

REVIEW

and Herald

General Conference Session

BULLETIN NUMBER 3



The Day in Detroit

By LAWRENCE MAXWELL

SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1966

Mr. and Mrs. Warren were impressed in a dream that they should do lay missionary work. They sold everything they owned—their chickens, their thatched cottage, and their little farm—and sailed for 17 days in a 20-foot boat from St. Laurent, French Guiana, to St. Georges. In their new home they gave Bible studies, and within five months the conference president organized a Sabbath school of 17 members.

Justiniano Lopez, delivered from death by the direct intervention of an angel, held eight lay efforts last year, gave 1,500 Bible studies, and prepared 65 persons for baptism.

These were just two of the immensely impressive experiences we listened to last night. God's work is beginning to move forward at God's speed. Already the church membership has more than trebled since the close of World War II. This is a time of advance everywhere. Speakers present only the best experiences, and still the meetings run late!

When I arrived at the auditorium last night the vast crowds that had clogged the auditorium had thinned somewhat; even so, the seats were filling fast. Gerry Friesen was directing the song service with Jonathan Hamrick at the piano and Van Knauss at the organ. The congregation were on their feet singing "Come We That

Love the Lord." Once again there was a full half hour of musical numbers.

The evening meetings this week are devoted to reports from the divisions. Last night the Northern European and Inter-American divisions were on center stage.

Promptly at eight o'clock the lights dimmed and the organ began "Pomp and Circumstance," the familiar graduation tune. Originally written at the turn of the century to honor the British Empire, how appropriate are the words for the Seventh-day Adventist Church in the mid-sixties!

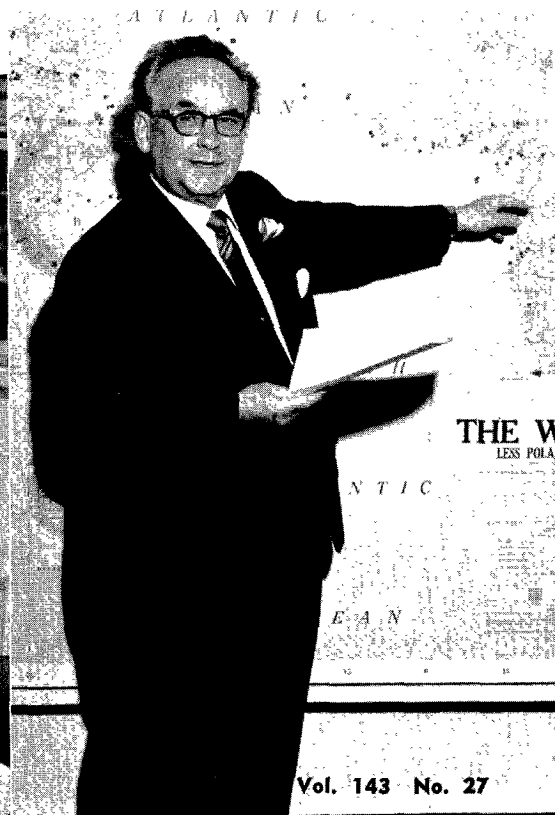
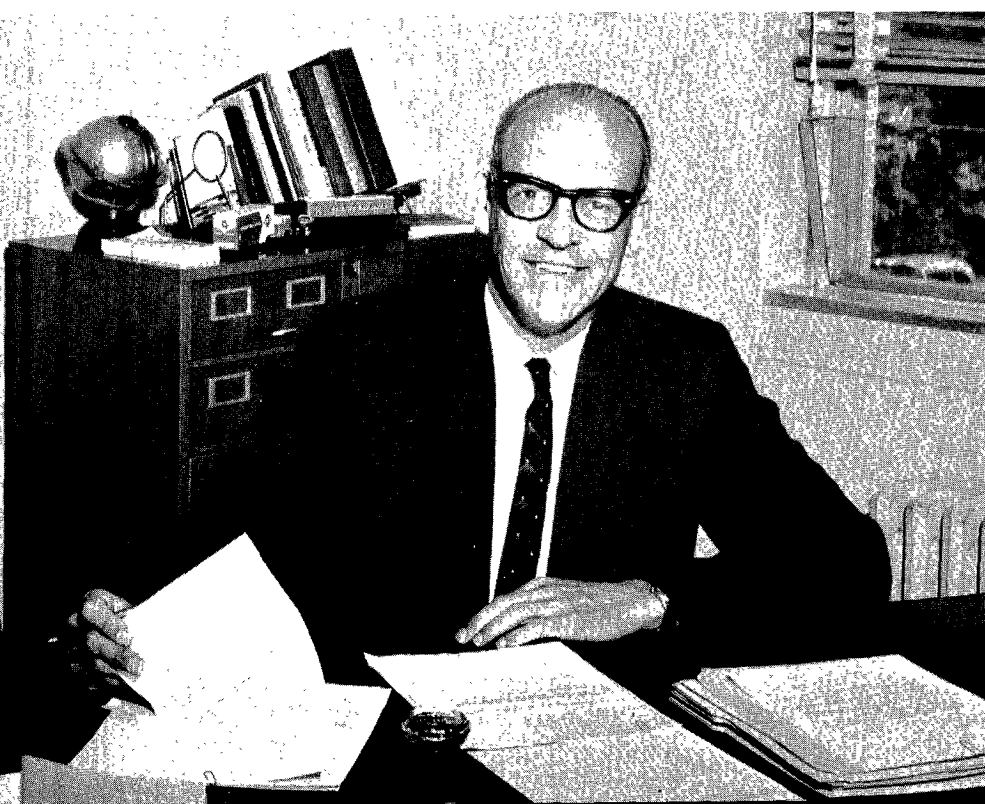
"Wider still and wider

May thy bounds be set;
God, who made thee mighty,
Make thee mightier yet."

Through the center doors halfway down the sides of the auditorium came a procession of workers who are laboring or who have labored in far-flung countries of the Northern European Division. The division gets its name from the fact that some of its territory includes Britain, Scandinavia, Greenland, and Iceland. But its area stretches down to the lands of North and West Africa.

The Union Jack led the way, followed by the flags of 19 other nations—Finland and Norway and the Netherlands, Poland and Ethiopia and Dahomey and Nigeria. Many marchers wore national costumes;

Right: W. R. Beach, re-elected secretary of the General Conference. He has filled this post for 12 years. Below: K. H. Emmerson, newly elected treasurer of the General Conference. Elder Emmerson has served as assistant treasurer of the General Conference, as well as treasurer of the South American Division.



two young girls even wore wooden shoes.

When all were on the platform, E. E. Roenfelt, president of the division, presented the report.

From time to time he called workers to the microphone to tell of conditions in their area. Pastor A. Lie of Norway told of a dying church of nine elderly members. Public evangelism had failed, so the pastor tried a soul-winners' club and sent the nine out with sound tapes and filmstrips. The nine have now become 68 with 25 children besides!

Dr. S. A. Nagel, who has given 20 years to West Africa, told of fellow physicians and surgeons who work together in evangelism, sometimes preaching to as many as 1,000 people. Dr. De Shay, of the Ahoada Hospital, he said, recently ran an evangelistic campaign himself and built a church in his "spare time."

Be sure to read Elder Roenfelt's report on page 12 of this Bulletin for many other thrilling experiences.

I stepped out of the auditorium about this time. The corridor at the rear of the platform was filled with people—workers and church members from Inter-America. David Baasch was giving instructions—in Spanish—to four young women dressed in the bright colors of national costumes. Elder Baasch has been a missionary all his life. He did not attend a regular school until he was ready for the eighth grade, when he attended the normal school of Columbia Union College in Washington, D.C. His teacher told me just the other day that his ability as a leader showed up early. In that one year he not only graduated from short trousers to long ones and from a British accent to an American—he also was elected class president. Still leading, Dave is secretary of the Inter-American Division (or was, until this session. See nominating committee report in next column).

I saw also Glen Maxson there. Twenty years ago, Glen and I were in charge of the Northern California truck for the summer. After delivering a load of junior-camp supplies, we arrived at the conference office in Oakland in the middle of the night. At Glen's suggestion, we unrolled our sleeping bags on the bed of the truck and slept. Glen is still roughing it for God. He is president of the Central American Union.

Near the head of the line I recognized L. A. Ramirez and his wife, Ginny. Thirteen years ago Brother Ramirez held a very responsible position in a large manufacturing company in California. He joined the church, resigned his position, and entered the literature ministry. Immediately successful, he was quickly promoted, and today serves as publishing and public relations secretary for the Central American Union.

Near the back of the line was a devil doctor's outfit, and I wondered who was inside. I spoke to the mask, and the voice of Thad Collins responded. Thad's good wife was standing with him, wearing the typical village costume of Guatemala, where they have been stationed for four years. Previously they were in Colombia for 15 years. There were ram's horns on the headpiece, with great yellow and green and purple plumes topped by a stuffed quetzal, Guatemala's national bird.

Further Partial Report of the Nominating Committee

At the fifth meeting of the fiftieth session of the General Conference the nominating committee placed the following names in nomination:

Treasurer: Kenneth H. Emmer-son.

Vice-Presidents: M. V. Campbell, Theodore Carcich, R. S. Watts, F. L. Bland.

Associate Secretaries: W. P. Bradley, W. Duncan Eya, D. S. Johnson, David Baasch.

By unanimous vote the delegates elected these men to their respective offices.

Back in the auditorium, Kathleen Joyce, well-known Adventist TV and radio singer of England and the Continent, brought the Northern European report to a beautiful close with "The Holy City."

It was nine o'clock—time for an ordinary evening meeting to close. Several people got up to go. From the platform came the haunting, strangely thrilling music of a wooden marimba played by three young men and a girl. Those who were leaving paused and turned round to look. Such a mass of color! The marimba's song died into silence, and the audience broke into applause. Those hesitant leavetakers hustled back to their seats. This was going to be good!

For an hour and more C. L. Powers, president of the Inter-American Division, told experiences—the two that began this article, and many more. He introduced Justiniano Lopez—he of the 1,500 Bible studies and the 65 souls won—and the audience applauded again.

He brought on Elder and Mrs. Peter Nygaard, who went to Puerto Rico in 1913 and remained in active service in

Inter-America until 1965. Once Brother Nygaard conducted a baptism while a man held a machete over his back intending to kill him. Together, the Nygaards have given more than a century of mission work. No wonder the audience applauded.

There was applause, too, for former Inter-American Division President Arthur Roth, who was forced by ill-health to give up the work he loved so much.

And there were flowers. On came ten lovely ladies with trays of red and white carnations. While the congregation sang "Mas Alla Del Sol," in French and Spanish and English, the ladies gave corsages to Mrs. R. R. Figuhr, Mrs. W. R. Beach, Mrs. C. L. Torrey, Mrs. R. H. Pierson, Mrs. C. L. Powers, and Mrs. A. H. Roth. At the close of the benediction they gracefully tossed their carnations to an eager and appreciative audience.

So a wonderful evening came to an end.

We often think of a General Conference session as a strictly adult meeting. But there are many children here. I talked to two of them, Beth and David Davies. Beth is going to be in sixth grade next year, and David in eighth. They came 2,000 miles to attend this session. Their father is the minister in the little town of Botwood, Newfoundland.

Danielle Beach is typical of many of the children here. When I talked to her she was still wearing the costume of a girl of Finland, for she had marched in with her father, Bert Beach, secretary of the department of education of the Northern European Division. Her skirt was blue to match her eyes, and she had a white apron. There were six gold buttons on her bodice, and many-colored stripes on the skirt. Her blonde hair hung to her shoulders, and her eyes shone like stars. She was born 11 years ago in Brussels. In those 11 years she has lived in Belgium, Italy, the United States, and the Ivory Coast; now she calls England her home. Not without reason is our church called the Advent Movement! Danielle's education has not suffered. Quite the contrary! She is ready for the seventh grade, a year ahead of most!

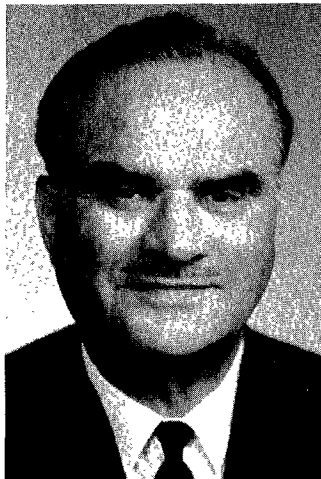
Elder Figuhr, retiring as president of the General Conference, congratulates president-elect Robert H. Pierson while W. E. Murray smiles with consent.



Vice-Presidents of the General Conference



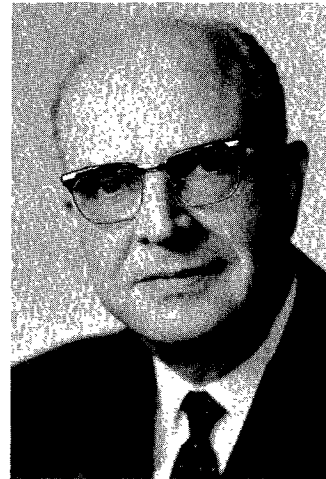
R. S. Watts, re-elected.



Theodore Carcich, re-elected.



F. L. Bland, elected.



M. V. Campbell, re-elected.

This morning there was a breakfast meeting of Pacific Union College alumni. Such gatherings are frequent. They are one of the most important values of a great meeting such as this. In olden days, God required the Israelites to go to Jerusalem three times a year, not just to attend religious meetings but to preserve the identity of the Jews as a nation. So as Adventists gather in formal and informal meetings, as we shake hands and stop to chat a few moments in the halls, we renew old acquaintances and strengthen the bonds that tie us together as a church.

No matter how late an evening meeting lasts, there is always an amazingly large group that comes out for the early morning devotional service. This morning Richard Hammill, president of Andrews University, was the speaker. His topic was "The Old Testament Witness to the Second Coming of Jesus." Be sure to read it in this issue of the Bulletin.

At the conclusion, Dr. Hammill called for testimonies from key educational men on their faith in the triumph of the Advent message. R. L. Reynolds, president of Atlantic Union College, M. E. Cherian, president of Spicer College, and G. W. Brown, president of Caribbean Union College, responded.

There was a brief intermission, and then it was time for the fourth business meeting of the session. But first, although this was to be business, there was time for sacred music. And what a magnificent job the Upper Columbia Academy chorale did with "Alleluia"!

G. A. Huse reported for the Publishing Department. He told about the tremendous increase in sales over the past four years. During the quadrennium, our publishing houses around the world have sold the staggering total of \$121 million worth of literature.

Then a note of sadness entered the proceedings. For G. A. Huse, who has led the publishing work so well for so many years announced that he was retiring. M. V. Campbell paid tribute to the wonderful contribution he has made.

E. E. Cossentine gave the report of the Department of Education. He could cite an increase over the past four years of 77 new Adventist schools, with an increase in enrollment of 72,000.

And then E. E. Cossentine announced he had decided to retire. G. M. Mathews, associate secretary of the department, also let it be known that he plans to step aside. It seems as if one good man after another is laying down the task at this session.

T. S. Geraty, another associate secretary, spoke in tribute to these two workers, mentioning in particular that Elder Mathews has always had "a progressive spirit, buoyant vision, and limitless energy" in the work of the department. He pointed out that in the 20 years Elder Cossentine has been secretary of the department, he has been leader for the longest time of the largest Protestant parochial school system in America. Corsages were pinned on Mrs. Cossentine and Mrs. Mathews by the office secretaries of their husbands.

E. L. Longway brought on an unexpected item. He introduced H. S. Low who lives only 25 miles from the Chinese border. He had news about our brethren in China. Brother Low explained that Adventists in China are allowed to hold Sabbath school and worship services every

week. They often have to share the same building with other Christian bodies, but this causes no conflict. They are allowed to collect tithes. The principal restriction is that there must be no interchurch organization.

Some time ago there was a severe food shortage. Certain rather well-to-do members in Bangkok and Shanghai joined with the South China Island Mission in providing many two-pound food packages. Bibles printed in Japan have found ready access into the country. The brethren manage to get letters out from time to time telling of their continued faithfulness and praying that the brethren outside will not forget them.

The business session was adjourned a few minutes before 12 to give time for W. B. Ochs to bring a brief devotional message. He spoke on Psalm 32:8.

From time to time throughout the day announcement has been made of a television program to be aired tonight at nine o'clock. Called "Global Assignment," the program is to be 60 minutes long, and will feature the worldwide work of Seventh-day Adventists.

Prepared by our own radio-TV men under the direction of Orville Iversen, the program is produced by the Milton Carlson Company of Los Angeles.

I talked to Mr. Carlson. He explained that the script had been three months in preparation, and that though his company would like to have had at least three weeks to shoot all the scenes, the schedule allowed eight hours! But he was very relaxed about the problem.

I watched part of the program being made. The Trans-Africa Division booth had been roped off. Three television cameras stared down at four men standing. There was a television screen, and light men, sound men, directors, and teleprompter men stood about with their equipment. John Loor, of Southern California, was interviewing S. D. Otieno, whose work centers in the area east of Lake Tanganyika. Otieno is a tall man, and he was wearing a national costume.

Additional Delegates

INTER-AMERICAN DIVISION

Caribbean Union Mission
Marjorie Thompson. Delete:
Linda Austin.

TRANS-AFRICA DIVISION

East Africa Union Mission
E. T. Gackenhaimer.

NORTH AMERICAN DIVISION

Southern Union Conference
A. D. Burch, L. R. Mansell.

If this program is not shown in your area, ask your television station for it.

Then it was time for the Medical Department and Loma Linda University to report. And there was a rumor in the air that a report from the nominating committee would bring in the name of the new treasurer. Flash! The committee nominated Kenneth H. Emmerson.

The day is drawing to a close. You would be thrilled to be here. All the reports speak of progress. In the halls you

would hear the sounds of many different accents and languages. Sprinkled through the crowd are men of all races and cultures, in Western suits and long-robed African and Asian garments.

Every language and dialect, every costume, represents a nation or tribe where God's Spirit has been working, bringing the work of the gospel toward a speedy climax. Soon, as the great sign above the platform announces, we will all look up and say, "Behold, He cometh."

Proceedings of the General Conference

Fiftieth Session, June 16-25, 1966

Fourth Business Meeting

June 19, 1966, 10:00 A.M.

CHAIRMAN: M. V. Campbell.

HYMN: "Faith of Our Fathers," announced by W. A. Howe.

PRAYER: D. A. McAdams.

SPECIAL MUSIC: "Send Forth Thy Spirit," by Upper Columbia Academy chorale.

M. V. CAMPBELL: At this time, I call the General Conference session to order. We have two of the larger departments reporting today. Each will take 30 minutes. The first is the Publishing Department, with G. A. Huse, the secretary of the department, in charge.

[The report of the Publishing Department appears on page 18 of this Bulletin.]

G. A. HUSE: I think I ought to make a public statement here. The time has come for me to join the new organization—"Threescore and Ten." I have been in the Publishing Department for 21 years, and I think it is time that a younger man should step in.

M. V. CAMPBELL: Thank you, Brother Huse. We are now ready to receive the report of the Department of Education, which will be presented by the secretary, E. E. Cossentine.

[The report of the Department of Education appears on page 20 of this Bulletin.]

E. E. COSENTINE: Four years ago I had planned to retire, and informed the General Conference officers at the time. They persuaded me to stay on for the full quadrennium. But I know that it is time now for me to step aside to allow other men to carry the burdens of leadership. I have appreciated the blessings of God and the support of the men in the department through the years. At this session, however, I do plan to retire.

G. M. MATHEWS: The Department of Education would like to present a resolution of appreciation. One of the projects Elder Cossentine mentioned we have been carrying on in our department since 1950

is a project with the Scott, Foresman Company relating to reading textbooks. The task has now been completed. There are 57 basic textbooks, manuals, and workbooks, more than 1,000 pages of material. Perhaps this is a good time for the General Conference to take notice of the great generosity and helpfulness of a large company, the Scott, Foresman Company, which has made it possible for us to develop these textbooks. Just before I came to this meeting we received word from the officers of this great company that they are now prepared to let us, if we so desire, translate these textbooks into other languages. They have offered this without our asking.

[A resolution was presented, expressing deep appreciation to the Scott, Foresman Company, and to Miss Lee Horton and Mr. Harry House, Sr., for making possible, and helping with, the Seventh-day Adventist adaptation of their basic reading program. It was voted.]



The General Conference theme song, "We Have This Hope," was lustily sung by massed choirs and the 8,000 in attendance on opening night, under the dynamic direction of Sunny Liu.

T. S. GERATY: The 17,157 dedicated teachers and 5,168 Seventh-day Adventist schools the world around are in the debt today of two men of the General Conference Department of Education who are retiring at this session from active service—E. E. Cossentine and G. M. Mathews. As they leave the ranks of active personnel of the Education Department, they also leave poorer the second largest parochial educational system in North America, the largest Protestant parochial system in the world. They have served their church and its schools with distinction. We pay public tribute to these two men.

Elder Mathews has contributed much in distinguished service to Seventh-day Adventist Christian education. He has served well as teacher, academy principal, college academic dean, union conference secretary of education, and as a respected colleague in the General Conference Department of Education. He has shown a progressive spirit, buoyant vision, and limitless energy in planning curricular development and instructional materials. We are confident that on the day of final reckoning the Great Superintendent of Schools will reward him and his wife with the happy commendation, "Well Done."

E. E. Cossentine began his professional life in the shadow of such stalwarts as Frederick Griggs, H. R. Salisbury, J. L. Shaw, W. E. Howell, and C. W. Irwin. He will be remembered as one of the greatest of our educators. We in the department count it one of our most treasured inspirational and professional experiences to have been associated with him and to have benefited by his counsel. All Adventist educators are in your debt today, Professor Cossentine, and they join with us in proudly and gratefully saluting you.

M. V. CAMPBELL: We will now ask E. L. Longway to bring us a report on the situation of the church in China today.

E. L. LONGWAY: From fragmentary reports from various areas we learn that churches are still meeting on the Sabbath day. We hear also of baptisms.

The Bible Society also continues to work in China. I personally know of large editions of Chinese Bibles that have been printed in Japan and shipped into China. A certain publishing house in Hong Kong occasionally publishes for Seventh-day Adventists and distributes in China. Even in Shanghai, editions of the Chinese Bible have been available for circulation.

In recent years several new editions of Ellen G. White's work have been sent to inland China. A group of some 200 former workers and church officers whom we had listed helped to pass on these books. We have had messages of appreciation for these from our people. Only a few of these books were returned or refused. We thank the General Conference and the Far Eastern Division for making this distribution possible.

In Hong Kong and Singapore there are Chinese young people whose parents were workers on the mainland of China. They are privileged to correspond back and forth, and from these sources we have received fragmentary news of our

(Continued on page 31)

The Old Testament Witness to the Second Coming of Jesus

MORNING SERMON, JUNE 19, 1966, 8:30 A.M.

By RICHARD HAMMILL
President, Andrews University

In the Word of God we are told that Christians should "renounce irreligion and worldly passions," and should aim to "live sober, upright, and godly lives in this world, awaiting our blessed hope, the appearing of the glory of our great God and Savior Jesus Christ" (Titus 2:12, 13, R.S.V.). The coming of Christ, the Messiah, has been a blessed hope not only to millions of Christians but also to uncounted numbers of Hebrew people who lived before the founding of the Christian church. This blessed hope was not—neither for the Christian nor for the Hebrew—an idle dream concocted to offset the frustrations, disappointments, sorrows, and the ills of human experience. Indeed, rather than being a Freudian longing, this blessed hope was based upon the sure word of prophecy, which to benighted men in a sinful world is as a "lamp shining in a dark place, until the day dawns and the morning star rises" (2 Peter 1:19, R.S.V.).

God's promises of the coming of the Messiah were expressed through a number of prophets, but through none more clearly than through Isaiah. Speaking of the Hebrew tribes, this prophet wrote: "The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light: they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined." "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even for ever. The zeal of the Lord of hosts will perform this" (Isa. 9:2, 6, 7).

This prophecy was the keystone of the Messianic hope for millions of the Hebrew people. It brightened their lives of poverty and wearying toil; it sustained them through sickness and the portals of death; it gave them courage to carry on under political oppression and servitude. This blessed hope helped hold them firm to their faith under the philosophical and religious onslaughts of pagan religions.

It was not God's desire that the Hebrew people hoard this precious revelation; He wanted all people on the earth to learn of the coming Redeemer, that they too might be buoyed up and be prepared in spirit to accept Him when He came. Therefore, by the prophet Isaiah

the Lord instructed the Hebrews: "Ye are my witnesses, saith the Lord, and my servant whom I have chosen: that ye may know and believe me, and understand that I am he: before me there was no God formed, neither shall there be after me. I, even I, am the Lord; and beside me there is no saviour" (chap. 43:10, 11).

Of this obligation to share their faith with all the world, the servant of the Lord has written: "To all the world the gospel invitation was to be given. Through the teaching of the sacrificial service Christ was to be uplifted before the nations, and all who would look unto Him should live."—*Christ's Object Lessons*, p. 290. If the Hebrews had been true to their trust, millions of all races would have received the Messiah when He came to earth; then it was in the plan of the Lord as outlined by the prophets that the Messiah would teach all the inhabitants of earth the principles of God's kingdom. Of the Messiah's work on the earth the Lord said, "Behold, my servant, whom I uphold; mine elect, in whom my soul delighteth; I have put my spirit upon him: he shall bring forth judgment to the Gentiles. He shall not cry, nor lift up, nor cause his voice to be heard in the street. A bruised reed shall he not break, and the smoking flax shall he not quench: he shall bring forth judgment unto truth. He shall not fail nor be discouraged, till he have set judgment in the earth: and the isles shall wait for his law" (Isa. 42:1-4).

Messiah's First Coming

In some way that we do not fully understand, the Messiah would make atonement for the sins of His people. In the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah this atoning activity is pictured in brief and shadowy detail: "For he shall grow up before him as a tender plant, and as a root out of a dry ground: he hath no form nor comeliness; and when we shall see him, there is no beauty that we should desire him" (verse 2). The prophet went on to set forth, in words that even he did not fully understand, how the Messiah—despised and rejected, a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief—would bear the sorrows of His people. Wounded for their transgressions and bruised for their iniquities, He would become a substitute for sinners, and make atonement for them. God the Father would accept the atonement the Messiah would make. Jerusalem then would become an international holy city, with people from all over the earth

assembling there to worship and to bring gifts to the Messianic King.

Of that glorious beginning of the Messiah's rule, the prophet Micah wrote:

"But in the last days it shall come to pass, that the mountain of the house of the Lord shall be established in the top of the mountains, and it shall be exalted above the hills; and people shall flow unto it. And many nations shall come, and say, Come, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, and to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths: for the law shall go forth of Zion, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem. And he shall judge among many people, and rebuke strong nations afar off; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks: nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid: for the mouth of the Lord of hosts hath spoken it. For all people will walk every one in the name of his god, and we will walk in the name of the Lord our God for ever and ever" (Micah 4:1-5).

Of this time when the Messiah would thus rule in Jerusalem, the prophet wrote: "And thou, O tower of the flock, the strong hold of the daughter of Zion, unto thee shall it come, even the first dominion; the kingdom shall come to the daughter of Jerusalem" (verse 8).

In the Messiah's kingdom "the wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them. And the cow and the bear shall feed; their young ones shall lie down together: and the lion shall eat straw like the ox. And the sucking child shall play on the hole of the asp, and the weaned child shall put his hand on the cockatrice' den. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain: for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea" (Isa. 11:6-9). In that Messianic reign, according to the prophet, "there shall be a root of Jesse, which shall stand for an ensign of the people; to it shall the Gentiles seek: and his rest shall be glorious" (verse 10). As the Gentiles came seeking the Lord, He would undertake a definite program to gather again the remnant of His people:

"And it shall come to pass in that day, that the Lord shall set his hand again the second time to recover the remnant of his people, which shall be left, from Assyria, and from Egypt, and from Pathros, and from Cush, and from Elam, and from Shinar, and from Hamath, and from the islands of the sea. And he shall set up an ensign for the nations, and shall assemble the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of Judah from the four corners of the earth" (verses 11, 12).

Such would be the world under the reign of the Messiah, ruling as king in Jerusalem. Of this plan that God has made for the earth Ellen G. White has written: "Had Israel as a nation preserved her allegiance to Heaven, Jerusalem would

have stood forever, the elect of God" (*The Great Controversy*, p. 19). Furthermore, of the temple of Herod, which existed in the days of Jesus, it is written: "Had Israel remained true to God, this glorious building would have stood forever, a perpetual sign of God's special favor to His chosen people" (*Prophets and Kings*, p. 46). The servant of the Lord has also given us this vivid description of what was in store for Jerusalem after the Messiah came:

"If Jerusalem had known what it was her privilege to know, and had heeded the light which Heaven had sent her, she might have stood forth in the pride of prosperity, the queen of kingdoms, free in the strength of her God-given power. There would have been no armed soldiers standing at her gates, no Roman banners waving from her walls. The glorious destiny that might have blessed Jerusalem had she accepted her Redeemer rose before the Son of God. He saw that she might through Him have been healed of her grievous malady, liberated from bondage, and established as the mighty metropolis of the earth. From her walls the dove of peace would have gone forth to all nations. She would have been the world's diadem of glory."—*The Desire of Ages*, p. 577.

Thus it is apparent that, in God's original plan for the work of the Messiah, the salvation of mankind could have been accomplished without the rejection of the Jewish people, the consequent establishment of the Christian church, and the two thousand years that have passed since the Jewish people rejected the Lord.

The Siege of Jerusalem

But let us continue with the prophetic picture of the events God intended should take place. After the great final call that was to have gone to all the world beseeching the people to acknowledge the true God, those who persisted in refusing allegiance to Him would unite together with the evil purpose of laying siege to the city of Jerusalem and taking it by force of arms in order to appropriate to themselves the material advantages with which God had blessed His people. Of the rebellious people the prophet Ezekiel wrote:

"Thou shalt ascend and come like a storm, thou shalt be like a cloud to cover the land, thou, and all thy bands, and many people with thee. Thus saith the Lord God; It shall also come to pass, that at the same time shall things come into thy mind, and thou shalt think an evil thought: and thou shalt say, I will go up to the land of unvalled villages; I will go to them that are at rest, that dwell safely, all of them dwelling without walls, and having neither bars nor gates, to take a spoil, and to take a prey; to turn thine hand upon the desolate places that are now inhabited, and upon the people that are gathered out of the nations, which have gotten cattle and goods, that dwell in the midst of the land" (Eze. 38:9-12).

The prophet went on to describe under the name of Gog and Magog the fierce adversaries who would come up against the land of Israel to destroy it. Their actions were provoked by jealousy and envy. These efforts of rebellious people

to overthrow the kingdom of the Messiah is described by many of the prophets. (See Jer. 25:30 ff.; Joel 3; Zech. 14.) Because of their evil intent, God would gather all these nations to the valley of Jehoshaphat (Joel 3:2). As the heathen prepared for war, beating their plowshares into swords and their pruning hooks into spears, the weak would say they were strong, and they would assemble to the valley of Jehoshaphat (verses 9-17). God would then judge Gog and Magog and utterly destroy them (Eze. 38:18-23; 39:1-7). In the battle, reprobate Israelites would be slain by their foes (Zech. 14:2). The Messiah would have come down upon the Mount of Olives, and it would have become a great valley (verse 4). The wicked would be destroyed, and the land purified.

"It shall be in that day, that living waters shall go out from Jerusalem; half of them toward the former sea, and half of them toward the hinder sea," that is, toward the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea (verse 8). The people of Israel would join in the fight, and as the wicked would be destroyed, the wealth of all the heathen round about would be gathered together, "gold, and silver, and apparel, in great abundance" (verse 14). The voice of weeping would not be heard in Jerusalem any more. The people would build houses and inhabit them, plant vineyards and eat the fruit of them. Their days would be numbered like the days of a tree, and God's people would not labor in vain, but would long enjoy the work of their hands. Before they would call, the Lord would answer, while they were yet speaking. He would hear; the wolf and the lamb would feed together, and the lion would eat straw like the bullock. "They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain, saith the Lord" (Isa. 65:25). "And the Lord shall be king over all the earth: in that day there shall be one Lord, and his name one" (Zech. 14:9).

Jerusalem the Metropolis of Earth

"And it shall come to pass, that every one that is left of all the nations which came against Jerusalem shall even go up from year to year to worship the King, the Lord of hosts, and to keep the feast of tabernacles" (verse 16). Jerusalem would be an international city: "And it shall come to pass, that from one new moon to another, and from one sabbath to another, shall all flesh come to worship before me, saith the Lord" (Isa. 66:23). In that renewed earth the wilderness, the solitary place, and the desert would blossom as the rose. "The glory of Lebanon shall be given unto it, the excellency of Carmel and Sharon, they shall see the glory of the Lord, and the excellency of our God" (chap. 35:2). Then the eyes of the blind would be opened and the ears of the deaf unstopped; the lame would run as the hart, and the tongue of the dumb would sing (verses 5, 6). A highway would be there, called the way of holiness, and the ransomed of the Lord would return upon it and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads. They would obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing would flee away (verses 8-10).

Such is the picture set forth in the prophetic word relative to the coming of Messiah.

These precious promises rested within the hearts of the people as a blessed hope, holding them firm in their trust in God even though it was their lot to endure suffering, hardship, captivity, and the deepest of human frustration and disappointment. As the decades and centuries went by, the Hebrew people failed to live up to the high expectations God had for them. "God furnished them with every facility for becoming the greatest nation on the earth" (*Christ's Object Lessons*, p. 288). But they were not faithful to the commands of God; many of them apostatized from the faith delivered to them by the prophets. Others were indifferent, and the heathen were thus denied the witness God intended the Hebrews to bear to them. Consequently, the message of the coming of the Messiah was not widely heralded, and even in Israel the work of the Messiah was misunderstood by many. Pride and self-seeking blinded the eyes of the leaders to the true nature of the Messiah's kingdom; yet in spite of all this there were many faithful people for whom the promises of the prophets were indeed a blessed hope; through the centuries these maintained their faith steadfast.

From the seed of Abraham, we are told in the book of Hebrews, there sprang "so many as the stars of the sky in multitude, and as the sand which is by the sea shore innumerable." Many of these "died in faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them afar off, and were persuaded of them, and embraced them, and confessed that they were strangers and pilgrims on the earth" (Heb. 11:12, 13). The writer of Hebrews goes on to say that these faithful people were not really seeking an earthly country; they desired a land far better than that ruled over by the Hebrew monarchs. They were looking for a heavenly country, one in which the evil of this world would be eradicated, a country ruled over by the Messiah; and though as the centuries rolled onward their hope was not rewarded, yet they maintained it steadfast and firm. As the apostle says, they "all died in faith."

The centuries wore on: one generation succeeded another. Although the faith of some grew dim, yet there were always those in whose hearts faith in the coming Messiah burned brightly. God did not fail; His word was true. He was waiting and hoping that the Hebrew people would abide by the instruction of the prophets and prepare the world to receive the Messiah when He came.

The Fullness of Time

And so it was that as century succeeded century, the day finally arrived when in the plan of God the Messiah was to come to the earth. Of this the apostle Paul writes: "When the fulness of the time was come, God sent forth his Son" (Gal. 4:4). The "fulness of time"—about 4 B.C.—was indeed a precarious time in the history of the human race. Ellen G. White describes it in the following words:

"Though corruption and defiance might be seen in every part of the alien

province, a way for its recovery was provided. At the very crisis, when Satan seemed about to triumph, the Son of God came with the embassy of divine grace. Through every age, through every hour, the love of God had been exercised toward the fallen race. Notwithstanding the perversity of men, the signals of mercy had been continually exhibited. And when the fullness of the time had come, the Deity was glorified by pouring upon the world a flood of healing grace that was never to be obstructed or withdrawn till the plan of salvation should be fulfilled."—*The Desire of Ages*, p. 37.

It is interesting to note that when the fullness of time came and God sent His Son into the world, there were people in whose hearts the blessed hope was still burning brightly. The Scriptures describe one such, a man named Simeon who was "just and devout, waiting for the consolation of Israel" (Luke 2:25). He came into the Temple when the parents of Jesus had brought Him to present before the priest in harmony with the law of Moses. As Simeon looked upon this child, the Spirit of the Lord came upon him, and he took the child in his arms, saying, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word: for mine eyes have seen thy salvation, which thou hast prepared before the face of all people; a light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel" (verses 29-32).

Not all of the Israelites were aware that the Messiah was among them. A few, however, were eagerly waiting for their Lord, and when He came they recognized Him. Of these it is said, "As many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name" (John 1:12). The majority of the Israelites, however, would have nothing to do with Jesus. They refused to accept Him as the Messiah and as their rightful King, even though He worked miracles among them, healing their sick, raising the dead to life, and teaching wonderful truths—all with such a spirit of humility that they could not help recognizing that He was different from the rest of them. Despite their rejection, the Lord sought diligently to try to pierce the veil of indifference and of misapprehension in their minds. The more He tried to win them, the more firmly did they reject Him, until finally, as the situation came to a crisis, they sought to kill Him. In the end, He said of them, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not! Behold, your house is left unto you desolate. For I say unto you, Ye shall not see me henceforth, till ye shall say, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord" (Matt. 23:37-39).

A Revised Plan

In these last words Jesus referred to a plan His Father had in reserve as to what He would do in case the Hebrew people did reject His Son, the Messiah. Under this plan His children would not be chosen on the basis of race, but from

all races on the basis of their personal faith and individual choice to unite themselves with God's people. Of this secondary plan that God had formed in order to avoid complete failure if the Hebrew people rejected the Messiah, prophets of old had been given a brief hint. Of such indications the apostle Paul wrote:

"As indeed he says in Hosea. 'Those who were not my people I will call "my people," and her who was not beloved I will call "my beloved." And in the very place where it was said to them, "You are not my people," they will be called "sons of the living God."' And Isaiah cries out concerning Israel: 'Though the number of the sons of Israel be as the sand of the sea, only a remnant of them will be saved; for the Lord will execute his sentence upon the earth with rigor and dispatch'" (Rom. 9:25-28, R.S.V.).

Of this emergency plan the servant of the Lord has written:

"That which God purposed to do for the world through Israel, the chosen nation, He will finally accomplish through His church on earth to-day. He has 'let out His vineyard unto other husbandmen,' even to His covenant-keeping people, who faithfully 'render Him the fruits in their seasons.' Never has the Lord been without true representatives on this earth who have made His interests their own. These witnesses for God are numbered among spiritual Israel, and to them will be fulfilled all the covenant promises made by Jehovah to His ancient people."—*Prophets and Kings*, pp. 713, 714.

Therefore, after the rejection of the Messiah by the Jewish people, the Lord established His church made up of individuals who freely cast their lot with God's people. That church of God for almost 2,000 years has been carrying forward to completion the divine plan for the salvation of the lost race. Down through the centuries they have sought to fulfill the commission of the Messiah, "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world" (Matt. 28:19, 20).

After Jesus had been crucified by the people who had rejected Him, God raised Him from the grave and He ascended to heaven where, as a minister of the true sanctuary in heaven, He ministers before the throne of God. This ministry is not a ministry of inactivity or of repetitive ritual; rather, His ministry consists of a busy program of guiding His church on the earth through sending His angels to minister to those who shall be heirs of salvation, and through guiding the minds of His chosen people so that they can become witnesses to those who sit in darkness and the shadow of death. The ministers of the church are the stars in the hand of the Lord, and these He directs and guides for the fulfilling of His will.

After the resurrection of Jesus, God sent other prophets to the Christian church, who gave instruction and guidance regarding God's new plan for accomplishing the salvation of mankind. Through them God has told His people

that parts of His original plan will still be achieved; the new plan incorporates some of the events of the first, but results in a far more grand and glorious plan than the original. In bare outline the plan is as follows:

1. God's people will be gathered at the second coming of Jesus when the gospel message has been preached to all the world (Matt. 24:14).

2. At the same time those who are dead will be resurrected and caught up by the angels to meet their Lord, and taken with Him to that place in the heavens where the throne of God is located (1 Thess. 4:13-18).

3. All of them are changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, so that their bodies are no longer corruptible and subject to death; they become clothed with incorruption and immortality (1 Cor. 15:51-54).

4. At the same time that God's people are being gathered to meet Him, to travel as a great triumphant throng from the earth to the throne of God, those who are living and who have rejected Christ will be destroyed by the brightness of His coming. The earth then lies desolate for a thousand years while Jesus entertains His redeemed at the throne of God (2 Thess. 2:8; Rev. 20:1-6).

The first plan of God is not changed in this respect, that the earth is to be the eternal home for God's people. Therefore, at the end of the thousand years the Lord will return to the earth. The wicked of all ages will be resurrected from the dead in order that they might understand why it is that they do not receive the promises of God, and that they might know that God is truly the King of all the universe. Instead of humbly acknowledging the justice of their sentence, under the leadership of Satan and mighty rebels of times gone by, they assemble to try to attack the city of God, which has come down from heaven to rest on the earth. But they are forever destroyed, and the fires that destroy them serve as a cleansing agent for the earth. Then God refashions it and it becomes a beautiful, perfect, and eternal home for man (Rev. 20:21, 22).

Thus, the prophetic predictions of the Old Testament prophets will finally be fulfilled. Certain portions of their predictions had to be changed because Jesus was rejected by His people, but the plan will have been fulfilled for God's children in a better way. So wonderful is the new earth and life upon it that the apostle Paul, led by the Spirit, said, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him" (1 Cor. 2:9).

Conclusion

In conclusion let us now turn back to the text of Scripture with which we began this study. The text tells us that Christians are to deny ungodliness and worldly lusts, and to live soberly, righteously, and godly in this present world, looking for that blessed hope and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ. Here we learn that it is not an option for a Christian to look for the coming of his Saviour. He is *commanded* to look for the glorious appear-

ing of our Saviour, Jesus Christ. It is part of the Christian heritage! And how glad we are that we too may be sustained as the decades go by, by the glorious hope of the coming of our Lord. We know that just as the promise to the Hebrews of old was eventually fulfilled in "the fullness of time," even so in the fullness of time in these last days God will send forth Jesus to redeem His people.

Occasionally we meet individuals who feel that the passing of time has invalidated the promise of the second coming. Recently a learned scholar from another denomination was talking with a small group of Seventh-day Adventist ministers. As they talked together he said to them, "Do Adventists still believe that Jesus is coming back to the earth?" This good man had concluded that because centuries have gone by since Christ was on the earth that our Lord was mistaken when He promised to return again; or he may have concluded that this was not really a part of the Word of God. At any rate, he felt that those who believe today in the second coming of Jesus are anachronisms, and that they are deceived.

But does the passing of time make any difference in the promises of God? Indeed it does not! When I was a lad we had a neighbor who was a member of the Seventh-day Adventist Church. He was an elderly man, and so from time to time my father would ask me to go over and help the old gentleman with his farm work. As I would work along with him, hour after hour, perhaps pitching hay onto a wagon, or sawing wood for the winter, or whatever the task, the old man would say frequently, "Oh, how I long to live until the day when Jesus comes." Then he would talk at length about what the coming of Christ meant to him, and how he looked forward to the time when he could be with his Lord.

This old gentleman was truly "looking for that blessed hope." He was one of those that the apostle Paul described as "them . . . that love his appearing" (2 Tim. 4:8). And truly it is an important thing for a person to love the appearing of Christ; for as we are told in Hebrews 9:28, "So Christ was once offered to bear the sins of many; and unto them that look for him shall he appear the second time without sin unto salvation."

The Revised Version gives this passage as follows: "So Christ, having been offered once to bear the sins of many, will appear a second time, not to deal with sin but to save those who are eagerly waiting for him."

The old gentleman who eagerly looked for the coming of Jesus has been in his grave for almost thirty years. This does not weaken my faith in the coming of Jesus one iota. I always think of it in the light of the first coming of Jesus. Though the Hebrew people waited for centuries for the coming of the Messiah, the waiting did not invalidate the promises of God. When the fullness of time came, God sent forth His Son! I know that in exactly the same manner in these last days—though the Christian church has waited long for the coming of Jesus—when the time is right, He will come again. Why should we worry if the years pass by, when we know that the Lord tarries only because He is



Arthur Maxwell (left) chats with Robert H. Piereson, newly elected General Conference president.

longsuffering to usward, not willing that any should perish, but is eager that all should repent and come to the knowledge of the truth (2 Peter 2:9).

Therefore, we gladly carry on with our work, doing the best that we can to tell the world of the love of God, of the atonement for all men made by Jesus on the cross, and of His soon coming again. We have no fear for the future, for as the Lord told the prophet Jeremiah, He is watching over His word to perform it (Jer. 1:12). Though Jeremiah lived in a hard and trying time, when his people were carried away captive by the Babylo-

nians and Jerusalem was captured and destroyed, and the land of Judah laid waste, yet he never lost hope! For Jeremiah had that which is the very basis of hope, namely, faith and trust that all things that happen on the earth are under the control of God.

Therefore, in these last days we look for that blessed hope, the coming of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; and as we look, we patiently try through the grace of God to live soberly, righteously, and godly in this present world. The belief in the second coming of Christ is not just a theory for us, for like the apostle Paul we love the appearing of our Lord. He is not only our Saviour, He is our best friend. We long to see Him. In patience, in trust, and in love we make the best possible use of our time, believing that we live in the last days of earth's history; that soon this present age will give way to the age to come, when God will set up His kingdom on the earth; that the New Jerusalem will indeed be an international city; that there will then no more be any sorrow or crying, no more disappointments or frustrations, no more heartaches or separation. Then, every one of God's followers will walk in the light of the full knowledge of the glory of God, finding his greatest pleasure in doing His will.

"The world is not without a ruler. The program of coming events is in the hands of the Lord. The Majesty of heaven has the destiny of nations, as well as the concerns of His church, in His own charge.

"We permit ourselves to feel altogether too much care, trouble, and perplexity in the Lord's work. Finite men are not left to carry the burden of responsibility. We need to trust in God, believe in Him, and go forward."—*Testimonies*, vol. 5, pp. 753, 754.



The four Riffel brothers (left to right), George, pastor in Argentina; Benjamin, circulation manager for Pacific Press Publishing Association; Andres, president of the Colombia-Venezuela Union Conference; Juan, Sabbath school and public relations secretary for the South American Division, meet at the South American Division booth.

Statistical Report

By R. J. RADCLIFFE
General Conference Auditor

This convocation is the fiftieth regular session of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists. In addition, five special sessions have been held. To the first session, held on May 20 and 21, 1863, at Battle Creek, Michigan, came 20 delegates, 13 ministers, and 7 laymen.

The work of the church has moved ahead greatly in the intervening 104 years. The statistics of membership and stewardship presented herewith reflect our church's response to the gospel commission, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature" (Mark 16:15). We are encouraged as we read in the book *The Desire of Ages*, page 822: "Thus Christ gave His disciples their commission. He made full provision for the prosecution of the work, and took upon Himself the responsibility for its success." Our part is to answer the command, "Go ye."

We shall look at our program of evangelism in terms of world population and church membership. Of the 236 countries and political subdivisions of the world, the Seventh-day Adventist Church has organized work in 200. The estimated world population is 3.22 billion and we have organized work in countries representing 99.3 per cent of the world's population. Surely the task of evangelism is great.

Table 1—Membership, 1863-1965

Year	Members	Baptisms for Period	Net Increase
1863	3,500	.....	1,940
1870	5,440	.....	10,130
1880	15,570	.....	14,141
1890	29,711	.....	46,056
1900	75,767	.....	28,759
1910	104,526	.....	80,924
1920	185,450	19,683	128,803
1930	314,253	28,536	190,499
1940	504,752	36,289	71,626
1945	576,378	33,658	180,334
1950	756,712	68,510	47,008
1951	803,720	70,473	52,743
1952	856,463	75,774	68,359
1953	924,822	80,036	47,249
1954	972,071	78,482	34,147
1955	1,006,218	75,680	45,234
1956	1,051,452	78,972	51,458
1957	1,102,910	84,305	46,346
1958	1,149,256	83,537	44,814
1959	1,194,070	83,407	51,055
1960	1,245,125	90,404	62,767
1961	1,307,892	98,088	54,883
1962	1,362,775	99,393	65,577
1963	1,428,352	110,377	79,704
1964	1,508,056	120,370	70,448
1965	1,578,504	120,939	

Table 1 shows membership of the Seventh-day Adventist Church from 1863 to 1965, with the high point being the December 13, 1965, world membership of 1,578,504. Let us compare the past three quadrennial periods.

Quadrennial Period	Total Baptisms and Professions of Faith	Net Increase	Difference
1954-1957	317,439	178,088	139,351
1958-1961	355,436	204,982	150,454
1962-1965	470,949	270,612	200,337

During the quadrennial period 1962-1965, there were 46,952 church members laid to rest. It is apparent from the foregoing table of membership gains and losses that for every three members joining the church one is being lost to membership by indifference or unfaithfulness. This large group presents an ever-present challenge to all church members to be kindly affectioned one to another, and to make church membership and participation in the work of the church a joy and delight to all who have answered the call of the Lord and joined the Seventh-day Adventist Church.



R. J. Radcliffe

Table 2—Church Membership by World Divisions

Divisions	Dec. 31 1957	Dec. 31 1961	Dec. 31 1965	Per 100,000
Australasian	46,077	59,514	74,431	448
Cent. European	42,536	41,492	39,788	52
* China	21,168	21,168	21,168	3.6
Far Eastern	94,722	133,161	176,575	51
Inter-American	120,624	152,061	199,530	195
Middle East	1,983	2,170	2,458	2
No. European	53,226	66,382	79,965	36
So. American	91,662	120,021	165,319	124.1
Trans-Africa	165,906	191,073	245,101	324
Southern Asia	19,005	25,877	32,515	5
So. European	97,306	111,309	120,799	38.3
* U.S.S.R.	40,000	40,000	40,000	.....
Totals, Ov'seas	794,215	964,228	1,197,649	58
No. America	303,695	343,664	380,855	183
Grand Totals	1,102,910	1,307,892	1,578,504	69.3

* No recent reports; figures estimated.

Table 2 portrays church membership by world divisions for quadrennial periods. It is of note that at the end of the quadrennium 1962-1965 24.1 per cent of the membership was in the North American Division and 75.9 per cent in overseas divisions; on December 31, 1961, the proportion was 26.3 per cent in North America and 73.7 per cent overseas; on December 31, 1957, 28 per cent was in the North American Division while 72 per cent was overseas. The trend, then, is toward a more rapid membership growth in overseas divisions

than in the North American Division.

The fastest growing overseas division in membership for the quadrennial period 1962-1965 in terms of percentage of net increase was the South American Division with a growth of 38 per cent. The Far Eastern Division was second with 32 per cent, and the Inter-American Division was third with 31 per cent. The Trans-Africa Division had a gain of 54,028 members for the period, making a total membership at December 31, 1965, of 245,101.

On the last column of Table 2 we see our church membership in terms of density in the total division populations. The Australasian Division, which had a growth rate of 25 per cent in the quadrennial period 1962-1965, leads the divisions in density of Seventh-day Adventists, with 448 church members per 100,000 of the population. This was a net increase of 49 members per 100,000 in the period. The Trans-Africa Division was second, with 324 members per 100,000 population. Inter-America was third with 195, and North America fourth with 183.

Chart 1 gives a graphic presentation of membership growth from 1910 to 1965. (See next page.)

Distribution of Working Staff by Type of Employment

To accomplish the far-reaching objectives of the church we had a staff of 62,224 workers as of December 31, 1965. These personnel groups are shown on Table 3 by the broad classifications of evangelistic and institutional workers.

Table 3—Distribution of Workers

Type of Worker	North American Division	Overseas Divisions	Total Workers
Evangelistic Workers			
Evangelistic and Pastoral	2,282	10,240	12,522
Administrative, Promotional, etc.	1,759	3,461	5,220
Literature Evangelists*	699	3,247	3,946
Total Evangelistic Workers	4,740	16,948	21,688
Institutional Workers			
Church School Teachers	2,721	7,622	10,343
College and Academy Teachers and Others	4,811	2,679	7,490
Food Companies	286	1,341	1,627
Medical Institutions	11,469	7,973	19,442
Publishing Houses	825	643	1,468
Senior Citizens Homes and Orphanages	35	131	166
Total Institutional Workers	20,147	20,389	40,536
TOTAL WORKERS	24,887	37,337	62,224
Retired, Credentialed Workers	930	648	1,578

On December 31, 1961, total of denominational workers was 48,078. The largest increase in personnel in the quadrennial period 1962-1965 was in medical institutions, which showed an increase of 6,154. Evangelistic workers increased by 4,504, and educational institution workers increased by 3,899.

Denominational Organizations

Table 4 gives the organizations of the Seventh-day Adventist Church as of December 31, 1965, both for the North American Division and for the overseas divisions. Many fields of service are represented.

* Not including part-time, student, and uncredentialed.

WORLD MEMBERSHIP

See Table 1

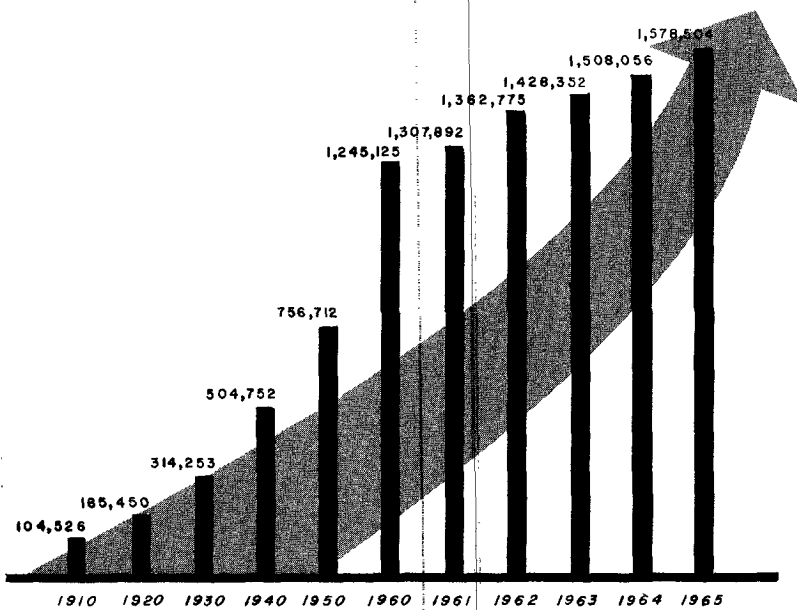


CHART 1

resented in which the church's message is proclaimed by the 62,224 workers.

Table 4—Denominational Organizations

	North America	Overseas	World Total
Union Conferences and Missions	10	76	86
Local Conferences and Missions	60	315	375
Institutions—			
Advanced and Secondary Schools			
Elementary Schools	785	3,749	4,534
Food Companies	4	10	14
Hospitals and Sanitariums	43	93	136
Clinics and Dispensaries		167	167
Medical Launches and Airplanes		16	16
Senior Citizens' Homes	5	30	35
Publishing Houses	5	39	44
Number of Churches	3,335	11,316	14,651
Increase in 4 years	112	1,170	1,282
Membership	380,855	1,197,649	1,578,504
Increase in 4 years	37,191	233,421	270,612

Tithes and Offerings

The financial resources of church members and their willingness to give to the church are seen in the statistics of Table 5—Distribution of Total Contributions. The many currencies used in the

Table 5—Distribution of Total Contributions

	Tithe		World Missions Offerings		Home Missions and Local Funds		Tithes and Total Offerings
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	
1910	\$ 1,338,689.65	60.2	\$ 462,150.94	20.8	\$ 422,926.93	19.0	\$ 2,223,767.52
1920	7,195,463.04	60.7	3,251,550.01	27.4	1,407,391.18	11.9	11,854,404.23
1930	6,230,362.04	51.4	4,020,398.21	33.2	1,861,849.29	15.4	12,112,609.54
1940	8,071,653.75	56.7	3,827,536.59	26.9	2,327,139.24	16.4	14,226,329.58
1950	27,728,250.32	60.4	9,998,638.32	21.8	8,181,149.09	17.8	45,908,037.73
1960	59,132,240.66	59.2	16,729,066.71	16.7	24,041,047.19	24.1	99,902,354.56
1961	61,301,920.83	58.1	17,384,982.14	16.5	26,823,219.38	25.4	105,510,122.35
1962	65,061,429.92	58.4	18,071,407.63	16.2	28,338,310.91	25.4	111,471,148.46
1963	68,972,736.77	58.4	18,733,101.75	15.8	30,485,402.68	25.8	118,191,241.20
1964	74,294,244.05	58.2	19,732,297.69	15.5	33,603,620.46	26.3	127,630,162.20
1965	81,596,968.44	57.1	21,181,205.58	14.8	40,116,247.28	28.1	142,894,421.30

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS

See Table 4

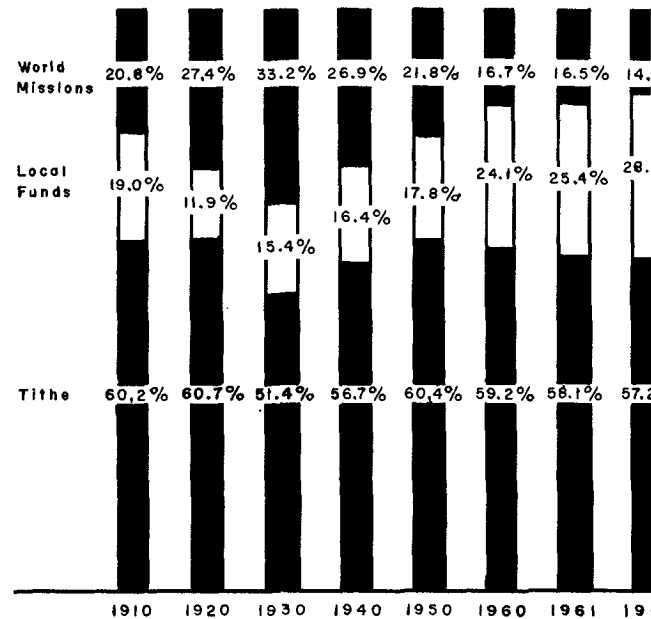


CHART 2

world field—more than 200—have been converted to the United States dollar in these tabulations. Oftentimes the large dollar figures do not convey meaning, so we have converted these to bar graphs for

the North American and overseas divisions.

Based on membership figures at the beginning of the year 1965, total giving per capita for 1965 was as follows:

Membership Base	Total Giving	Per Capita
370,688	\$112,961,772.47	\$304.75
1,137,368	29,932,648.83	26.32
1,508,056	142,894,421.30	94.75

Table 6—A Comparison of Contributions by Various Denominations

Name of Church	Membership*	Per Capita Giving
Free Methodist	56,826	\$358.17
Wesleyan Methodist	46,873	282.00
[Seventh-day Adventist—North America	361,878	277.43]
Evangelical Free Church of America	36,705	247.30
Pilgrim Holiness Church	33,270	233.70
Presbyterian Church in U.S. Southern	937,558	114.61
Reformed Church in America	228,924	110.26
Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod	2,591,762	103.90
United Presbyterian Church in U.S.A.	3,279,240	92.29
Christian Churches (Disciples of Christ)	1,834,206	86.44
American Lutheran Church	2,468,407	83.83
Episcopal Church	3,336,728	76.66
Lutheran Church in America	3,227,157	76.35
United Church of Christ	2,023,611	75.94
American Baptist Convention	1,559,103	69.99
Southern Baptist Convention	10,393,039	55.80

Total contributions of 41 Protestant denominations totaled nearly \$3 billion in 1940.

Per member average for 1964 was \$71.80; for 1963, \$69.87.

* Yearbook of American Churches for 1965.

Let us note the trend in total giving of tithes and offerings, which is best shown on Chart 2. The three basic component classifications of our giving are: (a) tithe, (b) world missions, and (c) home missions and local church work. These have been reduced to percentages in Table 5 and Chart 2. The trend is seen in the decrease of world missions gifts (14.8 per cent of total giving for 1965) and in the increase in home missions and local church gifts (28.1 per cent of total giving for 1965).

The percentage rate of increase in to-

TOTAL TITHES AND OFFERINGS RECEIVED

NORTH AMERICA

1910 — 1965

PER CAPITA GIVING BASED UPON MEMBERSHIP
AT BEGINNING OF YEAR

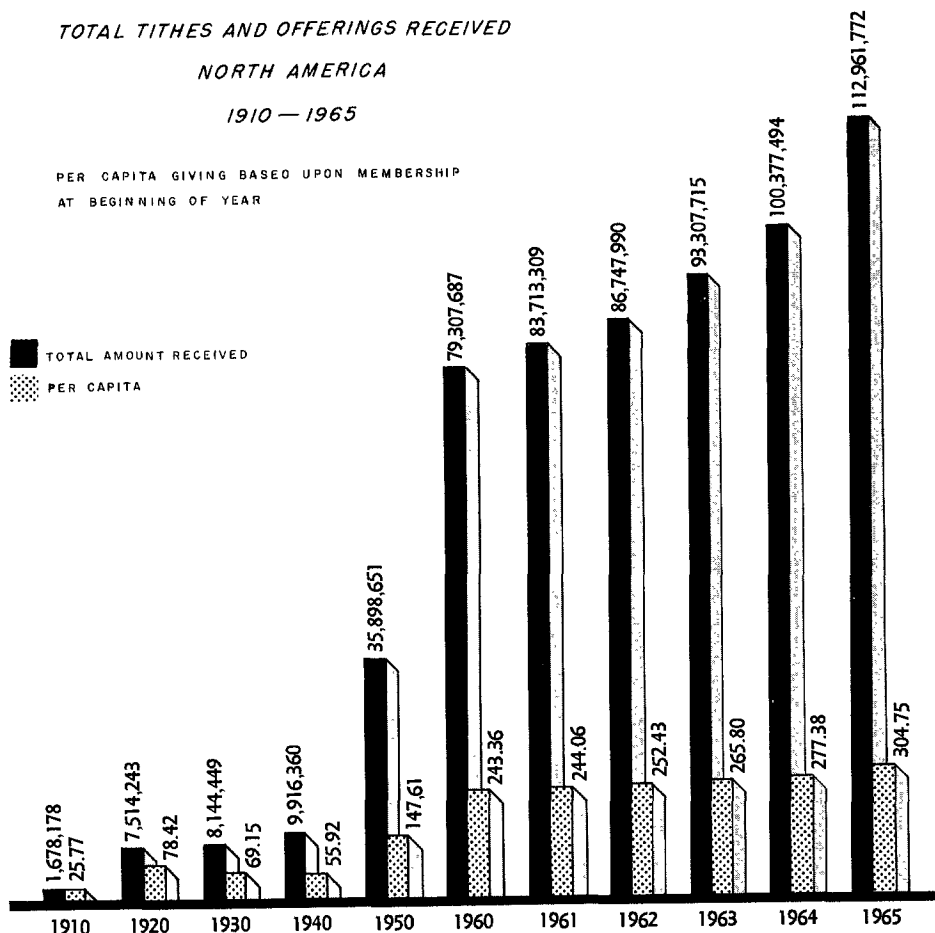


CHART 3

TOTAL TITHES AND OFFERINGS RECEIVED

WORLD FIELD

1910 — 1965

PER CAPITA GIVING BASED UPON MEMBERSHIP
AT BEGINNING OF YEAR

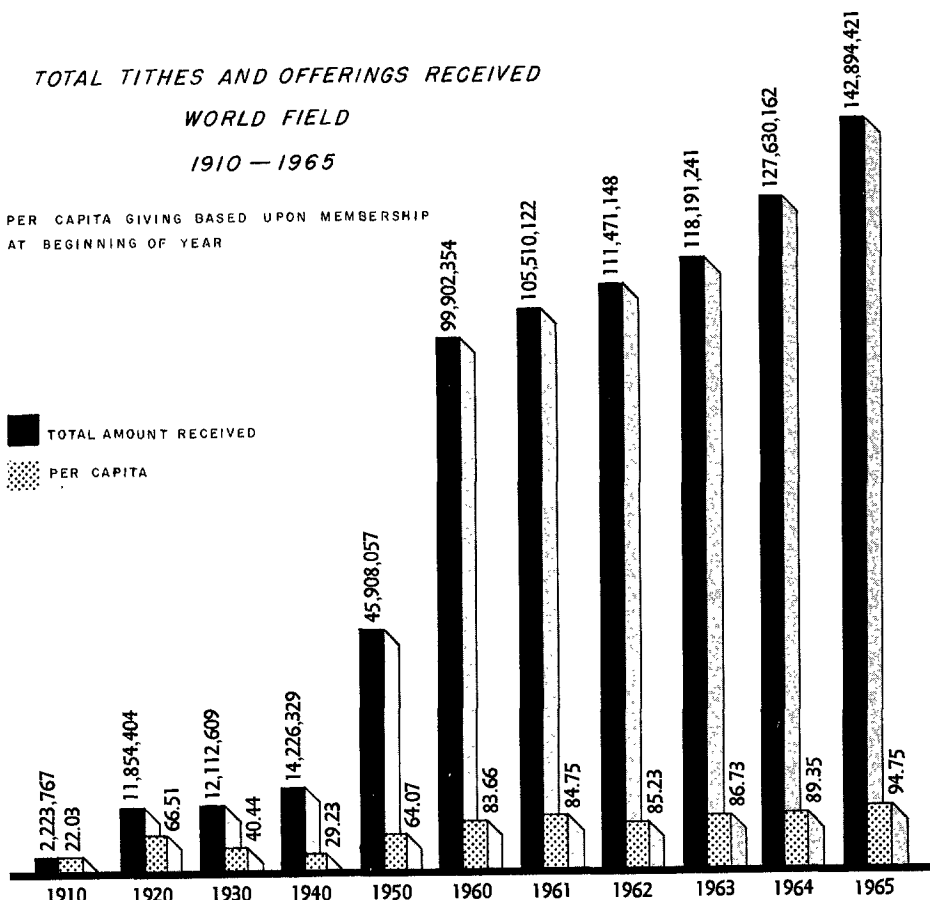


CHART 4

tal giving has risen steadily in the last quadrennial period.

Year	Membership Increase	Giving Increase
1962	4.2%	4.4%
1963	4.8%	7.3%
1964	5.6%	8.0%
1965	4.7%	11.8%

While we must qualify the financial increases for inflationary trends in all currencies, nevertheless they are indicative of the continuing financial strength of the church members and of their willingness to support the program of the church.

We should give earnest reappraisal of our commitment to world missions in the light of the trends in our financial giving. The gospel must be given in all the world.

The latest financial report for other churches which we have is for 1964 church giving in North America. The National Council of Churches' Commission on Stewardship and Benevolence reports the following (see Table 6 on preceding page; quoted from *Christian Herald*, January, 1966; we have interpolated the Seventh-day Adventist Church figures for the same year).

Departmental Activities

The following are capsule reports of some of the departments directing the various phases of our work. Detailed reports will be brought to you by the secretaries of each department.

	1961	1965
Educational Institutions		
Elementary		
No. of Schools	4,458	4,534
No. of Teachers	8,952	10,078
No. of Students	245,764	294,352
Secondary, Advanced, and Professional		
No. of Schools	360	634
No. of Teachers	3,838	7,079
No. of Students	54,739	73,912
Medical Institutions		
Sans. and Hospitals	114	136
Clinics, Dispensaries	125	167
Launches, Airplanes	11	16
House Patients Treated	270,696	391,966
Outpatient Treatments	2,970,428	3,918,578
Physicians and Nurses	3,385	4,567
Other Employees	9,650	14,084
Publishing Houses		
No. Publishing Houses	42	44
No. of Employees	2,120	2,114
Value of Literature	\$24,933,768.71	\$33,567,248.15
No. of Lit. Evangelists	5,365	6,107
Sabbath Schools		
No. of Sabbath Schools	23,240	26,341
Sabbath School Mbrs.	1,814,719	2,250,512
Total S.S. Offerings	\$8,499,280.28	\$10,858,618.02
MV Department		
No. of MV Societies	14,221	16,948
No. of Members	485,938	530,310
Radio and Television		
No. of Radio Stations	1,217	1,958
No. of TV Stations	180	277
Bible Sch. Enrollments	379,478	528,336
No. of B.C.S. Grads.	126,292	157,039
Baptisms reported	.....	17,206
Ingathering		
Overseas Divisions	\$2,247,376.98	\$2,763,813.32
No. American Division	5,313,868.63	5,943,097.73
Total World Field	\$7,561,245.61	\$8,706,911.05
Number of Pieces of Literature Distributed:	17,250,000	

The Association of Seventh-day Adventist Self-Supporting Institutions

This is a General Conference sponsored organization which includes in its membership approximately 200 Seventh-day Adventist churches.

(Continued on page 14)

Northern European Division

By ERWIN E. ROENFELT, *President*

More than 200 million people, residents in more than 20 countries that extend from the cold regions far beyond the Arctic Circle to the tropical lands of equatorial Africa, constitute the challenge that faces us in the Northern European Division. This multitude of men, women, and children, speaking a multiplicity of languages and dialects, ranging from the cultured intellectual to the naked savage, and professing a large variety of religions or no religion at all, must quickly be given the opportunity of hearing the message of God for this solemn hour.

During the quadrennial period that ended December 31, 1965, 21,559 converts were added to the church, with the result that the church membership at that date stood at 79,965. The membership of the Sabbath school stood at 135,579 and that of our young people's societies at 21,922. These figures indicate that at least an impact has been made on the populations of our division through the proclamation of the everlasting gospel.

Evangelism. While it is sometimes claimed that people will not come out these days to religious meetings, some of our evangelists have had good success. About two years ago S. Gustavsson was sent to Port Harcourt, in Nigeria. At that time we had a few believers who met for the church services in a small mud-hut church on the outskirts of the town. Brother Gustavsson rented a large, representative hall, advertised his meetings, preached the message, and has already baptized more than 200 new believers, among them some of the leading citizens of the town. In the West African Union we have numerous preachers who win 100 or more souls each year.

In Nigeria several of our doctors, though carrying a back-breaking load of medical work, engage regularly each year in public evangelism. I refer particularly to Drs. S. L. De Shay and Sherman Nagel who have proved themselves to be effective evangelists besides capable medical men.

Two of the teachers of the Bekwai Secondary School in Ghana, though carrying a full teaching load in the school, with a great burden upon their hearts for the people in the villages round about Bekwai, went each to a different village. There they conducted evangelistic campaigns, raised up churches, and then with their own private funds, augmented by gifts from the new believers, they built churches and completely equipped them.

These churches did not cost the mission or the Bekwai school a cent. They were erected as a result of the gifts and hard work of these teachers and their converts. Now one of these teachers is conducting a campaign in another village.

Converts are being won and another new church building is in course of erection. In the south of Ethiopia a baptismal service was conducted last year in which 250 new believers were baptized.

In the home territories of the division also the preached message is still demonstrating its power, and some records in soul winning are being established. John Coltheart of Australia came to the New Gallery Centre in London last year. He advertised his meetings and invited people to reserve seats in the hall, with the result that for some weeks it was necessary for him to preach each of his sermons seven times—three times on Sabbath aft-



Erwin E. Roenfelt

ernoons and Saturday nights and four times on Sundays. More than 8,000 adults listened to each of these addresses. A harvest of souls, among them some influential people, is now being reaped.

Other evangelists in Britain and on the European continent are meeting with success and encouraging results. In the Stavanger district of Norway, for instance, 50 new members have been won by T. S. Valen, a 78-year-old minister, during the past 15 months. These converts have come in as a result of Bible studies given in the homes of the people.

West Africa. In the West African Union, which comprises the countries of Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Togo, Dahomey, Upper Volta, and the western region of the Republic of Cameroun, our work continues to move forward in a spectacular manner. Great political changes have taken place in these countries during recent years, and breathtaking changes are still occurring as these nations emerge more fully from governed to self-governing peoples.

This is our hour of opportunity in these lands. Our people recognize this and hence are resolved to do quickly what needs to be done in giving our message to the inhabitants of these lands.

The total population of the countries of the West African Union stands at more than 80 million. Among this multitude we now have 34,566 baptized church members, 89,527 Sabbath school members, and 16,379 Missionary Volunteers. During the quadrennial period of this report 11,374 new converts were baptized. Each year of this period has constituted a record year over the previous one in soul winning, and for 1966 the workers are resolved again to exceed all previous attainments.

In our 188 schools in West Africa, covering primary, secondary, and senior college, we have an enrollment of 35,674. The Adventist college in Nigeria, which is our senior college for West Africa, has made impressive progress during the past four years. Besides the administration and classroom building, which is impressive and most serviceable, splendid dormitories for the young men and the young women have just been completed and are now occupied. Faculty homes have been erected. The outstanding need now is for a church building to serve the college family and our church members who live in the villages surrounding the college.

We are justifiably proud of the teaching staff of this college. By precept and example these teachers are teaching and training West African young people to become worthy, effective, and fruitful workers for the cause.

A new industry has recently been added to the college program to give young men further opportunities to earn their way through school. A bakery has been established and huge quantities of splendid appetizing and nourishing bread are being baked. Every loaf is enfolded in a wrapper indicating that it is the product of the Adventist college. Through this bakery our work and our message are becoming known to many people who had never previously heard of Seventh-day Adventists.

In West Africa several countries remained unentered at the beginning of this past quadrennial period. It is exciting and gratifying to report that work in one of these has now been opened up. Pastor Henri Kempf, who had served for a number of years in the Ivory Coast, was invited to enter Togo as our pioneer missionary. After taking only a brief furlough, though a full furlough was due, he and his family entered this new country about 18 months ago. The Lord went before him, with the result that the government, after having investigated the work of Adventists in other countries of Africa, gave him unqualified authorization to open our work. Already several schools have been established, converts to the message have been baptized, and colporteur evangelists from among these new converts have been recruited and trained for the dissemination of our literature. The prospects for this new mission are bright.

Ethiopia. Our work in what is now known as the Ethiopian Union began in Asmara, Eritrea, in 1909. Despite the devoted and self-sacrificing service of those who pioneered our work in that field, the progress for many years was very slow. During more recent years a new day has dawned, and our work has moved

forward most encouragingly. Several times during the past eight years the membership of the union, which now stands at 9,191, has doubled. The Sabbath school membership has risen from 6,136 to 10,505 during the past quadrennial period.

Our work during the past several years has extended into new areas with most encouraging results. Out toward the Sudan border, where a few years ago we had no work at all, we now have upwards of 3,000 baptized believers. In the south, in areas entered only recently, large numbers of people are being gathered into the remnant church.

We rejoice over the kind of workers we have in Ethiopia. Both the overseas and indigenous workers are devoted, consecrated, and self-forgetful. I have associated and traveled with many of them in areas in which there are no modern conveniences such as restaurants and hotels. For more than a week at times I have camped with them at night under the stars. Because of the cold in those mountainous areas we could not remove our clothing but had to crawl fully clad into sleeping bags and endeavor to sleep while the dew gathered upon us and wild beasts—lions, leopards, hyenas, and jackals—prowled about us. All our food for the journey we carried with us. The days of the pioneer missionary are not yet fully in the past; they are still with us in many areas of the Ethiopian Union.

Our educational work in Ethiopia continues to grow and to develop. Many schools of varying grades and levels are being conducted with constantly increasing enrollments. The Akaki Mission School, for instance, continues to be a popular educational institution. Not only has this school prepared young people for entrance into our college, it has also trained and educated many boys and young men who after graduation have entered government service. In government offices many officials will disclose with pride that they received their education at Akaki.

The Adventist college at Kuyera, which is our senior educational institution in Ethiopia, continues to develop strongly. This school is situated on a campus that is a veritable Garden of Eden in miniature. People traveling on the highway that passes nearby are impressed with the beauty and attractiveness of this school. A new kitchen and cafeteria building was completed and opened for service last year. This building and its facilities are a wonderful asset to the school. A spacious new library building has just been completed and dedicated. Its wide range of books provides the faculty and students with the opportunity for study and research. Much-needed additional classrooms are now being completed and will soon be in use.

The outstanding need of the school is a young men's dormitory. The present accommodation for the boys is totally inadequate, and a large new dormitory is an urgent necessity. Some excellent and profitable industries have been established, and these provide many young people with an opportunity to earn a portion or even the whole of their college fees and expenses. Many of the grad-

uates of this school are already out in the field where they are giving a splendid account of themselves in denominational service.

New Division Office. For many years the work of the division was directed from an office in Edgware, a suburb of London. Conditions were cramped and inconvenient. The office building consisted of two family dwellings which were connected on the second floor by a small passageway. A very desirable property having been purchased in the heart of St. Albans, a historic old city on the outskirts of London, a new spacious office building with modern furnishings and equipment was erected, and into this the division staff moved in May of last year. Early last November the official opening and dedication of this building took place.

Symbolic of the work that centers in this office, a large sculpture piece in fiberglas of the three angels of Revelation 14 adorns a section of the front wall of the building. This is striking and arresting, and daily the passing public may be observed pausing to gaze at this challenging representation. Inquirers at the office are handed literature explaining the meaning of the angels and giving a brief résumé of our fundamental beliefs.

Church Buildings. The period under review has been one of much activity in the erection of church buildings. New congregations and the growth of established congregations have made this necessary. More than 30 new church buildings have been erected. While all these are serviceable church homes and meet the needs of the congregations that worship in them, many of them are impressive and beautiful structures. Existing church buildings in many places have been remodeled and enlarged.

Education in the Home Fields. Christian education in our home fields is playing an increasingly important role in training young people to take leadership in local churches and for service in the organized work both at home and in the mission fields. Increasing numbers of young people are seeking admission into our schools, with the result that in practically all our secondary schools, as well as in our senior college, building programs have had to be undertaken.

By way of example, a new administration and classroom building has just been completed at our school in Denmark; a young men's dormitory has been added to the buildings at the school in Norway; a chapel and a library and additional classrooms have been provided at our school in Finland; building operations providing additional classroom space at our school in Sweden are about to begin; additional classroom space is being constructed at the Stanborough Park school in England; and a splendid young men's dormitory at Newbold College is now in use.

The construction of further buildings, involving the outlay of large sums of money, is imperative. Our school in Poland, for example, must be enlarged. At present less than half a dozen young women can attend this school for the reason that there is no accommodation available. A dormitory for girls is an urgent necessity. At Newbold College, which is

filled to overflowing with students from every section of our division, as well as from other divisions, the erection of a gymnasium and a kitchen and cafeteria building is imperative.

With a view to affording our young people, particularly our younger workers, the opportunity of furthering their education beyond the B.A. degree level, arrangements have been finalized with Andrews University through the General Conference for the university each year to conduct a summer school at Newbold College. Young people who attend this extension school at Newbold for two vacation periods may then proceed to Andrews University where, after the completion of 12 additional hours of work, they are granted an M.A. degree. This arrangement is proving very satisfactory and is appreciated especially by conference workers who wish to continue their education on higher levels.

During each vacation period a summer school for the study of English is conducted at Newbold College. This is very popular, with the result that large numbers of young people, and older ones too, come from the various countries of Europe to participate. Many of these young people who come to this school are not Seventh-day Adventists, but a number of them have become members of our church as a result of their contacts with our young people and the teachers at the college.

Publishing Work. The sale of our literature continues to rise in all our unions. In several fields the rise has been rather spectacular. The total sales for the past four years amounted to \$4,622,201.83. This was an increase of \$83,929.73 over the sales of the previous four-year period.

All our publishing houses are busy and are producing literature in larger quantities than ever before. The progress of the Advent Press in West Africa is especially gratifying. Until a little more than a year ago the staff and the facilities of this house were largely engaged in doing outside work. A decision was then taken to confine its work to the production of denominational literature. Some much-needed equipment was installed. Now this house is prospering wonderfully.

Recently the first large subscription book for sale by our colporteur evangelists came off the presses. This is a beautiful production and compares favorably with the productions of any of our mission presses in other lands. Our colporteur work in West Africa is making wonderful progress. At present 123 regular colporteur evangelists are in the field.

Early in 1964 an early morning fire destroyed a large portion of our Stanborough Press building in England, as well as much equipment and stock. After the fire the staff rallied to the task of salvaging whatever had not been totally destroyed, and then courageously, but under difficult conditions, carried on with the work. Certain considerations clearly indicated that the time had come for the relocation of this house. A search for a new site was made. The Lord went before the brethren and enabled them to secure an ideal site on the outskirts of the small town of Grantham in north

England. On this a new building is now being completed and during the next several weeks the Stanborough Press will be transferred to this new location. It is confidently believed that this transfer will mark the beginning of a new day for our literature work in the British Union.

Our Danish publishing house has completely outgrown its present quarters. A search for a well-located site on which to erect a new house has been made, and it is hoped that soon this publishing plant will be housed in a more adequate and spacious building.

The house in Oslo, Norway, is a hive of activity as it endeavors to keep our energetic Norwegian colporteurs supplied with books. The same is true of our presses in Finland, Sweden, The Netherlands, and elsewhere. In Iceland, where our people purchase much of our literature and our colporteurs dispose of large quantities of our books, a publishing house adequate to meet the need is being established. A manager has been appointed and essential equipment has been purchased, and we expect that soon this house will be in production.

Much has been done and is still being done in the translation and publication of the volumes of the Spirit of Prophecy writings. In Poland especially a great deal has been done in this program. In other fields, too, Spirit of Prophecy volumes have recently come off our presses. Much translation work is now in progress, with a view to more of these volumes being made available to our people both at home and in our mission fields.

Medical Institutions. Our medical work, both in the home and in the mission fields, is continuing to develop, and a constantly increasing number of people who need physical care are coming to our sanitariums, hospitals, and clinics. Our sanitariums and hospitals are constantly filled to overflowing, and people who need medical care often wait months for admission. During the past four-year period 124,890 persons were admitted to these institutions as inpatients, and 1,649,319 outpatients were cared for. At the Ile-Ife hospital in Nigeria, which is constantly more than full with inpatients, an average of between 500 and 600 outpatients visit the hospital every day. Other hospitals are similarly busy.

Much building activity has taken place at our medical institutions during the past four years. New and additional buildings have been or are at present being erected at the Skodsborg Sanitarium in Denmark, at the Skogli Sanitarium in Norway, and at several of our hospitals in West Africa. New clinics have been established in our mission fields. Considerable building operations are about to begin at Ile-Ife in Nigeria. In Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, work has begun on a completely new and modern five-story hospital for which the emperor, Haile Selassie, has given us a splendid and most valuable site within a few minutes' walk of the Imperial Palace.

In Sierra Leone, West Africa, there exists the largest concentration of lepers found anywhere in the world. Approximately 100,000 of these unfortunate people are registered as lepers with the au-

Awake, O Saints!

(Esther 4:14)

By LOUISE C. KLEUSER

**"For such a time as this," O saints,
The Advent message sounded;
Our pioneers their torches raised
While youthful strength its pillars placed,
A glorious movement founded!**

**"For such a time as this," O saints,
The Christian's Bridegroom tarried;
Firm as our granite rocks, strong men
Reclaimed, reset, Commandments Ten,
Creation's Sabbath quarried!**

**"For such a time as this," O saints,
Our Advent cause is gath'ring
A people from all climes and shores;
God's Word of truth now opens doors,
Reveals atomic cov'ring!**

**"For such a time as this," O saints,
God's truth goes forth like thunder;
Christ's long-expected day's at hand,
Come all, come join this Advent band.
Awake, awake from slumber!**

thorities, but it is believed that an equal number have not been registered. Little was being done for these sad outcasts, so after negotiations with the government medical authorities, we took over medical work for them. A devoted and consecrated staff of workers, of which Dr. Larry Magnussen is the leader, was gathered, and they are now at their appointed task. Old buildings have been renovated and new ones have been erected. Increasing numbers of people are now either inpatients of the Masanga Leprosarium or are visiting there regularly to receive treatment.

Welfare Work. A keen and generous interest continues, especially in our home fields, in welfare work. Much has been done to make possible the shipment of huge quantities of clothing and food to our mission fields, especially to Ethiopia, where there is widespread poverty and distress.

The Five-Day Plan to Stop Smoking has been used rather extensively in most of our unions with excellent results. Not only have many hundreds of people found deliverance from the captivity in which Lady Nicotine held them, but great favor has been won by our church as a result of this service. Walls of prejudice have been broken down. In one city in which Adventists could do nothing because of bitter prejudice and strong opposition the civic authorities have now urged us to conduct our Five-Day Plan. Despite our protestations, they insist that we must be remunerated for our service.

In Ireland this plan has enabled us to break through bitter prejudice and open hostility and to win friends in influential places. In England, a group of Communists, having heard of our plan, invited us to conduct a campaign for them. The results were both interesting and gratifying.

Health Food Enterprises. Our two

health food factories in Britain and Denmark continue to make progress. Much has been done to improve and augment facilities in these factories as well as the lines of foods that are being produced. A number of new lines have been introduced, particularly in our Danish factory, and these are very popular with our people as well as with the public. The business in Denmark has completely outgrown its factory space, and at present a search is being made for a larger building, or a site on which a larger factory can be erected in which to continue this developing enterprise.

Tithes and Offerings. Our church membership continue to demonstrate their faithfulness and generosity in the matter of tithes and offerings. The total tithe paid during the past quadrennial period was \$9,835,447.11, which was \$3,007,655.48 more than for the previous quadrennium. Offerings during the past four years amounted to \$4,390,319.53, an increase of \$1,254,787.07. The total amount raised by our people in the Ingathering during the past period was \$1,884,810.48.

Conclusion. Though the Northern European Division, comprised of eight unions, one detached conference, and one detached mission, is so far flung in its territory, and is made up of so many nations and peoples and languages, following a great diversity of cultures and cherishing a vast array of peculiar standards and ideals, our members in all these fields cherish a wonderful spirit of unity and harmony. Their one overmastering purpose is to advance the cause of God and to hasten the day when the task shall have been completed and when our blessed Lord shall return as King of kings and Lord of lords. "Hasten on, glad day" is our constant prayer as we speed on with the work that remains to be done.

Statistical Report

(Continued from page 11)

day Adventist privately owned enterprises pledged to uphold denominational standards, employing some 8,000 workers. Included are long-term-care homes and 32 hospitals and sanitariums, with a total bed capacity of 6,650. Capital investment in all of the enterprises approximates \$100 million.

Conclusion

We thank God for the manifestation of His power in the lives of men and women of every race and country. We must consecrate our talents and means in His service that the glorious gospel may be given to a world in need.

The statistics presented are but the outgrowth of the impact of the church on the world as it carries out the gospel commission in every phase of its program. We are co-workers with God in the great plan of redemption. Let us not be weary in well-doing, but let us press forward to the task.

"He which testifieth these things saith, Surely I come quickly. Amen. Even so, come, Lord Jesus" (Rev. 22:20).

Inter-American Division

By C. L. POWERS, *President*

From the borders of southern California to the jungles of Brazil—including Mexico, the seven countries of Central America, Colombia, Venezuela, the three Guianas, and all the islands of the Caribbean—lies the territory of the Inter-American Division. Thirty nations are represented in this area, with a population of more than 100 million people who speak Spanish, English, French, Dutch, and numerous dialects, including Papiamentu, Creole, and some 300 Indian vernaculars. The majority of Inter-America's peoples are Roman Catholic, but many have accepted the numerous Protestant faiths, and thousands are steeped in spiritualism.

More than eight decades have elapsed since the third angel's message arrived in Inter-America. Gradually men and women everywhere, from the lands of the Spanish Main and the islands of the Caribbean Sea, embraced the truth of a soon-coming Saviour and dedicated their lives to proclaiming this message. New churches were organized; training schools were established; hospitals were opened. In time, every activity of the Seventh-day Adventist Church was developed, until today we have a robust work in every country and in scores of the islands of Middle America.

God has abundantly blessed the preaching of the gospel in the Inter-American Division. From a membership of 7,369 in 1922 when the division was organized, the Advent family has grown to more than 200,000. But more important than the increase in numbers is the quality of our members. There is something about the Advent message that works miracles—the miracle of a new heart and a changed life. Adventism refines, elevates, and sets a man apart as one of the few who live unselfishly for others. Let me introduce to you a few Inter-American Adventists.

Inter-American Worthies

High in the mountains of southernmost Mexico, 24-year-old Hernan first heard the third angel's message from the lips of Francisco Roblero, an experienced lay preacher from a nearby village. Brother Roblero also lent him *The Great Controversy*. Spellbound by the truths it opened to him, Hernan knew he had to have a copy of the book for himself. Without money to buy it, he decided to copy the book by hand. With Spartan will he concluded the task in 19 days, often working until the early hours of morning. This led to a study of the doctrines and to baptism. After his baptism Hernan expressed his feelings in these words: "I am filled with fear, knowing that the end is near and I have to answer for the souls of my family and friends."

In spite of insults and threats, this youth and his brother preached the message of salvation where it had never been heard. The louder the voices of opposition cried, the brighter the Advent truth shone in the vicinity. At the beginning of 1965, two years after Hernan copied *The Great Controversy*, the El Porvenir Sabbath school had 120 members. Among them were 30 baptized church members and others ready to take their stand.

While attending meetings held by laymen in a small village in El Salvador, Maria decided to join the Adventist family. Her husband threatened, "I will



C. L. Powers

kill you if you are baptized." But Maria knew what she had to do. After her baptism she returned home to find her husband sharpening his machete. "I told you I would kill you," he said. Quietly Maria replied, "You may kill me. I have accepted the Lord and am ready to die." Dropping his machete, her husband exclaimed, "If that church can give you such faith and courage, I too want to belong."

One of our youngest worthies, Eloina Quiñones, recently brought honor to her church and her school when she won the Bible contest for Catholic and Protestant high school students, a part of the Bible Emphasis Week program sponsored by the ecumenical Society of Religious Fellowship in Medellín, Colombia. Twenty-seven schools had sent their champions to participate in the contest.

In answer to an invitation that came to them in a dream, the Warrens, a humble farming couple in St. Laurent, sold their chickens, their thatched cottage, their little farm—everything they possessed—to go as lay missionaries to a region of French Guiana where the gospel had never been preached. On March 16, 1964, they began a 17-day voyage in a small boat on rough seas and finally arrived in St. Georges de l'Oyapoc. There they studied the Scriptures with interested persons, and at the end of four months they

had two converts ready for baptism. During his visit in August, 1964, mission president Eugene Berle organized a Sabbath school of 17 members. He also heard four Indian chiefs from the Wassa, Cuipi, Commant-Commant, and the Oukawa tribes plead that the Warrens be sent to teach their people.

Frail little Mavis Cabose, of Charity, British Guiana, gets up at five o'clock each Sabbath morning, climbs into her dory, and rows upstream for three or four hours to lead a Sabbath school of 25 members. Seventeen of this number have recently been baptized. After Sabbath school this active layworker gives a Bible study, then starts downstream toward home. It is late before she reaches home because she stops to do missionary work with the people who live along the banks of the Pomeroon River.

In Jamaica, an island known in Adventist circles for the fervor of its laymen, Kenneth Spencer stands out among his peers. Last year he went into a district in the hills near Montego Bay where no other preacher, regardless of religion, had been able to hold a meeting. A gang of boys made it their business to keep the district free from all religious gatherings save that of the Pocomania sect that dominated the area. The head mother of the sect wielded almost unlimited power over the people. Despite threatenings and warnings, our brother visited from house to house and invited the people to come to hear the preaching of God's Word. The meetings were conducted without incident. At the first altar call both the ring-leader of the gang and the head mother responded. Today there is a lively, growing Seventh-day Adventist church in that district—the only church in that area.

From another country, which I will not name, come stories of stirring heroism. Ten students from our training school were drafted and urged to put aside their religious convictions. Each young man was interviewed separately and was falsely assured that all his companions had yielded and would therefore be treated kindly. Each of the youth met the test, answering, "Though it means execution, I will not, I cannot, deny my Lord." Miraculously God intervened and they were released.

On being apprehended—by order of a priest well known for his opposition to Protestants—Justiniano Lopez, a faithful Colombian layman, felt certain that he was facing death for sharing his faith. Walking slowly behind the policeman, he prayed that God would permit him to return to his wife and eight children. Upon reaching the plaza, he prayed again that God would give him strength to witness for his faith until the very last. Just then a tall man approached the officer and said, "What are you doing with this man? Don't you know that he is one of mine?" The policeman trembled as he explained, "My orders are to bring him dead or alive, but I will release him if he will leave immediately." Brother Lopez is sure that an angel was sent to deliver him.

The hope of Inter-America lies in its Justinianos, its Marias, its Kenneths—in all its faithful members. As they reflect the beauty of Jesus and testify to what

He has done for them, they clasp hands with ministers and other workers to meet the challenge of the unwarned millions.

Church Growth

The basic unit for measuring the growth of the church is the individual—the person who makes a decision for Christ and becomes a member of the church through baptism. Using this as our measure, we can report that 71,654 people made their decision for Christ and became members of our church in Inter-America during the past quadrennium. This represents an average of nearly 1,500 baptisms each month for the past four years.

After allowing for losses, the net gain in membership during the same period was 47,469, a net increase of almost 1,000 new church members each month. To put it another way, our average net membership gains were equivalent to a large church of more than 225 new members added every week from 1962 through 1965.

One hundred and ninety-seven new churches were organized in our division during the four-year period ending in 1965—almost one new church each week.

In spite of the excellent growth in membership and in the number of churches, many important areas of our division do not have a church organization, and in some cases not a single church member. This is a tremendous challenge. As resources permit, each field organization and local church is endeavoring to meet the challenge. But to supplement those efforts the Inter-American Division launched the Into New Regions plan in 1961. Through this plan seven new areas, unentered in a permanent way by the third angel's message, are chosen each year, one in each of the seven unions comprising our territory. Special financial assistance is granted by the division, and additional personnel is provided by the field. From 1962 to 1965 there were 21 new areas successfully entered under this plan.

Financial Faithfulness

On behalf of the 200,000 members of the church in Inter-America we wish to thank all our brothers and sisters in North America and the other world divisions for the generous financial help they have sent us through the years. Your faithfulness in giving Sabbath school offerings; your dedication to the annual Ingathering effort; your sacrificial response to special mission appeals—all these have enabled the General Conference to send large amounts to Inter-America in the form of operating and special appropriations. We have tried to use these funds wisely.

In particular, we wish to thank you and all the members of your Sabbath schools for the large Thirteenth Sabbath Offering overflow given on March 26 of this year. Because of your generosity our young people in Venezuela and the French Caribbean Islands will have their own boarding schools. The school in Venezuela is already under construction. Land has been purchased in Martinique for the school that will serve our French-

speaking young people in Martinique and Guadeloupe. We thank you in Spanish, French, English, Dutch, and several other languages and dialects for your demonstrated interest in these fields of our division.

We assure you that your brethren in Inter-America are also ready to sacrifice of their time, their talents, and their means. Some of them have comparatively large incomes; many have just enough to live comfortably. Quite a few have learned, through necessity, to make a little go a long way. One of these is Maria Lopez—though that is not her real name—who lives in one of the Central American countries.

One day Maria sent word to the conference treasurer that she would like him to visit her. He found a very poor sister, living alone in a small apartment that takes a large part of her income for rent. Yet her face reflected the peace of the Lord Jesus. She spoke of how much the Lord had done for her. Then handing the treasurer a crumpled-up bag, she said, "I earn approximately \$60 a month giving treatments to peoples' feet. I cannot buy much furniture, as you can see, but I get along well. I always remember the Lord *first of all*." Then she showed the treasurer her budget: Tithe, \$6.00; Offerings, \$2.00; Rent, \$30.00; Food, clothing, and incidentals, \$22. She said, "I am not able to do much missionary work because of my age, but I am determined to sacrifice and save some money for the Lord from my income." For several years she had saved from her meager earnings, and her savings amounted to \$500. In presenting this to the conference treasurer she asked that it be used for evangelism.

The family of believers in Inter-America joins all of you in the other world divisions in the determination to sacrifice, and keep on sacrificing, until the message of a crucified, risen, and soon-coming Saviour has gone forth to every corner of earth.

Evangelism

One of the greatest challenges in Inter-America is reaching the millions of people who live in such metropolitan centers as Mexico City, Bogotá, Caracas, Guatemala City, Kingston, San Juan, and Port of Spain. During the past quadrennium more than 25 major-city efforts were held, giving a rich harvest of souls. Last year a modern evangelistic center opened its doors in the heart of Caracas, Venezuela; and on April 2, 1966, a new evangelistic auditorium, with a seating capacity for 2,000 people, was opened in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Evangelistic meetings are being held in both of these centers.

The name Centurion Evangelist originated in the West Indies Union as a distinction given to each worker who baptizes 100 or more people during the year. Each year during the past quadrennium some 50 of our ministers have qualified for this honor.

We are happy to report that 121 young workers were set apart for the gospel ministry by ordination since the last General Conference session. We thank God for this strengthening of the ranks.

Christian Education

There is a thirst for better preparation throughout the countries of Inter-America. We have a total of 335 schools in which 911 teachers instructed 20,744 students during the 1965 school year. Growth has been especially noted in the 33 secondary schools and eight colleges. Both of our senior colleges—West Indies College for the English-speaking students and Antillian College for the Spanish-speaking youth—are enlarging their facilities.

During the past four years two or three secondary and college teachers' institutes have been held in each of the major schools as part of an intensive effort to upgrade the quality of teaching within the division. Everything possible is being done to provide advanced training for youth and workers.

Lay Activities and Temperance

During the past four years the spirit of Inter-America's laymen has been kept alive by an aggressive Laymen on the March program. Nearly 1,200 lay congresses, schools, institutes, and rallies were held, giving emphasis to house-to-house visitation, Bible studies, lay preaching, and bringing interested persons to a decision. In 1965 Inter-American laymen made nearly 12 million contacts for the truth.

The new Layman-of-the-Year plan, begun two years ago, has stimulated men and women to attempt greater exploits for God. The division Layman of the Year for 1965, Justiniano Lopez, of the Pacific Colombia Mission, held eight lay efforts, gave 1,518 Bible studies, and conducted an intensive visitation program. Through these efforts he prepared 65 for baptism. Since his baptism he has raised up two churches and seven companies and has been used by God to win 538 converts to the message. Thank God for dedicated laymen like Justiniano Lopez!

The temperance message is catching fire in Inter-America. Two new films have recently been translated into the Spanish language, thus giving opportunity for thousands to see the ill effects of alcohol and tobacco. The Antillian Union has blazed the trail in this work and has translated the Five-Day Plan to Stop Smoking into Spanish. The plan is making a real impact on those who attend the meetings, and 85 per cent of the people who seriously pursue the course stop smoking.

Medical Missionary Work

In 1945 the Andrews Memorial Hospital was established in Kingston, Jamaica. Thus began a new and more permanent phase of the medical work in Inter-America. Since then medical institutions have been established in Mexico, Trinidad, Puerto Rico, Nicaragua, and British Guiana. There are now 21 missionary doctors and approximately 100 dedicated nurses who minister to the needs of the patients. This year the Davis Memorial Hospital in Georgetown, British Guiana, will open its new 40-bed hospital to the public. In addition to these six hospitals, we are operating nine clinics and four government-accredited schools of nursing.

Sabbath Schools

Inter-Americans love the Sabbath school. Giving proof of this devotion was their enthusiastic support of branch Sabbath school evangelism during the past four years. Hundreds of laymen dedicated their time and talents to the conducting of 38,000 new branch schools, more than 15 times as many as the 1962 total. Six hundred of these branch schools have been organized into regular Sabbath schools, forming nuclei for future churches. We now have 315,830 members attending 3,327 organized Sabbath schools.

Radio and Television

Inter-America believes in radio and television as evangelistic media. The first Adventist television program ever presented in Mexico was viewed in Veracruz in 1964. Braulio Perez, the speaker, and the King's Herald delighted the television audience with a heart-touching message and songs of an uplifted Saviour. So enthusiastic was the response that the manager of the station asked them to continue their program 20 minutes longer than was originally planned.

Currently 165 radio stations are carrying the Voice of Prophecy, the Story Hour, La Voz de la Esperanza, Time for Singing, and La Voz del Hogar programs.

During 1965 the number of radio stations in Puerto Rico carrying the La Voz de la Esperanza program increased from ten to 26.

Twenty-four Bible correspondence schools in the 30 countries of the division work in five languages. During the past four years 235,000 new students were enrolled. Of these 78,000 have graduated and—best of all—8,427 have been baptized.

Last year 21 students in a convent at Morro Leon, Guanajuato, Mexico, completed the Bible correspondence course for youth. Representatives from our Bible school personally delivered the diplomas to the students in the convent and found an enthusiastic response.

Literature Evangelism

The church in Inter-America knows the value of the literature ministry in giving the gospel, because through this medium the Advent message came to nearly every country in the division. Thirteen hundred Inter-American literature evangelists, both students and regular, placed more than five million dollars' worth of Adventist books and magazines in thousands of homes during the past four years. More important than sales records are the 867 souls these stalwarts sought out and claimed for God's kingdom. Our colporteurs are soul winners, and we thank God for them.

Missionary Volunteers

What a thrill it brings to observe more than 71,000 Inter-American young people actively sharing their faith through Operation Fireside, Friendship Teams, branch Sabbath schools, Voice of Youth efforts, and Bible school evangelism. During the past nine months more than 14,000 such projects were launched. It is inspiring to see their enthusiastic Chris-

tian lives as the youth introduce Christ to millions.

Surging through the scores of youth congresses, junior camps, MV councils, rallies, Investitures, and youth Bible conferences has been the one dynamic theme "Youth and Truth for the Hour."

Growth

Growth is noted in many ways. During the past four years several organizations have reached new levels of maturity.

Conference status was granted to the Dominican Mission on August 1, 1963, and to the Upper Magdalena Mission in Colombia on January 29, 1965.

The new Turks and Caicos Islands Mission was organized on January 1, 1965.

On December 8, 1965, the French West Indies Mission was divided, making two missions—the Guadeloupe Mission with headquarters in Grippon, and the Martinique Mission with offices in Fort-de-France.

Cuba

Frequently we are asked, How is the work progressing in Cuba? We are glad to report that even though the church has had to face many problems, our Cuban brethren are faithfully witnessing for the truth. In the past two years 1,101 converts have united with God's people, and the membership now stands at 6,517.

The Adventist Seminary at Santa Clara has become the anchor of our work in that island. Teachers and students know that God answers prayer and performs miracles in behalf of His children. At the present time a total of 225 students are enrolled in the secondary and two-year ministerial courses. Please remember our Cuban brethren in your prayers before the throne.

Appreciation to Former Leaders

As we bring this report to a close we express deep appreciation to the men who have faithfully guided the Inter-American Division since its beginning. We pay tribute to our leaders of the past—E. E. Andross, G. A. Roberts, E. F. Hackman, and Glenn Calkins. We affectionately remember A. H. Roth, who dedicated 26 fruitful years to the work in Inter-America, eight of which he served as division president. The foundation so carefully laid by these servants of God has brought strength to the Advent Movement in this part of the vineyard.

Gratitude to God

For the 71,654 souls He has given us since the Church last met in general session,

For His protection over His workers in their travels over land and sea and in the air,

For His loving care through crises of pestilence and war,

For His sweet presence in times of persecution and trials unto death,

For the unity and love which bind our workers and members together,

And above all, for this blessed hope that gives purpose to our work and even to our existence, we lift our hearts to Him in praise tonight.

The challenge of the unfinished task, a task too great for human efforts, leads us to a fuller, more complete consecration of ourselves to God. We pray that the Holy Spirit which has been felt in small measure will swell into a glorious outpouring, to give God's church full victory in Inter-America, making ready this family of the church triumphant to join her sister divisions in heralding our Saviour's return in the clouds of glory.



C. L. Torrey (left), retiring treasurer of the General Conference, beams as he receives the donations from the three United States publishing house managers (left to right), C. E. Palmer, Review and Herald, L. F. Bohner, Pacific Press, I. H. Ihrig, Southern Publishing Association, during the collection of the Million Dollar Offering, Sabbath morning, June 18.

Publishing Department

By GEORGE A. HUSE, Secretary

In this modern era of space travel, missile development, and probing the outer reaches of eternity, it is quite singular to realize that the first plan to orbit the earth was clearly given many years ago to the Advent cause by the servant of the Lord, as follows: "You must begin to print a little paper and send it out to the people. Let it be small at first; but as the people read, they will send you means with which to print, and it will be a success from the first. From this small beginning it was shown to me to be like streams of light that went clear round the world."—*Life Sketches*, p. 125. In obedience to this divine instruction, the pioneer leaders placed in orbit the third angel's message upon its globe-encircling program through the manufacture and distribution of the printed page.

Adventist literature has played and will continue to play a leading role in finishing God's work on this earth. Wherever pages of truth are distributed persons are soon baptized into the message. The more profusely these gospel seeds are sown, the greater will be the harvest of honest men and women into the truth. Is it any wonder, then, that the Lord ordained this initial plan to orbit the earth and thus set in motion a worldwide mission of soul winning through Adventist literature?

Our Denominational Publishing Houses

The original venture of world orbit consisted of an edition of *Present Truth* of only 1,000 copies, printed in a commercial plant in New England. From this small beginning has grown a chain of 44 well-equipped publishing houses that now belt the globe. These institutions offer the finest type of books, tracts, and magazines produced anywhere.

Our publishing houses have assumed a twofold responsibility—that of providing an appealing evangelistic literature for the public and of supplying character-building books and periodicals for an ever-growing membership. They employ 2,000 skilled craftsmen who are producing an attractive line of Adventist literature in 228 languages. Special care has been exercised in making all forms of our literature attractive and appealing. Modern four-color offset presses have been installed along with other high-speed equipment in order to keep up with the demands of the field. Outstanding artists have been engaged to create color illustrations for books and magazines. This adds interest and helps deepen convictions of truth in the minds and hearts of readers.

During the past quadrennium the Lord has greatly blessed these institutions throughout the world field in a wonderful way, enabling them to reach an all-time

high in sales, as is indicated in the following four-year report:

1962	-----	\$ 27,233,031.33
1963	-----	28,920,967.13
1964	-----	31,325,565.72
1965	-----	33,567,248.15
Total		\$121,046,812.33

This indicates a remarkable gain in business for the period over 1958-1961 of \$29,769,800.76. Our hearty congratulations and grateful appreciation for this all-time record.

From the very beginning of this movement in 1844, Adventist literature has been used in abundance, and total sales



George A. Huse

from that time until the close of 1965 amount to the astonishing sum of \$583,656,673.97. While this figure indicates success in dollars and cents, it also brings satisfaction and cheer as we realize that thousands of honest hearts are rejoicing in the truth today through the influence of millions of pages of Seventh-day Adventist books, magazines, and tracts distributed throughout the world by faithful colporteurs and missionary-minded members.

Closely following the divine pattern given by the servant of the Lord, the publishing work in all parts of the world field has grown mightily. To care for an ever-increasing demand for our literature overseas, the Pacific Press, Review and Herald, and Southern Publishing associations have entered into a mutual plan of publishing expansion throughout the world by contributing of their earnings to help establish and expand our publishing interests in mission lands. This generous spirit on the part of these three institutions has greatly aided in establishing publishing houses where we had none before; in creating a colporteur ministry where none existed before; in winning souls through literature production and distribution where we had no believers.

Thus, while our publishing house employees and colporteurs produce and distribute literature for their home fields, they are enabling our brethren in the outposts of mission endeavor to erect and enlarge our printing plants in order to publish much-needed books and magazines for the colporteur forces in the far corners of civilization. This is, without a doubt, missionary work of the highest order.

The total contributions made by these three publishing houses to this mutual soul-winning evangelistic publishing arrangement, since the inception of this plan in 1946, have amounted to \$1,251,366.32. We heartily thank the administrators and workers of these institutions for their loyal cooperation and unstinted generosity in making this program possible.

Book and Bible Houses

Our Book and Bible Houses form the focal point around which most phases of denominational publishing work revolve. The influence of these offices extends to all departments of the work, for every type of Christian endeavor is made more successful through the abundant use of Adventist literature. Each office is managed by a specialist in the line of promotion and distribution, and carries on in a dual capacity—supplying colporteurs with subscription books and magazines for the public and providing character-building literature for church members. Their work is evangelistic in every sense of the word. The following report indicates the superb job these men are doing throughout North America:

1962	-----	\$ 9,563,928.40
1963	-----	10,592,040.05
1964	-----	11,583,188.03
1965 (estimated)	-----	12,500,000.00
Total		\$44,239,156.48

This represents net business done by these Bible Houses and shows a gain over the previous quadrennium period of \$12,008,810.77. It indicates that increased volumes of Adventist literature are now being read by the public and our membership alike. A reading church is a live, active church.

Literature Evangelists

Soul winning is the prime objective of the Publishing Department, and our fine corps of literature evangelists around the world are contributing much in this respect. They actually reach more non-Adventist people in personal visitation than do workers in any other branch of denominational endeavor. The servant of the Lord clearly sets forth the high calling of these men and women of the printed page in these words: "The intelligent, God-fearing, truth-loving canvasser should be respected; for he occupies a position equal to that of the gospel minister."—*Colporteur Ministry*, p. 44.

Their task is a most sacred one, equal to that of the minister in the pulpit. They go directly to the homes of the people and tactfully introduce them to the way of salvation. They pray with them at the family altar. Their talents combine those of minister, teacher, and salesman. They meet with the cottage

dweller and the man who resides in a mansion, for their ministry carries them to all classes of people.

Angels accompany the consecrated colporteur and also attend the books and magazines that are placed in the hands of interested persons, to guide them into an understanding of the truths presented, and eventually into full church membership. They work closely with the minister within their territory, passing on to him the names of interested persons; informing him of new arrivals in the neighborhood and of homes where there is sickness, sadness, or need of spiritual help; and enrolling people in the Bible correspondence courses. Consistent follow-up has made the efforts of the colporteurs more fruitful and has worked to the mutual benefit of the ministers in souls added to the church. God has surely ordained this medium as a most effective and economical way of winning souls to the kingdom of God.

The highest colporteur delivery record ever made in a union field was in the Southern Union in 1965 with deliveries of \$2,537,387.90; the local conference with the highest deliveries was Michigan with \$704,170.05. Others are closely following these records, and the next quadrennium will doubtless bring more outstanding figures.

Magazine Ministry

"The world is to receive the light of truth through an evangelizing ministry of the word in our books and periodicals. Our publications are to show that the end of all things is at hand."—*Colporteur Ministry*, p. 145. The production and distribution of our message-filled magazines form an important part of the publishing program of this denomination. Effectiveness of literature distribution lies in making continual contacts with readers. These contacts are being accomplished today through our attractive periodicals, which keep the message constantly before the people.

Careful planning has provided proper journals for old and young, for those in our churches and for the general public. They feature character-building stories for children and youth, healthful living, temperance, religious liberty, and everyday living in home and public life for adults. The soul-winning value of our magazines and periodicals must never be overlooked. Many readers have found the Lord Jesus Christ through our truth-filled journals.

Missionary Books of the Year

To make possible a wider distribution of our standard doctrinal titles, our publishing houses entered into a plan of changing the format of these particular books, printing them in large quantities, thus making it possible to retail them for as little as \$1.00 a copy. This has proved a success from the very beginning. It enables our church members to secure copies for themselves and to place many thousands in the hands of friends and neighbors. It has sparked an outstanding missionary effort at unusually low cost. Since the inception of the plan in 1952 to the close of 1965, 3,634,180 copies have been distributed. Truly, this is an outstanding record—more than 3.5 million

copies of these well-illustrated books have been distributed over a 14-year period. This was accomplished in addition to the sale of regular editions of large subscription and trade books.

Future Prospects and Expansion

Throughout the centuries, under the direction of God, the printing press has played a principal role in giving the gospel of Christ to the world. This also applies in establishing the Advent Movement where specific direction was given for the production and distribution of literature. Literature also will prove a tremendous asset in building and finishing God's work. In Revelation 18:1 we read, "And after these things I saw another angel come down from heaven, having great power; and the earth was lightened with his glory." Commenting on this important verse of Scripture, the Spirit of Prophecy states, "And in a large degree through our publishing houses is to be accomplished the work of that other angel who comes down from heaven with great power and who lightens the earth with his glory."—*Colporteur Ministry*, p. 4.

Therefore, in the providence of Heaven, the future of this department of the Lord's work is as bright as the promises of God. This message began with literature and it will end with literature, for "as long as probation continues, there will be opportunity for the canvasser to work."—*Ibid.*, p. 11. Many will enjoy the blessings of eternity, having received their first contacts with the message through the printed page. Outstanding records have been made in past years, but the greatest accomplishments in literature evangelism are just ahead.

Right here we want to pay special tribute to the administrators and workers

in our publishing houses, those in the Bible Houses, HHES agencies, our leaders in the field, and the vast army of more than 6,000 literature evangelists laboring in every part of the world. We also thank our division, union, and local administrators, and departmental leaders for their generous cooperation in helping foster the literature program of the Seventh-day Adventist Church.

Appreciation

Personally, I want to express my sincere appreciation to my associates, W. A. Higgins and D. A. McAdams, and to the secretaries in our office for their untiring efforts and loyal devotion in making the work of this department more effective and pleasant.

Above all, we are profoundly grateful to the Lord for His providential guidance and protection, for all success resides in Him.

In looking back over the accomplishments of the past quadrennium we again see evidences of the firm foundation that Divine Providence has placed under this work. Around the world today our 44 publishing houses are working to capacity. The presses are extremely busy producing pages of truth by the millions in 228 languages.

Again we are reminded that behind every successful movement there is a directive mind; behind the Seventh-day Adventist movement there is God. A tremendous task lies before us, fraught with unlimited soul-winning potentials. By putting self aside, we of the Publishing Department, in field, office, and factory, join hands with you in pledging our unstinted cooperation, our full consecration, and our every effort in helping to finish the sacred task that has been placed upon us.



One of the booths at the General Conference that attracts continual attention is ESDA, with its variety of practical articles for sale.

Department of Education

By E. E. COSSENTINE, *Secretary*

The past four years have been a period of growth and expansion in the educational work of the Seventh-day Adventist Church throughout the world. This church sponsors the largest Protestant parochial system of education in the world and it rates as second largest in North America.

An estimated seven million students attend nonpublic schools in the United States. This represents about 13 per cent of the total school population. Some forecasts predict that within ten years the nonpublic school enrollment may reach as high as 20 per cent.

Interestingly enough, in Lipman and Vorspan's *A Tale of Ten Cities*, page 284, former President John J. Cavanaugh, of the University of Notre Dame, a few years ago lamented the low level of Catholic scholarship in comparison with others by citing a survey which demonstrated that "for every 100,000 Jews in this country, there are 200 listed in *Who's Who*; for every 100,000 Seventh-day Adventists, 11; but for every 100,000 Roman Catholics, only 7."

The Department of Education shows the following growth over the previous quadrennium:

Net increase in enrollment 72,148
Net increase in schools 77

With each successive year the frontiers of knowledge seem less formidable, but with an increasing body of knowledge doubling every 15 years, one realizes that the explosion of knowledge will affect the instructional concepts and retrievable systems of library reference.

Ninety per cent of all people in human history who have made substantial contributions to the natural sciences are alive today. One observer stated that the volume of scientific information published around the world every 24 hours is so large that it would fill seven complete 24-volume sets of a standard encyclopedia. Reading around the clock, a fast reader would require 460 years merely to cover the output of one year. Although there has been a burst of knowledge in the natural sciences, there has been an uneven growth with the human-

ities and social sciences, which seem to be getting more attention at present.

Like the uneven growth in the fields of knowledge, the Seventh-day Adventist Church around the world has supported its educational programs to varying degrees. The ratio of school enrollment, including the non-Adventist students, to church membership as calculated on the 1965 figures has both encouraging aspects and areas for further development. (See table below.)

This quadrennium has witnessed the largest growth in facilities in any like period since the beginning of our school work. In the North American Division



E. E. Cossentine

alone there were 236 new elementary and intermediate schools constructed at a total cost of \$11,395,412.03. Furniture and equipment for these new schools and for existing schools amounted to \$6,031,805.61, or a total invested in facilities at this level for the four-year period of \$17,427,217.64. Add to this the fact that Seventh-day Adventists pay out the sum of \$14,341,000 for operating these elementary and intermediate schools every year, and you begin to realize the enormous investment our people make and have made in Christian education.

Including all levels of Adventist education around the world—elementary through higher—this quadrennium discloses that the total amount currently in-

vested in school plants is more than \$200 million. The justification for this large expenditure is seen in the results of the salvation of our boys and girls and youth and the preparing of their lives for the service of God. The worldwide statistics of 1965 speak remarkably of the blessings of God on a people who number 1,578,504 and who support two universities, 632 secondary schools and colleges, and 4,534 elementary schools, with a total of 17,153 teachers and student enrollment of 368,264. Once again the church is reminded of its responsibility to its children and youth around the world: "The lambs of the flock must be fed. The Lord of heaven is looking on to see who is doing the work He would have done for the children and youth."—*Counsels to Parents and Teachers*, p. 42.

Members of the Department in their field appointments at home and abroad, in division-sponsored teacher conventions, and in institutional visits have held before all the administrators and teachers the need to review periodically the philosophy and objectives of the Seventh-day Adventist Church in Christian education and to study the extent of their achievement in reaching the objectives.

In the North American Division the education quadrennial council, principals' council, biennial sessions of the college and university administrators, and the commission on graduate education in the United States—all have studied and discussed the goals of Adventist education within their purview. During this quadrennium the Department prepared an overview statement of philosophy and objectives for elementary, secondary, undergraduate, and graduate education in the Seventh-day Adventist Church, and with its adoption by the 1964 Autumn Council the overview statement has been incorporated into the *General Conference Working Policy*.

The school attendance goal is to provide every school child in Seventh-day Adventist homes a Christian education from the first grade up through higher and professional education. All the church organizations should see that no educational gaps occur.

Most of the educational institutions that are members of the Association of Seventh-day Adventist Institutions of Higher Education and Secondary Schools enjoy recognition from, or accreditation with, State, regional, or national associations or by the General Conference Board of Regents. In institutional evaluation a self-study and visitation team constitute two integral aspects to strengthen and improve the schools. The emphasis of such evaluation is for total involvement of staff, sense of direction, focus on quality, and upgrading for improvement in all the areas and services of each institution.

Continuing study is being given to curriculum development and improvement on all levels. With the 1964 session of the college and university teachers section meeting there has been a new upsurge for articulation of instruction. At that time it was between the secondary school and college and university teachers of science and mathematics. This study was extended in 1965 through the English and

Ratio of School Attendance to Adventist Church Membership

(per 100 church members)

Division	Elementary Education	Secondary Education	Higher Education	Total
Australasian	23.0	2.4	0.6	26.0
Central European	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.8
Far Eastern	11.2	7.0	1.3	19.5
Inter-American	8.6	2.4	0.5	11.5
Middle East	74.3	14.5	3.3	92.1
North American	12.9	5.2	3.3	21.4
Northern European	44.6	4.7	1.8	51.1
South American	23.4	3.1	0.3	26.8
Southern Asia	21.6	8.0	1.2	30.8
Southern European	21.0	1.4	0.3	22.7
Trans-Africa	33.8	0.8	0.2	34.8

modern-language teachers and librarians.

The appointment in 1965 of the Advisory Committee on Bible Teaching and its subcommittees will result in what is hopefully considered drastically improved and articulated programs of Bible instruction from the elementary school level up through higher education. This will result in rewriting all the Bible textbooks, workbooks, and guides for each grade level. The 1965 Autumn Council authorized the General Conference Department of Education to set up in 1966 a continuing curriculum committee to study and provide coordination and articulation of all the academic disciplines in grades one through 12. Instruction and learning must be both relevant and practical for student needs.

The Seventh-day Adventist Basic Elementary Readers for grades 1-6 were completed during this quadrennium. Begun eight years ago, this project together with Bible, health, and music includes 80 separate items, including textbooks, workbooks, guides, and test materials. This present quadrennium also completed the two sets of thirty 30-minute music lessons on tape, together with teachers' guides and pupil songbooks, and a project has been authorized, funded, and begun involving health and science instructional materials for elementary schools.

Secondary school syllabi and guides have been undergoing revisions, and new secondary school guides have been edited in librarianship, library science, electronics, work experience, and office practice. Teacher certification has been refined, and with the exception of two overseas divisions, it is administered by the union conference departments of education. The joint evaluation of secondary schools by the General Conference Board of Regents and respective regional education associations has been operative and satisfying.

In March, 1895, the Seventh-day Adventist Church took this action: "Resolved, That a monthly education journal (10 numbers a year) be published," and in July, 1897, volume 1, number 1 of *Christian Educator* made its first appearance. The education journal along with other denominational periodicals served the field until in September, 1922, *Home and School* was introduced to feature more the needs of the family and parent education. During the first quarter of 1950 the name was changed to *The Adventist Home and School*, a quarterly that now enjoys a circulation of 3,300.

In the meantime the formal school interests were cared for intermittently in the main department publication that since September, 1938, has been known as *The Journal of True Education*. This bi-monthly has today a subscription list of some 7,300, with more than 21,500 copies of the summer promotional issue which the education advisory committee desires to maintain as pictorial. Both *The Adventist Home and School* and *The Journal of True Education* endeavor to keep before the church in general, and before the parents and educators in particular, the ideals, objectives, and challenges of Christian education in the home and school.

All Seventh-day Adventist schools have custodial, creative, and service roles in helping to win, hold, and save the boys and girls and youth for Christ, for His service and for His witness. The work of the teacher is to supplement and not to supplant the work of the parent, so co-operation is imperative between the home and school. The home and school fellowship wants to intensify the bonds between an all-out support of the home, school, and church. Evangelization must ever be held and promoted as the great thrust. Confrontation of need, commitment to Jesus Christ, and service to others are to be held before the pupils and students in all Seventh-day Adventist schools.

In the reported student baptisms to the Department the trend of net increase has been encouraging. The number for 1961-1962 was 9,282; for 1962-1963, 12,307; for 1963-1964, 13,595; for 1964-1965, 12,747.

Some significant figures were gleaned from the 1963-1964 school closing reports. (See table below.)

Fifteen per cent of the 79,000 persons

been in the instructional and housing facilities, some of which because of limitations had restricted enrollments. Science and language laboratories, libraries, and vocational education have been given priority consideration in a number of division institutions.

At the end of the 1964-1965 academic year 1,623 students entered denominational employ, the largest numbers being in the Australasian, Far Eastern, North American, Northern European, and Trans-Africa divisions. The Seventh-day Adventist Church definitely looks to its schools and graduates for committed workers. In the worker-training institutions of the 11 world divisions the largest enrollments are currently in the following curricula: (1) teacher education; (2) theology, ministerial, and Bible instructor; (3) medical, nursing, and paramedical arts; (4) business administration; (5) vocational and industrial; and (6) secretarial science. Twenty-seven secondary schools and 40 colleges in different parts of the world have worker-training curricula for the Seventh-day Adventist Church.

Baptisms in S.D.A. Schools

	Aus.	C.Eur.	Far E.	In.-Am.	Mid.E.	N.Am.	N. Eur.	S.Am.	So.Asia	S.Eur.	Tr.-Afr.
% of Baptisms to School Enrollment	4.7	...	7.7	2.8	1.0	4.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	3.5
% of Stud. Baptisms to Div. Baptisms	19.5	...	16.9	3.5	16.8	17.3	12.8	3.1	5.4	6.3	11.0

baptized in the North American Division during the quadrennium, or about 12,000 persons, were pupils attending Seventh-day Adventist elementary schools. During the last reported school year 12,747 students were baptized on all school levels around the world. On campus and off campus students have been active in spiritual interests and soul-winning endeavors.

Parent and home education has made substantial strides during the quadrennium. *A Manual for Parents and Teachers of the Weekday Kindergarten* and a study guide for *The Adventist Home* have been published; Christian home workshops have been conducted; and Five-Star Parent programs have been inaugurated. In the North American Division the 1964 Adventist home survey, in which 10,600 teen-agers participated, produced worth-while study and action areas to improve the Adventist home.

Excerpts from around-the-world correspondence tell of the positive value of the parent and home fellowship:

"Where there is an active Home and School Fellowship in the church, that church is *alive and strong*."

"New church schools were opened, solely through the initiative and support of the Home and School Fellowship."

"The Central European Division is the first to have a Family Retreat for the entire division."

Due to increasing enrollments secondary schools, colleges, and the two universities have consistently engaged throughout the world field in expansive capital improvements. Most of these have

During this quadrennium there were a number of firsts in Adventist higher education. Journalism, behavioral sciences, psychology, and literature evangelism have become available as undergraduate majors; a college industries meeting convened to give emphasis and coordination to campus industries; one college adopted the trimester schedule; seven colleges are now in the 1,000-plus student enrollment bracket; five institutions in the North American Division and one in the Far Eastern Division are now authorized to offer numerous graduate programs. The Committee on Denominational Costs and Commission on Graduate Education has served as a task force and has studied in depth to improve denominational education. Quality offerings and services, financial operations, and adequate facilities will continue as urgent areas.

Loma Linda University has been consolidating its schools on the Loma Linda campus and has embarked on a large construction program with its professionally accredited schools. Andrews University has been authorized to increase its graduate offerings, and with the presently revised Bachelor of Divinity program, the Theological Seminary has increasingly substantial enrollments.

The Department pays tribute to the dedication and commitment of the faithful Christian teachers and loyal educational leadership around the world. Once again with the heavy investment in the field of education the Seventh-day Adventist Church is reminded that "with us, as with Israel of old, success in education depends on fidelity in carrying out the Creator's plan" (*Education*, p. 50).

Medical Department

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

The past quadrennium has continued the exceptional growth that has characterized Seventh-day Adventist medicine of the past century. In 1866 the first Adventist medical institution, a small wooden plant with a staff of 14 people, opened its doors to the rural community of Battle Creek, Michigan. It was known as the Health Reform Institute. Its facilities were exceedingly primitive, only such as were necessary for the use of simple hydrotherapy.

This earlier institution grew in the next 35 years to become one of America's great medical centers, a 750-bed hospital with a fine school of nursing. It was the home base for the old American Medical Missionary College, which was to graduate more than 200 physicians in its 14-year history.

This institution, the Battle Creek Sanitarium, was the center for a large emphasis on better food and better and more scientific nutrition. This nutritional emphasis, largely a new concept of nutrition, a concept that gave a large place to fruits and grains, nuts and vegetables, all prepared in simple form, was 60 years ahead of current medical research, which now acclaims this nutrition concept as not only adequate but preferable. It was in this Battle Creek Sanitarium that today's multimillion-dollar cold cereal food industry had its beginnings.

This original single medical institution has multiplied into more than 100 similar hospitals and sanitariums around the world. Some of them are small, some larger. They range from 25-bed hospitals to fairly substantial ones of 350 to 500 beds.

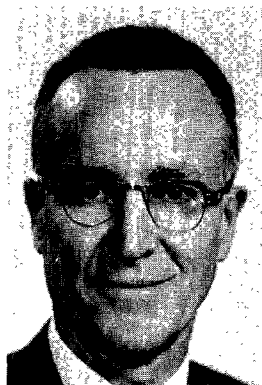
Our records do not show how many patients were cared for by our first institution the first year of operation; it was necessarily but a few score. In 1965 the people who received medical care in Adventist medical institutions had increased to 3.7 million.

Growth in Personnel

The working force in Adventist medical institutions during this century has grown from the original 14 men and women of the Battle Creek Health Reform Institute in 1866 to the present staff of 17,500. Hundreds of these are scattered in small medical units in the interior bush country of Central Africa and in the highlands of the Andes. Thousands are serving in sleek, modern hospitals both in the home bases and in developing countries. Some guide their medical boats into remote interior communities, accessible only by the vast rivers of the Amazon basin. Others pilot their medical or rescue planes to jungle strips in Central or South America, in Africa, and in New Guinea to serve remote peoples almost unknown to the rest of the world.

The earlier Adventist sanitarium with its excellent hydrotherapy, its superior diet, and its dedicated physicians and nurses provided lifesaving medical care more effective than contemporary medical institutions of that time. Our sanitariums, in addition to currently understood and practical medical technique, had the advantage of the finest hydrotherapy and massage and excellent food service. There was also the incomparable spirit of kindly Christian medical ministry pervading the institution. Perhaps more than any other, it was this Christian atmosphere that specifically characterized these institutions.

With the coming of modern medical research and the new drugs—the sulfonam-



T. R. Flaiz

ides and later the antibiotics—there was placed in the hands of the medical world everywhere weapons against disease far more effective than had previously been known. One of the most remarkable results of this arrival of new drugs was the greatly decreased length of stay in the sanitarium or hospital. Practically every kind of disease except mental illness could with the newer medicines be successfully treated in but a fraction of the previously required time. This greatly increased effectiveness of modern medicine inevitably led to a shift in emphasis from the earlier, larger demand for chronic or long-stay medical service to a demand for the acute medical unit or short-stay institution, or the modern hospital.

The change from a sanitarium to a hospital was not a choice or a decision of our sanitarium boards. It was not a decision of the General Conference to emphasize the acute type of institution; it was rather the irresistible developments in modern medicine that dictated the change.

Many question the near-miraculous effectiveness of modern drugs as lifesaving agencies, and point to the occasional case of drug sensitivity to one of these modern drugs, expressing opinions highly

critical of their use. What these good people do not know is that the miracle drugs are so effective in saving life that during recent years they have been, and are currently, contributing substantially to the development of one of the world's deepening tragedies—widespread famine and starvation resulting from the population explosion. Previously the great epidemic diseases—typhoid, malaria, cholera, smallpox, and bubonic plague—helped hold the population growth to a moderate rate. Modern medicine, immunization, the sulfas, antibiotics, and others have greatly reduced infant mortality and have largely eliminated the epidemic diseases, enabling people to live longer. Yes, the medical problems of today vary greatly from those at the turn of the century.

Purpose of Medical Work

The objectives of Adventist health and medical work of a century ago were not to make immortal any special kind of therapy, any particular type of medical institution, any special form of organization or administration. Rather, Adventist medical work was established to teach people how to live for health and that through the employment of the most effective techniques of therapy known, administered in the atmosphere of Christian faith and service, people might be relieved of suffering, spared from untimely death, and led to a knowledge of their Saviour. Although methods, procedures, and techniques in the practice of medicine and in the administration of institutions have changed, the objectives of the growing system of Adventist medical institutions about the world have not changed in the century now past.

Continuing to emphasize the best in the traditional earlier Adventist institutions, those of today work toward providing the best and most effective practices in modern medicine, with no change in basic objectives.

Changes in the political and economic world have greatly affected the course of our medical work. In one tragic political sweep in China 12 fine hospitals were snatched from our control. More recently two of our good hospitals in the Orient were nationalized, one as recently as last year. In the face of such critical losses it is refreshing to note that in spite of this our medical institutions around the world have nearly tripled since World War II, and the rate of growth continues.

As has been so aptly stated, hospitals, sanitariums, clinics, and dispensaries are not merely stone, steel, and mortar; they are people. They are patients—3.7 million of them—and workers—17,500 of them. They are physicians, nurses, dentists, dietitians, technical workers, business people, and ministers (whom we call chaplains).

Also, we could mention others employed in our institutions, large and small. Medical secretaries in local conferences, union conferences and division staffs around the world guide our medical work and develop health-education programs. Hundreds of privately practicing physicians, dentists, and other medical personnel make their fine contri-

bution in service and in Christian witness. Medical education units train physicians, nurses, dentists, dietitians, and technical workers.

Our school of medicine at Loma Linda University is graduating 80 or more physicians each year, and our school of dentistry is graduating more than 50 dentists each year. Thirty-four schools of nursing around the world, 22 of them outside America, are graduating more than 500 qualified nurses. Our senior colleges and our school of dietetics at LLU pool their resources to train dietitians. Denominationally operated technical schools are training other personnel for the staffing of our medical institutions. Professionally trained hospital administrators are adding strength to the management of our growing institutions.

The spiritual impact of our institutions in the communities, the conferences, and the churches is growing under the guidance and dedicated ministry of our well-trained chaplains, Bible workers, and assistants. Our conferences are cooperating effectively with LLU in assisting larger numbers of our graduates to locate in more needy places farther from the school. This is helping the university to realize more fully the objective for which it was established—that of educating medical personnel for all parts of the country and distant mission fields, where up to the present time more than 450 physicians and 12 dentists have served.

With the growing number of our institutions and broadening health programs, the need will continue to increase. The call is increasingly for better trained personnel. In some countries we can send only physicians who are sufficiently trained and experienced as to enable them to teach the national physicians. In nursing, the calls are increasingly for those prepared to direct schools of nursing or to teach in these schools. We are looking more and more to our national nurses to assume responsibility in their institutions.

A Major Interest—to Improve Health of Church Members

A major interest and concern of your Medical Department is for the betterment of the health of Seventh-day Adventists. If Adventists as a people do not enjoy appreciably better health than the general population, we misrepresent health reform. With the elimination of alcoholic beverages and tobacco, with the avoidance of tea and coffee, and with the most wholesome diet known, Adventists should and do show superior health records.

However, in important areas there still is room for significant betterment of our health. Your Medical Department is cooperating with your Department of Education in working for improved diet and food service in all of our schools. They are working for thorough health examinations and instruction for our students, and for improved physical and recreational activities. The health of our young people is a major concern of your Medical Department. Also, an area of major concern is the health of Adventists of middle age and older.

It is gratifying that Adventists as non-smokers have less than one tenth as much lung cancer as the general population. In other cancers they average out with the rest. This could be substantially improved. Regular physical examinations would eliminate some avoidable cancer. This is particularly true of women.

Too many Adventists are struck down each year by heart disease. Overnutrition, overweight, excessive tension, and lack of exercise are major causes of coronary heart disease. In this area there is much room for improvement. Your Medical Department, through lecturing at our camp meetings and in the churches and through writing, is attempting to bring to our people a better appreciation of this, our most serious health shortcoming.

The reason for Seventh-day Adventist health emphasis is not the perfecting of a code of blind prohibitions. There is sound reason for our emphasis on health and the practices that contribute to health. We are told that we should guard

our health as we guard our character. The means is important only as it contributes to the objective—that of better health so we might thereby better serve the Lord and our fellow men.

In this one hundredth year since the founding of our first medical institution we find not less but more reason for a strong emphasis on intelligent protection of our health. We find an even larger place and need for the excellent Christian hospitals we are developing to serve those who need our medical ministry. There is a greater need for basic research into principles of nutrition, particularly in those areas more characteristic of Adventist emphasis. Also there is an increasing need for well-trained personnel to staff our institutions—personnel with clear concepts of the reasons for Adventist medicine, and people who recognize their medical ministry as a continuation of the selfless ministry of our Lord. It is to the realization of this high purpose that your Medical Department is unreservedly dedicated.



Paul Piarri, a native New Guinea pastor, appears as a forbidding guard to the Arena. NO ADMITTANCE with a smile.

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Loma Linda University

By G. T. ANDERSON, *President*

In the months following the last General Conference session in 1962, the Board of Trustees of Loma Linda University gave further study to the long-standing and perplexing problem of the consolidation of all schools of the university on one campus. As a result of this study a definitive action was taken to consolidate the entire university at Loma Linda. This action was the major event of the past quadrennial period, and its implementation has provided much of the activity since then.

The consolidation of the schools upon one campus has made necessary the erection of a new medical center to house the schools of medicine and nursing, for research activities, and to provide a 500-bed hospital for patient care. The erection of this fine facility is well under way, with the 11-story structure shelled in. This building is scheduled for occupancy by the summer of 1967.

The decision on consolidation led to a subsequent action by the trustees relinquishing ownership and control of the White Memorial Hospital to the Southern California Conference. As facilities have been found at Loma Linda or in nearby institutions for the schools of medicine and nursing to take their students for clinical experience, departments have been in the process of withdrawing from the city campus, which has served the school so well for so many years. The decision on consolidation has been a difficult one to make and to implement, but after long and tedious discussions, in which anyone with interests and convictions on the subject had opportunity to express his views, the log jam of indecision was broken and a clear course was charted.

Following the decision, a program of faculty recruitment in the School of Medicine has been launched with good success. A revised curriculum, made possible now by the geographic propinquity of clinical and preclinical faculty, has been brought to a successful stage of development. The great amount of planning involved in carrying out these far-reaching actions has required many hours of committee study.

The School of Nursing, also heavily involved in the consolidation at Loma Linda, has arranged new affiliations to care for clinical work of the students of nursing. Expanded residence hall facilities are under construction for the young women of all schools who will now pursue their entire course in the Loma Linda area.

Several of the schools of the university are developing a design for a home-care program in connection with the new medical center. The objectives are to provide for continuity of care after the patient

leaves the hospital, to promote a team relationship in dealing with the health problems in the community, and to increase the opportunities for students of the university to participate in an interdisciplinary effort to meet the health needs of the area.

During the period under review the School of Dentistry has made significant advances. The faculty has doubled, graduate programs have tripled, and funds involved in the research program have increased elevenfold, from \$20,000 to \$220,000. Enrollment has increased, and a new curriculum in dental assisting has



G. T. Anderson

been added. Students of dentistry have distinguished themselves in their chosen profession, and have been cited for their achievements at the national level.

Enrollment in the Graduate School has nearly doubled since 1962, with quality programs offered in selected fields, both professional and liberal arts. A division of general studies provides increased undergraduate support for this burgeoning school.

Recently a new School of Health Re-

lated Professions has brought under one administration offerings in physical and occupational therapy, medical and radiologic technology, and medical records administration. This new school will add to the effectiveness of these educational programs so essential to the total health-care needs of patients. Public health offerings have been consolidated in a new division of Public Health, with a long-range goal of a school of public health.

A large staff of efficient workers carries on the program of public relations and development for the university. Mainly through their efforts our community neighbors are becoming aware of the value of our institution and of its positive Christian witness. This department is leading out in the efforts to secure, from all promising sources, financial support for the expanded program.

The Placement Service encourages the location of alumni throughout North America. The number of graduates locating in conferences across the country is about equal to the number of students who come from these areas.

To meet the needs of our growing medical work, a new program for the training of hospital chaplains has been instituted. The hospital chaplain is receiving increasing recognition as a vital member of the medical care team, and this is an area in which Loma Linda University, in keeping with its historic philosophy of the wholeness of man, can make a significant contribution.

Since the last General Conference session 50 have completed the dietetic internship, entitling them to the prized American Dietetic Association certification. A majority of these have entered denominational work, and of the last class all but one of the 13 members have been denominationally employed.

In spite of the complicated readjustments involved in the transition period of the institution to a single campus, the financial operations have been remarkably firm and stable. The basic support of the church, as well as increased patient and tuition rates, have made this possible. An increasing appreciation of the work of the institution has attracted financial support from individuals and corporations, and the laity of the church have increased their gifts annually on the occasion of the Loma Linda University offering taken in all churches in North America. For this we are deeply grateful.

Loma Linda University continues to press toward its goal of global service to mankind, in carrying forward the gospel commission. There is evidence that interest on the part of students and graduates in mission service is increasing. In more ways than can be touched upon in a brief report, the faculty and students are involved each year in various mission assistance programs, mainly during the summer months, but also by elective time provided for in the new curriculum for actual mission experience in places near and far. The Division of Religion contributes significantly to the spiritual atmosphere of the campus, not only by formal instruction in all curriculums but in many other ways which touch upon the spiritual growth and welfare of students and faculty.

The Cross of Love

By HARRY SILBAUGH

A cleansing fountain is the cross,
Set high on Calvary's hill;
How sweet to walk that blood-washed way,
And do my Saviour's will.

And if I seek to err at times,
Or wavering footsteps want to stray;
If my eyes keep lifted up,
I will not falter from the way.

For only the narrow path leads home;
The cross of love my Saviour bore;
He gave His life, His blood, His all;
How can I ask Him give me more?

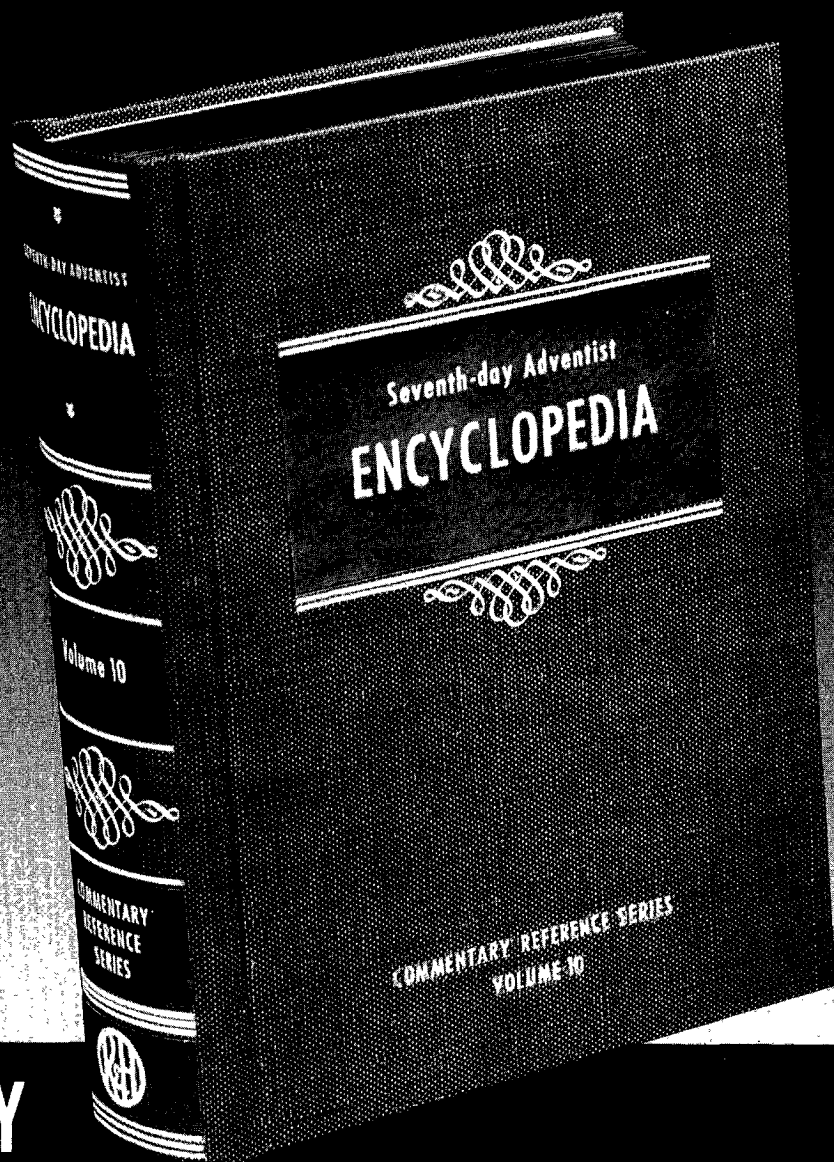
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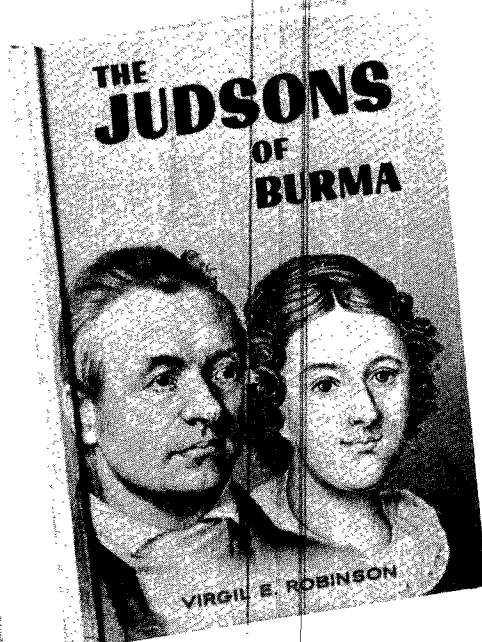
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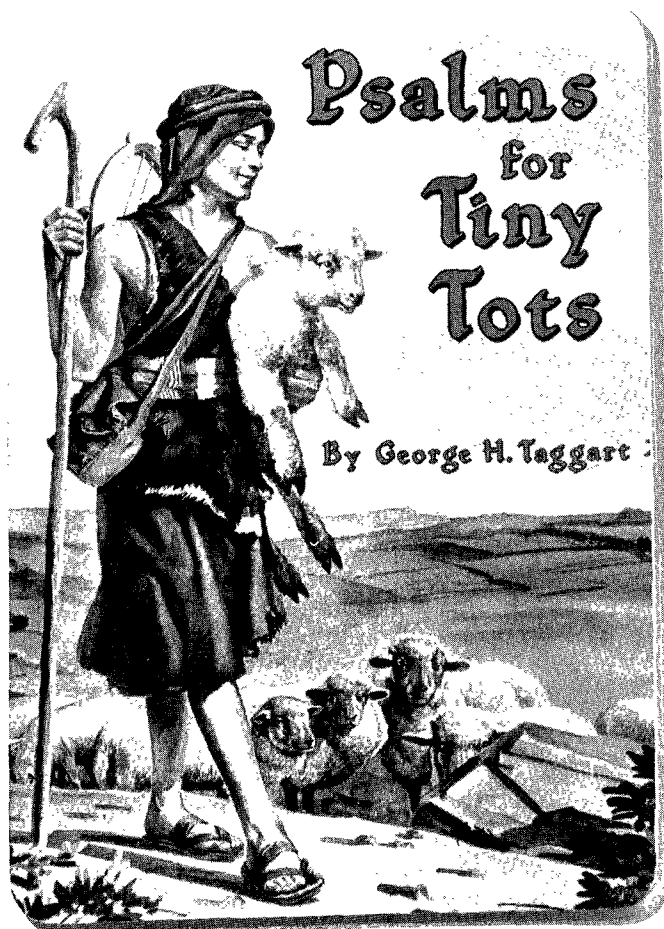
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Proceedings of the General Conference

(Continued from page 4)

church in China. You may be assured that there are many faithful brethren and sisters there on the mainland of China.

I am happy to introduce to you Pastor H. S. Low, who is headmaster of one of the large mission schools in the city of Hong Kong. He is the son of one of the veteran workers in China. His father was the first ordained Chinese minister in the Hakka area of China. Not too many years ago his sister was able to visit the family. We have asked him to speak to us briefly.

H. S. Low: Thank you, Elder Longway, for the introduction. I wish to express my gratitude for the opportunity of saying a few words regarding China, my country. We appreciate the interest on the part of our brethren around the world in our country, particularly in the gospel work and our fellow believers there. We are interested in this evidence of brotherly love. This is one of the characteristics of the remnant church. I regret to say that information about China is extremely limited. I live only 25 miles from the border line of China.

First, I would like to say something about the religious activities of our brethren in China. In many places our people are still allowed to hold their religious meetings—the Sabbath school and church services. Some four years ago one of my close relatives went to Macao, where she stayed for three months. After returning she told me that during her stay she attended services every Sabbath morning, and that they carried on Sabbath school. Of course, they do not receive the recent editions of the *Sabbath School Quarterlies*, but they use old editions. Every Sabbath they have a preaching service. She mentioned a church in Canton that is pastored by a highly experienced man, a young man who was one of her students 17 years ago.

Our members are still paying tithe as usual. Of course, each church is operating independently, without any communication with any other Seventh-day Adventist church. Sometimes they share a church building with another denomination.

Some years ago there was a shortage of food in China that caused general suffering among our people. It was a critical time. Many brethren located in the free areas and Chinese in Bangkok and Singapore began a campaign to help their brethren. They raised a sum of money to send provisions and medicine. The South China Union Mission helped with this project with relief funds, and the General Conference helped too.

We receive messages from time to time from our fellow believers with words of appreciation, telling us how glad they are that they are not to be forgotten, and that they are still considered as part of the denomination. They said they prayed that they would never be forgotten by the brethren and sisters whom they love.

Since I have come to this country I have been asked on several occasions as to what I think about the future—as to when and how the door of China will open again for the gospel work. To all these

questions I answer, I do not know. We should prepare for the day when in God's providence the door will open.

To meet the needs in the vast mission field of China and help finish the work there, I solicit your continued prayers.

[The business session was brought to a close by a brief devotional service conducted by W. B. Ochs.]

BENEDICTION: A. L. Ham.

M. V. CAMPBELL, *Chairman*.

D. S. JOHNSON, *Secretary*.

W. DUNCAN EVA, *Recording Secretary*.

Fifth Business Meeting

June 19, 1966, 3:00 P.M.

CHAIRMAN: R. S. Watts.

HYMN: "Faith Is the Victory."

PRAYER: R. F. Waddell, M.D.

R. S. WATTS: We are going to have two reports this afternoon. The Medical Department will report first. Dr. Flaiz has been with the Medical Department for 20 years and given efficient service.

T. R. FLAIZ: Adventist medical work involves medical institutions, medical education in many branches and at different levels, health education through many publications in several languages, and people who are in need of the kindly, courteous ministry of healing provided by our Christian physicians, nurses, chaplains, dentists, dietitians, administrators, various technical workers.

Dozens of decades have passed since the beginning of Adventist medical work, and we have some with us today whose medical ministry spans more than half of these decades. We feel fortunate to have with us here some of the pioneers in this medical work, and I am going to call your attention to some. Brother L. A. Hansen, would you please stand? Brother Hansen was one of our early men in the medical department. Well over 95 years of age, he carries a valid driver's license and is an inveterate walker, gardener, and enthusiastic health reformer. Do you think that health reform pays?

We are indeed fortunate to have the

man with us whose service record spans more years than any other medical man in the history of this denomination. Dr. Harry Miller, would you please stand? Dr. Miller was our first commissioned medical missionary in the Orient. His life of service has spanned the period between 1903, when he went out, and the present. In fact, he left his duties in the Orient to come here to this meeting.

Another of our earlier and respected workers is one who has done much to foster health education. Dr. Archie Truman, would you please stand? He is today an active lecturer.

[Others to whose service reference was made were: Harold Walton, M.D., Katherine Jensen Nelson, Lois Burnett, Dr. Wayne McFarland, and Franke Cobban, R.N.]

[Dr. Flaiz's report appears on page 22 of this Bulletin. Assisting him in his report were Mazie Herin, C. E. Randolph, M.D., Carl Sundin, Ella May Stoneburner, and Harley Rice.]

T. R. FLAIZ: I wish to take this occasion to pay tribute to the fine department staffs in the General Conference office and in the division offices around the world. I would pay special tribute to that large corps of workers whose labors on a sacrificial basis have made our large and growing medical ministry possible.

It has been aptly observed that it is as much an evidence of wisdom and dedication to know the appropriate time to step aside as to know when we are needed. If true, this session will go down in history as an occasion. It has indeed been a privilege to serve as secretary of the Medical Department for the past 20 years. As this responsibility passes into the hands of my successor, I can only hope for him the same loyal support of associates in the department and the General Conference officers that I have enjoyed during these years of pleasant and rewarding service. My earnest prayer is that God will continue to bless and to prosper this important phase of our denominational endeavor.

Mrs. Promise Sherman, REVIEW editorial secretary, operating the TWX machine, sending reports of the conference proceedings from the editorial offices in Detroit. The taped transmission reaches Washington at 100 words a minute.



More Than One Million for Evangelism

By C. L. TORREY

Retiring Treasurer of the General Conference

One of the outstanding high lights of the 1966 General Conference session thus far was the Million Dollar Offering for world evangelism on Sabbath, June 18. The total reported was \$1,191,006.54.

Following Elder Robert H. Pierson's earnest and inspiring message at the 11-o'clock hour, the presidents of the overseas divisions, the union presidents of the North American Division, and the General Conference institutional leaders [see picture on page 17 where publishing-house leaders are participating] each in turn stepped forward to the pulpit and reported the amounts raised by their respective fields and institutions toward this offering. In addition to this, the congregation made a further substantial contribution.

The loyalty of our people to the Advent cause was demonstrated yet again. We are assured that our members are solidly behind our world program, and that they are determined to press forward to finish the task. On behalf of the General Conference, the union and local conferences, missions, and institutions I take this opportunity to express to our brethren and sisters all around the world our deep gratitude for their generous and sacrificial gifts for the winning of souls and the hastening of Christ's Advent.

Thank God for such wonderful people! An additional offering for world evangelism will be received on Sabbath, June 25, at the General Conference session. The final figures will be reported later.

R. S. WATTS: We now call for the report of Loma Linda University.

[The report appears on page 25 of this Bulletin. The following rendered different sections of the report: Howard Weeks, L. A. Senseman, Ralph Waddell, M.D., M. V. Campbell, and G. T. Anderson.]

ROBERT H. PIERSON: I'm sure all of us have been encouraged by the report that Dr. Anderson has brought us. It was my pleasure a short time ago to be invited to spend a week at Loma Linda University. It was the first time that I had been on the campus for many years. Loma Linda University occupies a unique place in the work of the Seventh-day Adventist Church. We believe that it was founded under the guidance of the servant of the Lord and we believe that it is destined to occupy an increasingly important position in the work all around the world.

In North America we are eager to persuade as many of the graduates of Loma Linda as possible to settle in our conferences, for we have found that our dedicated doctors lend a great deal of strength to our conference program, both with their funds and with their talents. Overseas we are probably even more dependent upon Loma Linda for staffing our medical institutions and carrying forward our medical work. Not only in supplying doctors for the various parts of the world field but in fostering public health, Loma Linda has been playing an increasingly important role.

I know that when a new administration comes in, individuals may wonder what position the new officials are going to take. I want to tell you here this afternoon, that as far as I am concerned—and I'm sure that I speak for my fellow officers as well—we want to put our support fully behind Loma Linda University. We believe in the program there, and we want to do everything that we can to stand behind the program so that Loma Linda University may grow from strength to strength and may occupy an increasingly important place in the work of the Sev-

enth-day Adventist Church. We wish Dr. Anderson and all of his staff every blessing of God, and pledge to them our support.

R. S. WATTS: This brings to a close the reports of the Medical Department and Loma Linda University. Now, I believe, Brother Bietz has another report from the nominating committee.

[This partial report of the nominating committee appears on page 2 of this Bulletin. It was voted.]

[At this point the chairman requested Elder and Mrs. W. E. Murray, Elder and Mrs. F. L. Peterson, and Elder and Mrs. A. F. Tarr, who are retiring from active service at this session, to come to the platform and accept a tribute from the delegates for their long years of service to the church. Each of the three was asked to make a brief statement.]

W. E. MURRAY: Mrs. Murray and I have been in this work for 47 years. It has been a most enjoyable time. If I had to do it over again I would choose again to go forth from Emmanuel Missionary College—as I did in the summer of 1919—to South America as a foreign missionary. I am thankful for the privilege of having served. I thank you good brethren as delegates, and the General Conference, for the courtesies and kindness and sympathy that have been shown us through the years.

R. S. WATTS: Elder Murray, how many years have you spent overseas?

W. E. MURRAY: Thirty-nine.

R. S. WATTS: Thirty-nine out of 47 years of service! Brethren, let's say "Amen." Thank you, Brother Murray. Now, Brother Peterson, do you have a word to say?

F. L. PETERSON: Fellow delegates, 50 years ago I graduated from Pacific Union College and began my work for the Lord as a church school teacher; and the next year I was on the staff at Oakwood Junior College. I remained there for nine years, and then served as an assistant in the educational department of the Southern Union Conference. For 11 years I was

head of what is now known as the Regional Department in the General Conference. Then followed five years as pastor and nine as president of Oakwood College. Now for 12 years I have been again in the General Conference. I have enjoyed every moment of my work, regardless of the hardships through which I have passed, but I want you to know that there are more blessings that have come my way than difficulties. I love my brethren. I love the church, and may my right hand forget her cunning and may my tongue fall from my mouth if I don't stand for the church wherever I may be.

R. S. WATTS: And, Elder Peterson, your brethren love you too. God bless you and Sister Peterson. Now, Brother Tarr, we want to hear from you.

A. F. TARR: The more than fifty years I have served have been very, very happy years. That is due largely to the kindness, courtesy, and cooperation of all of my fellow laborers. Now I have come to the end of my service, and I want to say a big Thank you to the workers in Southern Asia, Southern Africa, Northern Europe, and North America, with whom I've been very happily associated all through the years of my service.

R. S. WATTS: Thank you, Brother Tarr. Fellow delegates—147 years of tireless service in the cause of God we see represented by these three brethren. [Applause.]

BENEDICTION.

R. S. WATTS, *Chairman*.

A. F. TARR, *Secretary*.

W. DUNCAN EVA, *Recording Secretary*.

REVIEW and HERALD

In 1849 a company of Sabbathkeeping Adventists whose background was the Millerite movement began to publish a paper called *The Present Truth*. In 1850 they also published five issues of *The Advent Review*. In November, 1850, these two papers merged under the name, *Second Advent Review and Sabbath Herald*, now titled simply *REVIEW and HERALD*. Its editorial objective remains unchanged—to preach "the everlasting gospel" in the context of the Sabbath, the Second Advent, and other truths distinctive of the Advent Movement.

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