

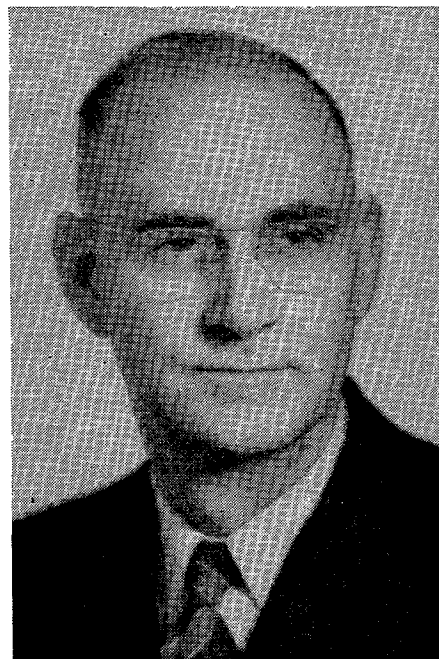
The Advent REVIEW AND SABBATH HERALD

GENERAL CHURCH PAPER OF THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS



E. D. Dick, Re-elected Secretary of the General Conference

REPORT of the NOMINATING COMMITTEE



C. L. Torrey, Elected Treasurer of the General Conference

THE following partial report was presented Friday afternoon, July 14, at 4 P.M., and was duly voted:

General Vice-Presidents: L. K. Dickson, R. R. Figuhr, A. V. Olson, H. L. Rudy.

Vice-President for North America: W. B. Ochs.

Secretary: E. D. Dick.

Associate Secretaries: W. P. Bradley, N. W. Dunn, H. T. Elliott, J. I. Robison, E. E. Roenfelt, A. W. Cormack.

Treasurer: C. L. Torrey.

Undertreasurer: W. H. Williams.

Assistant Treasurers: R. H. Adair, Roger Altman, H. L. Shull.

General Field Secretaries: J. L. McElhany, W. E. Nelson, N. F. Brewer, W. P. Elliott, L. E. Froom, A. L. Ham, W. Mueller, W. E. Read, Glenn Calkins.

Statistical Secretary: E. J. Johanson.

Auditor: W. E. Phillips.

Associate Auditors: H. W. Barrows, H. P. Bloum, F. Brennwald.

International Temperance Association, Secretary: W. A. Scharffenberg.

Associate Secretary: J. A. Buckwalter.

Department of Education, Secretary: E. E. Cossentine.

Associate Secretaries: G. M. Mathews, L. R. Rasmussen, K. J. Reynolds.

Home Foreign Bureau, Secretary: W. B. Ochs.

Associate: E. J. Lorenz.

Home Missionary Department, Secretary: T. L. Oswald.

Associates: H. F. Brown, Wesley Amundsen, J. E. Edwards.

Medical Department, Secretary: T. R. Flaiz, M.D.

Associates: D. Lois Burnett, J. W. McFarland, M.D.

Ministerial Association, Secretary: R. A. Anderson.

Associates: M. K. Eckenroth, G. E. Vandeman, Louise C. Kleuser.

Publishing Department, Secretary: G. A. Huse.

Associates: E. E. Franklin, D. A. McAdams, B. E. Wagner.

Radio Department, Secretary: Paul Wickman.

Religious Liberty Department, Secretary: Alvin W. Johnson.

Associates: H. H. Votaw, F. H. Yost.

Sabbath School Department, Secretary: L. L. Moffitt.

Associates: E. B. Hare, H. W. Lowe, W. J. Harris.

Missionary Volunteer Department, Secretary: E. W. Dunbar.

Associates: T. E. Lucas, L. A. Skinner.

AUSTRALASIAN INTER-UNION CONFERENCE

President: N. C. Wilson.

Secretary: F. A. Mote.

Treasurer: W. L. Pascoe.

Education and Missionary Volunteer: A. W. Peterson.

Home Missionary and Sabbath School: George Butler.

Medical: H. E. Hargreaves, M.D.

Publishing: H. G. Moulds.

Religious Liberty: R. E. Hare.

Ministerial Association: J. B. Conley.

Radio: L. C. Naden.

Health Food Department: B. O. Johanson.

CHINA DIVISION

President: Hsu Hwa.

Secretary: David Lin.

Associate Secretary: H. H. Tan.

Treasurer: S. J. Lee.

Education: Ho Ping Dwan.

Home Missionary and Publishing: Chiao Hung Sheng.

Medical: Herbert Liu.

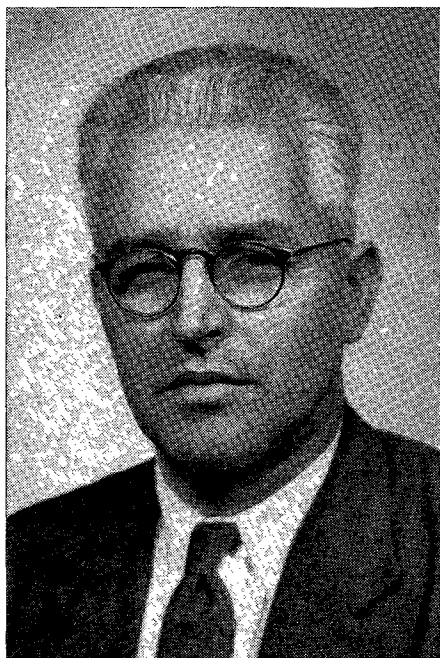
Sabbath School: H. C. Shen.

Missionary Volunteer: Ho Ping Dwan.

Ministerial Association: Cheng Ming.

Radio: David Lin.

We recommend to the Division Committee the appointment of C. Y. Meng as division evangelist.



R. R. Figuhr, Elected General Vice-President

FAR EASTERN DIVISION

President: V. T. Armstrong.
Secretary: C. P. Sorensen.
Treasurer: P. L. Williams.
Education: W. O. Baldwin.
Home Missionary and Sabbath School:
 F. A. Pratt.
Medical: R. F. Waddell, M.D.
Publishing: Bruce M. Wickwire.
Missionary Volunteer: C. P. Sorensen.
Ministerial Association: F. W. Detamore.

NORTHERN EUROPEAN DIVISION

President: G. A. Lindsay.
Secretary-Treasurer: Alf Karlman.

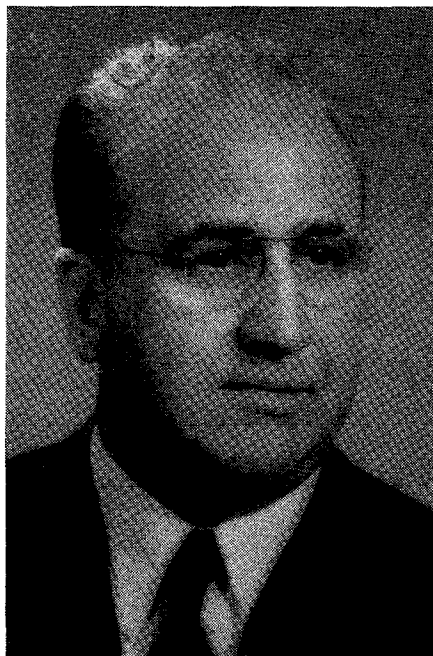


H. L. Rudy, Elected General Vice-President

Home Missionary: Axel Varmer.
Medical: A. Andersen, M.D.
Publishing: C. A. Edwards.
Religious Liberty: Jacob Raft.
Ministerial Association: Axel Varmer.
Radio: Axel Varmer.
Field Secretary: O. J. Olson.
Education: G. A. Lindsay.

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DIVISION

President: C. W. Bozarth.
Secretary: F. G. Clifford.
Treasurer: E. A. Moon.
Field Secretary: Milton Robison.
Education: E. W. Tarr.
Home Missionary and Missionary Volunteer: J. M. Hnatyshyn.
Publishing: P. M. Lewis.



L. K. Dickson, Re-elected General Vice-President

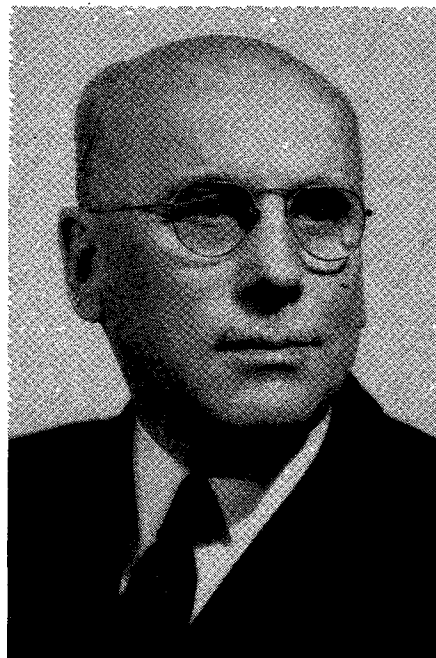
SOUTHERN ASIA DIVISION

President: R. H. Pierson.
Secretary: A. F. Tarr.

SOUTHERN EUROPEAN DIVISION

President: W. R. Beach.
Secretary: M. Fridlin.
Treasurer: R. Gerber.
Field Secretary and Sabbath School:
 A. D. Gomez.
Education: O. Schubert.
Publishing: F. Charpiot.
Religious Liberty: J. Nussbaum.
Missionary Volunteer: J. J. Aitken.
Ministerial Association: A. Meyer.
Radio: M. Fridlin.

It seems fitting in connection with this report to mention publicly the names of some of our older workers, who, because of age or health, should lay down the heavy burdens they have carried during the years, and seek the



A. V. Olson, Re-elected General Vice-President

rest and retirement they have so justly earned.

These workers are an honored group among us. They have filled places of responsibility with honor and distinction. Only eternity will reveal the contribution they have made to God's cause. Their helpful counsel and advice, as well as such other services as may be deemed advisable, will ever be sought and appreciated. The following are recommended for retirement:

M. L. Andreasen, H. M. Blunden, H. H. Cobban, Claude Conard, Frederick Griggs, W. K. Ising, M. E. Kern, C. S. Longacre, Meade MacGuire, J. J. Nethery, G. A. Roberts, R. Ruhling, J. A. Stevens, Dr. E. A. Sutherland.



W. B. Ochs, Elected Vice-President of the General Conference for North America

REVIEW AND HERALD

Thursday, July 13

By R. F. COTTRELL

DURING the opening days of this world conference in this California metropolis by the Golden Gate, the newspapers of this city have given excellent publicity, with numerous front-page displays and liberal space for many news items and stories. For this cordiality and generosity on the part of the local press we are sincerely grateful. Likewise the officials of the city and Civic Center are cooperating in every possible way to provide conveniences and make our visit altogether enjoyable.

This day has been packed with Bible studies, conference sessions, inspiring reports of denominational expansion, committee and departmental meetings. But let us begin our story with the Wednesday night meeting. The ground floor of the vast auditorium is packed with delegates and friends, while other thousands are seated in the commodious galleries which flank the arena on three sides.

The deep tones of the great pipe organ bring hushed reverence to the vast congregation. Miss Florence Wong, well-known Adventist Chinese pianist of Singapore, rendered the beautiful selection "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring," while Mrs. Geraldine Farmer, of San Francisco, sang with deep feeling the words of the sacred song "I must have the Saviour with me, for I dare not walk alone." Later in the program we were favored with a musical recording of Negro voices at a great camp meeting of interior Africa. The hymn "Have Thine Own Way, Lord" was sung in the native language by Brother and Sister H. J. Bennett, of the Belgian Congo. At the close of the service the grand old song "There's a land that is fairer than day" was rendered in Zulu by a male chorus of eight African missionaries.

During this hour we hear good tidings

The Story of the Day

from the Southern African Division, and leading a delegation of fifty-one missionaries the veteran president of that field, C. W. Bozarth, ascends the platform to relate some of the wonders that God has wrought in that land. More than a half century has elapsed since the message of Christ's return found its way to South Africa. Today there are more than 70,000 baptized believers in that division, with an almost equal number receiving instruction in baptismal classes.

During the past four years over 3,000 evangelistic efforts have been conducted, and the banner year of 1949 saw 11,732 men and women enter the waters of baptism, to arise and walk the new life in Christ. We rejoice with them in hearing that their Voice of Prophecy correspondence school enrollment has exceeded 200,000, with a continuing increase of 1,000 a week, that more than 150,000 attend their Sabbath schools, that they now operate 1,382 schools of various grades, that their four leper colonies, thirteen hospitals, and thirty-one dispensaries are bringing new help and life and hope to multitudes in that benighted land.

Black Diamonds of Africa

A native pastor in Northern Rhodesia tells of an old blind man who was also crippled, yet with the aid of a Sabbath school Picture Roll, a small lad to lead him, and the love of Christ to constrain him his witness among the people during last year won thirty-eight souls for the Master. Even so, in ways too numerous to mention, the black diamonds of old Africa are being discovered and polished to adorn the diadem of our coming King. Eleven missionary leaders of South Africa participated in this intensely animated and long-to-be-remembered program.

It is Thursday morning, and large numbers are seen hastening from various directions to the auditorium to participate in the prayer groups that convene at 8 A.M. A half hour later all assemble in the arena, where E. W. Dunbar, Missionary Volunteer secretary of the General Conference, leads in Bible study, basing his stirring, inspiring appeal on the parables of the lost sheep, the lost coin, and the lost boy.

With the opening of the business session, J. A. Stevens, secretary of the Sabbath School Department, commended the soul-winning zeal shown throughout many lands in the development of branch Sabbath schools, community Bible schools, vacation Bible schools, the story hour, decision day services, rally day services, and other evangelistic features along the march of progress. During the past four-year period our Sabbath schools have contributed a grand total of almost \$17,000,000 to modern

missions; the world's membership has increased by more than 200,000; and within another year or two this great university with 16,176 branches operating in so many lands should attain a membership of a million students.

In conclusion, Secretary Stevens said: "We are confident that the victories won during the quadrennial term are tokens of the soon-coming triumph of the work of God in all the world, and that the hosts of the Lord, with the Master Teacher, will soon gather from Sabbath to Sabbath in the everlasting kingdom to study with Him the glorious fullness of God's great love."

During the past two or three years Dr. T. R. Flaiz, general medical secretary, has been afforded the privilege of visiting a majority of our 161 sanitariums, hospitals, and treatment rooms located in the six continents. The gospel of salvation and the gospel of health go hand in hand, and from many centers there are reports of phenomenal accomplishments. Our Saviour spent much of His time in ministering to the physically unfortunate, and as we follow His divine commission to preach the gospel and heal the sick we may confidently expect unprecedented success in evangelism. G. A. Roberts, Dr. J. W. McFarland, and Miss Lois Burnett, of the Medical Department, also R. R. Figuhr, president of the South American Division, and A. L. Ham, president of the Southern Asia Division, contributed most interesting features to this report.

During the past nine years H. H. Votaw has led our denominational forces in defense of the principles of religious



E. J. Johanson, Elected Statistical Secretary



W. E. Phillips, Re-elected Auditor



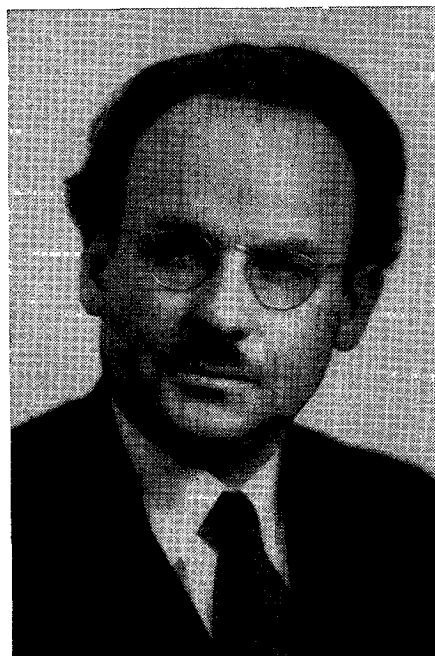
N. C. Wilson, Re-elected President of the Australasian Inter-Union Conference

In conclusion Brother Votaw thanked God for the light of Bible prophecy given to this people and said:

"The trials to be met will test the stoutest hearts. The inducement offered for yielding principles will seduce all but the most indomitable. Only those who understand the Biblical principles of the duty of every man to decide for himself in matters of conscience will be spared from the deceptions of the last days. Only those who are prepared to defend God's truth to the death will survive in the last conflict."

With the close of the morning session the thousands scatter out to the many cafeterias and eating houses of the city, some of which cater to their Adventist guests by serving various meatless dishes.

Returning to the auditorium at 1:30 P.M., we observed that the children are



W. R. Beach, Re-elected President of the Southern European Division

also accorded a part in this great meeting. Today the junior room is being highly entertained by the Fijian chief, who exhibited many relics from his island home and gave a vivid picture of what Christ is doing for his native people.

In another room the younger children sat with eager and astonished gaze while such distinguished storytellers as Eric B. Hare and "Uncle Arthur" thrilled the hearts of boys and girls with gripping sermonets. We also visited the unique nursery being conducted in a corner room of the auditorium. There we observed ten cribs for the babies, new toys for the toddlers, and modern equipment for refrigeration and preparation of infant feeding. By this means young mothers are permitted to enjoy the meetings while a competent registered nurse cares for the little ones.



Hsu Hwa, Re-elected President of the China Division

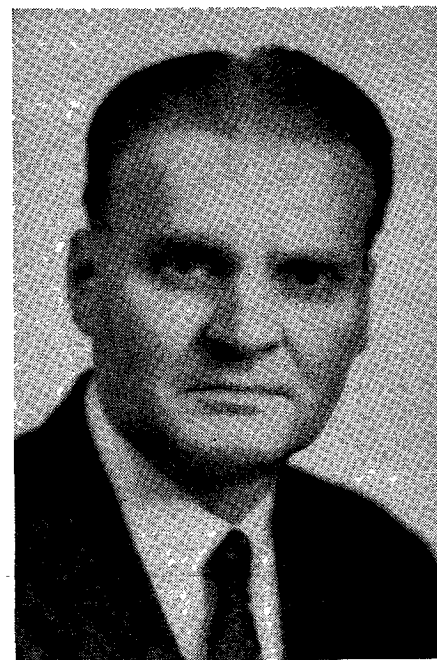
Progress of Central European Division

In the main auditorium at 3:00 P.M. the president of the Central European Division, A. Minck, together with several of his associate German leaders, presented a surprising picture of progress in a land that is yet strewn with war ruins and rubble, and where hundreds of thousands are still homeless.

Added to these were more than thirteen million displaced persons from the eastern provinces of Germany, among whom were about ten thousand of our



V. T. Armstrong, Re-elected President of the Far Eastern Division



G. A. Lindsay, Re-elected President of the Northern European Division



C. W. Bozarth, Re-elected President of the Southern African Division

ailed. Instead of permitting the troubles and distresses of the times to alienate them from the message, the vast majority of our people, including the Advent youth, have loyally and magnificently stood the test, testifying, "We went through fire and through water: but thou broughtest us out." Ps. 66:12. And again, "Though churches and institutions fall in ruins about us, Jesus and His truth still stand."

Another development that encouraged the church in Central Europe was the securing in 1948 of time on Radio Luxembourg, a powerful station that is heard throughout wide areas of the European continent. Excellent results have already been achieved. Six thousand families are enrolled in the Voice of Prophecy Correspondence School, and already fifty have accepted the good tidings and united with the church.

As a result of the sacrificial spirit of our German people and the help of the General Conference, 63 churches and 111 meeting halls have been repaired at a cost of \$700,000. And still there are many ruined church buildings and other denominational properties, the reconstruction of which would require more than a million dollars. Yet in the face of this stupendous task, the Central European leaders encourage one another with the radiant promises of God as expressed in the language of God's servant: "He who died for the sins of the world, is opening wide the gates of Paradise to all who believe on Him. Soon the battle will have been fought, the victory won. Soon we shall see Him in whom our hopes of our eternal life are centered. And in His presence the trials and sufferings of this life will seem as nothingness."—*Prophets and Kings*, p. 732. May God richly bless His people and His work in the lands of the great Protestant Reformation!

As the afternoon draws to a close departmental meetings convene in sepa-



R. H. Pierson, Elected President of the Southern Asia Division

own hungry, shivering Adventist people. Yet the brethren and sisters who have passed through these fires of affliction brought no word of discouragement or despair. On the contrary, they joyously testified: "It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed, because his compassions fail not. They are new every morning."

Up to the present time considerable liberty to proclaim the message is enjoyed in all parts of this field, and with what astonishing results! During the past four-year period 18,557 precious souls have fully accepted the message of Christ's return, and further, the largest gains have occurred in those sections where the greatest difficulties have pre-

rate rooms to consider the various phases of our expanding work, among which is the counsel on mission problems. With the present critical world situation, these problems loom large and perplexing. Yet in these uncertain times it is remarkable that so full a delegation from overseas could gather together. Some of these come from lands where normal means of communication and transportation have been severed. How profoundly thankful to God are they for the providences that opened the way for them to come to the session!

We are also thrilled with the thought that in this Civic Auditorium, one of the largest buildings of its kind in the world, God's ambassadors are freely and



The Nominating Committee

In Front Row Are C. L. Bauer, Chairman, Second From Right, M. V. Campbell, Secretary, Extreme Right

Friday, July 14

By L. L. MOFFITT



W. A. Scharffenberg, Re-elected Secretary of the International Temperance Association

openly bearing a decided witness. Here the confusion of Babel is seen in the reverse. The delegates, though coming from many lands and speaking many languages and dialects, are in full accord. Irrespective of nationality, race, color, customs, dress, and ideologies, there is love, harmony, fellowship, and oneness of purpose to finish the glorious gospel task committed to the Advent people.

This morning one of our denominational leaders expressed his conviction that this is the most significant and important meeting of God's chosen people in the history of the world; and who shall say otherwise? Let us be worthy of the trust committed to us.



T. L. Oswald, Re-elected Secretary of the Home Missionary Department

THIS is Friday the fourteenth. I arrived at the Civic Auditorium by six o'clock. Pacing the sidewalk in front of the building was N. S. Brown, who had just come in from San Diego by bus. He was almost shivering in San Francisco's brisk morning air, after a night ride from Los Angeles through the central valley, which does not cool off even at night. Topcoats and some furs are in evidence this mid-July week here in San Francisco, while much of the nation, we observe from weather reports, is sweltering in summer heat. I hear members of my own family and others talking almost hilariously about San Francisco's wonderful weather, with a midday temperature ranging along in the sixties. My family also comment rather ruefully on increasing appetites in this bracing atmosphere. While speaking of appetites one might observe that the catering institutions in San Francisco have evidently planned well to satisfy the gastronomic requirements of our delegation. Most eating places display placards, "Welcome Seventh-day Adventist," "Meatless dishes with a meaty flavor," et cetera.

But best of all is the avid appetite of our delegation for the spiritual food which has been so amply provided in presession councils, and now during the General Conference session, as is evidenced by the large numbers who come out for the early morning prayer bands and the eight-thirty devotional hour. We will now tiptoe into two or three of these prayer bands, where nearly three hundred earnest seekers are bowed in prayer, and catch a few sentences of supplication:

"Make us all teachable before Thee," "Search our hearts; deepen our consecration," "Give us Thy Spirit in fuller measure," "We pray for the leaders of our work," "Bless Elder Hackman and Elder Stahl in their physical need," "O, Lord, bless our believers and Thy work in Korea, and other troubled areas in the Far East."

Morning Devotion Hour

We now enter the arena as G. R. Freeman, of the Atlantic Union, is leading the assembling congregation in singing, "We're Marching to Zion," in the opening number of the song service preceding the early morning devotional. Our own hearts are lifted in worship as we join in singing, "I Need Thee Every Hour," "Near the Cross," and "My Jesus, I Love Thee."

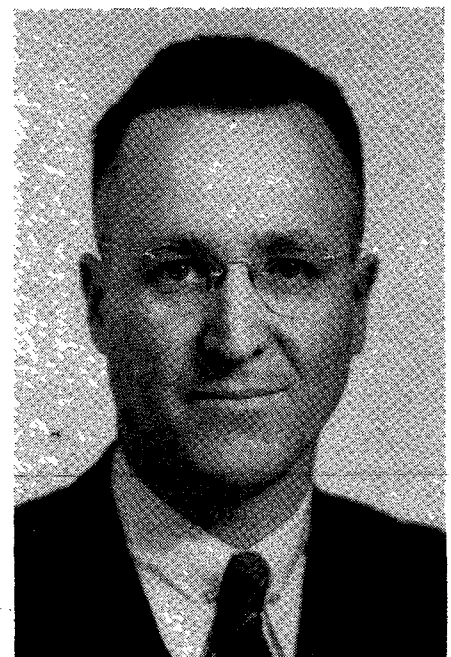
The arena is rapidly filling as people are filing in from the prayer bands and from the street. Now the ministers take their places on the platform, and A. F. Tarr, treasurer of the Southern Asia Division, announces the opening hymn, "He Hideth My Soul." Glenn Calkins offers prayer, and W. E. Read, veteran worker from the British Isles, and now a General Conference field secretary, announces the theme of the morning, "Our Spiritual Heritage in Christ Jesus the Lord." As Elder Read develops his mes-



E. E. Cossentine, Re-elected Secretary of the Department of Education

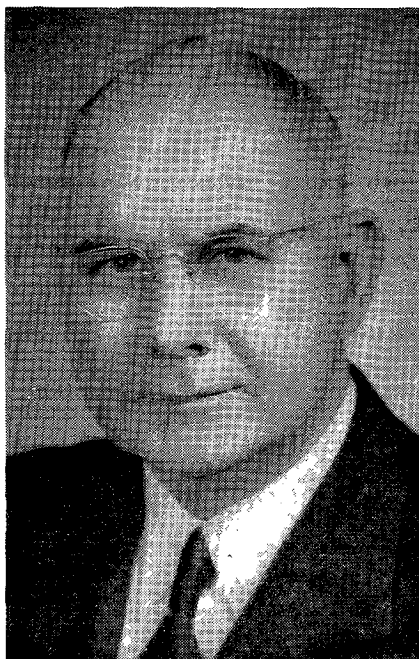
sage, texts are thrown on the screen emphasizing the message, "Christ in you," Col. 1:27; "Christ liveth in me," Gal. 2:20; "Be found in him," Phil. 3:9, et cetera.

Thus we are off to a good start on this preparation day and on this highly important day of the conference—highly important because it has been announced that we may expect a full report of the Nominating Committee before this day is over; and, of course, all are eagerly awaiting that report to know who are to team up with Elder Branson, our newly elected General Conference president. But we may have to wait till the afternoon meeting of the business session for this report, so we will busy



T. R. Flaiz, M.D., Re-elected Secretary of the Medical Department

REVIEW AND HERALD



R. A. Anderson, Elected Secretary of the Ministerial Association

ourselves about other matters in the meantime.

An Evening With South America

Before we go further into this day's activities we should revert to the Thursday night meeting, which because of press deadlines did not get into yesterday's report. Last night was South American night, under the direction of R. R. Figuhr, president of the South American Division. Before the opening prayer M. K. Eckenroth read the following impressive statement from the messenger of the Lord:

"Among earth's inhabitants, scattered in every land, there are those who have not bowed the knee to Baal. Like the

stars of heaven, which appear only at night, these faithful ones will shine forth when darkness covers the earth and gross darkness the people. In heathen Africa, in the Catholic lands of Europe and of South America, in China, in India, in the islands of the sea, and in all the dark corners of the earth, God has in reserve a firmament of chosen ones that will yet shine forth amidst the darkness, revealing clearly to an apostate world the transforming power of obedience to His law. Even now they are appearing in every nation, among every tongue and people; and in the hour of deepest apostasy, when Satan's supreme effort is made to cause 'all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond,' to receive, under penalty of death, the sign of allegiance to a false rest-day, these faithful ones, 'blameless and harmless, the sons of God, without rebuke,' will 'shine as lights in the world.' The darker the night, the more brilliantly will they shine."—*Prophets and Kings*, pp. 188, 189.

Elder Figuhr brought to the delegation greetings from 52,982 believers in the eight republics of the South American Division. He told of the expanding work from Punta Arenas in the bleak extremity of South America's southern tip to the steaming jungles of the mighty Amazon basin in the north, in evangelistic, educational, medical, and publishing work.

L. B. Halliwell, veteran missionary of the Amazon, gave a vivid picture of work along a two-thousand-mile stretch of the Amazon. In the twenty-one years of their service Elder and Sister Halliwell have treated around two hundred thousand patients from their little boat the *Luzero II*. Pictures were thrown on the screen of the new hospital in Belém, near the mouth of the Amazon, which was made possible through the Thirteenth Sabbath Overflow Offering of the fourth quarter, 1949, amounting to nearly \$50,000.

Colorful Costumes Create Interest

Highlighting the report with colorful eye appeal were the men and women in native costume. E. D. Clifford, from the Argentine, was dressed in the colorful costume of an Indian devil dancer, with headgear well calculated to drive the devils away—complete with horns and hideous mien. In contrast, his wife stood beside him in the demure and dignified dress of the Quechua women, with high-crowned white panama hat. "All the Quechua women wear identical hats," said Elder Clifford, "a fashion that would never prevail in the United States." L. Harlan Olson, president of the Inca Union, appeared in the feathered coronet and cushma of the Campa Indians. With bow and arrows a yard and a half long and a battle club, he might have looked a fierce warrior had it not been for his mild and smiling countenance. Frank L. Baer, manager of the Buenos Aires publishing house, was dressed in the costume of the Argentinian Goucho. He and his son, who wore a poncho, sang a duet in Spanish.

Returning to today's activities we look in for a glimpse of the morning confer-



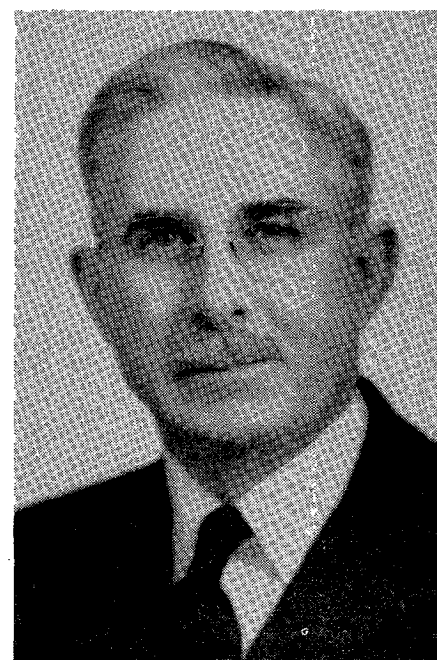
G. A. Huss, Elected Secretary of the Publishing Department

ence session, where we find LeRoy Froom reporting on the activities of the Ministerial Association. We hear him tell of the Theological Seminary extension courses held in England and in South America, a plan that is extending the work of the Seminary to many who cannot come to Washington, D.C.

Your reporter being called before the Nominating Committee, we invite you to come along. Our messenger boy leads us to the elevator at the front of the auditorium, where we ascend to the fourth floor and follow him to Room 402. In this large room the Nominating Committee is evidently rounding out its work in the nomination of some of the departmental assistants. We discharge



Paul Wickman, Re-elected Secretary of the Radio Department



L. L. Moffitt, Elected Secretary of the Sabbath School Department



E. W. Dunbar, Re-elected Secretary of the Missionary Volunteer Department

hand of the Christian surgeon and ministering at the bedside with consecrated physician and nurse.

Booth No. 8 is devoted to the Ministerial Association, featuring two hemispheres and a motto "A World Encircling Brotherhood in Spirit-filled Evangelism."

The next booth displays the conference offices and schools of the Colored Department, and their first-class sanitarium and hospital, the Riverside Sanitarium, Nashville, Tennessee.

Booths No. 10 and 11 are occupied by the Publishing Department and the White Publications, respectively, the latter featuring especially the Spirit of prophecy books now available in foreign languages.

Booth No. 12 is labeled "Radio." Behind a large microphone is the motto: "To Proclaim Christ to the Millions."

The *Liberty* Magazine makes plain that booth No. 13 is that of the Religious Liberty Department. Adjoining it is the Sabbath school booth, with a large placard draped in purple and gold, "The Object of the Sabbath School Work. . . The Ingathering of Souls."

Booth No. 15 contains the Temperance display, with a list of forty-eight life members as a part of the 71,000 members of the American Temperance Society.

The next booth is obviously the Missionary Volunteer booth, with its colorful illuminated emblem and motto, "A World Fellowship of Adventist Youth."

Booth No. 17, and the last we will have time to visit, is dedicated to rural living, with a painting of a rural landscape and farm scene.

A Visit to the Parents' Meeting

It is now past time for the one-thirty parents' meeting. We must hasten downstairs to the opposite side of the building, to Polk Hall "A."

Yes, the meeting is in progress. As we enter we find a panel discussion going on. J. W. Osborn is discussing the minister's responsibility to make time in his busy Sabbath program for a nature walk with his own children. O. C. Durham is chairman of the panel. In addition to Osborn, David L. Bauer, Horace Tuttle, and Mrs. Gilbert Johnson discuss various angles of nature activity for our youth.

But the strains of the organ from the main auditorium call us to enjoy a half hour of sacred instrumental and vocal music preceding the afternoon business meeting.

It is 3 P.M. The afternoon meeting of the session is opened. This hour begins with the North American Colored Department report. G. E. Peters, secretary of the department, reports outstanding progress in the six colored conferences and in the Central States Mission, with emphasis on the fact that the institutions in these fields have no debt.

He stated that there are now 25,000 colored believers and that the colored tithe for the past four years amounted to \$4,828,246 and \$1,839,614 in mission gifts.

The next report is by J. R. Ferren, of

the Bureau of Press Relations. He begins by calling attention to the extensive and favorable publicity this conference is receiving in the San Francisco Press.

Now we are all alert as a streamer 186 feet long is carried back through the congregation—a streamer made up of public press clippings on the Ingathering work of Seventh-day Adventists.

Brother Ferren reports that in South America, South Africa, Europe, the Far East, Southern Asia, and Australasia increasing use is being made of free press publicity.

4:10 P.M.

This is the moment of expectancy. C. L. Bauer, chairman of the Nominating Committee, comes to the microphone and announces M. V. Campbell, secretary of the Nominating Committee, who reads the Nominating Committee report to a very attentive delegation. The report, which was unanimously adopted, appears elsewhere in this Bulletin.

This ends the reporter's day. The Sabbath draws on.

Sabbath, July 15

By CARLYLE B. HAYNES

WITH the sinking of the sun in the far-reaching stretches of the Pacific and the arrival of the Sabbath, the business affairs of the Conference have been laid aside. The long counters of the bookstalls have been covered, the request has been made that there be no more taking of flashlight snapshots, and all other secular activities have been subsided. The holy time arrived with the Sabbathkeeping children of God gathered here by multiplied thousands, prepared in mind for the fervently anticipated blessings of the Presence-filled day of God.

Looking back over the swift actions of the week, the profound interest mani-



Alvin W. Johnson, Elected Secretary of the Religious Liberty Department

our obligation and pass on, for we know the Nominating Committee is anxious to finish its work before the afternoon session.

Returning to the arena, we find an interesting discussion going on as the Committee on Constitution and By-laws is rendering its report. The chief point of discussion seems to be on the provision to limit the size of the future General Conference delegations in the interest of economy and efficiency. The debated sections are referred back to the committee as the clock hands move around to twelve o'clock and adjournment.

Soon the halls and corridors are crowded as the delegation moves out for lunch, and we follow suit. Thus end the organized activities for another forenoon at the General Conference.

Departmental Display Booths

Back at the auditorium for the afternoon. Before the next meetings start we will push our way through the crowded hallway and up the stairs to the second floor to visit the departmental display booths stretching along the south corridor. Booth No. 1 is the Department of Education with appropriate placards giving us the information that the denomination has 4,211 schools in which 195,000 pupils are enrolled. Next is the Seventh-day Adventist Theological Seminary booth displaying the banner "Graduate Training Center for the World Field." The third booth is occupied by the Home Study Institute display, and the fourth is that of the Home Foreign Bureau that is carrying on its work in North America for twenty-five different language groups within our national borders. Booth No. 5 displays the activities of the Home Missionary Department, and next to it are the Medical, and the College of Medical Evangelists booths, dominated by pictures of the Great Physician guiding the

fested by all who have been present in the election of officers and leaders for the coming years, the interest-filled visit and address of the governor of California, the reports of progress from great mission fields and world departments, this reporter exclaims, "What a work-packed week it has been!" It is good to turn away from this world to the things of the Spirit and to preparation for the world to come. How blessed is the Sabbath in lifting us out of the grind of earthly things and taking us into the presence of the loving heavenly Father!

That is quite apparently the attitude with which the thousands streamed into the auditorium for the Friday night service. For the first time this week the vast hall has been fully seated and crowded everywhere with worshipers. Heretofore wide spaces of the floor had been empty of seats. Late Friday afternoon a staff of janitors filled in every such available space with seats, moving closer together those already placed and adding others, thus making ready for a capacity crowd.

Reservations were removed from all seats and sections reserved for delegates. Every seat was made available to the thronging people. As I write it is fully clear that every seat is needed, even to the far corners of the sides of the platform, as well as on the platform and stretching up the galleries, rising three sides, to the very eaves at the level of the fourth floor. The corridors are filled as well as the side halls. The whole auditorium is really full. There are fully nine thousand people—and that I think is an understatement.

The singing of this great host is an inspiration. They take hold of familiar hymns with fervor and deep feeling, very moving in spiritual earnestness and depth.

Elder Dickson, to whom has been assigned this first preaching hour of the Sabbath, confronts us squarely with the challenge and gravity of the times and developments to which we have come.

Beginning his address, and while he was being fitted with a lapel microphone, he commented on how helpful such modern inventions are. That took this reporter's mind swiftly back over thirty-two years to the occasion of the first General Conference session held in this auditorium in 1918. There were no microphones then, no public address systems, and those who spoke from the platform had to use the utmost power of their voices to make those present hear. I had the task of speaking to a Sunday night audience at a meeting which had been widely advertised. The auditorium was crowded on that night as it is tonight. I can vividly recall the energy it took to make that crowd hear without the mechanical help of the present public address systems provided by science. Now the speakers can speak in a normal manner and be heard easily by the farthest listener in the hall.

At the close of the Friday night meeting every exit of the auditorium became like the open spillway of a great dam. The living stream poured out in torrents, creating instantly a traffic problem on all sides of the building, a prob-

lem which traffic policemen, specially assigned, found it difficult to control until they abandoned the customary alternating movement of wheeled vehicles and gave right of way to the human stream and allowed it to flow until it ebbed.

Tragedy struck during the emptying of the great hall. Paul Drinhaus, who spent thirteen years in concentration camps in the two world wars, while talking in the corridor with F. A. Mote, of Australia, as the great throng of people streamed past, suddenly sank to the tiled floor and died almost instantly. The loss of this faithful brother has drawn a shadow of sadness over the conference.

On an even larger scale the Friday night scenes were repeated as the time for Sabbath school arrived. Knowing that no one building would be able to accommodate the host of believers on the high day of the conference, Pacific Opera House, across the park, had been procured for an overflow service. In addition to this the Fox Theater on Market Street

UNITY AT FIRST GENERAL CONFERENCE

Writing of the business transacted at the first session of the General Conference, held in Battle Creek, Michigan, May, 1863, Uriah Smith says:

"In all the important steps taken at this Conference, in the organization of a General Conference, and the further perfecting of State conferences, defining the authority of each, and the important duties belonging to their various officers, there was not a dissenting voice, and we may reasonably doubt if there was even a dissenting thought. Such union, on such points, affords the strongest grounds of hope for the immediate advancement of the cause, and its future glorious prosperity and triumph."—*Review and Herald*, May 26, 1863.

in the rear of the auditorium had been obtained for the youth's services. In these two buildings the Sabbath school went forward as well as in the great arena. It went forward, too, in the connecting halls of the auditorium, in the rooms up on the fourth floor for the juniors, for the primary children, for a group of Japanese, as well as for other groups.

In the arena the Sabbath school lesson was taught by Theodore Carcich. He had one of the greatest Sabbath school classes in history, at least twelve thousand in number. His swiftly put questions were answered in unison by the great throng. Their ability to finish Scripture quotations which he began was impressive.

During the brief interlude between Sabbath school and the hour of morning worship, additional chairs had been placed both in front of and on the platform. Never was there so thronged a General Conference session before.

The newly elected president of the General Conference, W. H. Branson, is the speaker at the morning service. He confronts us at once with the one su-

preme and indispensable requirement of this movement and this people if the work committed to us is ever to be finished—the gift and the personal indwelling of the third person of the Godhead, the Holy Spirit. Only so can the gospel complete its work among men and the way be prepared for the return of our Lord and the last things of prophecy.

The reception of the Holy Spirit and the way He is to be received were incisively dealt with and impressively emphasized by the preacher. His sermon, printed later in the *Bulletin*, should be faithfully and thoroughly studied.

The sermon was brought to an end by a simple request for all to rise and sincerely and earnestly claim by faith, knowing fully what this would mean in altered lives, the precious gift of the Spirit. And then Earl Hackman led the great company of God's people, all now on their feet, in prayer, in dedication to God.

On the dismissal of the morning service, which apparently coincided with the dismissal of the other two congregations in near-by buildings, regular traffic again was brought to a standstill. Whether San Francisco is Adventist-conscious or not, certainly the police force of the city is.

Word is brought to me that the Fox Theater for young people, having an auditorium seating capacity of 4,616, was jammed to overflowing, with hundreds of people moving about in the lobbies. There was the utmost quietness in the reverent congregation of young worshipers brought together, not to see some exciting fantasy or drama, but to listen to the simple gospel very seldom presented in such surroundings. The speaker was George E. Vandeman, of the Ministerial Association of the General Conference. The platform was shared with him by a score or more of youth leaders. And in front of the stage, on a raised platform, were thirteen youth workers from overseas fields dressed in the colorful native garb of their respective countries. This was a very impressive demonstration of the worldwide nature of the Advent message. The special music for the meeting was provided by the Collegians, of La Sierra College, under the leadership of John T. Hamilton.

Word has also come to me that in the Civic Opera House four thousand people crowded into the overflow meeting, taxing the capacity of the main floor and the three galleries. They came to hear H. M. S. Richards, of the Voice of Prophecy. The music staff of the Voice of Prophecy provided the special music for this meeting. Don H. Spillman, president of the Washington Conference, conducted the chorus, singing some of the special hymns of the Advent faith. Here too an earnest call for reconsecration was made by Elder Richards, and the response was unanimous.

Almost everybody came back to the afternoon meeting in the Civic Auditorium, and long enough in advance to make it plain that another overflow meeting would be necessary. The Civic Opera House was used again for the afternoon overflow meeting which was addressed by W. R. Beach, president of

the Southern European Division of the General Conference. There was also a meeting of German believers, another of Spanish, another of Russian, another of Italian, and a fifth of Portuguese, in the various halls of the auditorium outside the arena.

In the large Civic Auditorium there was presented to us this afternoon a wonderful pageant of brief mission reports, with the workers and nationals from many countries dressed in their native costumes. It was a demonstration of how the threefold message has gone to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people.

It is beginning to dawn upon us that, with the unexpectedly large attendance at the Fox Theater and the Opera House, there are in the neighborhood of eighteen thousand believers who have come to today's services. Never before have we seen anything approaching this. At least nine thousand in the auditorium, five thousand in the Fox, four thousand at the Opera House. The crowds are so large at the auditorium at the beginning of the afternoon meeting that the fire marshal of San Francisco, who is present, made it mandatory to clear the aisles and doors of standees in order to comply with fire regulations. Arrangements were then made for all those in native costumes, as quickly as they had completed their part in the auditorium, to go at once to the Opera House, so that both great audiences might see the same things. This announcement served to move the standees, who were blocking the aisles and the doors, and get them started for the Opera House.

The startling staccato notes of a trumpet, pealing through the great spaces of the auditorium, and the roll of the organ, announced the beginning of the pageant of missions at the afternoon service in the auditorium. Out from the left-hand side of the rostrum, and marching clear down the long aisle to the back of the auditorium, came the most colorful pageant of missionaries and nationals this building has ever seen. All the lights of the auditorium were turned off except two brilliant spotlights, which were focused on the procession as it went down the aisle to the back, and started forward to the platform on the far opposite aisle, and then still forward to the platform. The procession seemed endless. Banners with the names of the countries identified the different groups costumed in their national dress. It is no use trying to give the names of the countries on the banners. Just think of all the countries of the earth. They are all here.

If only J. N. Andrews, our first foreign missionary, might have seen this!

The great platform could not hold them all. They fell away to the sides. The costumes, the marching, the colors, the tremendous thrill watching them coming, coming, coming—I give it up. Words are such futile things and so wholly inadequate to describe a scene such as this. It is beyond description! Only in God's kingdom will we see anything comparable to it! This is a preview of that kingdom! God grant that all here may be there to see it—again!

It took fully fifteen minutes for the procession to circle the hall and move into place on and near the platform, spotlights playing on it all the time, bringing out the vivid colors and pageantry.

Then E. D. Dick, secretary of the General Conference, gave a brief survey of our mission work from the beginning. He was followed by N. W. Dunn, of the Secretarial Department, introducing the nationals of the Inter-American and South American divisions. He, in turn, was followed by W. P. Bradley, of the Secretarial Department, who introduced the nationals of China, India, Burma, Indonesia, Korea, Japan, and the Philippines, all of whom spoke brief words of greeting.

H. T. Elliott, associate secretary of the General Conference, and L. R. Rasmussen, of the Educational Department, described the contribution which the North American Division has made to the missionary work in the world in young men and young women. North America has been the training ground of thousands of missionaries who have served in all the world. R. R. Bietz, president of the Southern New England

Conference, described the gifts which the various conferences and institutions and churches in the North American Division have made to the mission program in all the world.

R. M. Whitsett, pastor of the Central church in St. Louis, commented upon the program of evangelism which is now going forward in the North American Division.

Brother Elliott then introduced two North American Indians, one of them a Cherokee Indian princess. She seized the occasion to welcome Seventh-day Adventists from all countries, as well as those in North America, to "my country." This produced a hearty laugh.

Representatives from Hawaii sang their greeting in their native song.

E. E. Roenfelt, another secretary of the General Conference, introduced representatives of the Northern European Division.

On they come, one group after another, until we have heard from every part of the world.

Thus ends the most moving and impressive day of the conference session so far. Those who have been present will never forget this occasion.



W. E. Nelson Reading His Report, July 11, 1950

"It Is Time to Seek the Lord"

FIRST FRIDAY EVENING SERMON

By L. K. DICKSON

RUNNING all down through the Holy Scriptures is the periodic and continual challenge and call of God to His people, summoning them to prayer. God has no greater controversy with His people today than this, that with boundless promises to believing prayer there are so few who actually give themselves to intercession, "and there is none that calleth upon thy name, that stirreth up himself to take hold of thee." Isa. 64:7.

At a very early hour, and yet a very significant one, in the early days of the human race, it is recorded that man began to call upon the name of the Lord. Out in the simple sanctuaries of nature men built their altars and held sweet converse with Him who would always hear them.

Men have ever called upon God to a degree, but now God calls His people to prayer in a sense yet largely unknown and unrealized by the present generation. It was Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman who wrote in his book *The Problem of the Work*:

"I look for no better condition of affairs in the church until, by way of prayer and in the spirit of consecration, we approach the throne of grace and pray without ceasing. We need a genuine spiritual awakening. I am persuaded that we cannot organize it into existence, nor bring it to pass by using questionable methods, but God waits to give us what we so sorely need."

It would be well for us to consider at this very hour what would happen if, beginning tonight, the more than seven hundred thousand Seventh-day Adventists the world around would set aside all their interests, would spurn every other consideration, and shun every carnal desire and distraction and, alone, would, with the whole heart, seek for the very presence of God in prayer and devout meditation and deep consecration. If the whole church would, for even one month, unitedly spend its evenings in reaching out after God and nothing else, the cause of God in all the earth would be ushered into a mighty revival of spiritual life and power and a spreading of the message of truth far beyond anything that has ever been seen in the church before.

What would happen in this great conference session if every delegate and every leader would take the time to seek God earnestly and honestly for a full hour alone during every day of this meeting? I believe God would manifest Himself to us in a way we have not dreamed of as yet.

Time to Seek God

"It is time" for a new and unprecedented seeking after God. The Lord is calling every one of us to come up higher, to reach a holier standard. He

wants us to come closer to Him, that we might think His thoughts and hear His voice and feel the warmth of His great heart of love and sacrifice. God's call to us now is to an experience much deeper than we have yet even thought of having.

There need be no fancy name for it, but the chief need that we face now in these momentous times is a new experience with God in the midst of His people. I care not whether we call it a revival, a reconversion, or an outpouring—we have talked about it a great deal but most of us have never known it. We must seek God now until we find Him—whether we call it the victorious life, the infilling of the Holy Spirit, or something else—most of us are devoid of it, and we cannot go on that way.

A mighty change must come, and it ought to come now. Our forebears had it. They had a spirituality and vitality, a fervor and fire, that make us look like fireflies before their flaming torches. Why cannot we possess that glow and glory, that spirit and power? Would it not be well for us to raise the cry, as did Elisha, when he took the mantle of Elijah that fell upon him, and smote the waters, saying, "Where is the Lord God of Elijah?" It is encouraging to note that when he became dead in earnest in this matter and did something about it, and smote the waters, "they parted hither and thither; and Elisha went over."

Have we outgrown the need of such power as that? Have we gotten to the place where we feel that the cause of God is rolling on to such a degree that we no longer need to seek for such power? Are our lives so filled with the presence of God that we have no lack? Do men and multitudes all around us see so much of heavenly power in our lives and in our work that we need not search for this infilling? Or must we confess with broken hearts here and now that the most desperate need of our lives is just such an experience in God, and that up to now we have not been willing to pay the price to find it?

Source of Spiritual Power

Whence will come the spiritual fire that we lack? Where shall we go for that spirit and power of Elijah, that power that will send us forth to lay low every obstacle, to stem every overwhelming flood, and to vanquish every antagonism that rises up before us? Where, I say, are we to find all this? Where else can it be found but in prayer?

"Those who decide to do nothing in any line that will displease God, will know, after presenting their case before Him, just what course to pursue. And they will receive not only wisdom,

but strength. Power for obedience, for service, will be imparted to them, as Christ has promised."—*The Desire of Ages*, p. 668.

Can we not today prostrate ourselves before the Lord and repent of our sins to that point which our forefathers and the apostles reached, where we too will find God as they did. Is it not time to seek the Lord?

How apologetic we are forced to be in our Christian position! How apologetic and retiring when we should be apostolic, filled with holy boldness and courage! Where is the Lord God of Elijah? Where is the manifestation of His power that is now due this work? "Behold, I will send you Elijah the prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord." Mal. 4:5. What we need is a new meeting with God. Come now, shall we not seek the Lord with all our hearts and search for Him whom we so sorely need?

Adventism today is suffering, not only from terrific assaults of the enemy, not only from inroads of apostasy, not only from an inadequate treasury, and a dearth of manpower, but from an inability on the part of many who are members of God's great family to comprehend what it really means to reach out after God, find Him, behold His glory, and be changed from feebleness to strength. Only a twilight perception of Christ's excellence and power has dawned for the souls of a very large percentage of the church.

Lack of Spiritual Vitality

Our difficulty seems to be that Adventism, although by no means dead, is suffering from a dangerous lack of the vitality of spiritual life. We do much turning of wheels, and we do it well, and they must not stop; but the old faith-inspired initiative and pioneering spirit are leaking out of this great movement to an alarming degree.

The glad spirit of enterprising trust and vigor and the willingness to be used to the full in hard and difficult places, and to live and work with apostolic self-abandonment and enthusiasm are, to a large degree, lacking. The urge to attempt the apparently impossible, as did the early pioneers of this great work, is weakening. Unquestionably this lack has prevailed for many years and was pointed out by the messenger of the Lord as far back as 1888, and even before.

"We are living in the most solemn period of this world's history. The destiny of earth's teeming multitudes is about to be decided. Our own future well-being, and also the salvation of other souls, depends upon the course which we now pursue. We need to be guided by the Spirit of truth. Every follower of Christ should earnestly inquire, 'Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?' We need to humble ourselves before the Lord, with fasting and prayer, and to meditate much upon His word, especially upon the scenes of the judgment. We should now seek a deep and living experience in the things of God. We have not a moment to lose. Events of vital importance are taking place

around us; we are on Satan's enchanted ground. Sleep not, sentinels of God; the foe is lurking near, ready at any moment, should you become lax and drowsy, to spring upon you and make you his prey."—*The Great Controversy*, p. 601.

Rising Tide of Formalism

Linked with this disquieting lack of an experience in Christ that is vital and strong, there is to be noted a constantly rising tide of formalism, a spirit of defeatism, and a tendency to retreat before the enemy. In a time of unprecedented world crisis and great perplexity, when the church of God is facing her greatest problems of holding her gains in expansion of the cause, coupled with unprecedented and marvelous opportunity, the church seems to be going on as if nothing had happened.

There is, of course, much said about current events and the problems of the hour, but there seems to be no clearly planned action moving the church of God in the direction of great spiritual power and higher spiritual resolve and achievement. The absence of sufficient interest to develop a great devotional experience among both leaders and people is appalling and must be remedied. God is calling for a new seeking after Him and His presence and power such as the church once possessed in apostolic and pioneering days. It is time to seek the Lord.

What shall we do? The first step toward a return to primitive godliness will be a new seriousness in facing our spiritual problems. We need to understand more fully the issues at stake in the conflict in which we are engaged. Then we need to face these issues—take the steps to which we are called of God. To this clear understanding of the issues which we face in the tragic spiritual lack in our lives and in our ministry must be joined a new realization of the supreme danger now facing the church.

If this is done, we shall find very quickly that it is entirely wrong for us to continue to conceal facts or to camouflage the state of the church and each one of our lives before the all-seeing eye of God. The art of camouflage is very useful to hide things from an enemy, but it becomes dangerous when it is used to cover up facts that should be known about ourselves to ourselves. Statistics, for instance, can dangerously disguise a situation.

The second step toward a return to a realization of the possession of the presence and power of the Lord God of Elijah is for the church now to move into a new spirit of confession and repentance and a turning to the Lord to seek for His presence and power and great glory. Everywhere we look we see the results of the waning piety among us and a lack of spiritual possession which leaves us unsatisfied, cold, unattractive, and powerless.

We must recognize our lack, and repent in deep humility before God, not by denying all that God has done for us, both personally and as a people in days gone by, but by humbly confessing with sincere and honest hearts that

we have failed to take the steps with God that are called for by His great and precious promises. We must come back to a program of spiritual culture and personal communion with God in the lives of each one that will bring to us the constant presence of Christ in the life and in the ministry which we are presenting to a dying world.

Third then, having done all this, we must now seek God for that which will bring to us health and vitality and the return of a wonderful manifestation of spiritual power.

Our cause everywhere needs the manifestation of the authority of spiritual possession which must return. Adventism must not lose its old imperative in its preaching and become sentimental and soft-pedaling in its ministry.

It is essential then that we recognize now that we have come to a time of grave spiritual emergency in this Advent Movement and that it is time to seek the Lord. In all that we do there must now be the recognition that the only way out is to face the issue with God and take the steps necessary to bring about the great change that we all recognize must come. The question is, Do we now have the courage to do it? Or do our fears cause us to hesitate and delay?

Will we now heed God's call and seek Him with our whole heart and be found of Him, or will we take counsel with our fears and turn our backs upon Him and stop our ears to His call and continue our backsliding and compromise and unbelief? It is a tragic fact that at a time when the Lord is leading this people out into opportunities beyond our fondest anticipations, we find ourselves in every way helpless and our capacity wholly inadequate to serve the people whose hearts have been opened in great multitudes to learn of this blessed truth.

When the world has been touched by His Spirit and men are reaching out everywhere for that which this message alone can give them, dare we be satisfied with the lack of power among us that could and would multiply the facilities which we now have a hundred-fold, that we might be able to accomplish

the purpose of God and finish His work?

God has made all things ready to place His church in a more commanding position before the world by the manifest possession of His matchless power, but it is very sad that not enough real interest in seeking God for the fulfillment of His rich promises is available to bring about this desired end.

The Place of Power

Of the earnestness in the personal lives of those who brought about the great Protestant Reformation we read:

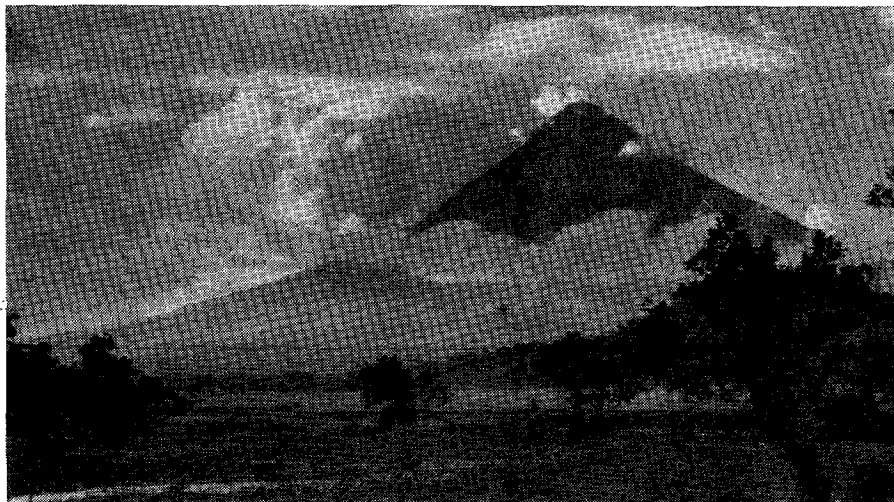
"From the secret place of prayer came the power that shook the world in the Great Reformation. There with holy calmness, the servants of the Lord set their feet upon the rock of His promises. During the struggle at Augsburg, Luther 'did not pass a day without devoting three hours at least to prayer, and they were hours selected from those the most favorable to study. In the privacy of his chamber he was heard to pour out his soul before God in words 'full of adoration, fear, and hope, as when one speaks to a friend.' 'I know that Thou art our Father and our God,' he said, 'and that Thou wilt scatter the persecutors of Thy children; for Thou art Thyself endangered with us. All this matter is Thine and it is only by Thy constraint that we have put our hands to it. Defend us, then, O Father!'" —*Ibid.*, p. 210.

On the same page we read:

"To Melancthon, who was crushed under the burden of anxiety and fear, he wrote: 'Grace and peace in Christ—in Christ, I say, and not in the world. Amen. I hate with exceeding hatred those extreme cares which consume you. If the cause is unjust, abandon it; if the cause is just, why should we belie the promises of Him who commands us to sleep without fear? . . . Christ will not be wanting to the work of justice and of truth. He lives, He reigns; what fear, then, can we have?'"

"God did listen to the cries of His servants. He gave to princes and ministers grace and courage to maintain the truth against the rulers of the darkness of this world. Saith the Lord, 'Be-

(Continued on page 110)



Adventist Churches Are Located at Various Places All Around the Base of Beautiful Mount Mayon (an Active Volcano) in the Philippine Islands

Proceedings of the General Conference

Forty-sixth Session, July 10-22, 1950

Sixth Meeting

July 13, 1950, 10:00 A.M.

CHAIRMAN: J. J. Nethery.

SCRIPTURE READING: Psalms 112:1-5, M. K. Eckenroth.

HYMN: "Publish Glad Tidings," No. 165, *Gospel Melodies*.

PRAYER: H. H. Votaw.

In response to requests, the King's Heralds sang the Negro spiritual: "If We Ever Needed the Lord Before, We Sure Do Need Him Now."

The Committee on the Seating of Delegates presented a further report. This was adopted, and the following were seated as delegates at large: W. C. Raley, T. H. Coopwood, C. E. Moon, E. Max Trummer, J. L. Brown, George McCready Price, A. D. Haynal.

Upon recommendation it was voted that A. V. Larson be added to the Committee on Finance.

CHAIRMAN: This morning we shall listen to three departmental reports. The first of these will be on the work of the Sabbath School Department, and will be presented by J. A. Stevens, the secretary of the department.

J. A. STEVENS: You will find in the report we are sharing with you this morning a historical outline of Sabbath school work from the very beginning of this movement, the history of the Thirteenth Sabbath Offering from its very beginning, and our statistical and financial reports from 1878.

[The Sabbath School Department report appears on page 97.]

CHAIRMAN: Dr. Flaiz, secretary of our Medical Department, will render his report.

[The Medical Department report appears on page 99.]

G. A. ROBERTS, medical extension secretary: "The Saviour devoted more time and labor to healing the afflicted of their maladies, than to preaching."—*Counsels on Health*, p. 34. "Christ has empowered His church to do the same work that He did during His ministry."—*Ibid.*, p. 529.

In our overseas work, how nearly are we as a church doing the same work that He did? In the general combined lines of our work we have more employed workers in the worldwide mission fields overseas than we have in America. So far as the graduates of our College of Medical Evangelists are concerned, 95 per cent of them are located in North America and less than 5 per cent are located in all the rest of the world field. This very unequal situation should be changed. We suggest that plans be laid that will equitably serve the mission fields with medical evangelistic workers, for "soon there will be no work done in ministerial lines but medical missionary work."—*Ibid.*, p. 533.

T. R. FLAIZ: Many of our conferences are putting these plans into effect already. We have representatives of our medical work in a large number of our conferences, and more are adding men from time to time. Elder Figuhr is going to tell us how the medical work is being used in his field.

R. R. FIGUHR: South America needs medical attention, and we are glad that according to the plan of God it is receiving some. But the needs are still very great. In that continent we have seven medical institutions. There are two in Peru, one located in Lima, where work is being carried on in the former German Embassy, which we acquired a short while ago. Next month we hope to see a new institution finished up at Belém, near the mouth of the Amazon River, the Belém Sanitarium.

In addition to these there are a number of clinics and treatment rooms being operated in various parts of the field. Possibly the most interesting and, in some ways, the most needy work is being done by our fleet of seven medical launches, which operate on three of the large rivers of Brazil. Medical help is being brought to isolated people who never see a doctor, nurse, dentist, or medical worker of any kind. There is one stretch of country through which the great Amazon flows where it is said that 85 per cent of the people are born into the world and leave this life without the benefit of medical help of any kind. A



J. L. McElhany Greeting W. H. Branson Upon His Election to the Presidency

writer has said, speaking of one of the important countries of that continent, "It is a vast hospital with 80 per cent of the people sick with various diseases. We are glad for the medical program of this people which strives to bring medical relief to those who suffer."

DR. T. R. FLAIZ: Miss Burnett, who has charge of the important work of training our nurses, will report on this aspect of our work.

D. LOIS BURNETT: "We want nurses who can nurse" has been the plea throughout this century by those who are in need of health service. Seventh-day Adventists have accepted their portion of this responsibility by graduating more than eight thousand nurses in North America alone and by establishing approximately thirty-five schools of nursing throughout the world field. The advances of medical science have made it imperative to enrich the scientific content of the nurse's education. The multiplying of human woes in this sin-sick world has made it advisable to broaden the base of the nurse's ability to handle her share of the problems of human relationship, and the increase in the ability of some national groups to purchase medical service has justified the enlarging of the number of professional nurses.

Regardless of the differences which exist in language, race, educational opportunities, or economic advantages, Seventh-day Adventist nurses the world around reflect a spirit of service marked by integrity, gentleness, and sweetness of manner. These are outward manifestations of their consecration to God and their readiness to be soul winners for Him through the ministry of nursing.

Nurses comprise the largest vocational group of women who are serving as overseas missionaries. Last year there were approximately as many overseas missionary nurses as are graduated from the schools of nursing in North America in a single year. The ultimate test of every missionary project is the development of new work by the national believers whom the missionaries have educated. Many thrilling stories come to us of nurses in our overseas fields. For example, on the island of Mindanao, the Philippine Union Mission established the Lakeside Clinic among the Mohamadan people. Lucina Garcesa, a graduate of the Manila Sanitarium and Hospital School of Nursing, is giving the nursing leadership in this hospital and clinic, as well as vigorously participating in the religious activities of the institution and in the missionary projects of the community.

T. R. FLAIZ: Elder Ham has had a great deal of experience with our medical work both in China and in India. He will report some of the development of our medical work in those fields.

A. L. HAM: I would like to say that Miss Burnett is the first of our representatives to be permitted to speak over the all-India radio, and in doing so, of course, she presented some of the principles that we maintain in our medical missionary program throughout the Orient. Those of us who have labored in China during past years know what a

large influence the Shanghai Sanitarium has exerted, not only in our medical missionary program, but in keeping open our other institutions in that great division field. I think we could say the same concerning our medical work in Siam, which I have had the privilege of visiting, and also in the Philippine Islands and Malaya. Our medical missionary program in the city of Rangoon, Burma, is meeting with great success, not only financially, but in creating a favorable impression with reference to all our missionary work. Upon many occasions the leaders of the Burmese Government have shown their favor not only to this institution but to other phases of our missionary program. Just the last few days we have re-opened the Simla Hospital in India. That was an institution which was operated by Dr. Menkel for many years, but during the war years had to be closed. The heads of one of the greatest commercial institutions in India wrote to us repeatedly asking us why we did not reopen that institution. Only a few days ago the minister of health of the India Government was present on the occasion of reopening that institution and spoke in gracious words concerning the work, the medical missionary program, of Seventh-day Adventists.

In Pakistan we are about to complete a new institution. Brother Johnson reports a meeting that he attended recently, in which many of the leading people—commercial people, and government leaders—were present, and they showed great interest in the work we are doing in building this institution and told of their desire to help in every way possible. We believe that the medical missionary program in the Orient is indeed an opening wedge for our entire denominational program. It also keeps the door open many, many times for the other features of our program. We believe also that it is being used of God in training a large number of young men and women to follow in the footsteps of the Master Healer in caring for the people of those countries who are in need of medical attention and help. And so we say today, and I am sure you will join me in saying, may God bless our medical missionary program in these countries.

T. R. FLAIZ: Dr. Wayne McFarland is in charge of the health education feature of our work and is going to bring you a word about that.

DR. WAYNE MCFARLAND: A clarion call to medical evangelism is due at this time. Thousands of people today are asleep to the condition of their spiritual and physical health. Faithful watchmen are needed to point out the way of health and holiness. In our health education and health evangelism we touch upon the following features: the school, the home, the church, and our large evangelistic efforts. We feel that a church or an individual that stays close to the Bible and the Spirit of prophecy is going to have the correct perspective regarding our health work, and so we have organized a reading course of six books called the Health Classics. This list is headed by *Ministry of Healing*,

for we are told, "In this book is contained the wisdom of the Great Physician." The other books on the list are *Story of Our Health Message*, *Counsels on Health*, *Counsels on Diet and Foods*, *Medical Ministry*, and *Temperance*.

We also have a new streamlined home nursing course for churches. It is just seven lessons, and an additional section that can be taken in seven lessons. Another feature that we are stressing is nutrition and the preparation of foods. Health education material is available for that, known as the "Cooking Classes."

And then last but not least by any means is this. We feel in the Medical Department that coordinated evangelism is the call of the hour; that when every department marches together, forward in the program of saving, that God will greatly bless us. And to that end we call your attention to the new book just off the press, *A Call to Medical Evangelism*, a compilation of the writings of the Spirit of prophecy, revised and brought up to date.

T. R. FLAIZ: This very fleeting glimpse of our medical ministry, will, we trust, call to our attention the immense possibilities in this field. In proportion as there is suffering about us, so is the opportunity to witness through medical ministry. All of the signs seen in the world about us point to the inevitability of the resurgence of war—not war as we have known it in the past on some

distant shore, but war in its most violent form in and over our great cities. Scores of thousands may be calling in despair for aid which is not available.

What an opportunity is presented to us as a people to be prepared in this time of impending disaster! Plans are in preparation by which our people may be girded to meet such a need should it arise in their area. We trust that our conferences and churches will identify themselves enthusiastically with this proposed program for training in disaster relief.

J. J. NETHERY: Brother Votaw will now bring us the report of the Religious Liberty Department.

H. H. VOTAW: I will not read the written report. You can read that when you get home. [See Religious Liberty report on page 101.] The work of the Religious Liberty Department extends into many lands. The problems which our brethren face in other countries are varied and difficult. Many face conditions that we have never met in this country. I want you to meet some of the men who have carried a noble and aggressive work in their respective fields.

[Here Elder Votaw introduced religious liberty workers from various divisions.]

The dean of our department and the father of us all in religious liberty matters is going to talk a little while, Brother Longacre.

C. S. LONGACRE: Elder Votaw has



Our President's Missionary Family

Left: Ernest L. Branson, Former President of Middle East Union Mission, Mrs. Branson and Son

Center: Elder and Mrs. W. H. Branson

Right: Raymond W. Numbers, President of British West Indies Union, Mrs. (Lois Branson) Numbers, and Two Children

asked me to relate the most thrilling experience I have had in connection with my religious liberty work during the last fifty-two years. The most thrilling experience I had was when we had a campaign on in Goldsboro, North Carolina, and the mayor of the city, who was a reader of the *Liberty* magazine, and thoroughly indoctrinated with its principles, wanted me to come down there and put an end to that campaign by educating the people in Goldsboro on religious liberty principles. I consented to go down. When the newspapers announced that I was there, the president of the Ministerial Association sent me a letter and asked me to take the next train home to Washington or I might not get out of the city alive, that a mob might be organized, and he couldn't guarantee what wouldn't happen to me. I gave the letter to the mayor and I told him I thought I had better take the train home. "No," he said, "you mustn't do that. Aren't you a soldier of Christ?" He says, "You must never turn your back on the enemy." He was an officer in the Army at one time, and he said he always told his soldiers never to allow themselves to be shot in the back.

So I decided to stay, and he made the letter public. The next day the newspaper had another letter in it warning those who were going to organize a mob that if they were going to make any trouble at that meeting they would see all the trouble they wanted to see. Again I went to the mayor and said I thought I had better go home. "No," he said, "stand by your guns." So I decided to stand by. He was the chairman of the meeting, with an audience of about two thousand people. As I went into the hall one of our brethren came up to me and said, "Don't go out the front door tonight. There's a mob organized out here, and they are going to throw stones at you when you come out. Go out the back door." I told him to go back and tell that mob to come in and listen to me, and if I said anything that was un-Christian and unpatriotic, I'd give them full liberty to stone me. He went back and told them. Well, half the mob came in and the other half stayed outside.

As I talked the audience all became more friendly. Finally I saw that I had them with me, and I presented a resolution for them to repeal the Sunday laws of North Carolina and of Goldsboro. The whole audience voted for it. There were eight ministers of the Ministerial Association sitting up in the front seats, and only three of them dared to raise their voices in opposition to that resolution. [Applause.] Those were the only three votes in opposition to it.

As I walked down the aisle the ring leader of the mob said, "We were told that you were a traitor to our government; that you were an infidel, an agnostic. Why," he said, "you are a Christian and so are we." This in spite of the fact that they had eggs in their pockets. "Well," he continued, "and you are an American. We believe in those great principles that you enunciated, and we want you to come back again with some of that stuff." He called it stuff. He inquired, "Where are you go-

ing?" I said, "I am going down to the station." He said, "Only half our crowd came in. The other half is out there, and they are going to stone you and egg you. We are going along and serve you as a bodyguard." And they did. When I went out through that front door those two gangs met each other. The men who had listened to me protected me all the way down the steps and down the street to the station, and stayed with me until my train came.

I wish to thank you very much for your wonderful cooperation that you have given me in the past in supporting the cause of religious liberty, and I hope and trust that you brethren and sisters, leaders of this cause, will always be loyal and true to the great fundamental principles of religious liberty without ever compromising them or leaning upon the arm of flesh when we ought to lean upon the arm of God for support.

H. H. VOTAW: Some people think that there is no danger in the proposal to change the calendar. Dr. Yost is going to talk about this a little while.

F. H. YOST: You have been hearing about this matter of calendar revision for the last quarter of a century. The thing is forever before us. There are people in this world determined to have our calendar revised; they are going to keep on working at it; and as long as they do, we are going to have to keep on working against it. The calendar revision to which we are opposed is the one that leaves in each year one day unnumbered in the month and unnamed in the week. There is the difficulty. And in leap year, as you know, there will be two such days in the present plans for calendar revision.

It is an extremely dangerous thing, friends. I feel unhesitating in saying that if the blank day calendar revision is adopted, we will be facing the most serious problem this denomination has ever faced. We must fight this revised calendar, and we must keep everlastingly at it.

It is easy to think this is the other fellow's fight, or it isn't going to happen, or let's not get all excited, or that prophecy doesn't point it out, and all that. But we have the problem before us. We didn't create it. We are not trying just to spend money on one thing more. The problem is here. The fact is there are many people that are trying to change the calendar; and if they change it the way they want to, it is going to be most serious for Seventh-day Adventists. It will be serious for Seventh Day Baptists also, but it's our fight, and we have to assume it, and we have to carry it through, dear friends.

It is difficult to know at any time what the real situation is. These calendar revision advocates are most eager to let us know that there's no religion in it. They don't want to interfere with religion at all—so they claim. In democratic countries we must appeal to the people, of course, but primarily our work in this calendar business is with the statesmen and the politicians of the various countries. And I repeat, it's hard to know what the real situation is. In the first

place, the World Calendar Association handles the facts of their situation very loosely, if I may put it in the most courteous way I know how.

When you read the statistics of the World Calendar Association you get the idea that the entire world is mad to have this calendar revision adopted—but it is not so. They only try to make that impression. They have long lists of countries and long lists of business firms that are in favor of the calendar revision. It's bad enough, but it isn't quite that bad. But it is difficult to know what the real situation is. As a matter of facts, dear friends, the news is just a little bit good. It looks a little bit as though some of the nations were realizing that calendar revision is a rather trivial thing that they'd better not be playing with in these difficult times. The General Conference has approved a list of about eight or ten men who are appointed to go to the United Nations Assembly at its next session in Long Island in the fall of this year, and those charged with the responsibility are going to be on the job there watching for the calendar revision and its proposal before the United Nations.

H. H. VOTAW: During the war a young woman, a civilian clerk in the Navy Department, came to our office and talked to Elder Longacre. She said she was having difficulty over securing exemption from Sabbath work. We went together to the Navy Department, and landed in the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Barr. His confidential assistant was a fine young man. I think I know a little of how the Saviour felt when He saw that young man and loved him. He listened without interruption until he knew what we were talking about, and then he said, "Gentleman, I think I can take care of that." And he did. But later another case came up. We went in to see him. He had changed. He was cold. He apparently paid little attention to what we said, and finally burst out with this, "I don't know why I should show partiality to Seventh-day Adventists." Then we knew what to say.

We said, "We don't either. We didn't know we were asking it. We had no such thought in mind."

"But," he said, "there are many vestrymen and Sunday school superintendents and Bible class teachers who would like to get off on Sunday, but they work."

Then we smiled and said, "Give us the names and addresses of any such. We will visit them and get the facts and be back here tomorrow pleading for them."

Religious liberty, real religious liberty, has no connection with the selfish protection of Seventh-day Adventists. It is something far bigger than that. If there were practice of the Golden Rule in the world, there wouldn't be any need for the Religious Liberty Department. It is because some men are seeking to get by law or by influence something for themselves that they are unwilling to give to their neighbors and friends and other people generally. We stand for one thing and one thing only, the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, whatever he may believe.

Now, sometimes in our work we point out what we think are some of the grave errors of Catholicism. But the Catholics have just as much right as we have, just as much, and I know there are a lot of good people among them, because fifteen thousand to twenty thousand become Seventh-day Adventists every year. They must be good people. My friends, if we understand that the core of the gospel is religious liberty, Christ said, "If any man hear my word, and believe not, I judge him not." If we understand this as we should, we will have no difficulty at all in teaching these things in a way that will make us many friends and help to bring people into this truth who might not come by any other means.

When we go to see a government official or a businessman in behalf of any of our people, two things move us. First, naturally our compassion goes out to a Seventh-day Adventist in difficulty, and we want to help if we can, but beyond that we take the opportunity to show what the gospel teaches. Sometimes when I have seen a man who was opposed to us, I have said, "I know a good many people think Seventh-day Adventists are crazy." "Oh, no, no." He thought it until I said it, but he was ashamed to say it. You see we get them that way. There are certain principles we try to follow. We try to be religious and thank men who have done nice things for us. I remember I have gone down at different times and have said to a man who expected me to ask for something, "No, I don't want anything today, sir. Did you ever hear of the ten lepers?"

"Well," he said hazily, "I guess I did."
 "Do you remember that one was different from the rest?"

About that time he is lost, and so I say, "That one came back to thank the Master. I have just come to thank you."

"Well, you didn't need to."

I said, "I know, but my mother told me to be polite and say thank you."

The trouble is that in their work with public men some never go back to thank them. To go when we want something, and to forget after we have got it, is not Christianity.

The Religious Liberty Department is carried on to set forth one of the great truths of the gospel—to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and do it gladly and cheerfully and willingly, and render unto God that which belongs to Him in spite of anything men may do.

The King's Heralds Quartette sang the closing song and J. A. Stevens pronounced the benediction.

J. J. NETHERY, *Chairman*.
 J. I. ROBISON, *Secretary*.

Seventh Meeting

July 14, 1950, 10 A.M.

CHAIRMAN: A. V. OLSON.

SCRIPTURE READING: Psalms 121. I. M. Bunker, pastor of the College Place, Washington, church, read the reading.

HYMN: No. 201, "Over Yonder."

PRAYER: F. B. Jensen, pastor of Riverside, California, church.

Duet by Mrs. J. L. Tucker and Richard Lange.

A. V. OLSON: There are additional delegates at large to be seated this morning.

W. P. BRADLEY: The Committee on the Seating of Delegates recommends that the following be seated as delegates at large:

M. D. Howard, C. B. Green, C. O. Franz, F. D. Wells, Mrs. N. P. Neilsen, A. A. Carscallen, H. M. J. Richards, Florence Tuckey.

And that R. J. Christian be added to the Plans Committee.

The recommendation was duly voted.

A. V. OLSON: The next item of business is a report from the Ministerial Association. L. E. Froom, the secretary of the association, will submit the report.

[L. E. Froom's report will appear in a later issue.]

A. V. OLSON: In a large growing organization it becomes necessary from time to time to revise the constitution and the by-laws. Sensing the need of some revision, the General Conference Committee some time ago appointed a small committee to study the constitution and make certain suggestions. Their report was brought to the home and foreign officers for study. Early in the session a committee on constitution and by-laws was appointed. The report of this committee has been placed in your hands, and Brother Dick will now lead us into a study of it.

E. D. DICK: I should like to say that J. I. Robison has served as the secretary of the preliminary committee which gave study to this matter in Washington and also as secretary of the committee when the report was considered by the home and foreign officers. Since he is familiar with the details of it, I shall ask him to present it, calling attention to the changes and the other involvements of the constitution.

J. I. ROBISON: Inasmuch as you have the report in your hands, we shall not read it all but only those portions which have been changed.

[J. I. Robison proceeded to submit the report.]

After discussion from the floor of part of the report, the meeting was adjourned.

BENEDICTION: D. C. Butherus, president, North Dakota Conference.

A. V. OLSON, *Chairman*.

E. D. DICK, J. I. ROBISON, *Secretaries*.

Eighth Meeting

July 14, 1950, 3:00 P.M.

Chairman: A. V. Olson.

L. R. RASMUSSEN: Our Scripture reading this afternoon is taken from Psalms 19: "The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handywork. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge. There is no speech nor language, where their voice is not heard. Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world." J. H. Wagner, the president of

the Allegheny Conference, will announce our opening hymn, and J. O. Gibson, president of the Gold Coast Mission in West Africa, will lead us in prayer.

HYMN: No. 78, "Redeemed."

PRAYER: J. O. Gibson.

Special music was rendered by a colored quartet.

A. V. OLSON: The Colored Department is to report this afternoon. G. E. Peters, the secretary of the department, will bring on his report.

[The report of the Colored Department will appear in a later issue.]

A. V. OLSON: This is a splendid report, and I am sure we all rejoice with our colored brethren in the blessing of God that has attended their labors during these four years. We shall now hear from our Press Relations secretary.

[The report of the Press secretary will appear in a later issue.]

A. V. OLSON: We will now call on C. L. Bauer, the chairman of the Nominating Committee.

C. L. BAUER: Our secretary will present a partial report of the Nominating Committee. I wish to make just a few remarks, however, before he reads the report. Naturally, of course, our report is as complete as it can be on the General Conference officers, the departmental secretaries, and their associates. I had hoped that every division would be in, but some last-minute items came to my attention making it necessary to hold out three divisions. Other than that our report is quite complete, with the exception of boards of trustees, to which we will give study the first part of the week, and bring them in later. Naturally, of course, with a report of this kind there is always opportunity for things to come along a little later, and we will perhaps be bringing to your attention other matters during the coming week. We will now ask M. V. Campbell, president of the Central Union, who is the secretary of the Nominating Committee, to render the report.

M. V. CAMPBELL: In one respect we are bringing something in in our report which I believe has never been done in the past. Often in times past, when the Nominating Committee gave its report, people would wonder what had happened to men of experience who were not mentioned. This time men who have served the denomination for a long period of time and who have rendered a real service to the denomination but whose age or health does not permit their continuing, are being named at the close of the report and recommended for retirement.

[The report of the Nominating Committee appears on page 81.]

M. V. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I move that this report of the Nominating Committee be adopted.

Motion seconded and duly voted.

Meeting adjourned until 10:00 A.M., Sunday.

BENEDICTION: W. W. Fordham.

A. V. OLSON, *Chairman*.

E. D. DICK, E. E. ROENFELT, *Secretaries*.

The Sabbath School Department

By J. A. STEVENS, Secretary

THE Sabbath school work made the greatest advancement in all its history during the past quadrennial period. More than a fifth of the world Sabbath school membership and more than a fourth of all mission offerings ever given through the Sabbath school were added to our statistical records during the four years covered by this report. The postwar years have been prosperous years in every phase of Sabbath school work in every division of the world field.

In all its history the Sabbath school has been evangelistic fundamentally, but soul-winning zeal has grown year by year until now the Sabbath schools are soul-winning Sabbath schools in fact. Through branch Sabbath schools, Community Bible Schools, Vacation Bible Schools, the Story Hour, Decision Day services, "Bring One" endeavors, and even Rally Day services the Sabbath school around the world is winning many souls.

The brevity of this report allows for little illustration, but we cite one Sabbath school in Puerto Rico with twenty-three branch Sabbath schools. In North America, with 265 branch Sabbath schools, a typical branch school resulted in the baptism of 13 persons over a period of three years. Hundreds of churches are in existence today where the first interest was organized into a branch Sabbath school. It is a matter for real rejoicing that there are 2,232 branch Sabbath schools in all the world, according to latest reports. Inter-America leads with 540, and Southern Africa comes second with 485.

Child Evangelism

Perhaps denominationally, as well as departmentally, we have not fully grasped the soul-winning potentialities of the Sabbath school. But the Spirit of prophecy has laid emphasis on its missionary character. We repeat just one of many references: "The Sabbath school, if rightly conducted, is one of God's great instrumentalities to bring souls to a knowledge of the truth."—*Counsels on Sabbath School Work*, p. 115. Basically, an important part of its soul-winning effort is the work the Sabbath school does for the children. Beginning with the babies in the cradle roll division, it does its most effective character-forming work before the children are promoted from the junior division. It is enlightening to know that the Sabbath school puts forth the denomination's first organized endeavor to build into the child's life a foundation on which a Christian experience may develop.

Child evangelism institutes have given a new vision of responsibility and possibilities to parents and leaders and teach-

ers in our Sabbath schools. Revolutionary changes for the children's meeting place and teaching equipment have brought a new day in many churches, and new churches are now planned with careful attention to the needs of the children's divisions. This is in harmony with divine counsel: "We want to see whole classes of young people being converted to God, and growing up useful members of the church."—*Ibid.*, p. 125.

Teacher Training

Much as official leadership is needed and appreciated in each Sabbath school, it is crystal clear that its success depends



J. A. Stevens

largely on the ability of the teaching staff. The best-attended Sabbath school is the one with the best teachers, and the most popular class is the one where the members get the most help. This is no new discovery. For many years the Sabbath School Department has put forth earnest effort to increase the efficiency of the teachers in every division. Painful experience proves that there are few born teachers, and even those with some natural teaching ability can be helped to do better work.

"The teachers should be constantly learning and striving for a more thorough understanding, a right judgment in the things of God."—*Ibid.*, p. 96. So said the counselor of the remnant church, and to meet this need, the department has carried on a constant Teachers' Training Course effort. The new streamlined course outlined in the

volume *Teaching Teachers to Teach* has met with a most enthusiastic reception, and we have been told that teaching work has definitely improved where the course has been conducted. The largest class yet held was for the South-eastern California Conference at Camp Idyllwild, when ninety-six certificates were granted.

The fact that Sabbath School Department leadership in divisions, unions, and local conferences and missions is responsible for other lines of work poses the problem of giving these overburdened secretaries the help from the general department they need to maintain a constant program of promotion and training. Not so many years ago the secretary of the General Conference Sabbath School Department could profitably spend practically all the time at the office, and did. But in this day all the secretaries of the department, including the assistant in charge of our children's work, Miss Louise Meyer, have been perplexed to know how to meet all the requests for field work and also to give needed attention to the office work. Most of these requests have required much time away from Washington.

Since the last session the general secretary of the department visited the countries of the Middle East Union and Ethiopia in 1945-46. He visited the Southern Asia Division, including Burma and Ceylon, in 1947. L. L. Moffitt spent seven months in the South American Division in 1947, and in April of this year he returned from an extended trip that included Northern Europe, Southern Asia, and the Far Eastern Division. Most of his time was spent in the Far East, where no help had been given from the general department for twelve years. Inasmuch as 80 per cent of all Sabbath school membership is outside North America, it is imperative that the general department's staff give the help that is needed to ensure a leadership that is informed concerning policies and plans if we are to build strongly the fast-growing Sabbath school work.

North America, the great base of financial strength through Sabbath school offerings, must always be given much of our planning and effort if the membership is to grow and the stream of beneficence is to reach the high-water mark of recent years. Each union plans a council of its Sabbath school secretaries each year, and the Advisory Council endeavors to meet once in two years. The Advisory Council consists of the General and union conference Sabbath school secretaries in North America.

Local conference conventions, institutes, camp meetings, and other meetings also require the attendance of representatives of the General Conference Sabbath School Department, insofar as they are able to fit such appointments into their regular schedule of office and field work. In North America the Sabbath School Association plan is constantly being extended, and brings added strength to the Sabbath schools included in each association membership.

Sabbath Schools and Membership

The statistical report we are placing in your hands reveals the steady gain in Sabbath schools, membership, and offerings throughout the years since reports were first recorded. It shows that at the close of 1945 there were 14,568 Sabbath schools in all the world, and by the end of 1949 the total had grown to 16,176, a gain for the quadrennial term of 1,608 regularly organized Sabbath schools. This means an average of more than one new Sabbath school for every day of the four years. This does not include the more than 2,000 branch Sabbath schools or the many family Sabbath schools.

The membership at the beginning of the quadrennial term stood at 688,079. The grand total as of December 31, 1949, was 889,471, a gain of 201,392, a percentage gain of more than 29 per cent, which would make a Sabbath school of 138 members for each of the 1,461 days of the quadrennial term.

It is a matter of regret that reports are not complete from certain parts of the world, but we are grateful for the faithful efforts of the brethren to provide us with information of continued progress. Even in these days of apparent hindrance in many parts of the world field, it is true as in Paul's day, "the word of God is not bound," and often the Sabbath school carries on when other meetings cannot be held. It will rejoice the hearts of this delegation to know that the Sabbath school is still the greatest single auxiliary of the church.

There are approximately 6,200 more Sabbath schools than there are churches, and some 185,000 more Sabbath school members than there are church members. It is also good to know that the Sabbath school membership in most divisions of the world field is larger than the church membership. This is as it should be, because the Sabbath school is the nursery of the church, not only for the little folk, but also for those just born into the truth. The logical steps are Sabbath school membership and then the step into church membership when fully indoctrinated. We share with you the percentage relation of Sabbath school membership to church membership as of the fourth quarter of 1949:

Southern African Division	251
Southern Asia Division	183
Australasian Division	157
Inter-American Division	143
Far Eastern Division	139
South American Division	132
Southern European Division	121
Central European Division	117
China Division	102
North American Division	99
WORLD	133

Sabbath School Offerings

The record of Sabbath school offerings during the four-year period puts all past records in eclipse. A grand total of \$17,729,805.96 was given to sustain our mission work throughout the world, a gain of \$5,369,788.05 for the four years ending 1949. The total was an average of \$12,135.39 for every day, \$505.64

every hour, \$8.43 per minute, and 14 cents for every second.

Throughout the world the spirit of sacrifice has inspired our membership to such liberality as we have never seen before. This has been especially noticeable in the increased Thirteenth Sabbath offerings. We give below a table of these quarterly gifts to specific objectives, showing the overflow to each. The total gifts to these sixteen Thirteenth Sabbath offerings were \$596,399.73. Surely these gifts to these urgently needed facilities, outside the ability of the budgeted funds to cover them, have added strength to our institutional and church building program throughout the world. We are glad to call attention to the record-breaking offering given the fourth quarter of 1948.

THIRTEENTH SABBATH OFFERING OVERFLOW 1946-49

	Total 13th Sab. Off.	Overflow	
1946			
Free China	\$215,457.49	\$33,091.50	
Southern Europe	203,656.83	30,731.36	
Southern Africa	208,137.46	31,627.49	
Far East	250,277.87	36,162.54	
Totals		\$877,529.65	\$131,612.89
1947			
South America	208,667.33	31,733.47	
Inter-America	203,596.85	30,719.37	
China	235,564.29	37,112.86	
Southern Asia	250,415.40	40,084.08	
Totals		\$898,243.87	\$139,649.78
1948			
Southern Europe	250,799.43	38,334.65	
Australasia	206,520.57	31,304.11	
Northern Europe	241,458.04	38,291.61	
Middle East, West			
Africa, Ethiopia	314,299.97	52,859.99	
Totals		\$1,013,078.01	\$160,790.36
1949			
Far East	248,440.03	39,688.01	
Southern Africa	230,588.65	36,117.73	
Inter-America	252,714.03	40,542.81	
South America	289,990.75	47,998.15	
Totals		\$1,021,733.46	\$164,346.70
Grand Total—Quadrennium		\$3,810,584.99	\$596,399.73

At the close of 1945 the Sabbath School Investment Fund had raised a total of \$2,268,713.85. In the five-year period ending in 1945, \$1,246,006.30 of this was raised. During the four-year term covered by this report an additional \$1,441,727.26 was contributed, a gain of 45 per cent for the four-year period. For 1948 and 1949 Investment income averaged more than \$1,000 a day. It seems that God bestows special blessing on Investment endeavors, and we confidently expect to see this stream of mission support greatly enlarged. In fact, we have as yet barely touched Investment possibilities with the tips of our fingers.

Birthday Gifts for New Work

The birthday offering plan has joined the millionaire class since the 1946 General Conference session. The objective "new work and new workers" touches a responsive chord in the hearts of our

people. A comparison with the preceding period is given:

1941-45	\$332,639.04
1946-49	338,717.83

We have a host of members who are seldom able to attend the Sabbath school. One part of this group are truly members of the Sabbath school, but because of distance, illness, invalidism, or other insurmountable circumstances they are kept away from their own Sabbath school. But through their extension division membership they share Sabbath school blessings with all their more fortunate brothers and sisters. The total membership varies between 25,000 and 30,000, and their offerings approximate \$50,000 a quarter.

In North America some 60,000 church

members are not enrolled in the Sabbath school; and in other parts of the world many, like them, deprive themselves of the spiritual help they would receive by regular attendance at Sabbath school. They also deprive themselves of the privilege of winning souls in mission lands through the channel of Sabbath school offerings. We should put forth earnest efforts to make regular attendants of these missing ones.

Sabbath School Worker and Other Literature

The fast-growing demands of the children's divisions necessitated added material through the *Worker*. Sixteen pages were added, beginning with the 1949 issue. The wisdom of this has been amply demonstrated in the increase in circulation from 32,500 in July, 1948, to 37,060 in February, 1949. Beginning with the 1950 January issue, the *Worker*

(Continued on page 110)

The Medical Department

By T. R. FLAIZ, M.D., Secretary

ADVENTISTS of every country are perhaps better informed on world geography, world affairs, and church matters than their local fellow citizens. Adventists generally speaking have a world vision. Their regular perusal of our denominational publications, with reports of activities in mission fields in nearly every part of the world, makes them versatile on world affairs. Because of their dedication to the speedy accomplishment of the gospel commission, they are also large givers to this work, and "where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

The twenty-eight sanitariums and hospitals in the home bases, the nineteen privately established hospitals and sanitariums, and forty-five hospitals, and the sixty clinics and dispensaries in mission lands are material evidence of the interest of Adventists in medical mission work.

No other phase of our work grips hearts in mission lands as does the ministry of healing. Christ Himself was the first medical missionary. Through the REVIEW, the *Youth's Instructor*, and the Sabbath school mission readings our people are well informed on progress both at home and abroad. Achievement in any field is the measure of our interest. Achievement in our medical work may be estimated in a number of different categories, such as health education, the actual work of physical healing, the establishment of institutions of healing, training personnel for medical work, and the integration of actual medical with actual evangelical procedures.

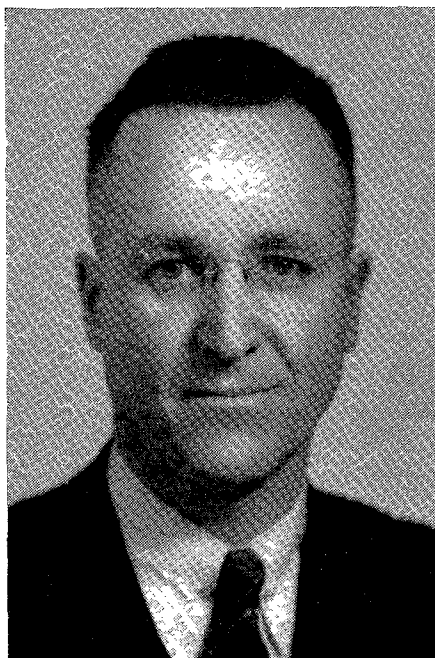
Importance of Health Instruction

The first responsibility devolving upon our medical workers is that of teaching health. How to *maintain* our natural heritage of good health may consistently be made a matter of far greater significance than any program of *restoring* lost health. This question of health education, public health, or preventive medicine, if you wish, is neglected, not only by Christian medical workers, but by the medical world in general. Most of the instruction which we have received on matters of health from the Spirit of prophecy has been in this field of preventive medicine.

"In the preparation of a people for the Lord's second coming, a great work is to be accomplished through the promulgation of health principles. The people are to be instructed in regard to the needs of the physical organism, and the value of healthful living as taught in the Scriptures. . . . Our sanitariums are an educating power to teach the people in these lines. Those who are taught can in turn impart to others a knowledge of health-restoring and health-preserving principles. Thus our sanitariums . . . are to be centers from which a work of healing, restoring, and educating shall

be carried on."—*Counsels on Health*, pp. 206, 207.

How wonderfully this is being accomplished in many centers. At the time of the constituency meeting of the Florida Sanitarium a year ago actual converts who had learned the truth through the efforts of the sanitarium staff were given opportunity of personally expressing to the constituency their appreciation of the work of the sanitarium in bringing to them a knowledge of the love of their Saviour. Substantial numbers have been added to the church as a direct result of



T. R. Flaiz, M.D.

these efforts. Similar experiences could be related from other sanitariums.

I could mention the very aggressive work of our mission hospitals, such as the Surat Mission Hospital, in Western India, where the hospital staff through its Bible studies and literature work is breaking through the cold resistance of this conservative Hindu community.

Action the Measure of Interest

Assuming that action is the measure of our interest, where do we stand in this matter of health education? For our children the educational department is carrying on through the church school a fine program of instruction intended to prepare these boys and girls to live healthy, useful lives. Provision is made in many of our schools whereby physical defects are pointed out early and aid is provided for corrective procedures. Instruction to children and parents in sensible diet and personal hygiene is receiving strong emphasis.

With a view to carrying this health education work directly into the homes of our people and to integrating it

with our public evangelism, some people in certain areas, notably in the Pacific Union Conference, are evincing their interest by the employment of full-time medical secretaries, who greatly strengthen this phase of our work.

Dr. Wayne McFarland, of the General Conference Medical Department, has rendered valuable service in ministerial and teachers' institutes, bringing before our workers the possibilities in health education. Excellent work is being accomplished in home nursing and diet classes, both in the home country and in more remote mission lands.

So highly did the public in Uganda, Africa, evaluate the unique work of our missionary, Mrs. R. L. Garber, in the field of home nursing, that the king of Uganda and the educational commissioner graced the occasion of the graduation of her first class of sixteen Uganda women by attending the services—the educator giving the address and the king presenting the certificates. We hope that many more will sense the possibilities in this fine line of endeavor.

Further, in the field of health education we publish fourteen health journals in various languages. *Life and Health*, with the largest circulation of any popular health journal, we believe, wields a large influence, not only as a soul-winning agency but in identifying its sponsors as active in rational and conservative health education.

Relief of the Sick

Medical work, as generally comprehended, deals more largely with restoration of the sick by means of physical therapy, diet, medication, and surgery. Christian medical missionary work embraces also a program of spiritual work for these same people. It obviously involves the establishment of institutions where these physical and spiritual endeavors can be undertaken—our hospitals, sanitariums, dispensaries, and health food plants. In natural sequence it includes the training of personnel to staff this extensive work; and, in turn, such training calls for schools of nursing, technical training centers, and a medical college in which to train our doctors.

Nor are we unaware of the desirability of having what we do not at the present have—an institution making available to our young people a training in dentistry. We now have almost two hundred fine Adventist dentists who through their national organization definitely identify themselves with our medical missionary program. We hope the time is not far removed when many more of our young men will have this excellent training made available to them.

Our eighteen denominationally operated sanitariums in America, with the eight comparable institutions in other home bases, are supplemented in their efforts by a comparable number of privately operated institutions. Changing conditions in the field of medicine are largely responsible for the sharp limitation in the establishment of new sanitariums. Radically changed techniques in medication have greatly reduced the

period of stay of the patient in the institution, with a resultant shift from the sanitarium to the hospital type of institution.

This shift in no way changes the desirability of continued or renewed emphasis on our time-honored and still valid emphasis on physical therapeutic procedures.

Our older sanitariums were constructed in times when two thousand dollars a bed for space provided was considered costly. New standards in the construction of medical buildings, not to mention general increase of building costs, have now pushed the investment on each hospital bed to about fifteen thousand dollars. The necessity of providing modern fireproof units for all our older sanitariums has been a factor in the denominational planning, relative to the desirability of expanding into new institutions.

The Present Challenge

In our existing North American and other home base sanitariums and hospitals we operate fourteen schools of nursing. Though recognizing the desirability of opening new sanitariums in our home bases, we believe that the challenge of the present moment is that of making existing institutions more effective soul-winning agencies.

In our rapidly growing overseas medical work our forty hospitals and sanitariums are conducting eighteen schools of nursing besides a number of lesser grade training programs. Were it possible for our believers to visit some of these schools of nursing in our mission hospitals, what an inspiration they would receive!

Could they step into the nursing school in Bangkok, Siam, at worship time, and see thirty or more Buddhist girls from the better families of the city with a handful of our Christian girls joining in Bible study, song, and prayer, I am sure there would be little question as to the value of this most essential feature of our medical work. To date more than half of these girls from Buddhism have been baptized, and all are without prejudice studying the truth.

In Central Africa I found young men and women doing excellent work as dispensary workers, maternity nurses, and hospital aides, who were but a few years removed from their jungle environment.

Besides substantial improvements and additions being carried out in many institutions in mission lands, new hospitals or sanitariums are now under construction in Mayagüez in western Puerto Rico; Belém, Lower Amazon; Basutoland, South Africa; Barotseland, Northern Rhodesia; Heri, in Tanganyika; Ishaka, Uganda; Baghdad, Iraq; and Karachi, in Pakistan, the western, Moslem part of India.

To staff this far-flung system of institutions, we have during the past four years sent to the mission field nineteen physicians, 39 nurses, three dentists, and two medical technicians. Fifty-seven nurses went to the mission fields as wives of missionaries. These medical workers

staff some of the most remote, lonely, and difficult stations of our overseas work. They are in the perennially cold, dizzy highlands of the Andes. They are in the remote, inaccessible, and steaming jungles of the Upper Amazon. They are in the heart of Africa, in India, in China, in the Far East, and on the islands of the Pacific.

Our Chief Training Center

The College of Medical Evangelists is our chief training center for recruits to our world work. Because the continued favorable standing of this institution as an accredited medical college involves the need for new and more adequate facilities in the clinical division, and because our present White Memorial center is totally inadequate to allow for these changes, it has been found not only desirable but imperative that this school be moved from its present downtown congested area to a commodious suburban environment. In the rolling hills east of Los Angeles a one-hundred-acre plot of ground has been obtained for our new city division of the College of Medical Evangelists.

Here in the hills of Alhambra in convenient proximity to highway, bus, and interurban transport, and yet well removed from the hurry and pressure of large city environment, our new College of Medical Evangelists will soon be under construction. The 250-bed hospital, the clinics, lecture rooms, library, laboratories, and chapel, not to mention the many cottages for staff members, will all be amply accommodated on this beautiful estate where the atmosphere will more adequately reflect the Christian ideals of this Advent people.

Emphasis on Field Evangelism

That our graduates from the various schools of the College of Medical Evan-

gelists might have the advantage of the finest training possible in preparation for their future responsibilities as gospel workers, great emphasis is laid on our courses in Bible and in field evangelism. Working with the local health authorities, our young people are led into the homes of the Los Angeles east side poor, where the sick are visited, treatments administered, and Bible studies conducted.

These faithful personal workers are rewarded by the large measure of good will toward the school and the church, as well as actual conversion of a substantial number of those for whom they have worked—an invaluable introduction to the opportunities they will later meet in the practice of their profession. Our College of Medical Evangelists is now training in the following medical and related fields: medicine, nursing, physical therapy, diet and nutrition, tropical medicine, X-ray, and medical technician.

Each year more than three hundred nurses are graduated from our sanitariums in the home bases and in our mission field schools of nursing. Most of our nursing help for the mission fields is trained in North America, but we have recruits also from Australia, Northern and Southern Europe, the British Isles, and South Africa.

Whereas the College of Medical Evangelists is graduating some ninety physicians each year, from among whom we are staffing our medical institutions at home and abroad, we are receiving substantial numbers of Adventist doctors from the universities of Great Britain, the Continent, China, Australia, South America, India, the Philippines, and South Africa. At present we have seventeen young people studying medicine in the University of South Africa, several of whom have already taken advantage

(Continued on page 111)



Family Reunited at General Conference

In center: Elder Joyce, home missionary secretary of the North Pacific Union, and Mrs. C. S. Joyce. Elder Joyce is holding his granddaughter, Verna Eloyce Scharffenberg. At left: Dr. and Mrs. John A. Scharffenberg and Bobby Glen, who have just returned from Seoul, Korea, where they were evacuated because of the war. At right: Elder and Mrs. F. B. Wells, returned missionaries from Tanganyika, East Africa.

The Religious Liberty Department

By H. H. VOTAW, Secretary

IN ANSWER to the question, "Which is the great commandment in the law?" Jesus replied, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." Matt. 22:37-39.

At another time He said, "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets." Matt. 7:12.

These texts are the foundation for all the work attempted by the Religious Liberty Department. If Christians from Christ's day till now had followed this instruction, none of the shameful history of persecution would have been written. Any attempt to coerce the conscience is vitally at variance with the gospel. When man attempts to invade the sacred citadel of the soul of his fellows, he is trying to do what God will not do, and is really seeking a place above God.

The founders of this denomination early recognized that any union of church and state would particularly affect Seventh-day Adventists, not only because they teach that every man has an inalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, but because the observance of the seventh day of the week is contrary to the practice of the Christian world at large.

The main evil of an attempt by the state to control religious belief and practice does not lie in the fact that the law may favor an un-Scriptural doctrine, but in an attempt to lay unclean hands upon spiritual things. A Saturday law would be as bad as a Sunday law.

Department Organized to Help All

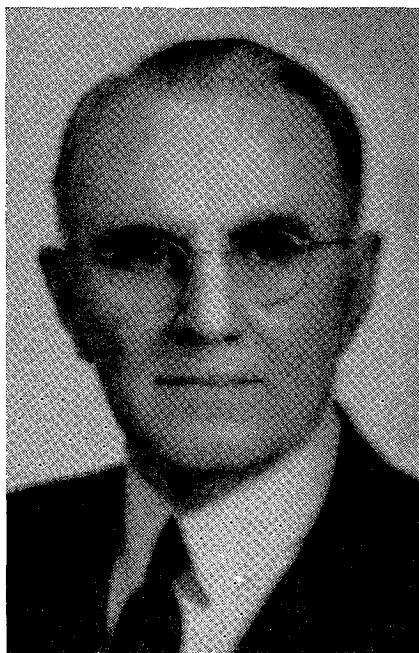
The Religious Liberty Department does not exist merely to look after the special interests of Seventh-day Adventists. This branch of the General Conference finds pleasure in helping to serve our people whenever they are in conflict with civil law because of their religion, but would contend as earnestly for the rights of others as for their own liberties.

Civil power naturally depends upon the sword of steel, but the church depends upon the sword of the Spirit. The state uses force to compel obedience. The church depends upon the power of moral suasion. It is the continual effort of the Religious Liberty Department to teach the doctrine of soul liberty as a cardinal part of the gospel.

Most of the divisions of the General Conference operating around the world have chosen capable men to care for

the welfare and interests of our believers, and to carry on a continuous campaign of education concerning the fundamental rights of man. Both in America and abroad the religious liberty workers take, and undertake to defend, the position that the individual is accountable only to God in matters pertaining to his conscience. In many parts of this world such doctrine is heresy both to ecclesiastical and to civil rulers.

Although Dr. Jean Nussbaum is em-



H. H. Votaw

ployed directly by the Southern European Division, there is hardly a place in Europe where he has not at some time gone to plead for those whose religious rights have been infringed. If it had not been for his work under the blessing of God, the activities of Seventh-day Adventists would have been stopped in many places. In lands where public worship has been denied to Adventists Dr. Nussbaum has been markedly successful in having edicts and laws changed. During the last year or so he has called upon those high in authority in both church and state, from the Vatican to the queen mother of the Netherlands, in opposition to the proposed calendar change. He is the editor of the new journal entitled *Conscience et Liberté* published in France. After work done by Dr. Nussbaum, the Minister of War of France has arranged for Seventh-day Adventist boys in the army to be assigned to what is known as the Sanitary Corps, which is roughly equivalent to part of the medical work

in our army. This seems almost like a miracle.

In the Northern European Division, O. J. Olsen, who spent so many years as president of the Iceland Mission, has been appointed religious liberty secretary. Although he has not been long in this post, he has entered wholeheartedly into his new work.

It would be wrong to fail to notice the passing of A. W. Anderson, a pioneer religious liberty worker in Australia. For years he was a giant in the fight for freedom. He was fearless and capable and greatly blessed of God. The work he once did has for some years been carried on by R. E. Hare as religious liberty secretary for the great territory covered by the Australasian Inter-Union Conference. He is well qualified for his work, and is quick to oppose any developments that might interfere with the rights of man.

L. G. Mookerjee, who has served so well as Religious Liberty secretary for the Southern Asia Division, will soon lay down his work. Brother Mookerjee is a descendant of one of William Carey's early converts from the highest caste in India. This has given him some advantages in gaining entrance to the offices of the leaders of the Indian Government. His good work has had the unstinted support of A. L. Ham and A. F. Tarr, men who understand well the basic principles of religious liberty and are quick in its defense.

For a part of the period since 1946 A. W. Staples was religious liberty secretary for the Southern African Division. Since he had to give up this work E. D. Hanson has been active in opposing Sunday laws and the teaching of religion in the public schools, and in answering the arguments of those who are pressing for a change in the calendar.

Calendar Issue in South America

In South America, R. R. Figuhr, the president of the division, has been the religious liberty secretary. With all his other duties to carry, it has not been possible for Elder Figuhr to give much time to the work of the Religious Liberty Association, but he has watched all developments that portended evil, and has called upon his associates in different places to help him in meeting issues as they arose. Just now the advocates of calendar change are very active in South America. Elder Figuhr has chosen capable men in various countries to assist him in fighting this danger.

L. H. Lindbeck handles the religious liberty work in the Inter-American Division. He has two other departments which take time and attention also. Elder Lindbeck is deeply interested in religious liberty work and from time to time has called attention to developments in his field that were dangerous and has sought advice and counsel as to the best methods to follow to preserve liberty.

Dr. James Wang was religious liberty secretary in the China Division. For many years conditions in that poor land made his work difficult.

The Far Eastern Division has had no religious liberty secretary, but in the

Philippines our workers and believers have long worked for the separation of church and state and complete religious liberty for all. The present secretary is A. A. Alcaraz.

In the United States new help has been given the Religious Liberty Department through the effective work of F. G. Ashbaugh in the Pacific Union and R. L. Benton in the North Pacific Union. These brethren have done what should be done in every union conference.

For a number of years, supported by three United States Supreme Court decisions, judges refused naturalization to anyone who, because of religious conviction, was unwilling to bear arms, although perfectly willing to serve in a noncombatant capacity, no matter how dangerous the post to which he might be assigned. To some it seemed foolhardy to carry a case of one of our believers to the Supreme Court where the question of bearing arms was involved, but God intervened in our behalf. This high court disregarded previous judgments and opened the way for Seventh-day Adventists to become citizens of the United States without taking the oath to bear arms. Since then, many of our people who had been denied citizenship have been granted this boon.

To one unacquainted with the facts it would be surprising to learn how many cities have ordinances prohibiting the sale of religious literature or the solicitation of church funds without obtaining licenses from the authorities and often at prohibitive costs.

In dozens of cities from coast to coast our colporteurs have been stopped by police officials and forbidden to sell our literature. Our Ingathering solicitors have also been disturbed. Whenever a case of such interference has been reported to the Religious Liberty Association, the matter has been taken up with the firm of well-known attorneys in the city of Washington which the General Conference has retained on an annual basis. Their work has been so successful that in only one instance has it been necessary to enter into litigation over this matter of freedom of the press. This one case is now in the courts in Wyoming.

Surely God has taken care of His people, for the amount received in gifts from those not of our faith runs into millions of dollars, and the sale of literature into more millions. The monetary returns are not the greatest, however. The work of our Ingathering solicitors and the faithful labors of our colporteurs bring a harvest of souls that could hardly be reached in any other way.

Religious Liberty Literature

The fourth edition of *American State Papers*, a much enlarged volume has come off the press within the last few months, and has been given a good circulation. *Your Freedom and Mine*, one of the Little Giant Pocket Series, was printed in 1948, and several thousand copies of it have been sold.

During this quadrennium *Liberty*, the official organ of the Religious Liberty

Association, reached the largest circulation it has ever had. There is reason to believe that this will be exceeded. The *Liberty* magazine is well known in many circles, and the things for which it stands have brought favor to Seventh-day Adventists. Many who might not be interested in any of the other literature we produce are attracted to us by its clear-cut statements on the separation of church and state and religious liberty for all.

One of the most subtle attempts to interfere with freedom of the press is to be seen in some bills introduced in the United States Congress. Mr. Lynch, Congressman from New York, has for many sessions introduced an identical bill, which has the avowed purpose of preventing the circulation of any literature that would cause hatred or bigotry because of anyone's race or religious belief. As this bill has been worded, it might be used to prevent the circulation of even the New Testament. Mr. Lynch has sought to deny the use of the mails to the kind of literature that he opposes. In the present session of Congress five other bills—in most respects like the Lynch bill, but going farther than it does—have been introduced. They would prevent the circulation of literature they seek to ban by any means of transportation in interstate commerce. They are very dangerous. If any of them were to become law, it would be impossible to give the facts of history with respect to the persecution of the Dark Ages or the bigotry of some ecclesiastical powers.

Proposed Calendar Change

In the last four years the World Calendar Association has been particularly active. Representatives of this organization have labored in all the countries of Inter-America and South America, and have also worked in many of the lands of Europe. Apparently they are not lacking in funds, for reports indicate that they entertain public men lavishly. The subtle arguments in behalf of calendar change and the claim that such a change would be a great advantage

to business as a whole have misled many.

Dr. Frank H. Yost has organized our forces in opposition to calendar change. At the meeting of the United Nations in New York last autumn the effort to have calendar change considered by the United Nations was defeated. This, however, was by the narrowest of margins and cannot be taken to mean there is no further danger. It would be fatal to lessen our efforts along this line. No other thing we have to meet could cause more confusion or work greater hardship upon Adventists generally than to have the Sabbath wander through the civil week.

No report of the work of the Religious Liberty Association would be complete without reference to the dean of our department, C. S. Longacre, who has been active in every phase of our endeavors. He has been in this branch of the Lord's work so long that it would be difficult to think about it without thinking of him.

During the last war leaders in nearly all the Western countries said that the conflict was being waged to preserve freedom. Many sincerely believed that success to the arms of the Allies meant the preservation of freedom for years to come. Today, however, totalitarianism has a firm grip over more of the world than for centuries past. In the light of Bible prophecy the children of God cannot expect peace. The whole world is yet to wonder after the beast. Great wonders are to be done to deceive. Miracles performed will lead many astray. The trials to be met will test the stoutest hearts.

The inducements offered for yielding principles will seduce all but the most indomitable. Only those who understand the Biblical principles of the duty of every man to decide for himself in matters of conscience will be spared from the deceptions of the last days. Only those who are prepared to defend God's truth to the death will survive in the last conflict.

The work of the Religious Liberty Department will be needed till God's work ends in glorious triumph.



The Impressive Platform Display of the Religious Liberty Department in Polk Hall "A." C. S. Longacre Is Speaking From the Desk at the Right of the Platform

The Central European Division

By ADOLF MINCK, President

BLESS our God, ye people, and make the voice of his praise to be heard: which holdeth our soul in life, and suffereth not our feet to be moved. For thou, O God, hast proved us: thou hast tried us, as silver is tried. Thou broughtest us into the net; thou laidst affliction upon our loins. Thou hast caused men to ride over our heads; we went through fire and through water: but thou broughtest us out into a wealthy place." Ps. 66:8-12.

These words have been experienced and are present truth to the Advent believers in the Central European Division. The Lord has permitted many trials to come to us; but just as great, yea, even greater have been the blessings received and the strengthening of our faith. Time and again we have been able to say with the psalmist that the Lord "daily loaded us with benefits." In the German Bible, Psalms 68:19 reads thus: "God places a burden on us, but he is also helping us."

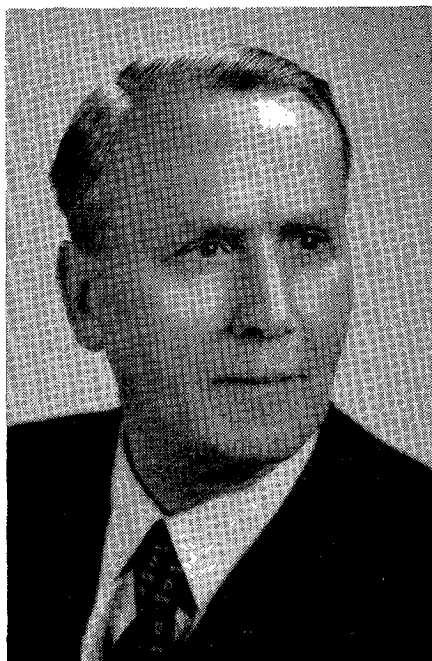
The Fires of Affliction

Although the fires of affliction were especially heavy for the more than ten thousand evacués and homeless, and though the many, many hungry and shivering often were near despair, time and again they could join in praise with all the Advent believers: "It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed, because his compassions fail not. They are new every morning." Lam. 3:22, 23. Hence, today I can testify joyfully to the glory of our Lord in behalf of all Seventh-day Adventists in the Central European Division and say, "O bless our God, ye people . . . : which holdeth our soul in life, and suffereth not our feet to be moved." My report therefore strongly confirms the assurance voiced by the messenger of the Lord, "He [the Lord] will help his believing children in every emergency, if they will place their entire confidence in him, and fully obey him."—*Patriarchs and Prophets*, p. 493.

The Central European Division since the last war comprises only the territory of Germany, which is divided into three unions and seventeen conferences. Though the territory has been reduced on account of political changes, the membership, through the grace of God, has increased all the more remarkably. From 1945 to the end of 1949, 18,557 persons have been added to the church through the combined efforts of ministers and members. Almost 4,000 members died during these fateful years; yet there remained a net gain for the division of 16,819. Thus our membership increased from 26,751 at the beginning of 1945, to 43,570 at the end of 1949, with 397 ministers and missionary workers, attending to the 837 congregations.

"This is the Lord's doing; it is marvelous in our eyes." To our ministers and

church members it is encouraging to see that the Lord is building and completing His work, even in troublous times. The East German Union has had the largest share in the increase, and that is just where the most difficulties prevail. It is here that the longing and seeking after God and His last message is particularly great. In one of the conferences one of the ministers baptized 287 persons in two years. In the East German Union 8,963 souls were baptized during the period of 1945-49, bringing the membership from 12,347 to 19,521. In the other two unions the words of Scripture, "The Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved," also applies.



Adolf Minck

So far the liberty to proclaim the Advent message has been vouchsafed in all parts of the country. Faith, courage, and the missionary spirit of our laity and ministry in all fields are on a high level.

On an average 82 per cent of our members attend Sabbath school regularly. The Sabbath school offerings for the quadrennial period of 1946-49 amounted to \$298,493.70. Viewing the financial losses and distress in the wake of the war, and the subsequent currency reform with the devaluation of our money, this can be regarded as a proof of the loyalty and sacrificial spirit of our members. In our division too the heart of the church is the Sabbath school, which we foster with great care.

We have 5,011 attending our children's Sabbath schools. There are 3,390 receiving instruction in present truth from our ministers. Mention should be made of the more than 5,000 children

who attend our Sunday schools. Many of these youngsters are of non-Adventist parents. Thus our care extends to young and old in preparing a people for the coming of the Lord.

The home missionary department has been built up and developed with zeal and diligence. Special attention has been devoted to the training of lay preachers. As a result, more than 8,000 were won because of the cooperation of specially trained church members. Despite the fact that we were extremely handicapped in the distribution of our literature in the early postwar years through the lack of magazines and books, yet 724,384 papers and pamphlets were put in circulation in the quadrennial period under review. In 1949 we resumed the Big Week and Ingathering campaigns. The result of these first attempts, \$85,227, after an interval of so many years was gratifying. Considering the difficult circumstances, especially in the eastern territory of the division, the zeal and hard work of our members and ministers are commendable and promising for the future.

The Radio Correspondence School

Our youngest department brings great joy to us. This method of proclaiming the Advent message was begun only in 1948; good results have already been achieved. The program of the Voice of Prophecy over station Luxembourg can be heard in almost all parts of the Central European Division. About 6,000 families are studying our lessons, and so far 50 persons have accepted the Advent message and been baptized. Many more are preparing for baptism. One taking the course writes:

"Unfortunately we have come to the end of the lesson series. I have learned a lot, as have my husband and our ten-year-old daughter. I have become a different person, much happier and more content. I have found the way to Christ. An Adventist family is giving me further instruction. I shall let you know when my baptism will take place. I am holding on to this message and shall follow this way."

A father of a family writes:

"Your program every Wednesday is always an occasion of great joy. Every time our family is deeply impressed by the clear presentation of the Scriptures and the beautiful singing. I wish for you the continued blessing of God in your task."

Our Young People

Our Missionary Volunteers are in truth our future hope; hence the special attention, care, and training devoted to them. Sometimes I have been asked, Are not the young people in the Central European Division, due to the war and other conditions, weakened in their faith and alienated from the message and the churches? I thank God that I can, with good conscience, say, no, that is not so. Thanks to their faithful parents, and because of their own convictions, our young people have remained strong in faith and loyal to the message. Immediately upon cessation of

hostilities they gathered and united under the banner of Christ. And so they remain!

We are grateful to God for 11,631 young people organized in Senior and Junior departments in 434 of our churches. During the last four years 3,791 young people joined the church by baptism, which fact is positive proof that our young people love the Lord, and are eager to serve Him. Their faith found expression in their missionary endeavors, as is manifested in the distribution of nearly 285,000 papers, and the winning of 1,935 persons whom they prepared for baptism by giving Bible studies before turning them over to the ministers and the church.

In a small town in western Germany several of our young people set for themselves a goal of raising 10,000 Deutsche-marks for the erection of a chapel. In all their spare time they sold literature so that by now they have accumulated about 8,000 marks.

Educational Program

In our three schools—Friedensau, Marienhöhe, and Neandertal—again a number of young people are being trained for the ministry. Others are taking the nurses' course and special courses for deacons, choir leaders, helpers in children's schools, and other branches of the work. Altogether there are now 271 young people in these three schools where the Christian education begun by their parents will be strengthened and widened in the spirit of the Advent message.

Our Publishing Work

This important phase of our work was in a rather precarious situation during the early postwar years. Our Advent publishing house had been transferred to private ownership under the Nazi

regime. The first task, therefore, was to reintegrate the institution as a department of the division. By the grace of God the publishing house again became the property of the denomination. Thanks to special shipments by the General Conference, the paper scarcity was relieved, and upon the discontinuation of a compulsory license we were again able to publish four periodicals and a number of pamphlets and smaller books during the last two years.

In our Hamburg Publishing House there are at present 148 workers engaged in supplying our churches and colporteurs with the necessary literature containing the Advent message. We are fortunate that for more than a year now it has been possible to resume our colporteur work. During 1949 over 200 canvassers distributed almost 700,000 magazines and 73,000 books, aggregating 361,201 marks, or \$108,361.80. Thanks be to God that our mission societies, as well as our colporteurs, are again in a position to proclaim the gospel of a soon-coming Saviour through the literature ministry.

The Medical Branch of Our Work

The right arm of the message also had to be rebuilt in many respects after the cessation of hostilities. To be sure, our nurses' organization had survived the war, but the training of nurses had become increasingly difficult. Now, however, we again have some 200 nurses in our Friedensau nurses' organization, with a goodly number in training.

Apart from smaller treatment rooms, the health resort *Wittelsbach*, in Bavaria, the sanitarium at Friedensau, and the Hospital Waldfriede at Zehlendorf, near Berlin, represent our principal missionary work in the division. Although the hospital was greatly endangered during the war, and especially in the heavy air

raids, the good Lord graciously spared this institution. In May, 1944, seven heavy bombs fell on our property, besides hundreds of smaller incendiary bombs, yet our institution was not hit. Two of our nurses miraculously survived unharmed when a bomb exploded close by them on our premises. They were completely covered with dirt, yet unhurt. Indeed, "the angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them."

Six physicians at the Waldfriede Hospital treated more than 8,700 patients during the last four years. The institution has been in operation for thirty years and is enjoying a good reputation.

The Financial Picture

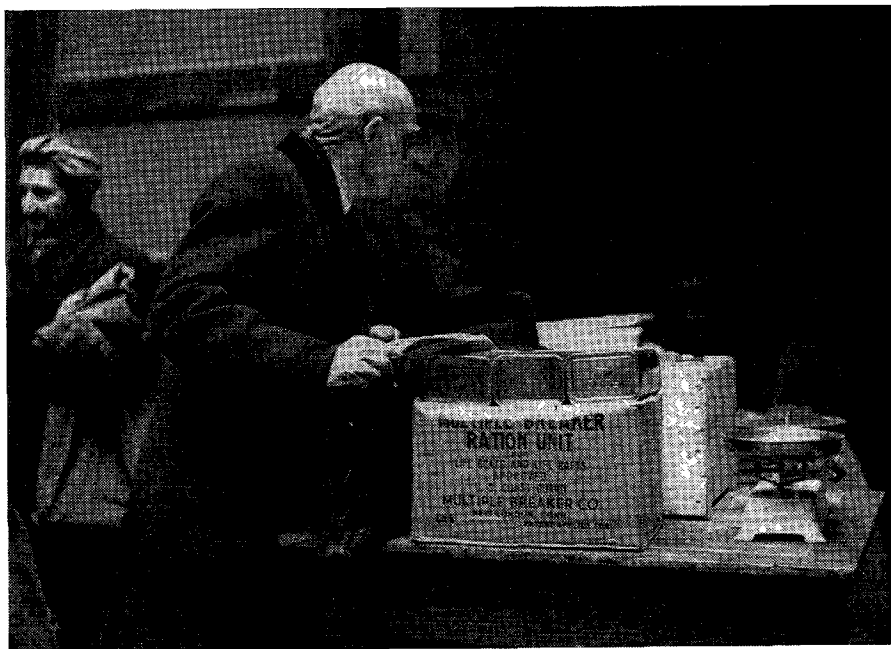
Since the end of the war we have lost—especially through the currency reform in the summer of 1948—14,508,990 marks, or \$435,269. We have become poor indeed. In these difficult times God's help, however, has been nearer than ever, and the unshakable loyalty of our members has stood the test. None of our ministers have had to be dismissed, because all salaries and expenses have been met. The proclamation of the gospel has not suffered delay. The word of our Saviour that the gospel must be proclaimed is being fulfilled in Central Europe despite the serious political and economic crises.

Reconstruction Projects

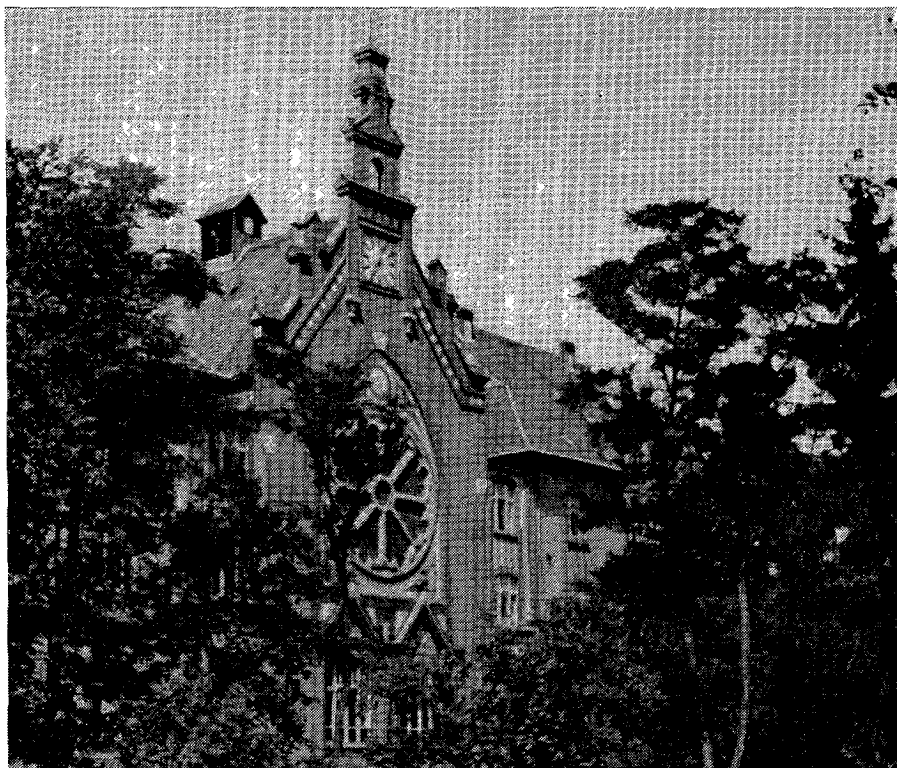
Rehabilitation of our ruined and damaged churches and meeting halls naturally is closely linked with our financial situation. At the end of the war many of our congregations had no place where they could meet for worship. Nevertheless, the membership grew rapidly: 4,387 were added in 1946; the next year, 5,684; and the following two years, 6,608. Said one man of faith, "In the depths of distress Jesus stands, waiting for us!" We have experienced the truth of these words. Thanks to the sacrificial spirit of our church members and the generous help of the General Conference, it has been possible to build or repair 63 of our churches during the last four years. In addition, 111 rented halls have been repaired and remodeled through our combined efforts at a cost of about \$700,000. On this occasion we wish to express our heartfelt thanks to the General Conference for the rehabilitation assistance granted us.

To be sure, our needs and distress with regard to meeting halls are great. Many small and even larger churches are still without a place of worship. From one union conference we learn that urgent requests have come in from 45 churches which are in need of places of worship. This would cost more than three million marks, or \$900,000.

It must be kept in mind that within the territory of our largest union it is prohibited for church members to gather in private quarters. Church services are permitted only in chapels or halls specifically fitted for the purpose. Likewise, in need of rehabilitation funds are our institutions. The publishing house, where everything but the pressroom was destroyed, our missionary seminary at



A Typical Church Elder Awaiting Food Rations for His Church. Notice the Scales on the Table. The Food Is Carefully Weighed Out to the Gram. Each Member Signs His Name Under the Food He Receives, and This Is Audited by the Conference Treasurer. The Situation Is Better, but Food Supplies Are Still Low



Friedensau Missionary Seminary, Friedensau, Germany

Marienhöhe, the Waldfriede Hospital, and the food factory in Hamburg all need help.

In listing some of the urgent needs of the cause in the Central European Division, we are mindful of this comforting word: "The need is not greater than the Helper!" We trust in God, and we are willing to work and to sacrifice.

To illustrate the sacrificial spirit, let me tell you of a brother who recently said to his president in southern Germany: "I am very anxious to contribute for the finishing of the work. My wife and I, therefore, after prayer, have decided to donate our house to the building association of the conference."

In the same union conference one local congregation placed 5,000 marks at the disposal of the conference for the erection of an assembly hall. In addition, the church members volunteered about 5,000 hours of labor on this project.

At the dedication of a church building in Berlin one brother handed the conference president 1,000 marks as a special donation, requesting that this be used for repairing another church in Berlin.

I could continue enumerating the need of meeting halls for our congregations and simultaneously tell of the great patience, loyalty, and sacrificial spirit of our members.

Advent Welfare Work

In closing my report I would briefly review our Advent welfare work. The gruesome war was followed in Germany, as in other countries, by a complete change in social conditions. The destruction of the large cities rendered hundreds of thousands homeless. To these were added over thirteen million evacuees from the eastern provinces of Germany, among whom were about ten

thousand of our church members. Within recent years, approximately three million unemployed have aggravated the situation. Health conditions are bad, generally speaking, because of the destitution. Little wonder, therefore, that epidemics are spreading. According to medical reports, more than 30 per cent of the population are suffering from acute or latent tuberculosis.

In this time of distress the brotherly unity of our church members throughout the world has magnificently stood the test. Over the period of 1946-49 the relief organization of the General Conference has sent us more than one and one half million kilos (1 kilo = 2.2 lbs.) in foods, and over half a million in clothing. This gift has saved thousands of our brethren and sisters from starvation and death.

To this must be added the numerous packages sent by the Dorcas Societies, which greatly alleviated the distress. Our church members in Germany themselves collected in the last quadrennial period the equivalent of almost \$100,000 for distribution by our Advent welfare work. To a large extent, these funds were used to help our members who had lost everything to re-establish themselves. Our members indeed proved to be Christians in action.

As we look back we can truly say with the psalmist, "We went through fire and through water; but thou broughtest us out." The Lord has refreshed and encouraged us by the rich harvest of souls aggregating more than 16,000 members. We are also refreshed and encouraged by the loyalty and steadfastness of our church members and the evidence of the Lord's glorious support in all our distress and danger.

In a former factory, which was used

as a refugee camp, every Sunday church services were held by Protestant and Catholic clergymen. Soon the pastor and priest discontinued their visits on account of the great distance from the city. Thereupon our minister, who at intervals had visited some of our members in the camp, was asked to conduct the Sunday services. He not only accepted this offer but in addition began to hold Bible studies. In a short time eight persons were baptized. One of the new members testified: "While we possessed our house and farm there was no time left for God's Word. We have learned that the way of the Lord leads through tribulation. Now we have much time for the Word of God."

A woman with her eight-year-old son, after long wanderings, at last reached one of the refugee camps. They had to leave behind their baggage, and their last belongings were stolen on the way. In the camp the destitute and despairing mother became acquainted with an Adventist whose fate had been similar; yet she was confidently facing the future, testifying to the soon coming of Christ. The attitude of our sister so impressed the woman that she accepted the message. The refugees in the camps were assigned the place where they could settle. Upon arrival at her destination the woman located our church, received instruction in present truth, and soon joined our church by baptism.

The words of the messenger of the Lord are a great comfort and encouragement daily in our work for God: "He who died for the sins of the world, is opening wide the gates of Paradise to all who believe on Him. Soon the battle will have been fought, the victory won. Soon we shall see Him in whom our hopes of eternal life are centered. And in His presence the trials and sufferings of this life will seem as nothingness."

—*Prophets and Kings*, p. 732.

If our lives are filled with holy fragrance, if we honor God by having good thoughts toward others, and good deeds to bless others, it matters not whether we live in a cottage or a palace. Circumstances have but little to do with the experiences of the soul. It is the spirit cherished which gives coloring to all our actions. A man at peace with God and his fellow-men cannot be made miserable. Envy will not be in his heart; evil surmising will find no room there; hatred cannot exist. The heart in harmony with God is lifted above the annoyances and trials of this life. But a heart where the peace of Christ is not, is unhappy, full of discontent; the person sees defects in everything, and he would bring discord into the most heavenly music. A life of selfishness is a life of evil. Those whose hearts are filled with love of self will store away evil thoughts of their brethren, and will talk against God's instrumentalities. Passions kept warm and fierce by Satan's promptings, are a bitter fountain, ever sending forth bitter streams to poison the life of others.—*Testimonies*, vol. 5, p. 488.

The South American Division

By R. R. FIGUHR, President

IT WAS in 1894 that the challenge of the unentered territory of South America, the fourth of the continents in size, was first seriously considered by this people. In that year two Seventh-day Adventist missionaries were started southward in response to urgent requests from people living there who had providentially come in contact with the message of the third angel. They were eager to learn more. Before this date, however, Seventh-day Adventist colporteurs had gone into these new lands with our books, courageously undertaking not only to overcome the sales resistance of the people, but also to conquer the larger obstacle of a strange language. These early men of faith wrought well, as the fruitage of the ensuing years shows.

The paths of the first two workers parted at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where one of the pair was put ashore with the information recently imparted to him that he had come out on a self-supporting basis. But he was not a man easily discouraged. He firmly believed that He who sent the ravens to sustain the faithful prophet by the brook Cherith could also send them to Brazil. And so it proved. Time after time, and usually at just the right time, help came, though faith was occasionally severely tried.

The other of the two went on farther south to the fertile farming section of central Argentina, to which many settlers had come from Europe. Here he says he spent the first night in a chicken coop. But soon he found friends and entered vigorously into his work of following up the interest already awakened.

The humble and self-denying efforts of these early laborers are resulting in an abundant harvest. By faith they saw what we today behold with our physical eyesight—flourishing churches in all important cities, schools, and colleges, and an army of young people in training, medical institutions ministering to sufferers, and publishing houses from whose presses there flow out continuously to the fields streams of truth-filled literature. All this they saw, and more. Their vision extended on to the great day of final deliverance, when the Lord Himself shall descend from heaven and call to Himself from the Catholic lands of South America His chosen ones who have been shining amid the darkness and “revealing clearly to an apostate world the transforming power of obedience to His law.”

Eight Interesting Countries

The South American Division consists of the eight interesting countries of Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Brazil. The absorbingly interesting history of each is only surpassed by the thrilling account of the beginnings and the conquests made in these lands by the third angel's

message. Some ninety million people are contained within the boundaries of these eight countries. The largest in area and population is Brazil, the territory of which exceeds in extent that of the United States. Its nearly fifty million inhabitants speak Portuguese. In the remaining seven countries Spanish is spoken, with the exception of small European colonies and scattered Indian tribes.

The words *liberty*, *democracy*, *freedom*, and *republic* are in common use in South America. These are words revered and loved. The governments, without exception, are called republics, and elections are frequently held, at times too frequently. However, it is the military that usually determines who shall be president and for how long. Speaking of democracy, a writer on South America has this to say: “Democracy to a Latin-American state means as a rule, not a formal system of government but a desire to be let alone to work out its own destiny. It means, as a rule, not personal liberty for the citizen but political liberty for the state.” Political instability is a real detriment to the development of many of the countries.

Another hindrance to progress is the influence and power of the Catholic Church. It claims South America as its rightful territory, for it was there first. The church sent her priests with the first expeditions and has been sending them ever since. The civilization and culture of South America bear strongly the impress of the church. Some observers have said that Catholicism in South America is not so much a religion as a civilization. Hence, it is that the church raises the cry that what is done against Catholicism and the church is done against the national life of the nation.

Note the following taken from a handbill printed and circulated against Protestant activity:

“To destroy Catholicism is to destroy the national life.

“The Catholic Church, and not the Protestant churches, was present at our birth as a nation, created our culture, made us a free people.

“To oppose the Protestant propaganda is not only a fulfillment of our religious duty but is also an act of real patriotism.”

When these countries broke with their European overlords and established their independence, there were strong elements who also endeavored to break with the church, since it usually stood for the old order of things, being consistently very conservative.

Conservatives and Liberals

“In almost every Latin-American country clericalism became a serious political problem as soon as independence was won. This was natural, since the Church

—rightly or wrongly—was identified with the old order, and most of the revolutionaries, though they were often good Catholics, were anticlerical. So in most countries two political parties grew up, separated by the church issue. The conservatives stood by the church, and the liberals were anticlerical. This cleavage has dominated political development in Latin America to this day.”

It is to this dissident liberal element that we are greatly indebted, for it has opened the way for our work, granting us the freedom that we have. On more than one occasion when it appeared that the way was to close up and that probably our work would be stopped, men of this more liberal persuasion have arisen to defend us and to plead our cause.

The church feels keenly the activity and inroads of Protestant groups, for their entrance means the loss of members and the enlightenment of the people. It is therefore asserting itself and forming action groups of defense and offense. Literature is being put out against us, and frequently sermons are preached warning the people against the Adventists. In a large church near one of our union offices a notice has for years been affixed to the church doors, saying, “Do not attend Protestant meetings, especially Adventist meetings.” It must be admitted that in certain sections the campaign is having success.

Despite all opposition, however, the cause of God marches onward. Yearly our baptismal figure grows. South America definitely looks forward to the very near future when it shall be able to report 10,000 baptisms a year. The baptized church membership at the close of 1949 stood at 52,982. When we consider the staunch conservatism that characterizes many of the lands in South America, this figure is an eloquent testimony of the miraculous power of the gospel.

One of the greatest blessings that has come to South America for many years and which will mean much in giving a renewed impetus to evangelism, as well as stability to the work in general, is the very successful Seminary Extension Course that was conducted in Uruguay, from December 5, of last year, to January 31, of this year. The course ran for eight weeks, with an attendance of eighty-one carefully selected evangelists and Bible teachers. To the General Conference, to the Ministerial Association, as well as to the Theological Seminary we express our deep appreciation for their help and cooperation in making this course possible.

The earnest, Christian professors sent to conduct the classes were eminently qualified to teach and inspire, both of which they did most satisfactorily. South America is more than satisfied with the Seminary Extension Course. The workers who attended have gained a much deeper knowledge and far broader understanding of the truth and of what it means to be a Seventh-day Adventist in this generation. Without exception they have returned to their fields inspired to evangelize South America with power.



An Army of Colporteurs

Two publishing houses, one printing in the Portuguese language and the other in the Spanish, are keeping their presses running to capacity to supply the ever increasing demands for Adventist literature. An average army of 415 colporteurs are going everywhere preaching the Word through the printed page. At vacationtime an eager army of Seventh-day Adventist youth go forth from our secondary schools to sell our books and magazines, earning scholarships for the next year. Probably in no other country in the world do so many Seventh-day Adventist young people depend upon canvassing as a means of getting back to school. It is an important school industry. The literature wins people to the truth though the seed sown may lie dormant for months and years.

A certain individual was at a relative's house, looking over his books. Among them he saw one that greatly interested him—*The Great Controversy*. He read some of it, and was deeply interested. When he asked his friend whether he might borrow it, the friend refused to lend it. He read it some more in the house. When it came time for him to leave he held the book behind him under his overcoat and carried it away. Many times he read it at home. Finally he wrote to England—to Mrs. E. G. White, the author—for the book had been published there, asking questions. One of the workmen of this man (he is a farmer) went to work for another farmer some distance away. One day this laborer said to this farmer, "You are just as queer as so-and-so. He does not work on the Sabbath either." This Sabbath-keeper went out and looked up this man. It was the first Sabbathkeeper the man had ever met. He had been thinking that perhaps he was the only one. This man is now the leader of his group, and has several children studying in our schools.

South America has 390 church and primary schools, with an enrollment of 16,719 students. The urge for providing secondary educational facilities is insistent. Into our 12 secondary schools 1,628 young people crowd each year. In many the equipment and accommodations are very meager. Not a few are unfinished,

but they serve the noble purpose of educating the Adventist youth of South America.

Encouraging Features of Medical Work

The growth of the medical work in South America has been one of the encouraging features of the work. It has resulted in the winning of friends in high places. In Lima the former German embassy building has been secured to be used as a clinic-hospital, where Dr. C. R. Potts and his loyal helpers are doing a fine work. This building is in beautiful Miraflores on the beach, and lends itself well to medical work.

Up on the northern borders of Bolivia, Dr. E. E. Bottsford and his good missionary wife, with a loyal corps of workers, are doing an outstanding piece of self-supporting missionary work. They are largely cut off from the outside, but find real joy and comfort in their work.

It is especially in Brazil where the medical work has made progress. In Rio, the capital of this large country, we have a beautiful, representative sanitarium, ideally located. In the large and busy city

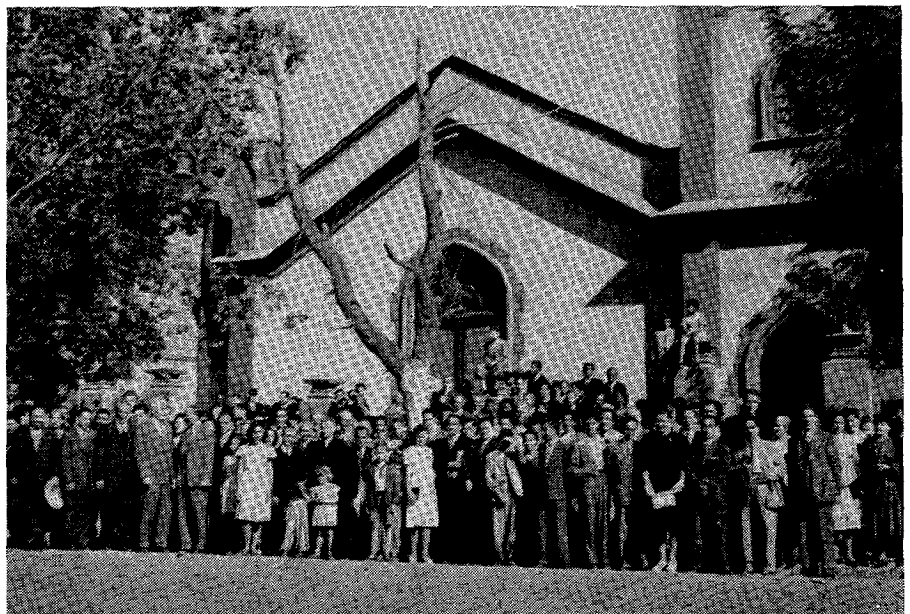
of Sao Paulo there is another smaller medical institution, usually filled to capacity. Up in Belém, near the mouth of the Amazon, a third medical unit is nearing completion. We have a fleet of seven medical launches which have been constructed by the gifts and sacrifices of this people. These ply up and down Brazil's mighty rivers, bent on missions of mercy to the isolated and afflicted sufferers. Only in heaven above will those who have made possible these instruments of mercy by their sacrifice know how much good the money they invested has done.

Self-denying Workers

We wish to pay tribute to the self-denying and earnest workers who spend months on end each year on these crowded little vessels, often separated for long periods from their families, and exposed to the dangers and privations of these neglected but needy regions. Theirs is a real missionary task.

The Voice of Prophecy, through its broadcasts and Bible schools, has extended its influence over the entire continent. In seven of the countries of the South American Division regular weekly broadcasts are made. One country has forbidden them. Thousands of people listen, many of whom we do not even know. It is not until something occurs that we have some idea how people appreciate these programs and listen in regularly. As an example, in Lima where we have two radio broadcasts weekly one of the stations for some reason was not able to broadcast one day. The manager of the station got in touch with our representative of the radio work in the city, saying that he was inundated with telephone calls by people who wanted to know why the program was not coming over the air.

As an army advances over those who have fallen in the forefront of the battle, so the church moves forward over its fallen. Scattered over South America are the graves of a growing number who left



their homelands and loved ones to sojourn in strange lands. To this list of worthies must now be added the names of two more who have recently fallen at their posts. N. L. Manous with his family came to Chile in September of 1947, and took up work in the Chile College where his kindly and gentle disposition soon won the hearts of all. In the midst of his labors he fell on April 21, 1948, and sorrowing teachers and students carried him to the peaceful Chillán cemetery, where they laid him to rest. There he awaits the call of the Life-giver.

E. N. Lugenbeal, a former missionary of the Philippines, of Mexico, and last of South America fell in the midst of his labors in the Inca Union. He was a devoted worker, fully dedicated to God's cause. At the time of his death he was carrying the heavy responsibilities of union president of the large Inca Union field. He was laid to rest in the Callao cemetery, where some years previously another president of the same union was laid to his rest. Surely the Lord watches over these lands where His faithful ones have fallen, and their graves beckon us on, yes, lay upon us the sacred obligation of completing the task to which they gave their last full measure of devotion.

The Spirit of Devotion to Duty

This spirit of devotion to duty on the part of our missionaries is illustrated by a recent incident. The two little children of one of our missionary couples in Chile, Brother and Sister H. E. Greer, came down with a high and persistent fever. Soon because of its crippling effect on arms and legs, infantile paralysis was recognized. In his letter Brother Greer says of the crippled older child, "It is sad to see her walk around like an old woman when she has always been so active, and still more sad to watch our little one playing on the bed with one arm prone at her side. She cries pitifully when we have to move her, and about the only relief she gets is from the packs." Then in the next line he writes, "We believe God has sent us here to do a work, and we do not want to leave." It is this spirit on the part of our workers that is extending ever farther and farther the lines of this work.

The truth once received into the heart works wonderful transformations and usually remains firmly rooted. The fruitage of the life yielded to the obedience of the Word becomes a powerful, convincing sermon.

Joa Cruz faithfully lived the truth in his neighborhood until he died. Several religious groups tried to enter this vicinity after his death. Always they were asked by the people, "Do you eat pork? Do you keep Sunday?"

Receiving affirmative replies, the people said, "No, you do not have the true religion. Joa Cruz did neither." So they await the coming of the Adventist worker.

The Work of God's Spirit

In northern Brazil a group of twenty-five or thirty hope soon to have a worker to teach them the way of truth more

perfectly. How they first had their attention called to the truth for this time shows again how marvelously God's Spirit is working in these last days. A certain man had a dream in which he was told that he was in error and that he should study the Bible. He was deeply impressed and began a careful reading. Soon he found the fourth commandment and began keeping the Sabbath. He worked among his relatives and friends, and soon a group of twenty-five or thirty were keeping the Sabbath. These new believers also hope soon to have a worker among them.

A few months ago a terrible earthquake shook the little country of Ecuador. Entire towns were leveled, and thousands perished. In one of the towns destroyed one of our church school teachers happened to be visiting some of



Our Hospital in Lima, Peru, Was Formerly Occupied by a European Embassy. It Is Now Performing Valiant Missionary Service for the Adventist Cause in Peru

his relatives. When the first shock came he ran out, but returned to help rescue those who could not escape so easily. As he came out a wall from a near-by building fell upon him, crushing the lower part of his body. He could not escape, for he was pinned under the fallen wall. He knew that death was imminent, for he was bleeding profusely. Many others were in similar situations. Over the ruins could be heard the voices of people calling desperately for help, or cursing in their despair. But one voice was different from all the rest. It was raised in song and prayer. Those who were witnesses say this young teacher died singing and praying. The Advent message had given him something firm and immovable to which he clung when the earth shook and trembled and the works of men's hands fell to the earth about him. It is this firm and immovable hope that the world so much needs today.

Much Remains to Be Done

The work in South America is onward and will triumph gloriously. Much has been done by those who from the beginning have labored so faithfully. But much remains yet to be done. The task is still not complete in the great field of South America.

An observer says in *Latin-American News Letter*: "Latin America is the greatest mission field in the world today. God is moving in the hearts and lives of men everywhere. The churches are characterized by an evangelistic zeal and a desire to win others for Christ."

We believe that we see the beginning of a far greater movement in South America that will bring into the church an ever increasing number of those who should be saved. There is a loyal band of earnest foreign workers who have gone to South America to labor. They are doing a wonderful work. Uniting their devoted labors with these is a growing body of faithful national workers in all the countries of South America, who are steadily taking on more and more of the responsibility of leadership.

We thank God for these loyal workers. It is a joy too to see our faithful lay members rallying to the support of the work. The sole purpose of all is to labor unitedly for the speedy finishing of the work, and thus prepare the way for the coming of Christ our Lord.

God takes men as they are, and educates them for His service, if they will yield themselves to Him. The Spirit of God, received into the soul, will quicken all its faculties. Under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, the mind that is devoted unreservedly to God, develops harmoniously, and is strengthened to comprehend and fulfil the requirements of God. The weak, vacillating character becomes changed to one of strength and steadfastness. Continual devotion establishes so close a relation between Jesus and His disciples that the Christian becomes like Him in mind and character. Through a connection with Christ he will have clearer and broader views. His discernment will be more penetrative, his judgment better balanced. He who longs to be of service to Christ is so quickened by the life-giving power of the Sun of Righteousness, that he is enabled to bear much fruit to the glory of God.—*The Desire of Ages*, p. 251.

As the members of the church dig deeper and make their foundation sure, riveting their souls to the Eternal Rock, as they learn to love God supremely, they will learn to love their neighbor as themselves.

The power of the Lord is magnified when the human heart is tender, sensitive to another's woe, and pitiful for his suffering. Angels of God are ready to cooperate with human instrumentalities in ministering to souls. When the Holy Spirit works upon our hearts and minds, we shall not shun duty and responsibility, and pass by on the other side, leaving the wounded, helpless soul to its misery.—*Testimonies*, vol. 6, p. 303.

CHRIST delights to take apparently hopeless material, those whom Satan has debased and through whom he has worked, and make them the subjects of His grace. He rejoices to deliver them from suffering, and from the wrath that is to fall upon the disobedient. He makes His children His agents in the accomplishment of this work, and in its success, even in this life, they find a precious reward.—*Testimonies*, vol. 6, pp. 308, 309.

"The greatest help that can be given our people is to teach them to work for God."—7T:19.

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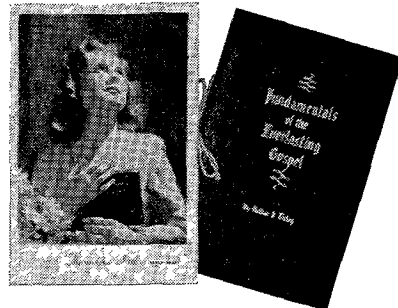
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"It Is Time to Seek the Lord"

(Continued from page 92)

hold, I lay in Zion a chief corner-stone, elect, precious: and he that believeth on Him shall not be confounded.' The Protestant Reformers had built on Christ, and the gates of hell could not prevail against them."

Again the messenger of the Lord states:

"When powerful foes were uniting to overthrow the reformed faith, and thousands of swords seemed about to be unsheathed against it, Luther wrote: 'Satan is putting forth his fury; ungodly pontiffs are conspiring; and we are threatened with war. Exhort the people to contend valiantly before the throne of the Lord, by faith and by prayer, so that our enemies, vanquished by the Spirit of God, may be constrained to peace. Our chief want, our chief labor, is prayer; let the people know that they are now exposed to the edge of the sword and to the rage of Satan, and let them pray.'—*Ibid.*, p. 209.

The Call the Same Today

What a wonderful example is this to the children of God standing before the oncoming enemy of truth! God's call in this hour is just the same as in the days of the Reformation. It is a call to seek the Lord with the whole heart, and He will be found of them.

How clearly we are reminded of such faith and such prayer in those memorable words of Hebrews 11:6: "But without faith it is impossible to please him: for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him."

Let us turn here to the words of counsel from the messenger of the Lord, as found on page 621 of the same book:

"The season of distress and anguish before us will require a faith that can endure weariness, delay, and hunger,—a faith that will not faint, though severely tried. The period of probation is granted to all to prepare for that time. Jacob prevailed because he was persevering and determined. His victory is an evidence of the power of importunate prayer. All who will lay hold of God's promises, as he did, and be as earnest and persevering as he was, will succeed as he succeeded. Those who are unwilling to deny self, to agonize before God, to pray long and earnestly for His blessing will not obtain it. Wrestling with God—how few know what it is! How few have ever had their souls drawn out after God with intensity of desire until every power is on the stretch. When waves of despair which no language can express sweep over the suppliant, how few cling with unyielding faith to the promises of God."

Thus we see that God is ever calling His people back by His great challenge to prayer. The prophet Jeremiah had prayed, but his prayer was only a lamentation. He had not been lifting his eyes unto the hills. With his thoughts on the wreckage about him he had been content to describe to God the desolation, with the melancholy sequel, "And,

behold, thou seest it." Jer. 32:24. In God's answer to his prayer He sought to revive Jeremiah's waning faith, and so He gave him a glimpse of the future.

A new day which had not yet dawned was promised for God's people. I believe just such an answer is being prepared for this people today, and this same promise that He gave to Jeremiah is for us and for our children now. The world is now to see a great manifestation of God's power in the midst of His people, and it is simple to infer this from God's great call to prayer which He gave to Elijah that day: "Call unto me, and I will answer thee, and shew thee great and mighty things, which thou knowest not." Jer. 33:3.

In every generation of God's people great tragedy followed the drift of His people from the true prayer life and experience. But God is ever calling His people back by His great challenge to prayer. He waits for them to test His willingness and His power to answer. Christ displayed this same unspeakable yearning and represented His Father when He said, "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you."

We need to give thought to the type of prayer to which God is calling us. God's call is for that prayer which has a distinctive, longing cry. Every true prayer has a heart cry wholly its own. It cannot be expressed in the language of men. It is a heart language, and only the ear of God can rightly interpret. Our best understanding of that type of prayer is to remember what comes from the heart of one who kneels at the bedside of a dying loved one. Here is the type of true prayer.

We hear it in the measured and beautiful prayers of the great psalms of the Bible. We hear it in all those beautiful old hymns of the Christian church. We

hear it in Hannah's unspoken prayer, and we hear it in Paul's description of the Spirit's "groanings which cannot be uttered." The call of the heart must be in it, or prayer is meaningless. It is "the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man [that] availeth much" for which God is now calling.

"From Christ is flowing the living stream of salvation. He is the Fountain of life, the Source of all power. When in faith we take hold of His strength, He will change, wonderfully change, the most hopeless, discouraging outlook. He will do this for the glory of His name."—*Testimonies*, vol. 8, p. 12.

Shall we not at this time, as God's people, solemnly covenant together to come down from this great General Conference session with a new experience in prayer and seeking after God?

The Sabbath School Department

(Continued from page 98)

was made the same page size as the REVIEW AND HERALD with forty-eight pages. We have a goal of 40,000 circulation.

In addition to the Sabbath School Workers' Reading Course volume each year, a number of other vitally important books have come from the press. *Those Juniors*, by Eric B. Hare; *Those Tiny Tots*, by Mrs. C. D. Striplin; *Teaching Teachers to Teach*, prepared in the department; and *Tips for Storytellers*, by Archa O. Dart, are mentioned. Several valuable helps to the study of Sabbath school lessons have been published, one of which, *The Book of Hebrews*, had a circulation of almost 55,000.

It has been the good fortune of the Sabbath School Department to enlist some of our best Bible students as lesson writers. The new three-year series of les-



One End of Larkin Hall Is Occupied by a Very Attractive Book Display Under the Management of the Pacific Press Book Department

sons for the children's divisions has been completed. We believe Sabbath school lessons have never reached a higher standard of Scriptural and pedagogical worth than at this time. They are translated into hundreds of languages around the world, and they must fit the mentality of a great variety of believers in every land.

In behalf of the entire staff of the General Conference Sabbath School Department, I express sincerest appreciation for the very fine cooperation of official brethren, not only at Washington, but also in every other part of the world. We regret that the limits of this report prevent specific reference to the achievements of Sabbath school leaders in division, union, and local conferences. They were the makers of the grand totals the report presents. They share largely the credit for any success achieved. We heartily thank everyone for the work he has done so well. We are confident that the victories won during the quadrennial term are tokens of the soon-coming triumph of the work of God in all the world, and that the hosts of the Lord, with the Master Teacher, will soon gather from Sabbath to Sabbath in the everlasting kingdom to study with Him the glorious fullness of God's great love.

The Medical Department

(Continued from page 100)

of the opportunity of spending their summer vacations in our mission hospitals "up country."

Medical Evangelism in China

In the earlier days of our work in China, Dr. H. W. Miller and his associates pressed consistently a plan for training our Chinese physicians. The rewards of this farsighted plan are now evident, as we see the twenty-five or thirty young men and women with good medical training assuming control and operation of our twelve sanitariums and hospitals in this turbulent land. Under the leadership of Dr. Herbert Liu, a graduate of the College of Medical Evangelists, a devoted Christian and able physician and surgeon, these Chinese medical workers are rendering invaluable service to their people and maintaining the onward pace of the cause in their homeland.

In view of the instruction that our medical work will be the last to be closed, just what should we expect of this phase of our work from here forward? In the foreign fields there is little question but that the present program of extension into new areas will continue. Though most of the general geographical entities of the world have been entered, there are vast areas of South America, Africa, the Middle East, Southern Asia, the Far East, and the island fields where our medical work may well continue to serve as the entering wedge for this third angel's message.

In the home bases—Europe, America, and Australia—we have far to go if we would meet the instruction of the Spirit



A Double Quartet Made Up of Workers in the Southern African Division Vigorously Sings a Favorite Gospel Hymn in the Zulu Language

of prophecy in the use of our medical right arm. In the larger cities of the East and the South we have essentially no representation of this important phase of the work. Established through private enterprise or through our organized work, medical institutions in Philadelphia, New York, Saint Louis, New Orleans, and other centers would serve an excellent purpose.

Distribution of Medical Personnel

More pertinent, and certainly well within the range of feasibility, would be a program focused upon better distribution and better use of available medical personnel. There are several steps which could reasonably be expected to facilitate this purpose.

First, appointment of medical secretaries in the union and local conferences which do not now have them. These secretaries—many of whom could be privately operating physicians—would cooperate with the conference administration in seeking out desirable locations for prospective physicians, corresponding with such prospects, and publicizing the opportunities for service in their areas. A number of conferences are working on this plan with good results.

Second, closer integration of physicians, dentists, nurses, and other medical personnel with the conference working force in workers' meetings, ministerial institutes, and in the general promotional work of the conference. This plan also is being used in some places and with most gratifying results.

Third, wider use of health promotion material in our churches, in public efforts, and on the radio.

Fourth, encouragement of larger numbers of our young women to enter nurses' training, with a view to the fuller realization of this health evangelism plan.

There is, significantly enough, a close correlation between emphasis on medical evangelism and growth of church membership. Even a superficial survey of areas where our church membership has made most phenomenal growth, reveals the fact that these are the areas where

we have the most active physicians, dentists, and other medical workers. We would not be so presumptuous as to propose that this greater prosperity of the church is the direct result of the work of our medical personnel, but it is reasonable to believe that the presence of our medical workers, with their many favorable contacts, is one means of turning people to inquiry about the truth. Closer integration of the influence of our medical and dental practitioners, with the aggressive evangelistic planning of our various conferences and churches, does yield results.

Greater practical interest in promoting all phases of our gospel medical work would appear to be a consistent step toward larger success in evangelism. Not only did our Saviour spend much of His time ministering to the physically unfortunate, but His instructions to the disciples were to preach the gospel and to heal the sick. The Lord of the harvest has told us, "Say not ye, There are yet four months, and then cometh harvest." Let us move into the ripened fields, not neglecting any means which has been placed at our command for effectively gathering the ripened harvest.

No man who has the true ideal of what constitutes a perfect character will fail to manifest the sympathy and tenderness of Christ. The influence of grace is to soften the heart, to refine and purify the feelings, giving a heaven-born delicacy and sense of propriety. —*Mount of Blessing*, p. 193.

THE ADVENT SABBATH REVIEW AND HERALD

General Church Paper of the Seventh-day Adventists

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Death of W. H. Anderson

THE announcement of the sudden death of our veteran missionary to Africa, W. H. Anderson, brought sadness to the hearts of the delegates at the General Conference session. Elder and Mrs. Anderson were expecting to attend this session, and on the very morning of the day they planned to leave for San Francisco, Elder Anderson was suddenly stricken, and passed away.

He is the last of those faithful pioneers who fifty-five years ago established at old Solusi Mission in Southern Rhodesia our first mission station in a non-Christian land. For fifty years Elder Anderson labored faithfully as a pioneer worker in Africa. He pioneered the work in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, Angola, and French Camerouns, and in later years served as field secretary of the Southern African Division until 1946, when he retired from active service. A great warrior in the army of the Lord has fallen, but the work to which he gave his life so unsparingly goes marching on.

J. I. ROBISON.

Death of Paul Drinhaus

SADNESS filled the hearts of the General Conference delegates and visitors, Sabbath, July 15, when it was announced that P. Drinhaus had passed away suddenly as he was leaving the service Friday night. Brother Drinhaus had given a lifetime of service to the church, spending many years as a missionary in the Netherlands East Indies. He spent thirteen years behind barbed wire as an internee during two world wars. A full sketch of his life and labors will appear in the REVIEW at a later date.

Correction

WE regret that due to faulty telephone transmission a sentence in Elder Branson's statement of acceptance of the presidency was incorrectly printed in Report No. 2, page 48. As printed, it read:

"I also believe that the General Conference in session constitutes the highest authority of God upon earth (when called upon to do so by God's people in general session)."

The passage should have read:

"I also believe that the General Conference in session constitutes the highest authority of God upon earth. So I cannot refuse to serve when called upon to do so by God's people in general session."

National Medical Cadet Training Camp

BY CARLYLE B. HAYNES

A MEDICAL Cadet Training Camp of nationwide proportions has been appointed, and is being prepared, in the mountains of Colorado.

The date fixed is August 14 to 28. The place is Camp Beulah, twenty miles out of Pueblo, Colorado.

The camp is authorized by the General Conference Committee.

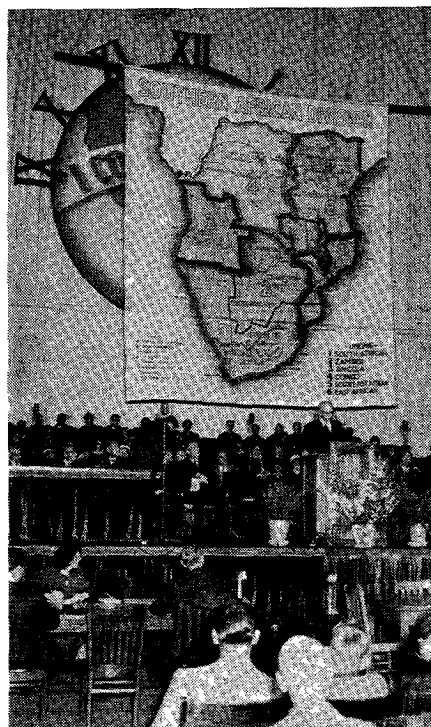
The course of training, including 126

hours of work, has been approved by the Office of the Surgeon General of the U.S. Army, for training Seventh-day Adventist medical cadets.

The instructors will be Dr. E. N. Dick, of Union College; Dr. T. R. Flaiz, of the General Conference Medical Department; and the writer.

The primary purpose of the camp will be to train selected instructors, sent by conferences and schools, to put this same course of instruction, expanded to 162 hours, in the colleges, academies, conferences, and churches in the United States.

In addition to this primary purpose, however, the camp and its course of instruction will be open to draft-age men who wish to take advantage of this opportunity to procure this training.



The Southern African Division Displayed an Enormous Map of That Interesting Territory in Which the Gospel Is Going So Rapidly. Elder Bozarth, President of the Division, Is Giving His Report

Moreover, if any Adventist church or group of churches desires to select a man (or men) to attend this camp in order to prepare to train draft-age members on his return, he (or they) will be gladly received. Everything that can be done for them will be gladly done.

This camp, however, it must be understood, is first of all responsible for preparing the men sent by the conferences and institutions for the specific purpose of becoming instructors in the institutions and fields which send them.

Those who plan to come should notify at the earliest possible moment—and not later than August 10—G. R. Fattic, 4547 Calvert Street, Lincoln 4, Nebraska, who will be camp superintendent, and make all arrangements. If you fail to notify him in time, you may not find adequate accommodations on your arrival.

You should bring regular army khaki trousers and army shirts, with shoulder

straps, khaki ties, tan socks, army tan shoes, and army web belt.

You should bring bedding, including linen, blankets, pillow, towels, personal toilet articles, and sweater or jacket.

You can use your vacation time to attend this camp. But it should be understood that the camp itself will make and have no provision for women or children.

Camp will begin at noon, August 14. It will be at Pueblo Mountain Park, twenty miles west of Pueblo, in Beulah, Colorado.

Camp charges will be:

Registration fee, \$5.00

Room rates, 50c per day

Meals estimated at approximately 30c to 50c a meal.

The clothing specified above may be obtained at any H. D. Lea, or Army and Navy store.

When registering with Elder Fattic, enclose \$1.00 deposit to apply on registration fee.

Bible Society Exhibit

BY H. M. TIPPETT

WHEN Charles Wesley composed his fervent hymn, "O for a Thousand Tongues," little did he realize that within two centuries his wish would be realized. For the great leader of Methodism was undoubtedly thinking in terms of languages and not of voices. And today the gospel in whole or in part is being distributed in nearly eleven hundred languages and dialects.

In one corner of Larkin Hall at the Civic Auditorium an attractive display has been arranged by the American Bible Society, showing the wonderful advance of the Scriptures in all the world. Several Bibles and Testaments are in the exhibit, illustrating some of the curious forms in which the Bible appears.

The Bible in Braille for the blind, with a decoding alphabet for the uninitiated, occupies the center of the exhibit. It takes twenty large volumes to produce the complete Bible.

An example of the Moon system for the blind, for those who cannot read Braille, is given as a sample of what the Bible Society is doing for those who need the blessings of the book, but who through age or infirmity need something simpler as a reading medium. It requires fifty-eight volumes to complete the Bible in this Moon alphabet.

Attractive placards remind the passer-by that "A Hopeful World Is Calling for It," and "American Christians Must Supply It." It is heartening to know that five thousand volumes of the Scriptures are produced and distributed by the American Bible Society for every hour of every working day of every year. Their plea for continued support is made on the basis that nine tenths of the world's population could have the Bible in their own tongue if means could be found to supply volumes in the languages already translated.