabbath schools in all the world. These are for the senior, youth's, junior, primary, kindergarten, and cradle roll divisions. Two sets of junior lessons are prepared; one of these is worked over to serve as senior lessons in some mission fields. In addition, the Christian Record Publishing Company prepares senior lessons in Braille for the blind. About a year and a half elapses from the time a manuscript reaches our hands until it is printed. The completed manuscripts are mailed to fifty-seven addresses throughout the world, to be translated, adapted, and printed or mimeographed, or even hand-written, for use in more than 800 languages and dialects.

### Staff of the General Department

The secretarial staff and office workers have shared with our secretaries in the field, in the labors that have, under the rich blessings of God, brought the progress indicated in this report. We have had some changes in the headquarters staff since the latest General Conference session. In 1942 V. T. Armstrong became one of our associate secretaries and gave valuable help in the office and in the field until he connected with the work in the North Pacific Union. In 1945 L. L. Moffitt, with many years of successful administrative and departmental experience in the homeland and in foreign fields, accepted the call of the General Conference Committee to connect with the department, and is bearing a full share in this work. In 1944 Miss Dorothy Ford of the department's editorial staff was asked to assume responsibilities in the secretarial department of the General Conference, and we were fortunate to secure recently Miss Mary Ogle, to fill this vacancy.

The secretaries of the department are always confronted with a heavy field program, and much time has been spent attending Child Evangelism Institutes, conventions, secretarial councils, and other meetings where Sabbath school work has been considered. The secretary of the department visited the Middle East Union and Ethiopia the last half of 1945, and S. A. Wellman spent some time in the Inter-American Division.

This brief report forbids proper recognition of the earnest labor of Sabbath school secretaries throughout the world. We gratefully acknowledge the large contribution they have made to the steady advance in Sabbath school work. They have toiled under war conditions, with churches destroyed, congregations shifted, families scattered. Money values have varied, disrupted mail service has hindered regularity of reports, but still the work has continued to grow until all past records have been surpassed. We thank God for such consecrated leadership, and feel confident that the Sabbath school will fulfill God's purpose for it in the finishing of the work.

# The Department of Education

By H. A. MORRISON, Secretary

AS WE survey the educational work of Seventh-day Adventists in all the world field in order to report to the General Conference in session, we are reminded of the fourth and fifth verses of the 145th psalm.

"One generation shall praise Thy works to another, and shall declare Thy mighty acts. I will speak of the glorious honour of Thy majesty, and of Thy wondrous works."

During these days and years of stress the Lord has performed wonders in connection with our educational work; however, we believe that if we were more meticulous in following His teaching, a much greater power would be manifest.

The five-year period just passed has been full of difficulties and perplexities. A nation at war cannot carry on all of its customary program. The work of education is one of the very first things to be affected. Hundreds, yes, thousands, of our youth who otherwise would have been in school have not been able to be there. The enrollments in many secular institutions have been less than half the normal amount. It will be noted that Adventist schools have been affected in a minimum degree, in fact, have even been able to expand through this trying period.

During the past five years many educational institutes and conventions have been held in the various fields. Representatives from this department have made frequent visits to the Inter-American Division and one visit to the South American field. The series of conventions and institutes thus held have been a great inspiration to these fields, as will be seen by the more detailed report of the divisions. Because of the war and transportation difficulties, the foreign visits have been greatly minimized.

Wherever we go we find our educational workers a sincere, loyal, devoted group. They are putting forth every effort so to train the youth that they may make full contribution to the spread of the gospel and the finishing of our task in the world.

## North American Division

For years it has been recognized that our elementary schools have not had the recognition in our plans and in financial backing that their importance merits. This has been one of our difficult problems. During the past ten

years we have given almost annual study to this condition, and each year have been able to make substantial improvement. During the past five years the improvement has been sufficiently rapid that now the elementary teacher's salary is comparable with that of other workers of similar requirement.



H. A. Morrison

During these years the school plants and equipment have also been changed for the better. The teachers' environment, the schools' equipment, have done much to improve the atmosphere of these schools and to make the work of the teacher more inspirational and successful.

One of the most inspiring parts of this report is that concerning the number of baptisms in the elementary

pupil group of understanding age have yielded their hearts to the Master.

The secondary school in the North American Division has made a marvelous advancement. The enrollment has almost doubled in the last ten years. During the five-year period it has gone from 7,656 to 9,830. Five hundred and eighty-eight of these students were baptized during the past year. The valuation of the secondary school plants has changed from \$2,470,310 to \$4,314,549.

Since the time of our last General Conference session we have changed three of our junior colleges to senior colleges, so that we now have nine senior colleges and three junior colleges in North America.

The colleges during this war period have had a strenuous time. It was anticipated that the draft would almost ruin our attendance, as it did that of many schools, but in contrast to this we were able to keep the level of our enrollment, and, now that many of the veterans are returning, our enrollment is climbing. Last year there were 3,928 students in our North American colleges. Students in all institutions of college grade, including medical and nursing, now number more than six thousand.

The number of volumes in the college libraries has increased by forty thousand. The valuation of the college plants has increased from \$4,631,900 to \$7,024,434. The operating costs of the colleges and secondary schools for one year total more than \$8,000,000. Of this amount, \$461,000 is provided as subsidy. Each year during the period the institutions as a group have made gains varying from \$210,000 to \$450,000. This is a new experience for our educational work. Ten years ago these schools carried a note indebtedness of \$515,000. Today all are out of debt except three or four academies having obligations that cannot be paid immediately without violating some agreements, and these amounts total less than \$28,000.

### NOTES AND LOANS PAYABLE OF COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES IN NORTH AMERICA

1934-35	\$514,956.62
1939-40	\$567,504.61
1944-45	\$27,916.85

schools. One thousand five hundred and eighty-two of the "children" in school last year gave their hearts to God and were baptized, thus offering themselves for His service. This, together with those previously baptized, would indicate that almost the entire

The Home Study Institute, the College of Medical Evangelists, and the Seventh-day Adventist Theological Seminary participate in, and are a part of, our educational program. Each of these will give a special report of its work.

Seventh-day Adventists do not operate a dental college, but have for more than ten years maintained a favorable affiliation with the Atlanta-Southern Dental College, from which 71 of our young men have been graduated and are now successful dentists. Most of them not only are loyal to the truth but are strong supporters of the church and are becoming real pillars in our organization.

Each year we are graduating more than 1,300 from our secondary schools and more than 300 from our colleges.

### AVERAGE WEEKLY SALARY OF ELEMENTARY TEACHERS IN NORTH AMERICA

1935-36	\$10.70
1940-41	\$15.46
1945-46	\$26.49

### VALUE OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

1936	\$845,505
1941	\$1,111,057
1946	\$1,746,551

Nearly 400 students from the colleges enter upon denominational work annually. Of the students in the secondary schools and colleges about 700 are added annually to the church through baptism. During the last five-year period, nearly 10,000 have been baptized as a result of school work in North America.

We have about 700 students in our schools of nursing preparing for that profession. About 200 complete their course each year. The educational features of these training schools have been greatly enlarged and improved during the past few years.

### Parent and Home Education

At the time of the 1941 General Conference session, the scope of the Department of Education was enlarged to include Parent and Home Education. The progress made during these five years has not been all that could be desired, but it is gratifying to note a growing consciousness of the vital relationship between education in the home and education in the school.

More than ever during the war years it became evident that parents and homes contribute very definitely to the education of youth. Failure to attain desired standards has indicated failure somewhere along the line of education; and the rising trend in crime, with its attendant youth problems, is definitely charged to failure of the home. It would seem, then, that the time has come for the Elijah message to be given "with a certain sound" to "turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers." "The Christian home is to be an object lesson, illustrating the excellence of the true principles of life. Such an illustration will be a power for good in the world. *Far more powerful than any sermon that can be preached* is the influence of a true home upon human hearts and lives."—*Ministry of Healing*, p. 352. (Italics mine.)

As ministers and leaders recognize the soul-saving possibilities in the influence of Seventh-day Adventist homes, much more will be done to make these the true Christian homes they should be. We are told that "if more attention were given to teaching parents how to form the habits and character of their children, a hundred-fold more good would result."—*Ibid.* Far more help than most of us realize has been given in the writings of the Spirit of prophecy as a guide to parents in their work. This material forms the basis of the Home Education courses sponsored by the Department of Education and distributed to the field through the Home Study Institute.

The new courses of study were ready for distribution in January, 1942, and a number of conferences made a good beginning in this work, but some have grown "weary in well doing." In the last four years 10,573 Home Education lesson sets have been distributed in North America, and 331 have gone to overseas divisions, a total of 10,904. However, for this number of lessons only 625 certificates have been issued. The Pacific Union Conference has or-

dered the largest number of Home Education lessons—2,515; but the Central Union has the best percentage of completion—101 certificates having been issued for the 769 lesson sets used, or a 13 per cent completion record for the union. Special mention should be made of the outstanding work done in Wyoming, where 151 lesson sets were used and 51 certificates issued, practically a 34 per cent completion record.

And now a brief word concerning the work in overseas divisions. During the war years it was impossible to supply materials to many of the fields, but with the opening of communications calls are now coming for this material to help establish and maintain Christian homes. Early in 1945 Australia cabled that they were reviving the work for Christian homes, and requested supplies. Some lesson material has been prepared and translated for use in the Southern Asia Division. The Southern African Division is preparing to launch a strong campaign in the South Africa Union, with translations to be made into the Afrikaans. Inquiries have come from the China Division as to how they can best carry forward the work started years ago by the Home Commission. A need is felt for this Home Education material in Spanish, and while the South American and Inter-American divisions have been giving study to this, the task has not yet been accomplished, although a beginning has been made in South America. Word came through from France that during the war years they were doing their best to prepare their own material. And then early in 1946 a letter arrived from Denmark, stating that translation had been made from lesson materials sent over in late 1945, and that all our churches in that country were being urged to undertake this parent study. So the work has started.

Before we pass from this phase of our educational work, it is only fair to state that those parents who have earnestly and conscientiously pursued the studies outlined for them in the Home Education courses have been deeply impressed by the specific directions given in the Spirit of prophecy regarding the parents and their work, and they are eager to continue with further courses and to pass on to others the inspiration and the practical help they have received.

### Australasian Division

In the Australasian Division Education has been materially affected by the war, as it has been in most other sections of the world. The enrollment in the elementary schools has increased about 50 per cent since our report at the last session. The higher schools have just about maintained their attendance during this critical period. There are now enrolled in the elementary schools about 1,600 pupils and about 500 in the higher schools. About 250 have gone from the schools into the organized work during this period. It is manifest here as in all our divisions that the school is taking a large part in the development of the work.

### European Countries

Our educational work in the European countries has been greatly hindered and in places well-nigh ruined by the impact of the war. In many places no schoolwork of any kind has been going on. We are not able to get any full report from these various countries, and even with such a report we would not be able to make adequate comparisons. We are glad to know that a few schools have been able to continue all through the war and that several hundred Adventist youth have had the advantages of Christian education and preparation for His service:

### China Division

The China Division has been plagued with war for nine years. This territory is large, the conviction of its people is deep, and their devoted determination is strong; these characteristics, together with the terrain, have made it possible for them to move some of our schools to the more peaceful spots and still carry on their work. It is marvelous to see how richly God has blessed their efforts. Their rich accomplishments under tremendous handicaps are a real evidence of divine help. Our records are not complete as to numbers; however, many young people have been prepared for service and are now doing valiant work for God in spite of the many difficulties.

### Far Eastern Division

The Far Eastern Division educational work has also been interrupted by the international disturbances. This condition has existed during almost the entire five-year General Conference period. The work has been so broken up that we do not have definite reports covering this field. However, we do know that the smoke of battle had hardly cleared away before our people were assembling the children and youth and starting their schools wherever possible. Before the attack on Manila our Philippine Union College had become an institution of real influence in that city in its development of young people for our own work. In many of these countries the nationals have had to carry on the work alone. The training they have received has enabled them to rise to the situation and carry on in a strong way.

### South American Division

The South American Division is developing a good system of schools. Since state regulations are made to fit the Catholic system, we find that there are many problems that must be solved. The number in our elementary schools has increased from 11,000 to 14,000, and those attending the higher schools, from 400 to 1,000. We have established a new training school in Uruguay on a fine farm near Montevideo. Our training school in Peru is being rebuilt in a better environment, and much is expected of this institution. Nearly every training school has greatly improved its equipment and added new and better build-

(Continued on page 96)

# Australasian Union Conference

By E. B. RUDGE, President

**A**BOUT seventy-two years ago, while in Battle Creek, Mrs. E. G. White was given a very impressive vision. At this time a number of countries were presented to her as prospective missionary fields, and the name, Australia, was indelibly impressed upon her mind.

It was ten years later, or in the month of May, 1885, that the first group of missionaries set sail from San Francisco for this faraway field. This party included S. N. Haskell, J. O. Corliss, M. C. Israel, Henry Scott (a printer), and William Arnold (a colporteur).

They began work in Richmond, a suburb of Melbourne, and in less than a year's time they organized the first Seventh-day Adventist church in Australia, and in the Southern Hemisphere. Within six months the membership increased to sixty-nine. From this small beginning the work has grown during the past sixty-one years until today we have nine local conferences, one organized mission in North Australia, and fifteen in the South Pacific, with a total membership of 22,617 found in 452 organized churches and companies, and workers numbering 1,303.

## Publishing Work

The pioneer workers in Australia were not slow in recognizing the value of the printing work, and soon commenced publishing a sixteen-page paper known as *The Bible Echo and Signs of the Times*, the first number of which was partly set up in Brother Scott's bedroom in Richmond. The printing was done by an outside firm.

Introducing the paper, the editor wrote the following significant lines: "To many the name of the journal *Bible Echo and Signs of the Times* will be a sufficient explanation. For the benefit of others we will state that the design of the publishers is to make the paper a thorough exponent of the Bible. . . . It will also be a chronicle of events which mark the times pointed out in the prophecies. . . . We rely upon the Word of God and the aid of the Holy Spirit for our success."

From the small beginning in Melbourne, the work has grown extensively. Our large publishing plant at Warburton is being kept constantly on the stretch to cope with the demand, while other smaller presses in the island fields cater to literature needs in the native languages.

Notwithstanding rationing and other restrictions imposed during the war period, the last five years have seen a wonderful expansion of literature in this field. The summary of sales for this period is as follows:

1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
£47,473	£53,415	£99,210	£116,018	£119,750

The £72,257 increase in sales value is much larger than any prewar time record for all sales. The deliveries

were in proportion to the total sales summaries.

In the year 1941 there was an average of 80 colporteurs in the field, while during the peak year under review the average was 251. It is a conservative statement to say that 100 souls are annually being led into the light of God's truth as the result of the literature ministry in this field.



E. B. Rudge

## Educational Work

This division of the world field was greatly blessed in having as its president for a period of years such a vigorous leader and organizer as A. G. Daniells. He early made a definite impression on the work by building up a strong educational and medical work, and this when the membership was still small and the financial prospects very meager. Nevertheless, the Avondale School for Christian Workers and the Sydney Sanitarium stand as monuments to the memory of this and other earnest and courageous pioneers.

It was during these early stages of the work in Australasia that Mrs. E. G. White brought her inspired and valuable counsel to this field, where she spent nine busy years. Her public addresses at camp meetings, and her wise guidance concerning the establishment of the educational work, were of great help, and Avondale stands as a divine achievement in Christian education. A virgin forest was soon turned into a Christian center of training, with wonderful facilities for the development of the physical as well as the mental qualities. Later on, other advanced schools were developed in West Australia and New Zealand, also in the islands of the South Pacific.

In the home field section of our work today we have one senior college and

two junior colleges, with a total teaching staff of 50, and an enrollment of 500. From these colleges there have been graduated and sent out approximately 1,000 young people to serve in many divisions of the world-wide work, including positions of responsibility in the General Conference.

The total number of teachers in the Australasian Division is now over 300. In the home base about 2,000 students are enrolled. In the mission fields there are 260 district and village schools, with a staff of nearly 300 teachers, and an enrollment of approximately 6,000 pupils.

## Medical Work

About fifty years ago our medical work was commenced in a very humble way in one of the suburbs of Sydney. With the coming of Mrs. White to this field plans were laid for medical work extension, and a very desirable site on the North Shore line in Sydney was selected. This site, chosen in those early days for the erection of the Sydney Sanitarium, is still the subject of most favorable comment by visitors and patients. It certainly complies with the counsel of God to His church as found in writings of the Spirit of prophecy: "It is the Lord's will that these institutions shall be established outside the city. They should be situated in the country, in the midst of surroundings as attractive as possible."—*Testimonies*, vol. 7, p. 80.

The sanitarium at Wahroonga is our training school for medical missionaries, and there is enrolled each year a class of about 30 young people for this purpose. During the past forty years and more about 400 graduates have passed through its doors to minister to our needy world. A smaller sanitarium was commenced at Warburton, Victoria, about forty years ago, known as the Warburton Hydro. This is located about forty-five miles from Melbourne, in the midst of beautiful mountain scenery. Six qualified doctors are employed in these two institutions, with accommodation for about 200 patients.

For years urgent calls have been coming to us from New Zealand and West Australia to open a sanitarium in each of these territories, but so far we have only been able to encourage them to keep on hoping that their wishes may someday be realized.

## Sabbath School Department

The first organization to be effected in this field was the Sabbath school. Soon after their arrival in Melbourne, the pioneer workers organized a Sabbath school with an enrollment of 11 members. It was not long before the late Brother Stockton and his children (Minnie and Harry), so well known to many in this division, were enrolled. From that small beginning Sabbath schools have increased and sprung up all over this vast territory until at the close of the year 1945 we had 739 schools, with an enrollment of 32,741.

Offerings received last year amounted to £39,540:13:4. There is no more

fruitful source of supply to our mission field than the Sabbath school offerings, which have constantly been devoted to this purpose over almost the entire history of our work in Australasia.

The Sabbath school has proved to be our greatest evangelizing agency in the mission field, where the work is begun in a very primitive way. A Sabbath school Picture Roll is suspended from a branch of a tree or a native hut, and then the simple lessons of creation or of God's love are told to a few heathen people seated on the ground or on logs.

When singing is introduced, whether in simple English or in the vernacular, the tunes are at first strange to these people, but it is surprising how soon they pick them up, and in a few weeks the bush or the beach is resounding to the lusty strains of many of our grand old advent hymns. In the South Sea Islands today over 60 different languages and dialects are being used in our numerous mission Sabbath schools.

### Missionary Volunteer Department

The Australasian field has willingly carried her share of responsibility in training the youth of this movement. The young people's department in this field has a membership of 14,927, of whom 9,954 are youth and 4,873 are Juniors. During the sixty years since the message first came to Australasia, thousands of consecrated youth have been trained in 346 societies and in

our colleges and sanitariums to act their part in the finishing of the work in their homeland, and in our large and fascinating mission field.

In the home field the Missionary Volunteer Societies are scattered over all of the six states of Australia, and in both islands of New Zealand. More than 1,000 of our young men served in the forces of their country during the recent dark years of war. Many of these lads have borne a remarkable witness for the truth and have given evidence of an integrity of character which has brought high commendation from a number of their superior officers.

The Missionary Volunteer department has sought to promote all the features and objectives of the movement. The senior youth contributed 3,022,610 items of missionary work, while those small "bundles of energy," the J.M.V.'s., accounted for 1,487,390 items of missionary work. The Missionary Volunteer Crusader movement is now being launched among our societies, and 1946 promises to be a year of accomplishment in evangelistic effort by our youth.

Our young people have always inspired the church by their loyal assistance in the annual Appeal for Missions campaign, and indeed all of the missionary activities of the church. The Australasian youth contributed £11,275 to our needy South Pacific Mission field.

The Junior Missionary Volunteer Progressive Class work has meant

much to the boys and girls of this denomination. There has been a very encouraging increase in actual accomplishment in the work of the various classes, especially during the last five years. Two thousand and thirty-eight Juniors and 197 Master Comrades were invested during the five-year period. The deepening of spiritual life and the renewed vision which youth and J.M.V. camps are bringing to our young people is being demonstrated year by year. We are pleased to report that 1,996 youth and 2,993 Juniors enjoyed the privileges of attending their annual camps. With the growing popularity of our youth gatherings, the need of permanent sites has become imperative. Several conferences have already provided accommodations. During the last five years ten youth congresses have been held throughout Australasia, and have contributed considerably to giving the youth the mold of the spirit and objectives of this message.

With our boys returning to our churches, and the shadows of war being lifted once again, a new and glorious opportunity lies ahead of the youth of Australasia. The Missionary Volunteer work among our 8,109 native young people in the Pacific Islands must be taken up with new strength and vision. Australasia's Missionary Volunteers will not fail the church in this moment of opportunity, and gladly join hands with their fellow youth around the world in completing their common task, "The Advent Message to All the World in This Generation."

There is no department that carries such a varied list of activities as the Home Missions Department. The following is a brief résumé of some of the major features of missionary and soul-winning service of the church during the period under review.

Australasia entered into the Appeal for Missions campaign in the year 1918, and that year raised \$4,681. Each year since, the returns have been greater, until in 1945 the amount reached was £32,309.

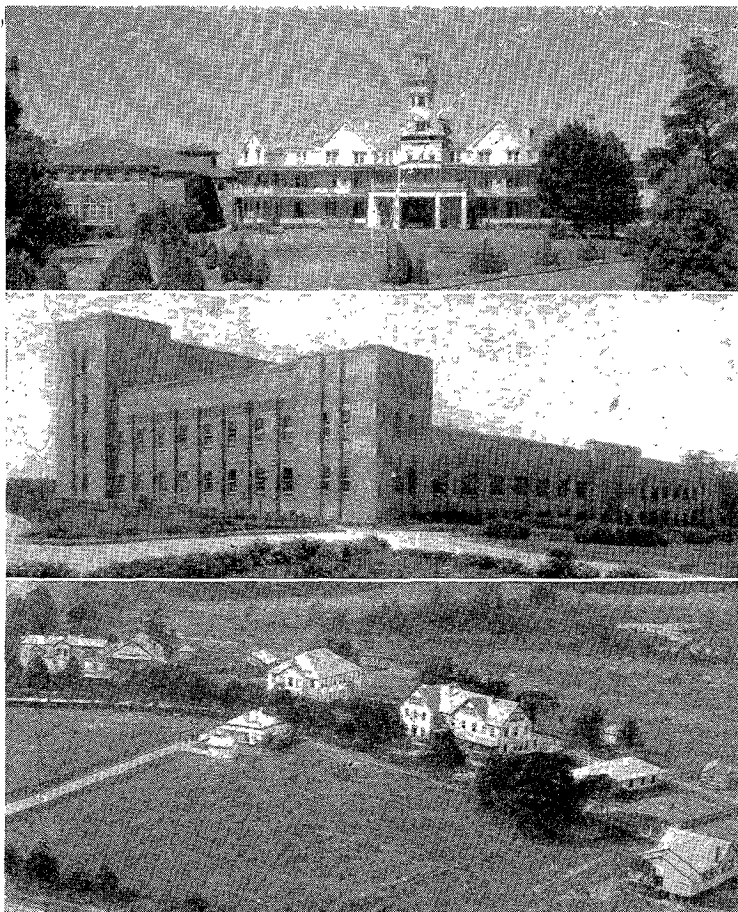
During the past five years 248,516 pieces of literature were sold. This is an increase of 97,795 pieces over the record for the previous five years. The total receipts for Big Week effort for this period were £12,733.

There is another feature of our work that is bringing joy to the hearts of our people, and that is the Bible Correspondence Course. From its inception good reports have been coming to us. There have been 14,828 enrolled, and 96 have been added to church membership as a direct or indirect result of this course.

The *Signs of the Times* reached the peak of its circulation when, in 1945, 34,172 copies were sold weekly. This is an increase of 7,505 over 1941. One of our sisters in North Fitzroy, Victoria, eighty-four years old, circulates ninety-six *Signs* each week.

### The Island Mission Field

"The isles shall wait for His law." Notwithstanding the invasion of the South Sea Islands by our national enemy in recent years, resulting in



Upper: The Sydney Sanitarium, Wahroonga, New South Wales, Australia  
 Center: Sanitarium Health Food Company, Cooranbong, New South Wales, Australia  
 Lower: Australasian Missionary College, Cooranbong, New South Wales, Australia

these primitive people's being thrust into a state of warfare in which thousands were recruited as army helpers, etc., recent visits to some of these islands have given us ample opportunity to see how firmly the gospel root has taken hold, and that the inherent faith of these newly converted people in the power of the gospel cannot be uprooted or overthrown.

Never since Jesus Christ gave the great commission to His disciples has the light of the gospel shone with greater luster than in the lives of these South Sea Island natives during these terrible years of war. Surely the tongue of the scoffer or the skeptic has been entirely silenced as he has seen these earnest native Christians beat their native drums, summoning all and sundry to their morning and evening worship, even when European army officers have endeavored to prevent them lest the enemy should be attracted by such sounds. There under the friendly fronds of their coconut palms they joined in singing, "Anywhere With Jesus I Can Safely Go," and, kneeling in prayer, petitioned their heavenly Father's protection on the Allied forces and the casting out of the invader.

Where churches were destroyed they are being built; gardens are again in full operation; schools have been kept open, and new converts won. In other places where the European doctor or nurse had to leave, partly trained native medical assistants filled the breach, keeping the hospitals open, attending to the sick, and receiving supplies from the army. Army, navy, and air force personnel unite in bearing scores of testimonies to the faithful, loyal, and self-sacrificing efforts of thousands of these recently Christianized people under the great ordeal through which they have passed. They have been tested and have proved true.

### Secretary Summarizes Situation

Our division secretary summarizes the situation in the following lines:

"1942 was a dark chapter in the history of our island missions. That year saw the Japanese invasion of the Southwest Pacific and the consequent evacuation, on the order of the government, of our white missionaries from Papua, New Guinea, and the Solomons—first of the women and children, and later of the men. It was a year of bitter disappointment and disquieting news, and yet on the other hand, of marvelous providence in connection with the return to the mainland of our missionaries from these areas.

"The year 1943 was a time of anxiety regarding the welfare of our native leaders, teachers, and adherents, and also concerning our mission property generally. However, brightness and cheer broke through now and again as flashes of news came through military officers regarding the wonderful work being done for the Allied forces (in the saving of human lives), as well as the faithful work being carried on for the mission by our native leaders, Ragoso, Rore, Jugha, and Rogapitu.

"I am pleased to tell you that 1945 brought a very much brighter picture, and the dawning of a better day for our missions in the Pacific. The early part of 1945 saw the return to Papua of a number of our missionaries, also of definite prospects for the getting away of some of our men to inland New Guinea. A little later we were grateful to God as we saw our missionaries begin to move out from Australia, not only to Papua and New Guinea, but also to the Solomons. News flashes began to come in from these men en route to their old fields, and the month of June was a never-to-be-forgotten time as thrilling letters arrived from our missionaries who had returned, giving a word picture of their meeting with our native leaders.

"Where there is no vision, the people perish.' If we, as a people, lose our vision of foreign mission responsibility we shall perish, and the church will not survive. Through recent years of war the attention of the whole world has been focused on the islands of the Pacific. In our work there we now have some hundreds of mission stations, over 500 pastors and teachers, and more than 15,000 native members and adherents. We are grateful to God for these accomplishments. These have not been gained without an expenditure of material treasure and of human lives. Nevertheless, we should face the fact that these results simply do not begin to compare with the task still awaiting us.

"The Gilbert and Ellice groups are as yet unentered by our missionaries, except for one or two natives who have returned to their homes from our training school in Samoa. We hope to enter this area, and must plan to do so at the earliest possible opportunity.

"Again, there is the territory of Papua in which, it is true, we are working, but that field, with its one third of a million brown-skinned natives, beckons to us to enter many new places. Then there are numerous coastal villages calling. There is the Gulf country, barely touched as yet, also the great delta region, besides the hundreds of villages along the Fly River. And besides all these, thousands of natives yet to be reached are tucked away in the valleys of Papua which are almost hidden between the razorback mountains. This is an interesting field of great possibilities, and brings to us a stirring appeal.

"The territory of New Guinea with its one million natives, approximately, constitutes a still mightier challenge. Because of its wide range of native languages, its varying culture, its extraordinary physical differences, probably no other country furnishes a more thrilling opportunity for mission enterprise. Some of our men are back at their stations in the inland, with native teachers in Chimbu, Madang, and other regions. Whereas we were formerly told there were about 300,000 natives in these parts, we now learn that there are actually about

750,000 natives in that area, and of a particularly fine type."

Writing of what awaits us in our work of rehabilitation, our island vice-president says:

"Now that the tide of invasion has been rolled back, there is revealed a scene of devastation that beggars description. What were once beautiful well-laid-out mission stations are now overgrown with the jungle; houses, if not destroyed, have been partially destroyed by the canker of neglect, coupled with the depredations of white ants; hospitals and dispensaries have been stripped of all equipment, and totally or partially destroyed. Roofs and leaking guttering have rusted through, and water tanks have gone to pieces and collapsed. In Papua and New Guinea both training schools have been totally destroyed. The work must go on, but it must start again from the beginning, and the task is a stupendous one, made greater because of the fact already stated—the lack of shipping to carry missionaries, with needed supplies, back to their posts. The task facing us today is the greatest in our history.

"A careful survey has recently been taken of the immediate needs of Papua, New Guinea, and the Solomons, and the most conservative figures are staggering. To restore our mission stations in Papua and inland New Guinea only to their prewar status will mean an expenditure of more than £16,000. In the Solomons the lowest estimate possible puts the figure at £11,000. It is hard to realize how suddenly that which has been built up by patient perseverance through the years can be destroyed. But there it is; and no mention has yet been made of the Mandated Territory of New Guinea. Up to the time of writing no one has been able to visit the area and estimate the cost. R. A. R. Thrift, the superintendent of that field, expects soon to be able to assess the damage. For a start he will find three mission homes in Rabaul gone, and the training school, houses, and hospital at Put Put all gone. So the list will surely grow.

"All these figures leave out any provision for our most vital need—boats to replace our fleet of mission schooners lost due to the war. In the Solomons, of our fleet of nine before the war, but four remain, and one of these, the *Melanesia*, is costing us more than twice her original price to refit and refurnish after the Navy has finished with her. Of the four vessels in the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, all have gone—three of them sunk by the enemy close to Rabaul, and one destroyed on the north coast of New Guinea."

We must recognize that the immediate present gives to us an unusual opportunity to extend our work in this field as never before. The doors are wide open, the governments in control are encouraging us to extend our work. Many native people are calling for our help. Truly "the fields are white already to harvest." Let us do our utmost, and do it quickly.

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Now, here is the very thing that we want to understand, that it is not our work but God's work, and we are only instruments in His hands to accomplish it. We want to seek the Lord with all our hearts, and the Lord will work for us.—*Review and Herald*, May 10, 1887.

### An Evening With the Australasian Division

(Continued from page 87)

believers, and today we have a membership of about 24,000. And that 24,000 membership supports an army of 1,300 workers, 550 of whom are in the mission field. And day by day and week by week they are going on with the task, sounding out the message to the people of Australia and the adjacent island groups in 90 different tongues.

Tonight I find very special pleasure in coming to you with some information concerning our native people brought into this message by the children of the pioneers of our movement in Australia who, following the test of war, stand wonderfully strong in their conviction that the message is true, and that the God of heaven is able to do all that He has pledged to do for those who believe in Him.

I will relate some stories of the tests that came to our native people.

[Several stories were told. These and similar ones, describing war experiences in the island field, will appear later as a series of articles in the REVIEW.]

May God help us to go on with the work, calling upon men to come with us that we may share with them the eternal things of God's kingdom.

W. G. TURNER: While Brother Rudge was speaking tonight my mind went back to a visit to the Solomon Islands and elsewhere, and I could not help but feel again impressed as I remembered that every one of the men of whom testimony was given tonight came directly from heathenism. Wonderful indeed, my friends, is the transforming power of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

We are now going to be favored with a double quartet sung by eight members of our group. Mrs. Howard will be at the piano, if there is a piano accompaniment, which there is. The title of this is "Answer the Call, Ye Brave Men."

We should state that all who are taking part in this program tonight, with the exception of Brother McElhany, who led us in prayer, are Australian born.

[Here the musical number was rendered.]

W. G. TURNER: R. E. Hare, vice president of the Australasian field, who has

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General Church Paper of the Seventh-day Adventists

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Countries Where Extra Postage Is Required

One year ..... \$3.50 Six months ..... \$1.90

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particular oversight of our work in the South Sea Islands, will now present to us some moving pictures of the island life.

R. E. HARE: I am sure I voice the sentiment of my co-workers when I tell you how happy we are that we can join in the chorus that has been sung around this platform in the last few days and that will continue to be sung during the rest of this great gathering, that has to do with the wonderful work that God is doing in the earth. We feel very happy tonight that we can add our chorus to what has already been sung and to what is going to come to you.

We are sorry that we cannot bring to you a demonstration of native material. It was suggested that some of us should dress up as natives, but we thought perhaps that wouldn't do; we had better just stay as is. And so I have done the next best thing—we have brought to you some film that has been taken within the last few months. We are going to take you for a little walk about the Solomon Islands; and I want to show you, in film, exactly what we found when we went there a few months ago. We are sorry that the film is not professionally taken, and so I trust you will excuse any blemishes that your critical eyes may see. In the pictures of New Guinea and Bellona, these were taken only in March of this year, and so we have brought it to you as late as we possibly could.

[Here the pictures were shown.]  
Benediction by E. E. Roenfelt, president of the West Australia Conference.

## Department of Education

(Continued from page 91)

ings during this period. About 250 are graduated annually from the higher schools, each year, some fifty of whom enter our organized work. All our schools in this territory serve as opening wedges and break down prejudice, as well as train the youth. Many of the outside community send their children to our schools.

### Inter-American Division

The school work in the Inter-American Division has grown with rapidity and been greatly stabilized. The elementary enrollment has doubled, and the attendance at the training schools has almost trebled. A new training school has been established in Mexico. In other territories plants are being rebuilt and buildings and equipment added. The valuation of the school properties has been doubled. About seventy-five students graduate from these training schools each year, and about sixty of these go directly into denominational work.

### Southern African Division

The Southern African Division has been a pioneer in establishing schools and through them making converts for God. As a result these schools are widely attended, and the work has grown with great speed. Since our report for the last General Conference

session the attendance in these schools has doubled and has now reached almost 50,000. About 200 each year are taken on as workers.

### Southern Asia Division

The Southern Asia Division has had its impediments to carrying on the work during this critical period. Thirty schools in Burma have been closed, including the training school. Gains in the other sections have just about made up for this loss. Spicer College has been re-established on a fine piece of land near Poona and is doing excellent work. There are more than 500 attending the higher schools, and about 25 each year enter denominational employ. The schools in this territory are responsible for much of the interest that is manifest for the truth.

As we look at all these fields com-

bined and see the great possibilities of the future through the work of 6,000 teachers and 137,000 students, our hearts are stirred with courage and we are led to thank God for His leading and for the influence of the Christian teacher. With 2,500 graduating each year from our colleges and academies throughout the world, and with more than 1,000 of these entering regular denominational employ, we can catch a glimpse of the prospects of the future.

Before closing I desire to pay tribute to each of our teachers and educational workers throughout the world and to recognize the efficient help given by my associates and office staff, which has had so much to do with the advancement of the work, but above all, to praise God for the way He has led and blessed the youth of this people.

## Largely Personal

By A. W. SPALDING

EVERYBODY, of course, wanted to come to General Conference. It is the great feast, the modern Passover, with the additional lure of scarcity, since it comes not every year, as it did for the first quarter century of our organized denominational life, but now every four years, unless wars intervene. Why, a man in his young maturity can scarcely number five General Conferences in all his years of accountability. As in ancient Israel, the leaders must come for counsel and prayer and plans, and the people yearn to hear the glorious tidings from the farthest corners of the earth.

But this General Conference was restricted. None but delegates and their wives—almost none! A child occasionally. And a few specials, veterans perhaps, who have earned more than a delegate's credentials. Like that group who sat for their picture today, every one of them with more than fifty years of service—but somebody else is celebrating them. Would that all God's people might be here! But where would they lodge? For though America is blessed with escape from the destruction of the war, it is scarce of housing. And Washington could not receive the tens of thousands who would gladly have attended.

I asked Brother Cummins how he and his staff provided for those who did come (Brother James Cummins, of the General Conference Treasury Department, who was given this assignment); and he told me. There were about 800 delegates coming, 200 of whom might be called local and self-providing. That left 600, which, with some wives and children, meant 1200 to be provided for. He contacted the Convention Bureau of Washington, who provided 200 hotel rooms (two to a room) in the city, fourteen or fifteen different hotels, and that stretched the city's hostelry. Then all the Adventist churches in this area canvassed their

members and got room for 400 more; the brethren and sisters just took them in, like the good old times when homes were big and hospitable, and you never thought of a hotel. Then the College, bless it! students being gone, gave us its two dormitories, and so 400 more were housed. Two families brought tents, one from Kansas; three or four came in trailers. A very few, alas, trusting to something besides Providence, blindly came without provision or credentials despite warning; and we wish them a happy outcome.

Brother Ray Hanna has charge of the feeding of this multitude. There are three of our cafeterias here which co-operate with him: The Review and Herald, which will care for some 300; the Sanitarium, about 220; and the College, which feeds 600. The College has also provided a "Snack Lunch Counter," open all day, but not for eating between meals. The cafeterias had to enlist considerable extra help, but everything is going well. It was a beautifully smooth service at the College cafeteria today, our first meal: kindly hostesses, competent serving girls, Christian courtesy.

A little girl, eleven years old, stood in the line behind Dr. Steen and me (Dr. Thomas Steen, just returned from South America, to become president of Madison), while we were all in waiting column for dinner. Like the kindly gentleman he is, Dr. Steen began a conversation with her. Ah yes, born in China! Could she speak Chinese? Well, she was only four when she left China, and she had forgotten most of it. But she could say, "How bu how?" which is very much what it looks like, "How are you?" And if you were well, you would say, "How!" and if you were not so very well you would say, "Bu how." Very good, my dear little Verle Erich; I shall try always to say, "How!"