Myla Ferrer and Julie and Cyd Tabingo wore costumes from Egypt, Cyprus, and Lebanon in the Mission Pageant that drew more than 40,000 on Saturday night.
As church leaders laid plans and mapped strategies, one thing was evident—people will make the difference.

As the business portion of the fifty-fifth General Conference session drew to a close Friday, July 13, the final benediction marked the end of an exciting, historic session that will be long remembered by the Adventist Church’s 6 million members.

During the past eight days the nearly 2,500 delegates elected new presidents for the General Conference and North American, Southern Asia, and South Pacific divisions; voted down the ordination of women pastors; set in motion a 20 percent staff reduction at the world headquarters; made revisions to the constitution and bylaws; gave a vote of confidence to the continuation of the General Conference Church Ministries Department; approved a new division in the Soviet Union and three new union missions in Africa and Inter-America; adopted a new Global Strategy plan; and approved significant changes to the Church Manual.

As the historic event climaxed on Sabbath, July 14, with the new president’s sermon and the mission pageant, it became clear to me that the success of the session had come through the untiring efforts of hundreds of people. From the important actions voted at the business session to the colorful exhibit booths, from the festive musicals and pageants to the sequestered committees and caucuses, people made the difference. The translators, security guards, camera operators, editors, delegates, and musicians blended their talents to present a spectacular event that will remain etched in the minds of delegates, visitors, and guests.

In an effort to better understand the multifaceted production, I interviewed six participants and posed the question “How did your week go?”

Robert Mendenhall, general manager for KJCR FM at Southwestern Adventist College in Keene, Texas, said: “My days were long and extremely busy.” Mendenhall produced daily broadcasts for the Adventist Radio Network. The reports were anchored by ARN manager Paula Webber and Lee McIntyre, general manager of KSGN FM in Riverside, California. The reports aired on 12 ARN stations in North America.

“I got up about 6:15 a.m. and worked until about 9:00 p.m. at night,” Mendenhall said. “We endeavored to bring to our listeners the three aspects of the General Conference that were going simultaneously—the business sessions, social and cultural aspects, and worship services.

“The most challenging part of the job was paying attention to important details of the session while keeping an overview of the whole program,” he said. “Our people monitored everything that happened on the session floor. At the same time, we gathered interviews and assembled soundbites for our reports. By far the hardest thing for us was to boil down eight hours of debate into a two-minute [news] piece.”

Rhea Harvey, associate sales and marketing director for the Review and Herald Publishing Association, and Richard Robinson, assistant vice president for marketing at Pacific Press Publishing Association, both put in 12-hour days while operating the General Conference session Adventist Book Center (ABC). The ABC was a joint venture between the Adventist Church’s two publishing houses in North America.

With 6,500 square feet of floor space, the ABC carried hundreds of books, tracts, and church ministries materials.

Approximately 25 people staffed the operation as cashiers, shelf stockers, and office help. Daily revenue averaged between $45,000 and $50,000. It’s expected that the total revenue for the session will double that for the 1985 General Conference session in New Orleans. When I interviewed Harvey and Robinson on Friday, it was easy to tell that they were extremely busy. Large crowds swamped the store, making it nearly impossible to maneuver in the aisles.

“We’ve had long days and short nights,” said
Harvey. “When the crowd was light we could take lunch, but if not, we did without it. We had to do everything, including passing out pamphlets and assisting customers.

“We found it very difficult to finish a task that we started,” Harvey continued. “You may have an open case of books ready to stock a shelf when a customer asks you a question. Before you finish assisting the customer, three others have questions for you.”

When asked what challenges they faced during the week, Robinson explained: “It’s gratifying to help customers find books that are not available in their country. Also, we run into people whose national currency isn’t worth very much in North America.”

“It really touches me to see the reverence for literature that our members in Eastern Europe have,” Harvey said. “You and I may not think twice about spending $10 to fill up our gas tanks. However, many of our members live on meager budgets. One customer from Romania came in and spent $1.35 for a small book. That represents one week’s salary for him. Some of these stories about Eastern Europe have really touched our workers. We’ve decided to start special projects to send literature to some countries.”

“We believe we made a real witness here,” Robinson said. “Even security guards came in to make purchases from us.”

The dedication of the ABC workers evidently captured the attention of the Nominating Committee. Three employees received calls during the session:

Jose Campos, marketing director for *El Centinela* magazine, became associate General Conference publishing director; Martin Ytreberg, PPPA financial vice president, became an associate General Conference treasurer; and Elsworth Hetke, PPPA Operations vice president, became British Columbia Conference presidente.

Dr. Martti Kahkanen, a physician at Kettering Medical Center’s Center for Health Promotion, spent his week giving cholesterol tests to visitors. KMC and the Adventist Hospital Association co-sponsored the exhibit.

As of Thursday, July 12, Kahkanen’s team of workers had performed some 1,300 cholesterol tests.

“We worked daily from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. answering people’s questions,” Kahkanen said. “They wanted to know their cholesterol level, what it means to their health, and how can they lower it.

“In testing our audience, we found that 74 percent had normal cholesterol level (between 120 and 200), 20 percent were borderline (between 200 and 239), and 5 percent were in the elevated range (239 and above),” Kahkanen commented.

“Our biggest challenge was to explain one person can make a difference.”

Peter Bath (at the mike), a delegate-at-large from Ohio, plunged into the debates because he believed

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“Our biggest challenge was to explain
surprising turn of events when the initial chairman, Robert S. Folkenberg, became General Conference president. Not only did Folkenberg have to switch roles, but the committee was forced to make adjustments also.

“Suddenly our chairman was now playing the role of an adviser,” Harker said. “He had to learn quickly about the many issues facing the General Conference and offer advice.

“It was truly gratifying to see God working through the process,” he explained. “The committee in action made everyone conscious of the fact that this is truly an international church. We had to work through translators and different customs. Some delegates wanted no discussion once the balloting started. Others felt the need of intense discussion when the ballot was trimmed to two or three names.”

Explaining his most difficult challenge in the committee, Harker said, “Not being familiar with every part of the world, it was difficult to weigh the assessments and needs of some areas. The staffing cuts also made it difficult. Deciding who must go is a difficult choice.”

He added, “I appreciated how quickly Folkenberg has shifted roles in such a short period of time. He has grown immensely through the week.”

Peter Bath, provost at Kettering College of Medical Arts, participated as a delegate-at-large for the North American Division. This was his first opportunity serving in such a role. Even though he was not appointed to any committee, Bath learned much about the governance of the church from the floor.

“At first I was awestruck with the enormity of the delegation, but I decided to get involved,” Bath said. “I learned rather quickly that one person can make a world of difference. As people are given voice in the process, changes are made.

“There has been frustration for foreign delegates,” Bath explained. “All the documents are in English. This means that foreign delegates must rely on English-speaking church leaders to articulate the issues. They don’t have an opportunity to review documents for themselves.”

Bath has recommended that the General Conference Committee develop guidelines for the session so that English is not the only language in which documents are presented. He also believes that agenda items should be given to delegates further ahead so they can have more time for study and reflection.

“A daily agenda should be published so that delegates know what items should be acted upon each day,” he said. “I appreciated the opportunity that delegates had to help each other.”

Commenting on the debate on women’s ordination and the Church Manual amendment that allows some licensed and commissioned ministers to perform marriages, Bath noted, “As the debate developed, it was not just a debate on women’s ordination. The church really came to grips with what it means to be a world church.”

He added: “The defeat of the ordination of women was not surprising, but now the world church [in approving the Church Manual amendment] recognizes North America’s great need to affirm women in ministry.”

Leo Ranzolin also had a very busy and surprising week. He started out as a General Conference associate secretary and ended as a vice president. His week culminated two years of planning for the mission pageant, which closed the General Conference session Saturday evening.

The pageant, titled Reaching the Unreached, focused on the objectives of the church’s Global Strategy thrust. Ranzolin and his staff coordinated and rehearsed the participants, procured equipment, coordinated the music, and made all the signs needed for the program.

“More than 600 people showcased their colorful native costumes and displayed 202 flags representing countries within the church’s 10 divisions,” Ranzolin said. “In addition, the pageant included a multimedia program using video narration and coordinated vignettes depicting several biblical scenes such as Peter preaching to Cornelius and David playing his harp.”

Narated by Lena Noizizwe and Dan Matthews, cohosts of Christian Lifestyle Magazine, the program was accompanied by an orchestra and choir. The world divisions showcased special ministries in their fields and displayed artifacts and costumes that gave the audience a flavor of their countries.

Hundreds of workers performed thousands of tasks, each in his or her own way, contributing to the success of the fifty-fifth world church session. This was a session that celebrated the Harvest 90 victories of the past quinquennium and set the stage for the 1990s. As church leaders laid plans and mapped strategies, one thing was evident—people will make the difference.
Jesus answered them: ‘The hour has come for the Son of Man to be glorified. . . . Yet, what should I say — “Father, save me from this hour”? No, this is just the reason why I came to this hour.’ . . . ‘Now is the judgment of this world. Now will the Prince of this world be driven out. And when I am lifted up from the earth, I shall draw all men to myself.’” (John 12:23-32, Anchor).*

Christ’s Mission

The atonement, Christ lifted up on a cross, is the cluster truth—the centerpiece—of redemption. The light that streams from Calvary illumines all of salvation history. “The mystery of the cross explains all other mysteries” (The Great Controversy, p. 652). We can see Him better here, the height and depth of His love, His wrath against sin (which is really the temperature of His love), and the price that He is willing to pay to rid the universe of the accursed thing—sin. Calvary is the appointment that Jesus must keep. Glorification and death on the cross are synonymous. He must be glorified. He must be lifted up. And this is the hour. “What should I say — ‘Father, save me from this hour’? No, this is just the reason why I came to this hour.”

Taylor Bunch used to tell the story of a wounded soldier during the First World War who was told by his physician that he could live but a few hours. He turned his head to the wall and after a few moments of silence was heard to say, as if in answer to his own thoughts, “Well, that is what I came over here for.”

Since Genesis 3:15, since eternity past, Jesus has understood His mission. He was already on collision course with the powers of darkness. He scorned detente with Satan and chose war—struggle, conflict—up to the end.

The Pendulum

The career of Jesus of Nazareth, as John sees it, may be likened to a great pendulum that swings down and then swings up. The downswing begins with the Incarnation and bottoms out with the rejection of the One who came to His own and His own received Him not. Until He said with tears “Oh, Jerusalem, your house is left unto you desolate.”

But the upswing begins with His passion and death. Notice how often He says the Son of man must be lifted up as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness (John 3:14). The upswing really begins in Gethsemane. There is a change in direction here. “I go to My Father.” Suffering, death, resurrection, ascension are all one continuous saving action—indivisible, indissoluble. “It is Christ that died, yea rather, that is risen again, who is even at the right hand of God, who also maketh intercession for us” (Rom. 8:34).

“Christ crucified for our sins, Christ risen from the dead, Christ ascended on high, is the science of salvation that we are to learn and to teach” (Testimonies, vol. 8, p. 287).

Universal Proclamation

The great transaction, the ratification of the covenant, is not to be done in a corner, but in the most public manner in the sight of all. Isaiah saw the Suffering Servant, Messiah, “exalted and exalted, and . . . very high” (Isa. 52:13). The cross is planted between heaven and earth. It is to be a
powerful and visible witness. "On that cross he discarded the cosmic powers and authorities like a garment; he made a public spectacle of them and led them as captives in his triumphal procession" (Col. 2:15, NEB).

Every reference to His being lifted up is a reference to His crucifixion. He must be lifted up so that we will know He is Messiah. It is all in fulfillment of prophecy. "When ye have lifted up the Son of man, then shall ye know that I am he" (John 8:28).

He calls Himself the I Am; the One who existed before Abraham; the active agent in Creation and redemption; the One who carries out the will of His Father; the One in whom there is life original, unborrowed, undervailed; the only One who can say "I Am that I Am," which is to say "I am the one who causes things to be." And even those evil men who participated in His crucifixion proclaim Him, though inadvertently, to be who He said He was. "JESUS OF NAZARETH, THE KING OF THE JEWS" (John 19:19) was what they put over His head. In Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, it gave a trilingual and universal proclamation.

Christ Conquers

"Now will the Prince of this world be driven out." The hour that brings glorification to Jesus also brings expulsion to Satan. He is cast out. His head is bruised; his doom is sealed; his activities are limited. "As Christ in His expiring agony upon the cross cried out, 'It is finished,' a shout of triumph rung through every world, and through heaven itself. The great contest that had been so long in progress in this world was now decided, and Christ was conqueror" (Patriarchs and Prophets, pp. 69, 70).

Jesus must bare His breast to receive the stroke of death so that Satan's kingdom can be brought down. He encircles the twin pillars of sin and death. It is through death that He destroys him who "had the power of death, that is, the devil" (Heb. 2:14).

Satan, the strongman, is disarmed so effectively that he can no longer hold his captives. He can no longer accuse God's elect or waylay the angels as they come from the heavenly courts "and before them accuse Christ's brethren" (The Desire of Ages, p. 761).

The Cross, a Powerful Magnet

"And I, when I am lifted up from the earth, will draw all men to Myself" (John 12:32, RSV). The cross becomes a magnet more powerful than all His miracles. It is invested with saving power. Ellen White puts it so well: "The world will not be converted by the gift of tongues, or by the working of miracles, but by preaching Christ crucified" (Testimonies to Ministers, p. 424).

The account has been settled at Calvary. There is redemption full and free through His blood. "Our sins were laid on Christ, punished in Christ, put away by Christ, in order that His righteousness might be imputed to us, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit... Sin was charged to His account on our behalf" (Questions on Doctrines, p. 672).

Think of it. These sins of ours were laid on Him. Text after text underscores it. All were laid on Him—our iniquity, our transgressions, our lapses, our failures. And they were also punished in Him. He becomes a man so that He can take our punishment. There can be no setting aside of justice. Sin must be punished. This too was worked out on Calvary. And then our sins were put away by Him. He removes them. He takes them from us. He covers them in the depths of the sea. He blots them out as a thick cloud. He separates them as far from us as east is from west.

But there is more. He charges all of it to His account on our behalf. He was "treated as we deserve, that we might be treated as He deserves. He was condemned for our sins, in which He had no share, that we might be justified by His righteousness, in which we had no share. He suffered the death which was ours, that we might receive the life which was His" (The Desire of Ages, p. 25).

Effective Salvation

Calvary means more than covering sin and declaring people righteous. This is not just a clever theory to save humanity, nor is it a general amnesty. It is much more. It is, as our title says, "saving grace." Effective salvation. We do not start out simply with a clean slate, but we start out with all of His righteousness placed to our account. All of those inexhaustible supplies of heaven await our demand and reception. Calvary is simply the beginning of the upswing of the pendulum's arc. Closely connected here is the outpouring of the Holy Spirit and the
opening up of meaningful communication with heaven.

Seventh-day Adventists would agree with Martin Luther when he said, "There are some who would dispense with the doctrine of the cross; but a cross-less Christianity will be a mutilated, impotent gospel, robbed of all efficacy, shorn of all glory" (Our Firm Foundation, vol. 1, p. 427).

D. L. Moody used to say again and again: "It was the blood that did it." Let there be no diminishing of the atonement or the necessity for the atonement among us. I have some acquaintance of the various theories of the atonement. They are all too small. They are all inadequate. Christ was our example. His death appeals to us, awakens our sympathies. But in my case more is needed. What can wash away my sins? Nothing but the blood of Jesus.

Seventh-day Adventists believe that death was necessary. The death of the Second Adam, representative man. The time has come for Seventh-day Adventists to lift Him up higher and higher. This is to be our theme. And when dealing with such a theme, "it is sin to be calm and unimpassioned. The scenes of Calvary call for the deepest emotion. Upon this subject you will be excusable if you manifest enthusiasm" (Testimonies, vol. 2, p. 213). Dorothy Sayers once said, "If this is dull, then what, in Heaven’s name, is worthy to be called exciting" (Our Firm Foundation, vol. 1, p. 429).

Albert Schweitzer, great theologian, medical missionary, musician, humanitarian, engaged in a study that he called the "quest for the historical Jesus." Schweitzer came to the conclusion that Jesus died a broken man, disappointed that the kingdom that He proclaimed was not set up in His day, "mangled on the wheels of history." Other scholars remark that the cross was an unfortunate mix-up at city hall. They picture Jesus as a pathetic figure—a victim, a misguided martyr. But this is not the Christ that we serve. He was not mangled on the wheel of history. He took the wheel of history and became its Lord. With one hand He cares for the past; with the other He guides the future and assures the outcome. By His own mighty arm He gains the victory (Ps. 98:1). He removes the throne of the usurper and replaces it with His own cross. With one arm He encircles the throne of God, and with the other, fallen humanity. And by that atonement He makes peace and reconciliation.

This Man Jesus does thorough work. He removes the usurper’s throne from its place of prominence, placed there by lies and misrepresentation of the character of God, and places above it His cross. Feeble lips of clay can never adequately explain this science of salvation. But all of us experience it in our hearts. We can only kneel in wonder, adoration, and awe. And those who bow here have reached the highest place to which man can attain" (The Acts of the Apostles, p. 210).

M. H. STEVENSON: [Announced the special music.]

J. CARBAJAL: [Presented special music.]

IRIS STOBER: Welcome back to the afternoon session. It is very interesting to see the democratic process here in our church.

H. HENNING: [Gave the opening prayer in German.]

K. J. MITTLEIDER: This afternoon we are going to pick right up where we left off this morning. Let me review where I understand we are. We are on item 308 [a revision of “The Marriage Ceremony” in the Church Manual]. There are 30 persons who want to speak.

F. W. WERNICK: This amendment will further erode the importance and sacredness of ordination to the gospel ministry. I cannot vote for the amendment at this time.

R. M. FLOWERS: The observation I want to make is that the experience of premarital guidance is perhaps more significant to the relationship of the couple than the solemnizing of the wedding vows themselves. It’s a very significant part of the bonding process, and not to allow unordained pastors to participate in the whole process is to deny not only them the full joy of working with the couple, but the couples themselves of having these individuals, with whom they have bonded so closely, share with them in their special service. It is confusing to couples why their pastor who has helped them in their preparation for marriage cannot solemnize their union, as well. If we find it necessary to withhold ordination from some of our pastors, let us not also withhold from them the privilege of conducting the wedding ceremony. I support the recommendation that is before us.

C. SCRIVEN: I suggest to this group today that we keep in mind the fact that it is wrong to pay lip service to equality while endorsing a policy of discrimination.

B. J. CHRISTENSEN: I would now like to plead with the leaders of the world church, with the leaders from divisions outside North America, and with the delegates who represent many constituencies from around the world—please, consider our needs, as we have considered your needs as you implored us to do in the past. Please do not turn the clock back 14 years. It will create havoc among the ministry in North America.

L. HARMS: We are dealing with the implementation of the gospel commission, not a fundamental belief of doctrine. Christian growth and spiritual understanding are like a plant—too little water, death; too much fertilizer, burnout. But there is a balance. My parting challenge and prayerful request to us here is to plead for the Holy Spirit to compel us to start that healing process now and permit qualified pastors full recognition in the gospel ministry through the adoption of this motion.

FAY BLIX: I am grateful that all of us do agree that we are both men and women saved in Jesus Christ. I wish that I could vote unequivocally for the amendment this afternoon. I do wish to register my support, but I want you to know that for this church to vote for the women to perform all the labors of ministry while it denies their ordination is similar to giving the benefits of a common-law wife without giving her the dignity of a marriage license.

B. H. STICKLE: I have placed in the hands of the secretary of the Church Manual Committee a proposed editorial change to the recommendation.

K. J. MITTLEIDER: C. D. Watson has shared the amendment with me, and it may clarify the situation.
C. D. WATSON: I support this proposal because it is presenting the matter in a positive rather than negative way. We are eliminating the words “unordained ministers” and inserting instead “licensed and commissioned ministers,” which is exactly what we need. The full text of the recommended amendment is to approve that “selected licensed or commissioned ministers who have been ordained as local elders may perform the marriage ceremony.” [The amendment was moved, seconded, and voted.]

B. H. STICKLE: I want to mention that this issue of the functions of an individual is not merely a North American Division problem.

R. AHNBERG: It was my privilege to be married to the lady who as Aunt Sue traveled all over the world and was active not only in children’s ministry but also in Community Services work. Even though she was not ordained, she had a tremendous impact on people’s lives. She was asked by the General Conference to pursue many ways of inspiring people. I am in favor of the motion.

T. E. BECRAFT: I believe the impression was given that the adoption of this motion would cause serious problems throughout our field. I believe that in our particular field we are unanimously for unity. But we have concerns when the emphasis is placed on uniformity throughout the world field. I personally would support this amendment.

L. A. HADLEY: I rise to speak in favor of the motion. I was one of those who voted yesterday in support of the recommendation not to ordain women. It was a painful thing for me to do. Yet in the interest of unity and harmony among the world church, I chose what I considered to be the lesser of two evils. I would now like to appeal to the delegates from all over the world to reciprocate with a charity that some of us extended to you yesterday.

BETTY A. RAYL: I really think that part of the problem is that our brothers and sisters from around the world really don’t understand the situation here in North America. Perhaps that’s been our problem—we haven’t been able to get the message across. We have special cultural needs just as they do.

R. ZAMORA: Here in North America we have some unique and complex problems. I think that the important thing we are doing here is the enhancement of the work of God in the world. I think what we’re facing here at this General Conference session are cultural problems that exist in all the world divisions. The larger issue concerns not only whether this church is going to be able to maintain its unity in theology but also whether we’re going to impose cultures upon cultures. In this country there’s been a great movement that has imposed a number of changes on the church. We are appealing to the other divisions to understand where we are so that this change in the Church Manual will help us do the work that we have to do here.

PATRICIA B. MUTCH: I speak for the amendment. It is needed to implement the second part of the Cohutta recommendation, which has already been agreed to by Annual Council. But it is needed symbolically, as well. If we are not ready to ordain women around the world, let us at least not handicap women in the North America Division who have been called by God to exercise pastoral functions.

GAYLE EVERIDGE: I was elected to serve on the Southeastern California Conference executive committee, representing those persons under 30. During the course of this business session, I’ve been watching a number of young people to see what their response is to this issue. I see this motion as a small step in the right direction of allowing the Holy Spirit to work through those He chooses, regardless of gender.

ELIZABETH ANDERSON: If our desire is to see the second coming of Christ as soon as possible, I believe that our interest should focus on evangelizing the entire world so that that prophecy might be fulfilled. I am proud and blessed to belong to a division whose principles recognize the democratic principles of the diverse necessities of its members and the equality of opportunity in service to God. This promotes progress in the cause of God. I speak in favor of the amendment.

H. OTTSCHOFFSKY: I am supporting the suggestion from the General Conference Committee. This recommendation is important for not only the North American Division but the Euro-Africa Division. For our service to Christ we need the benefits of all our members, including women.

M. MUTINGA: I am a lay representative for the Eastern Africa Division. I have been listening to debate not only in this gathering here but also outside regarding the role of women and particularly their function within the church. I support this amendment.

S. MFUNE: I speak in favor of the amendment. In 1985 I came to New Orleans as a delegate. Somebody pointed out to me that we from Africa are delaying the issue of women’s ordination. Five years ago I came through the United States and I found that there was more confusion on that issue there than in Africa.

R. RUPP: We are to take up Global Strategy. We need the support of the church as a whole—the laity and the ministry. The matter of performing marriages doesn’t affect those men and women who are sharing with us full-time ministry. On behalf of our mothers and sisters, our wives and daughters, may we never become a church with a silent majority. Let’s vote for this recommendation.

K. J. MITTLEIDER: There has been a request that our Ministerial Association secretary say a few words on this subject. Then I would like to have Neal C. Wilson’s perspective.

W. F. BRESEE: The Ministerial Association has tried to stay rather carefully neutral. In Ministry we have tried to argue both pro and con. We have stayed neutral for two reasons. First, we have not found a direct “Thus saith the Lord.” Second, we presume we will be involved in implementing what is decided here. I still maintain that stance on women’s ordination, but on allowing our lady ministers to baptize and perform weddings, I do not take a neutral stand. I am convinced that this ought to

**GC SNAPSHOT**

Prime Minister Samson Kisseka (seated left) observes the proceedings as delegates wait in line to discuss changes in the Church Manual which would permit women pastors to perform marriages.
be allowed. The issue of worldwide unity in the church is at this moment a greater issue than the ordination of women to the ministry.

North America has sent to the world field its sons and its daughters and its dollars for generation after generation because the world field has had a need. Dear brothers and sisters, you now have an opportunity to reciprocate. The North American Division has a great need, and its members are asking you, not out of obligation because of what they have done for you, but out of the depths of their need, to encourage women in pastoral ministry. Some of you feel, understandably, that this whole thing of allowing unordained persons to perform marriages and baptize is a belittling of ordination. I do not see it that way, because no one is being encouraged to baptize or marry without ordination. There must be an ordination as a local elder. So please don’t conclude that we are throwing out ordination.

I plead with my North American friends to accept no ministerial ordination [of women] for the sake of the needs and the problems of the world church, but on the other hand, I ask the world church to give also and allow a little more significant functioning of ministry where it is so desperately needed in North America. Can’t we both give a little—meet in the middle and go out from Indianapolis united and get on with the finishing of the work?

K. J. MITTLEIDER: Thank you. Now, Elder Wilson, we look to you as you make a statement prior to our vote.

NEAL C. WILSON: For 20 years I have lived in the midst of this particular storm. And I respectfully share with you some of the process that we have gone through, because I do not want the inference that what has happened has been without wide counsel or without approval. One of the lessons that we need to learn: Don’t embark on making slight accommodations without carefully looking down the road and seeing where that may ultimately lead. We are told by the Lord’s messenger many times that just little points, little variances, little accommodations, can imperceptibly create a great gulf. I wish that each of you would vote with the heart. Please do not think that we are trying in some way to dissuade you.

We have tried our best over a period of time to do something that would use every talent that there seems to be in the church and the gifts that the Holy Spirit gives to individuals. In 1976 we made some provision for licensed ministers. The next step was to make provision for women training for the ministry, and we encouraged that. All this was done at Annual Council, with representation from the world church. The next step we took was to authorize women to be ordained as local church elders in North America. In 1984 the Annual Council, with the full approval of those in attendance representing the various divisions, voted to extend to those divisions that felt it would be helpful the privilege of the ordination of women to local eldership.

In 1984 the study on the ordination of women to the gospel ministry was initiated. And in 1984 two of the conferences in North America indicated that they felt called to affirm women in the encouragement we had given to them by inviting them to serve in the capacity that would later be known as commissioned ministers. These conferences sought to authorize them to carry out the same functions as that accorded to men. The North American Division has not been willful in trying to embarrass the world church or trying to go its own way.

K. J. MITTLEIDER: The chair is ready to give you the total vote. Those opposed to the motion: 494. Those in favor: 776. The motion carries.

I would like to have G. Ralph Thompson bring us a special item.

G. RALPH THOMPSON: It is my privilege to bring to the attention of our delegates the presence of one person who has meant very much to the Seventh-day Adventist Church worldwide. He has been a very distinguished leader of the church, one who has spent many years in division and world leadership. He is present with us, and he is one who has been known throughout the church for dynamic leadership and the tremendous impact that he has made on our denomination.

W. R. BEACH: It is a very great pleasure for me to stand before you. My first attendance at a General Conference session was in 1926 in Milwaukee. Years have gone by, but our faith and hope stand as firm as the sacred hills and the mountains evermore. My wife and I have had a very pleasant life serving the cause of God. I have enjoyed every moment of it. So my prayer for you today is “Blessed Lord, take our hand, hold us firm, let us stand, lead us on to the Promised Land.” Thank you. [Applause.]

G. RALPH THOMPSON: Another one of my predecessors is also in the audience, C. O. Franz.

C. O. FRANZ: My wife and I have greatly appreciated the privilege of being here with our brothers and sisters from the world field. We are so happy that we can see the movements of the Holy Spirit. We pray that God will bless you as you continue your deliberations during the next few days. God bless you all. [Applause.]

K. J. MITTLEIDER: There is one other item that I would like to get on the agenda, as I don’t believe it will be controversial at all. It is a clarification.

C. D. WATSON: “The clerk is elected for a term of one year.” [See the section on the church clerk in the Church Manual, page 65.] Some people took that literally and understood it to mean that it was only for one year, but to clarify it we have stated: “Like all other church officers, the church clerk is elected for one year; but because of the important and specialized functions of this office, it is wise to choose one who can be reelected to repeated terms of service to provide continuity in record keeping and reporting. In large churches an assistant clerk may be elected.” Then further down: “If for any reason the clerk must be absent from any meeting, arrangements should be made.” Here we are trying to use inclusive language in this gender reference, as we had been instructed. I move, Mr. Chairman, that we make these adjustments in the Church Manual. [The motion was seconded and voted.]

KAREN WIEDERMANN: [Benediction.]

K. J. MITTLEIDER, Chairman
R. L. DALE, Secretary
D. A. ROTH and C. D. WATSON, Proceedings Editors

Session actions
Fifty-fifth General Conference session, July 12, 1990, 2:00 p.m.

The Marriage Ceremony—Church Manual Amendment

Voted, To amend Church Manual, page 59, The Marriage Ceremony, to read as follows:

The Marriage Ceremony.—In the marriage ceremony the charge, vows, and declaration of marriage are given only by an ordained minister except in those areas where division committees have taken action to approve that selected licensed or commissioned ministers who have been ordained as local elders may perform the marriage ceremony (see page 121). Either an ordained minister, licensed or commissioned minister, or a local elder may officiate in delivering the sermonette, offering the prayer, or in giving the blessing. In some countries or states a minister must be legally appointed and registered in order to conduct the marriage service. In many lands the minister may perform the ceremony in the church, but the marriage contract is legally signed by the district registrar, who usually sits in the vestry and listens to the approved form of marriage declaration. In still other lands, the minister cannot perform the ceremony at all, for it is recognized as a state responsibility and is looked upon as a civil contract. In such cases our members usually retire.
to the home or place of worship, where a special service is conducted by a minister, to seek the blessing of the Lord upon the couple. (See also pages 150, 151, 173-176.)

The Church Clerk—An Important Office—Church Manual Amendment

Voted. To amend Church Manual, page 65, An Important Office, to read as follows:

An Important Office.—The clerk of the church has one of the important church offices, upon the proper administration of which much of the efficient functioning of the church depends. Like all other church officers, the church clerk is elected for one year; but because of the important and specialized functions of this office, it is wise to choose one who can be re-elected to repeated terms of service to provide continuity in record keeping and reporting. In large churches an assistant clerk may be elected. The clerk serves as the secretary of all the business meetings of the church, and should keep a correct record of all such meetings. If for any reason the clerk must be absent from any meeting, arrangements should be made for the assistant to be present to take the minutes of the proceedings. These minutes should be recorded in the Church Record book, giving the time and date of meeting, number attending, and a report of all actions taken. The clerk should also make a list of any committees appointed at such meetings, giving to the chairman a list of the members of each committee, together with its terms of reference and an outline of work it is asked to do. The Church Record book may be secured from the Adventist Book Center, or in some countries, from the publishing house.

This Church Record book [no change].

Adjourned.

KENNETH J. MITTLEIDER, Chairman
ROBERT L. DALE AND MAURICE T. BATTLE, Secretaries
FRED G. THOMAS, Actions Editor
ROWENA J. MOORE, Recording Secretary

Fourteenth business meeting
Fifty-fifth General Conference session, July 13, 1990, 9:00 a.m.

TED N. C. WILSON: [Announced the opening of the session.]

J. N. PAGE: [Gave the opening prayer.]

R. J. KLOOSTERHUIS: Yesterday J. V. Stevens was at the procedures microphone, and we promised him time.

J. V. STEVENS: I think this General Conference session has become a milestone in our history. I think it will prove to be more so as the days proceed. [The speaker shared suggestions for procedures during future sessions.]

R. J. KLOOSTERHUIS: We do not have any agenda item before us at this moment, yet I see a number of individuals who wish to speak.

M. J. BOUTILIER: I have a concern about the number of missing delegates. Perhaps that is because they are thinking that the meeting will start at 9:30. As we look around, about 80 percent of the seats are empty.

R. J. KLOOSTERHUIS: We want to deal with the Constitution and Bylaws, and we would like to finish the Church Manual agenda. I hope that we can do both this morning.

C. D. WATSON: [Moved Church Manual items 311 (Public Prayer revision, p. 78), 313 (Announcing the Communion Service revision, p. 79), 315 (Work of the Nominating Committee revision, p. 126), 316 (Work of the Nominating Committee revision, pp. 126, 127), and 317 (Nominating Committee to Interview Prospective Officers revision, p. 128). Seconded and voted.]

R. J. KLOOSTERHUIS: Now we are going to pause for an item that had been scheduled a long time ago. G. Ralph Thompson will introduce the item to us.

G. RALPH THOMPSON: At every General Conference session we have those who have decided to retire. D. A. Delafield, who has been the coordinator of retirees’ affairs, will introduce those who have given years of service.

D. A. DELAFIELD: We pause now to honor 11 General Conference workers retiring from active service at the world headquarters of the church. [Honored were C. E. Bradford, G. J. Christo, W. T. Clark, J. H. Harris, F. L. Jones, J. S. Laughlin, Enoch Oliveira, R. W. Olson, R. L. Pelton, D. A. Roth, and J. R. Spangler.]

R. J. KLOOSTERHUIS: I would like to turn to item 318 [revision of Religious Liberty Action].

C. D. WATSON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to move that these amendments be incorporated into the Church Manual. [Motion was seconded and voted.]

R. J. KLOOSTERHUIS: Item 319 [a revision of Courtship and Marriage, Church Manual, p. 151].

C. D. WATSON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to move that these amendments be incorporated into the Church Manual. [Motion was seconded and voted.]

R. J. KLOOSTERHUIS: The chair would also like to mention that this particular item was voted by the Annual Council. We have several who would like to speak to this item.

H. M. WRIGHT: I move that we refer this recommendation back to committee for study on the use of the right Scripture references [Amos 3:3 introduced the recommendation]. [Motion was seconded.]

R. J. KLOOSTERHUIS: All those in favor of referring this amendment back to committee, please manifest by the uplifted hand. Those opposed, the same sign. It is carried. Let us go to item 320 [revision of Religious Liberty Association in the Local Church, Church Manual, p. 186].

C. D. WATSON: This comes from the Public Affairs and Religious Liberty Department of the General Conference and includes a change of nomenclature. I move we accept the recommendation. [Motion was seconded and voted.]

This next item was referred to us from the previous General Conference session [see General Conference the Highest Authority, Church Manual, p. 39]. The paragraphs recommended

GC SNAPSHOT

(Continued on page 23)

On July 13 General Conference retirees were honored, including Dorothy and Frank L. Jones.
Delegates, church leaders, visitors from around the world, Indianapolis friends, and those of you watching on television, it is my privilege to wish you a very happy Sabbath today.

As you know, I had no plans to preach here today. It is amazing how one’s priorities can change when you hear from the Nominating Committee.

I wish to spend the first few moments sharing with you my genuine appreciation for the ministry and life of Neal C. Wilson. I cannot fill the shoes of Neal Wilson, and I will not try. Elder Wilson’s grasp of the world work is legendary. He carried the load of four or five men, and he has led this church during a time of significant advancement through the 1000 Days of Reaping and Harvest 90.

During his administration, Adventist additions to the church have reached 1,500 people a day, the work has opened and expanded in the Soviet Union, a major restatement of our fundamental beliefs was concluded and published, minority participation in the work of the church expanded dramatically, an Adventist World Radio station was established on Guam, and the church developed a Global Strategy reaching to the year 2000.

I have asked Elder Wilson to continue to use his ambassadorial skills in behalf of the church. We will continue to benefit from his considerable talents and abilities.

He has held the many diverse elements of this church in one family. I am sure you would like to stand with me and say “Thank you, Neal, for all you have done for God’s church. God bless you and Elinor.”

This morning I do not plan a speech outlining an agenda for the next five years. This is something we will work out together as a church. I invite you to worship with me as I share deeply held convictions about this church I love.

Have you ever noticed that people are very interested in knowing the last words of a dying person? When people know that they are nearing death, their words are particularly important.

The last words of Jesus are very important. Especially the last words that He spoke in prayer. The last thing He did before He crossed over the Kidron Valley to the Garden of Gethsemane was to pray. Ellen White said: “Read and study carefully the prayer that Christ offered just before His trial, recorded in the seventeenth chapter of John. Follow its teachings, and you will be brought into unity. Our only hope of reaching heaven is to be one with Christ, and then, in and through Christ, we shall be one with one another” (The Upward Look, p. 141).

I was probably in the ninth grade. My father was a pastor. I had found Fool’s Hill and was having fun climbing it. Understandably, it greatly concerned my parents. One morning during that time of waywardness I got up early in the morning and saw a light in my father’s study. Curious as to who would be up that early in the morning, I went to the door and was about to open it when I heard my father’s voice praying. This was no silent prayer—I could hear him pouring out his heart to the Lord for me. Hearing my father lift me up to God in prayer changed my life.

Jesus Prayed for Us

The last thing Jesus did before He entered the Garden of Gethsemane was to pray for us.

Turn to that prayer in John, chapter 17. We find there in the first portion of His prayer that He prayed for Himself, in the second portion of His prayer He prayed for His disciples, and finally in verses 20-26 Jesus prayed for us: “My prayer is not for them alone [the disciples]. I pray also for those who will believe in me through their message” (verse 20).* That is us!

In Jesus’ last words in prayer before He walks the path to the cross, what does He say? Continue with verse 21: “That all of them may be one, Father, just as you are in me and I am in you. May they also be in us so that the world may believe that you have sent me.”

Jesus prays for us—His church—in 1990 in that prayer:

He doesn’t pray that we will all look the same.
He doesn’t pray that we all speak the same language.
He doesn’t pray that we all think the same.
He prays that we may be one—unified—just as He and the Father are one. Why does He make it the
subject of His last and longest prayer? He gives us the reason in the last part of verse 21: “That the world may believe that you have sent me.” Why will the world believe in Jesus? Because His people are one with each other. Our unity is a testimony to the power of Jesus! It is expressed in love and goodwill for each other. Our unity is evangelism! Unity, not for ourselves, but to move this church into action in the world.

This past week we spent many hours discussing the role of women in our church. I am glad that our church has affirmed women and the contribution that they make to the church. The doors are open to all as our unity impels us toward the kingdom.

Ellen White said: “The most convincing argument we can give to the world of Christ’s mission is to be found in perfect unity. . . . In proportion to our unity with Christ will be our power to save souls” (Our High Calling, p. 170).

The church of the 1990s, nearly 6.5 million strong, faces different issues than the church of the 1960s, with a membership of 1.25 million. A rapidly expanding church that anticipates reaching 11.5 million by the year 2000 is very different from the church of our parents. How can we answer this prayer of Jesus—that this church, so large, so diverse, so global, can be one?

I know one thing for sure. I can’t make this church one. I want to open my heart to you. I know that I am incapable of this task in my own strength. My assurance is in knowing that Jesus is the leader of this church. As we read in Ephesians 5:23, “Christ is the head of the church, his body, of which he is the Savior.” I also gain strength in knowing that I am dependent on the body of Christ, His church.

The unity of this church is found in being a part of the body of Christ. When we focus on each other, our differences become apparent and divisiveness is inevitable. But when we look to Jesus, He draws us to each other.

Our church is built on Jesus Christ. It is built on His word. As Ellen White said, “I commend to you this Book!”

It is built on His message—an endtime judgment-hour message that we are to proclaim to the world.

It is built on His mission, given to us in Matthew 28:19, 20: “Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit.”

It is built on His saints clothed in His Spirit guided by the prophetic vision and counsel of His messenger.

Explore New Methods

Church security founded on Christ is able to explore new methods. Ellen White said: “There must be no fixed rules; our work is a progressive work, and there must be room left for methods to be improved upon. But under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, unity must and will be preserved” (Evangelism, p. 105).

We have an outstanding system of church government, but even the best of organizations needs periodic self-evaluation. Over time an organization tends to be motivated less and less by its original sense of mission and becomes increasingly bureaucratic. The preservation of the structure gradually overtakes mission as its predominant concern, like firemen so busy polishing the fire engine that they don’t have time to respond to the fire alarm. We must focus on the mission, not the machinery.

When leaders project a clear vision to the church, fewer people will feel that they must go outside of the church to fulfill their dream. When leaders build confidence in our church by openness, honesty, integrity, and involvement of all groups, the resources that presently flow out of the church will then flow through the church to accomplish our mission. The members’ trust in the leadership is indispensable.

I would like to say a word for the young people of this church. The early leadership of our church was young. Most of your parents would think that at 49 I am young for a General Conference president. But James White was 44 years old when he took office in 1865. J. N. Andrews was 38 when he was elected, and George J. Butler was 37 when he was called to the presidency. Uriah Smith became editor of the Review and Herald at 23, and God chose as His special messenger a 17-year-old girl. This church began as a church of young people. If we don’t continue to share this church with our young people, we may not have a church to give to them. Let us close the back door of the church by opening the doors of service and leadership to the young. If we give them a piece of the pie, they will stay for dinner.

I am grateful to the church for giving me opportunity for service when I was young. I am a fourth-generation Adventist, a child of missionary parents, and solidly committed to all of the teachings of our church.

I affirm the principle in our church of sola scriptura and believe in the guiding light of the Spirit of Prophecy. As we grow into the future we must not destroy our roots. The stronger the root system, the larger the tree can safely grow. We must not allow the pressure of a changing society to weaken our commitment to the fundamental pillars of our church, nor should we allow ourselves to trap our future in the thought mode of the nineteenth century. We must communicate our doctrines to people of the nineteenth, and so there will be new ways of expressing them without changing the principles on which they are based. The 27 fundamental beliefs of our church, hammered out on the anvil of Scripture, are strong enough to stand the scrutiny of Christian thought.

Our unique identity and doctrine must not be a barrier to the people, but a bridge to them. They must feel there is room for them in this church. We want a church that is open to people so that our evangelism will be successful. Our unity and oneness must result in witness.

I learned recently of a guest who was unfamiliar with the Seventh-day Adventist beliefs and practices, but who was eager to learn more. After attendance at church for several weeks, she decided that she would come to a potluck after church. Knowing that most Seventh-day Adventists were vegetarians, she searched until she found a recipe for a meatless lasagna. She came to the potluck and placed her dish on the table, only to be criticized severely by a church member because her dish had cheese in it. Needless to say, she didn’t return to church.

Some members feel free to criticize the conduct of a fellow sinner, forgetting that only the sinless Son of God has the right to judge the conduct of another. Jesus dealt very directly with church members who brought sinners to Him, asking about their punishment. He said, “Let him who is without sin cast the first
stone.” He meant that pointing out sin is a job for Jesus, the sinless one. And Jesus eliminated sin, not with stones, but with loving acceptance.

When we try to judge others, ignoring the commands of Matthew 18, we appropriate a prerogative God reserves to Himself—which is a description of blasphemy! The true possession of the Holy Spirit brings conviction of sin—my sin, not the sin of others. My prayer for our church is that we might be one without rancor or criticism.

Elder Bradford has said that in the church “we shoot our wounded.” It is true that sometimes when people are at their weakest, rather than giving them a helping hand, we ask them why they are limping. We can be so right and so destructive at the same time. When rightness is used to accuse others, we have destroyed the meaning of what it is to be right. The summation of the law and the prophets is “Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind. . . . And . . . love your neighbor as yourself” (Matt. 22:37-39).

We should fulfill the dream of Liisa Hawes from Canadian Union College, who wrote in the Adventist Review in January of last year about her dream for the church. “A dream unfolds like an arctic crocus within my heart, a dream rooted in the power of Jesus to transform churchly men and women into disciples known by their love. It is reflected in a love that values and puts to use the contributions of ‘rebellious’ youth and ‘conservative’ saints.”

She goes on to say, “I see congregations in worship, with the bag lady seated next to the well-dressed dentist. “I see the children’s song about ‘Red and Yellow, Black and White, all are precious in His sight’ guiding tiny tots as well as members of the board.

“I see the paraplegic wheeling onto the platform to lift our hearts in praise. “My dream, in short, is one of tolerance and of compassion in action.”

A man was leading a seminar on how to build community. It took place in a large hotel. The people gathered for the seminar to develop a sense of unity and community. The seminar was moving along successfully and was about half completed when a bellhop in the hotel came up to one of the seminar partici- pants and said, “I don’t know what you are doing in this seminar, but I get off at three o’clock. Can I join you?” He didn’t know any details about the seminar; he just knew that he liked what he saw. Shouldn’t the church be like that? People may not always understand everything that the church is about, but they will like what they see. “By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another” (John 13:35, KJV).

This love and unity results in evangelism—evangelism that is not mandatory, but is inevitable. The natural result of a heart filled with love and assurance in Christ will result in a desire to share it with someone else. That is good news! People will be attracted to the church like a moth to light.

This unity is not uniformity. If God wanted a church of uniformity, He would not have made flowers of different colors and birds of different songs. Ellen White calls for “unity in diversity. Our minds do not all run in the same channel, and we have not all been given the same work. God has given to every man his work according to his several ability” (The SDA Bible Commentary, Ellen G. White Comments, vol. 5, p. 1148).

Building Bridges

We have all been inspired by the dramatic changes that have transformed Eastern Europe in the past two years. Who could forget the stirring image of the Berlin Wall being torn down with picks and sledgehammers? Nations don’t want walls between them. People don’t want walls between them. Families don’t want walls between them. Cultural groups don’t want walls between them. But Satan is the master wall builder.

Satan built a wall around the Garden of Eden. Satan builds walls between people. Satan builds walls between cultures. Satan builds walls between races and language groups. The existence of a unified Seventh-day Adventist Church is a worldwide testimony to the kingdom of God that breaks down walls. As Paul says in Ephesians 2:14: “For he himself is our peace, who has made the two one and has destroyed the barrier, the dividing wall of hostility.”

Ellen White said: “I warn you, brethren and sisters, not to build up a wall of partition between different nationalities. On the contrary, seek to break it down wherever it exists. We should endeavor to bring all into the harmony that is in Jesus, laboring for the one object—the salvation of our fellowmen” (The Upward Look, p. 281).

A carpenter came to a farmhouse and asked for work. The farmer thought for a moment and said, “Yes, there is something that you could do for me today. Do you see that creek over there between my neighbor’s house and mine?” “Yes!” replied the carpenter. “Well, it wasn’t there a few weeks ago, but my neighbor went up to his pond in the upper pasture, took his plow, and dug that creek to separate us.”

It seems that these farmer neighbors who had been friends for many years had gotten into an argument over the ownership of a stray cow. From that small argument many unkind things were said, and the creek demonstrated how these two longtime friends had been separated by their argument.

The farmer told the carpenter, “I want you to take the lumber from that pile over there and build a fence between our houses so I won’t have to look at his creek, his house, or him.”

“Well,” the carpenter said, “I think I could do that.”

After a long day of work the carpenter was finished. When the farmer returned from a trip into town, what he saw astonished him. His pile of lumber had been transformed—not into a fence—but into a beautiful bridge across the creek!

As he was about to question the carpenter, his neighbor came across the newly built bridge and said, “You are too good. I am sorry for how I have behaved over this silly cow. You take the cow; I want you to have it.” And so the two renewed their friendship.

As the carpenter began packing his tools, the farmer said, “No, I want you to stay. There are other projects that I have for you.” The carpenter paused and said, “No, I really can’t stay. You see, I have more bridges to build.”

Brothers and sisters, we have bridges to build—bridges between races, languages, and ideas. The bridges we build between each other are the highways to our heavenly home.

We must not relax smugly in our own
small homogeneous cultural group, our private ghetto of people like us, assuming that we are the family of God. We are not the family of God unless we are building bridges to all people of all nations in the same way that our Lord did when He built a bridge from heaven to earth. Our Global Strategy can be a practical demonstration of what it means to live like the family of God. Our Lord prayed “that all of them may be one.” It is the will of Jesus that walls come down and bridges go up.

Our task is an urgent one. I had an experience once that illustrated to me this sense of urgency. When I was in the San Blas Islands in Panama, a friend of mine told me that he would teach me to dive. He told me to place a large coral rock on my chest and hold my nose, relaxing so I would not use up extra air. When I reached the appropriate depth I would swim around. Well, I figured that I could do this. The water was very clear, and I could see the bottom from the boat. I took a deep breath and rolled off the boat. I also mistakenly closed my eyes and didn’t realize how far down I was going. When my feet hit the bottom, I looked at my depth gauge. It read 135 feet! I looked up at the dim light above me and I discovered a sense of urgency!

The world is drowning in a deepening well of secularism, materialism, and humanism. There is not much air left, and time is short. About 1,800 population groups of 1 million each around the world are without an Adventist presence. More than 900 million Muslims are relatively untouched by Christianity. And then there is China with its population of 1 billion people. Every day thousands die without knowing of the bridge of love that Jesus built to this earth. May we have a sense of urgency for our task. Let us be done with our Laodicean lukewarm commitment to evangelism and love. Let us be done with just going through the motions.

The day before yesterday my wife met with some women in a prayer group. She found women gathered from all over the world, praying for the power of the Spirit to be manifest in our meetings. She met with them for four hours and came away impressed with the power of prayer. There is power in prayer. We need more prayer!

Our theme for this General Conference session has been “We Shall Behold Him.” Not only shall we behold Him, but We have beheld Him:

We Beheld Him

We beheld Him in the 1830s when William Miller saw Him in the prophecies of Daniel.

We beheld Him in 1844 when the angel told a teenaged girl to look again and look a little higher.

We beheld Him in 1874 when scholar-evangelist J. N. Andrews carried the three angels’ messages beyond American shores.

We beheld Him in 1888 when Ellen White, along with Pastors Jones and Waggoner, held up before us “the matchless charms of Christ.”

We beheld Him in the lives of H.M.S. Richards and William Fagal as they used mass media to reach the world.

Not only have we beheld Him in our history; we are beholding Him today:

We beheld Him at work in Papua New Guinea, where six young men were forbidden by their parents and the village fathers to carry through on their decision to be baptized as Seventh-day Adventists. When they insisted on following their consciences they were tied up and their bare feet were pressed on hot stoves. “You may kill us,” they said, “but we must follow Jesus!” The next day they were hung on leafless trees in the blazing sun until their bodies were blistered. Still they would not relent. Finally they were strung up like pigs on long poles and carried to the Adventist village and told never to return home. But they had found a new home.

We behold Him in Iran, a Global Strategy target area, where ADRA workers recently received visas to enter that earthquake-torn country. At first the visas were granted for 24 hours, then 48 hours, then for 30 days, to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and shelter the homeless. And now we are even discussing the possibility of having a full-time station there.

We behold Him on the tiny Caribbean island of St. Vincent, where Roosevelt Daniels’ crusade this April attracted such large crowds that other churches were alarmed and the police ordered the meetings closed. The outpouring of publicity attracted ever greater crowds, the national cabinet finally intervened, and 972 precious souls were baptized.

We behold Him on the streets of New York City with Juanita Kretschmar as she leads volunteers in ministry to the urban millions of New York City.

We behold Him in the ministry of Craig Dossman, who, in the inner city of Los Angeles, began an early service for the homeless, giving them breakfast and worship.

We behold Him in the administrations of Samson Kisekka of Uganda and Ngiratkel Etpison of Papua New Guinea, and other Adventist government leaders.

We behold Him in the small groups of Don James, whose church doubled its membership in 18 months.

We behold Him at work in the Soviet Union, where church leaders who once languished in prison are now being asked to return to those prisons, not as convicts, but as teachers of scriptural values and morals.

We have beheld Him in our past.

We behold Him in our present.

And yes, we shall behold Him in the clouds of glory—one nation, one people, rich and poor, strong and weak, joined together in the arms of our Saviour and Lord.

I pray for that day when we shall behold Him face-to-face—

When with John we will see a new heaven and a new earth,

We will see the New Jerusalem coming down out of heaven from God,

We will hear Jesus from His throne say, “Now the dwelling of God is with men,”

We will feel the touch of His hand as He wipes every tear from our eyes,

We will experience no more death or mourning or crying or pain, for the old order of things has passed away.

Let us rise to action as we behold Him, joined together in unity—Empowered by the past, Emboldened by the present, Inspired by the future promise.

Praise God, brothers and sisters, behold Him!

*Unless otherwise noted, Bible texts in this article are from the New International Version.
MISSION PAGEANT
A parade of the nations in which Seventh-day Adventists work provided a fascinating finale for the fifty-fifth world session. Hundreds of participants marched across the stage and down the aisles on the main floor of the Hoosier Dome, a spotlight catching the colors of the costumes and flags.
Communication Department

Communication staffers on every continent and many islands have witnessed unprecedented opportunity for communication ministry during the past quinquennium.

Because of world support in financial giving five years ago, we were able to begin broadcasting from Adventist World Radio-Asia (KSDA) in March 1987. Listenership has risen monthly and reached beyond the Asian target. Mail has now been received, in Guam or at one of its programming centers, from 113 countries and from every continent of the world. Every week the Adventist message in as many as 40 formats is broadcast a combined 224 hours in 18 languages. No other ministry of the church has so consistently reached the masses for which it was intended—and the potential Asian audience of 3 billion people increases daily.

Allen Steele manages KSDA, where a dedicated team of 21 full-time, part-time, and student volunteers are dedicated to this ministry. Because a developer wants our land, which now sits in the middle of his land, for condominiums and golf courses, KSDA may be relocated to another site on Guam at the developer's expense and with an overage of $7 million cash for AWR's operations endowment.

Thanks to you and the Lord's blessing, radio is working—and just as successfully, considering differences in power and broadcast hours—for our three other stations. Our 40-kilowatt AWR-Latin America station near Alejuela, Costa Rica, where David Gregory is manager, broadcasts 184 hours weekly in Spanish and Papiamento and has received mail from 57 countries. AWR-Europe, managed by Gregory Hodgson, airs 63 hours of broadcasting in 17 languages from our 2.5-kilowatt station near Forli, Italy, and on leased time from Sines, Portugal. From Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, manager Daniel Grisier leases seven hours weekly on Africa 1 (Gabon) for French and English programming, and he has scripts ready to be taped in Swahili, as well as investigating Portuguese broadcasting. Tulio Haylock, associate director of Communication, has coordinated the ministry from the General Conference.

For the first time in the history of the church, Seventh-day Adventists in Kiev, Ukraine, advertised with 400 large two-color posters a Sabbath rally with the church's world president in the city's cultural hall. In Tyumen and Novosibirsk, Siberia, they repeated the advertising, but this time for American and Soviet ministers. And Moscow television almost weekly documented the unusual growth of vegetable gardens at the Adventist seminary near Zaokski.

In South America, Assad Bechara and his team used 9- by 27-foot billboards without charge from owner companies for a 15-day exposure of an annual emphasis such as Mother's Day. Complimentary 30-second spots were aired during the same period through Brazil's largest TV network, Globo. Accompanying brochures and radio spots to emphasize these annual events for youth ministry were used in many nations.

Support was received from other mass media—such as radio, the secular press, and maxi-posters—for the national and continental evangelistic crusades, providing a unified logo and message throughout the South American Division.

Media broke open to Adventist advertising across Eastern Europe—especially with broadcast announcements of evangelistic meetings in Poland, Yugoslavia, and Hungary, where stations are government-owned. Radio ministry is being conducted from 40 production studios in Sweden, Denmark, and Norway (several of them owned by local churches), which air 186 hours of programs weekly. Radio is having such success, in fact, that Ray Dabrowski and his Trans-European Division communication team organized the Association of Adventist Broadcasters (Europe) for 400 producers, editors, and technicians in 1988. They are currently preparing a practical radio guide for Christian broadcasters in the Trans-European Division that will be shared with the Euro-Africa Division.

Beginning in November 1988, It Is Written began airing on Europe's satellite Super Channel. More than 1,000 viewers have responded, and baptisms have been reported in Denmark.

Most Trans-European countries have successful press relations, and posters are used freely in advertising public meetings even in Eastern Europe. Polish television produced a 24-minute documentary on Seventh-day Adventists in Pakistan, which aired April 29, 1990.

Loma Linda's heart team made media history in Harare, Zimbabwe, and Nairobi, Kenya. The effort with the media and governments was coordinated by Saleem A. Farag. Daily print and broadcast media were complimentary of the Adventist Church. BBC conducted a live interview with Dr. Farag for 15 minutes. Dr. Farag and the heart team, led by Dr. Joan Coggin, were invited to meet the presidents of Zimbabwe and Kenya. Because of this widespread publicity, the governments of Malawi and Ethiopia have now requested the services of the heart team.

It was also in the Eastern Africa Division where Zablon Ayonga (successor to Kenneth Bushnell) was able to deliver daily Annual Council (1989) releases to Nairobi, Kenya, print and broadcast media. Malawi presidential interest in Malamulo Hospital, honor given its chief medical officer as alumnus of the year from Loma Linda University, and the hospital's cooperation in field testing a drug for filaria brought wire service interest to Adventist medical work.

The Carter Report Evangelistic Campaign in Harare had front-page coverage in the local media for three weeks.
Airport receptions and news conferences for former GC president Neal C. Wilson in Kampala, Uganda; Kingston and Montego Bay, Jamaica; Nassau, Bahamas; Mexico City; Bujumbura, Burundi; Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire; Lusaka, Zambia; Gaborone, Botswana; Yaoundé, Cameroon; Bucharest, Romania; Warsaw, Poland; Moscow and Kiev, U.S.S.R.; Brasília, Manaus, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Bangalore, Madras, New Delhi, and Poona, India; Djakarta, Indonesia; Katmandu, Nepal; Nairobi, Kenya; Jananarive, Madagascar; and Papua New Guinea were fairly easy to arrange because of continuing contacts by communication directors in those locations.

Nearly full-page features on Seventh-day Adventist health work helped the South Pacific Division (SPD) and Ray Coombe’s team offset the negative publicity brought about by the baby-snatching dingo case of a former ministerial family. The division entered into Australia’s bicentenary celebration by distributing 500,000 “Happy Birthday” brochures. They also presented copies of Seventh-day Adventists Believe . . . to all major media outlets and town libraries.

SPD’s Focus on Living, a magazine-format lifestyle-emphasis production, is broadcast in 38 of Australia’s 42 viewing areas and will soon be aired in New Zealand, as well.

Highest per capita coverage of Seventh-day Adventists by newspapers in the Africa-Indian Ocean Division, where Jack Mahon has led the team, undoubtedly has been in Mauritius, where the island’s seven papers all carry Adventist news. A front-page story of Neal Wilson’s visit to Madagascar was a first for that country.

Adventist youth efforts to ban alcohol publicity in Italy drew national media attention, as did their successful efforts to get the 65,000 needed signatures to make it happen, according to John Graz, Euro-Africa Division communication director. Official recognition of the Seventh-day Adventist Church (with the Roman Catholic, Waldensian, and Pentecostal churches) by the Italian government has resulted in Adventist media mention almost daily for the past six months. Former socialist countries and Portugal have provided new opportunities for both broadcast and print news of the church. Division-wide Seventh-day Adventist image research led to recent propositions that will be among the Communication Department priorities during the next quinquennium.

In North America, where Owen A. Troy, Jr., leads the team, a marketing project to determine the most effective ways to reach various categories of people was diligently pursued. Results from the demographic studies, focus groups, and other tests guided in the development of television spots that were test marketed in Spokane, Washington, and in Detroit, Michigan. All Adventist churches cooperated to prepare these cities for public evangelistic meetings.

Bringing together a number of broadcast ministries, NAD established the Adventist Broadcasters’ Association.

Numbers of pastors accepting invitations to write a regular newspaper column are increasing, as are the local church communication secretaries who are adapting and submitting articles suggested by the Communication Department. In association with NAD youth directors in the Church Ministries Department, the Communication Department has been working to enter a float in the annual Tournament of Roses Parade next New Year’s Day.

Despite the inability of the Middle East Union to use mass media to any great extent in undergirding their outreaches, Svein Johansen and his team were the first to pass their Harvest 90 goal. They look forward to achieving in their other fields some of what they were able to do in Cairo, Egypt, during the health promotion leading to Five-Day Plan to Stop Smoking seminars.

Both the Southern Union Mission and South African Union anticipate broader
For the first time ever programs from a General Conference session were beamed live by satellite to
“down links” at several Adventist centers, with the help of a crew of cameramen and technicians.
Military chaplains met with Adventist Chaplaincy Ministries leaders during the session.

By C. E. Bracebridge
Director

Adventist Chaplaincy Ministries

During the 1985 General Conference session in New Orleans, Adventist Chaplaincy Ministries (ACM) was established as an umbrella agency to foster development of Adventist chaplaincies as an organized and recognized ministry within the world church. This includes the National Service Organization and its military relations. Services provided by ACM include:

- Communication, including publication of The Adventist Chaplain.
- Recruitment, screening, and placement assistance for prospective chaplains in health care, military, corrections, veterans affairs, workplace, and educational institutions.
- Educational seminars.
- Ecclesiastical endorsement and/or reendorsement for chaplains.
- Career guidance and counseling support for chaplains with personal and/or professional needs.
- Representation of the church in various professional and ecclesiastical organizations.

The International Outreach

ACM has an international outreach that has extended to several divisions.

South America: Working with Edwin Mayer, division ACM director, C. E. Bracebridge conducted educational seminars and organizational meetings.

Far Eastern: In consultation with John Lee and Larry Colburn, Randy Roberts of Loma Linda University Medical Center conducted a seminar for our chaplains.

Trans-European and Euro-Africa: Working with Jim Huzzey, Jerry Connell from Michigan State University SDA Campus Chaplaincy consulted twice with church leaders about establishing campus ministries. In conjunction with Orville Woolford, Karel van Oossanen, and Herbert Stoeger, ACM associate director Martin Feldbush conducted seminars and organizational meetings. Feldbush and Bracebridge also visited our hospital in Berlin, presenting a seminar for chaplains and West Berlin pastors.

Africa-Indian Ocean: In association with P. K. Asareh, C. A. Mensah, and Jacob Nortey, ACM associate director Martin Feldbush consulted with church leaders about several chaplaincies and conducted seminars for our chaplains and laypersons in Ghana.

North America: ACM staff work with our chaplains and church leaders on a regular basis, delivering the services listed above. Organized ACM chapters function for chaplains in corrections, health care, and the military.

Other divisions and attached fields: With chaplains already effectively ministering in virtually every division, ACM looks forward to serving other fields as well in the coming years.

Challenges Faced by ACM

Among the challenges ACM will encounter as it becomes more international are the following:

- Interpretation of chaplaincy to church leaders and members.
- Coordination of chaplaincy work. Each world field needs a minister or ministers designated as coordinator(s) for chaplaincy to be the liaison with ACM leaders at the General Conference.
- Organization of chapters to meet needs of chaplains within such specialized fields as corrections, health care, campus, etc.
- Standards for chaplaincy. With the organization of chaplains as professionals comes the need to establish standards for various levels of endorsement. Such standards must be set on a division by division basis.
- Educational opportunities, especially for chaplains in countries in which recognized clinical pastoral training is not available.

Related Ministries and Military Relations

ACM is also responsible for working with ministers who specialize in other pastoral-care ministries, such as pastoral counseling, clinical pastoral education supervision, spiritual formation, and academic education in these fields.

Additionally, ACM’s duties include operating the National Service Organization, which provides spiritual support services for Adventists in the military and counsels with international church leaders concerning such military-related matters as Sabbathkeeping, noncombatancy, and other conscience issues.

While North America today has the most highly developed chaplaincy program, other world church divisions are on the move! Exciting things are happening in Europe, Africa, the Far East, South America, Inter-America, Asia, the Pacific, and other places. Hundreds of men and women serve as chaplains, dedicated to ministry and meeting the challenges of spreading the gospel in these final days.
Video Broadcast Puts GC Session On Line

This year’s General Conference session has a delightful new feature that’s grabbing the attention of many delegates and guests.

On Line Edition, a nightly video production that highlights news and features, provides a flavor of the festive atmosphere under the Hoosier Dome. On Line, a joint production of the Adventist Review and the General Conference Communication Department, is shown nightly at the Hoosier Dome as a part of the International Festival of Mission. The 10-minute production is also uplinked on satellite by the Three Angels Broadcasting Network and is broadcast over the cable network.

Hosted by Paula Webber, managing director of Adventist Radio Network, each 10-minute production is the culmination of the combined efforts of nearly 20 camera persons, correspondents, technicians, editors, and commentators. David Brillhart, General Conference studio services director, produces the program, and Adventist Review editor William G. Johnsson serves as news editor.

Every day at 8:30 a.m. crew members meet together to receive assignments and get briefings on late-breaking news. Afterward the four video crews scatter far and wide as they capture fresh footage and soundbites. Crew members may chase down long-distance runners, stalk the Nominating Committee chambers, pop up in elevators, or sample the vegetarian cuisine at local restaurants.

Meanwhile commentators from the Adventist Review prepare copy for their 70-second commentaries.

“Because of our tight budget, we brought together a crew of people that had never worked together before,” Brillhart says. “This has made a very exciting environment.”

By 4:00 p.m. crunch time begins as the correspondents begin writing their copy and technicians begin editing their footage down to short, snappy reports. All of the day’s clips must be ready before Webber tapes her anchor segments at 6:30 p.m. After this taping, Brillhart does the final editing. The newscast is to be aired by 8:00 p.m.

“On Line is a result of a dream we had for several years,” Johnsson says. “We believe the program is helpful and makes a statement that the church is current. I’m very pleased with the high level of the production. This program is the launching pad for a quarterly video production, Adventist Review On Line Edition.”

Owing to many requests, the On Line nightly newscast videos are available on one 90-minute tape for $15. Order from:

Adventist Review
12501 Old Columbia Pike
Silver Spring, MD 20904-6600.

Prepared by Carlos Medley
News Editor
Adventist Review

Preparing a clip for On Line Edition, a video crew tapes Stephanie Stomber, a child singer who is blind.

Paula Webber compares notes with Colin Meade before taping begins for On Line Edition.
(Continued from page 11)

give the background of Ellen White's thinking on the subject, indicating that the assembled General Conference is the highest authority in the denomination. I move to accept the changes that are recommended here by the Church Manual Committee. [Motion was seconded and voted.]

The next item comes to us from the Ministerial Association [see Divorce and Remarriage—Our Position, Church Manual, pp. 174-176]. It is correcting some misunderstandings that have occurred because of the previous wording. I move that we accept these recommendations that have come to us from the Church Manual Committee. [Motion was seconded. Discussion ensued.]

I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that we take two separate votes and that we deal first with the paragraph in which the change is an editorial one. The Manual formerly stated that the person whom an adulterous spouse (who "has not the moral right to marry another while the innocent spouse still lives and remains unmarried and chaste") marries should also be disfellowshipped. The person he or she marries may not be a member, and so the recommendation is to stipulate that if he or she marries a member, that member will be disfellowshipped. I would also like to point out that these two paragraphs are taken from several pages in the Church Manual that go into great detail on the problem of divorce and remarriage. Please recognize that this is only one section, but if it pleases the chair, I would like to move that—

R. J. KLOOSTERHUIS: We do have an amendment before us. I think we need to recognize that first. I'd like to have the delegate from the South African Union restate his amendment.

H. F. STEENBERG: I withdraw my motion to amend. I move to refer the whole paragraph back to committee for in-depth study. [Motion was seconded.]

R. J. KLOOSTERHUIS: We have a motion that we refer this back to the committee. It can be discussed if you desire.

S. A. LE MERT: I would like to speak in favor of sending this back to the committee. There are so many unanswered dilemmas that this gets us into. Please, let's give this further study.

M. A. FINLEY: If we refer this back to the committee, does that mean that we operate with the current Church Manual policy for the next five years?

R. J. KLOOSTERHUIS: That is correct. All right, are we ready to vote? All those in favor of referring this back to the Church Manual Committee, please raise your hand. Those opposed, the same sign. We will take a count. While we are waiting, I would be glad to recognize you at the procedures microphone.

V. RETZER: Do I understand correctly that this is being referred back in order to restudy the whole question of divorce and remarriage?

R. J. KLOOSTERHUIS: No, it is really, in essence, to study the suggestions that are made here in this particular item. I am suggesting that the same procedure be followed. This will go back to the Church Manual Committee. The committee will study it during the next five years, and it will come back to the next General Conference session. Second, the Church Manual Committee does not initiate changes. It considers changes. Changes begin at thegrass roots and come through the various organizations and ultimately to the Church Manual Committee.

R. J. KLOOSTERHUIS: Thank you for that explanation. Now I would like to report the totals as counted. Those in favor of referral, 416. Those opposing referral, 189. Therefore, it is referred back to the Church Manual Committee. Let us turn to item 314 [revision of Home and School Association, Church Manual, p. 109].

C. D. WATSON: This item was referred to us by the Education Department. We will ask G. H. Akers, who brought this document to the Church Manual Committee from the Education Department, to explain it for you.

G. H. AKERS: Many of our Home and School Associations meet quarterly or triennially. This new text makes provision for that to be legitimate. The second change is that the church Home and School Association is no longer elected by the church board. Nominations are made by the church nominating committee and referred to the school board, so this transfers the Home and School Association from the jurisdiction of the church board to that of the school board. Also, there will be annual reports to the conference education office regarding the new leadership. These are the three essential changes.

R. J. KLOOSTERHUIS: Thank you. [The recommendation was moved, seconded, and voted.] We have decided to hold item 312 [The Communion Service revision, Church Manual, pp. 78-82] until last. Some of us suspect there may be a little bit of discussion, and so we would like to hold that item until other essential items of business are out of the way.

Now we are going to look at item 213, the Constitution and Bylaws Committee recommendations, again.

F. G. THOMAS: You have received the changes intended from the Constitution and Bylaws Committee, and we are ready to consider these items. The first three articles—I, II, and III—were completed earlier in the session.

We are going now to Article IV. I might also say that there was an action taken by the Constitution and Bylaws Committee that members of that committee should come up to the podium here so that they could respond to some of the questions.

R. J. KLOOSTERHUIS: I would also like to suggest that we have no amendments to our Constitution and Bylaws from the floor. Suggestions should be filtered through the committee and not come directly from the floor.

M. MING: Please, explain what you just said.

R. J. KLOOSTERHUIS: I am suggesting that amendments or other suggestions to the Constitution should be referred to the Committee on the Constitution and Bylaws. It is a standing committee, just like the Nominating Committee.

We don't make nominations from the floor. They go through the Nominating Committee. I am suggesting that the same procedure be followed with the Constitution.

C. B. ROCK: Robert's Rules of Order says that amendments to the Bylaws and Constitution are so interwoven from one article to another and have such substantive and enduring meaning for the organization that it is unwise to amend the report of the committee unless the amendment for modification falls between what the present provision is and what the committee recommendation is.

In other words, if the Bylaws say that 20 percent of a certain segment shall be represented and the committee recommends that it be 40 percent, Robert's says that any amendment should fall within the 20-40 percent range—that any amendment is proper if it neither raises the modification nor falls below the present statement of the Constitution and Bylaws.

M. MING: Robert's has no effect on this delegation. This delegation adopted the rules that would govern its behavior based on that which was printed and distributed to the delegation. At this point it is unjust and unwise to invoke Robert's Rules of Order.

The standing committee that addresses these matters is a committee that stands for only the duration of this conference. Thus, if the amendments are not acted upon now, there is no process that permits delegates to suggest changes to the Constitution and Bylaws.

R. J. KLOOSTERHUIS: No, that is not really
Quite correct. There is a General Conference Constitution and Bylaws Committee that is a standing committee and operates during the entire quinquennium.

M. Ming: We have read the Constitution. We have researched the item that you have just addressed. The committee that presented the proposal that we have now acted upon was the result of an action taken at the 1985 General Conference session. That committee died after it presented its report.

The Constitution and Bylaws Committee for this session has no life when this session terminates.

R. J. Kloosterhuis: I agree wholeheartedly with you. You are correct in what you have said. But there will be a new committee during the time that we are not in session. That committee will bring its suggestions to the standing committee of the 1995 session.

J. D. Mc Kinney: What you are asking us to do is not to propose any amendments at this time. Is that correct?

R. J. Kloosterhuis: Yes. They should instead be proposed to the standing committee.

J. D. Mc Kinney: Then I move that the chair entertain amendments to the Constitution at this time, since we have been unable to do anything since 1985. If we do not propose any changes now, we won’t be able to do so until 1995.

R. J. Kloosterhuis: I personally would rule that we should proceed as we had originally intended—that we should make all our suggestions through the standing committee and not on the floor here. Otherwise, we’re saying that the entire delegation constitutes the Constitution and Bylaws Committee.

J. D. Mc Kinney: I think we can work with some amendments in the context that was presented by C. B. Rock. In other words, not make any amendments outside of the suggested changes.

R. J. Kloosterhuis: That may be possible. However, there are other delegates who oppose that.

J. D. Mc Kinney: I think we should put this to a vote.

R. J. Kloosterhuis: The only thing I can do in this case is to ask the delegation to go with this. We will ask whether they should go as I have suggested. I hope that is clear for everyone. If you are in favor of referring amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws Committee, please, manifest that by the uplifted hand. Opposed, the same. [Motion was seconded and voted.]

Therefore, the chair rules that there be no amendments from the floor, as we have a standing committee through which these should come. We can have suggestions, but they need to go to the standing committee.

N. H. States: We have had a great deal of discussion. We have been kind and Christian in listening to the discussions about these things. But now it is time that we, the majority, also have a chance to have a say. And I would like to call question on the entire Constitution. We have had brothers and sisters good and true who have worked for five years to produce this document.

R. J. Kloosterhuis: You are moving, in essence, the previous question, which is the entire document and would also include the amendments that have been suggested. [The motion was seconded and voted.]

P. Bath: [Made a recommendation for the expediting of session business, which was passed on to the appropriate General Conference committee by the chairman.]

R. J. Kloosterhuis: If you are in favor of the resolution that has been presented to us by P. Bath, please indicate that by the uplifted hand. [The motion was voted.]

At this point I would like to suggest that the Nominating Committee be given preference. First of all, we need to call the General Conference Corporation legal meeting so that we can proceed.

D. E. Robinson: We are prepared to receive the report of the Nominating Committee.

B. Reaves: The Nominating Committee submits the following partial report. Recommended to elect the following persons to occupy the positions indicated on the General Conference Corporation board of directors: K. H. Bahr, H. W. Baptiste, M. A. Bediako, W. E. Carson, G. T. Carter, G. H. Crumley, R. S. Folkenberg, D. F. Gilbert, W. L. Johns, A. C. McClure, R. E. Osborn, Rowena R. Rick, D. E. Robinson, F. G. Thomas, G. Ralph Thompson. I move that we accept this recommendation. [The motion was seconded and voted.]

D. E. Robinson: That is the only item of business for the General Conference Corporation. [Corporation was adjourned.]

R. J. Kloosterhuis: I am going to call on the president of the General Conference to make a statement before the Nominating Committee gives its partial report.

R. S. Folkenberg: Serving on a Nominating Committee during a General Conference session is not only physically exhausting—it’s emotionally exhausting as well. You consider that the group is, with the very push of a button, affecting the lives of so many people. And I am thankful that the committee considered this numerous times each day as they voted their convictions.

I now invite to the podium the chairman of the Nominating Committee, D. B. Hills, who has done a fine job of keeping everything operating decently and in order. It’s a difficult task, but he has done very well, and I appreciate it.

D. B. Hills: The General Conference Nominating Committee has completed the work that has been assigned to it, which will be reflected in this report. The Nominating Committee is very appreciative of the presence of the General Conference president.

B. Reaves: The Nominating Committee submits the following partial report. [Full report of the Nominating Committee can be found on page 31 of this Bulletin.]

L. Harms: [ Benediction.]

R. J. Kloosterhuis, Chairman
M. C. Van Putten, Secretary
J. W. Bothe, D. A. ROTH, and
C. D. Watson, Proceedings Editors

Session actions
Fifty-fifth General Conference session, July 13, 1990, 9:00 a.m.

Public Prayer—Church Manual Amendment

Voted, To amend Church Manual, page 78, Public Prayer, to read as follows:

Public Prayer.—“Christ impressed upon His disciples the idea that their prayers should be short, expressing just what they wanted, and no more. . . . One or two minutes is long enough for any ordinary prayer” (Testimonies, vol. 2, p. 581).

“When you pray, be brief, come right to the point. Do not preach the Lord a sermon in your long prayers” (ibid., vol. 5, p. 201).

“Let those who pray and those who speak pronounce their words properly and speak in clear, distinct, even tones. Prayer, if properly offered, is a power for good. It is one of the means used by the Lord to communicate to the people the precious treasures of truth. But prayer is not what it should be, because of the defective voices of those who utter it. Satan rejoices when the prayers offered to God are almost inaudible. Let God’s people learn how to speak and pray in a way that will properly represent the great truths they possess. Let the testimonies borne and the prayers offered be clear and distinct. Thus God will be glorified” (ibid., vol. 6, p. 382).
Announcing the Communion Service—Church Manual Revision

Voted. To revise Church Manual, page 79. Announcing the Communion Service, to read as follows:

Announcing the Communion Service.—In most churches this service is conducted on the next to the last Sabbath of the quarter. On the Sabbath preceding the Communion service, mention should be made of the importance of the forthcoming Communion. All members are urged to prepare their hearts and to make sure that matters are right with one another. Then when they come to the table of the Lord the following week the service can be of greater blessing to them. The church clerk, deacons, and deaconesses should attempt to notify those who were not present when the announcement was made.

Work of the Nominating Committee—Church Manual Amendment

Voted. To amend Church Manual, page 126, Work of the Nominating Committee, to read as follows:

Work of the Nominating Committee.—As soon as possible after its election, the nominating committee should be called together by the one chosen to act as chairman. With earnest prayer for guidance the committee should begin its work of preparing a list of names to submit to the church for officers and assistants comprising members in good and regular standing on the roll of the church making the appointments. These will be placed in nomination for office and presented to the church at a Sabbath service or at a specially called business meeting of the church. In making their selections, the committee may counsel with others who are well informed. This committee does not nominate either the pastor or the assistant pastor. These appointments are made by the executive committee of the conference.

Work of the Nominating Committee—Church Manual Amendment Directive

Voted, To amend Church Manual, pages 126, 127. Work of the Nominating Committee, by replacing the words Religious Liberty secretary with Religious Liberty leader.

Nominating Committee to Consult Prospective Officers—Church Manual Amendment

Voted, To amend Church Manual, page 128, Nominating Committee to Interview Prospective Officers, to read as follows:

Nominating Committee to Consult Prospective Officers.—Having nominated for the various offices persons who are faithful, loyal members of the local church, the appropriate members of the nominating committee should inform them of their nomination to office and secure their consent to serve.

*Any exception to this shall be by approval of the conference/mission. (Also see page 58, Work of Church Elder Is Local.)

Reporting to the Church—Church Manual Amendment

Voted. To amend Church Manual, page 128. Reporting to the Church, to read as follows:

Reporting to the Church.—This report is rendered to the church as a whole and not to the church board. The board has no jurisdiction in these matters. The report of this committee may be presented at the Sabbath service or at a specially called business meeting of the church.

When the nominating committee is ready to render its report, the minister or elder should give the chairman of the nominating committee opportunity to make appropriate remarks to the church. A copy of the report should be placed in the hands of members, or it should be read aloud by the secretary of the nominating committee. The chairman should announce that the report will be voted on the following week or two weeks later.

Courtship and Marriage—Church Manual Amendment

Voted. To refer to the Church Manual Committee, Church Manual, page 151, paragraphs 4 and 5, Courtship and Marriage, which reads as follows:

"Can two walk together, except they be agreed?" (Amos 3:3). Differences concerning the worship of God, Sabbathkeeping, recreation, association, use of financial resources, and training of children often lead to discouragement and finally to complete loss of Christian experience. For these reasons, the Seventh-day Adventist Church discourages marriage between a Seventh-day Adventist and non-Seventh-day Adventist. Seventh-day Adventist ministers are not to perform such weddings.

Marriage "was designed to be a blessing to mankind. And it is a blessing wherever the marriage covenant is entered into intelligently, in the fear of God, and with due consideration for its responsibilities" (Messages to Young People, p. 434).

Department of Public Affairs and Religious Liberty—Church Manual Amendment

Voted. To amend Church Manual, page 186, Religious Liberty Association in the Local Church, to read as follows:

Religious Liberty Association in the Local Church.—Each church is organized as a Religious Liberty Association, and every church member is a member of the association. The pastor or the local elder is the chairman of the association in each local church.

The religious liberty leader shall be elected at the annual church election and shall work in close cooperation with the pastor or district leader in all phases of his work.

He should be of positive spiritual influence, able to meet the general public, interested in public affairs, apt at correspondence, and concerned with the preservation of the liberty of the people of God to do the Master's service. He will keep in touch with the Public Affairs and

**GC SNAPSHOT**

Four longtime educators received the Award of Excellence, and two the Medallion of Distinction in ceremonies on July 12. Here Robert Folkenberg congratulates Ruben Chambi of Peru. Behind them (left to right) are: George Akers, Garland G. Millet, Nevil Gorski, and Edmundo Alva.

Religious Liberty director of the conference/mission or union where appropriate and carry out the suggestions that come to him through proper channels; advise concerning matters affecting religious liberty in his area; promote the circulation of religious liberty magazines approved by the division committee for promotion by the Public Affairs and Religious Liberty Department, such as Liberty: A Magazine of Religious Freedom, Conscience and Liberty, and other appropriate religious liberty literature; and organize and stimulate religious liberty meetings, programs, and enterprises as circumstances require.

General Conference the Highest Authority—Church Manual Amendment

Voted. To amend Church Manual, page 39, General Conference the Highest Authority, to read as follows:

General Conference the Highest Authority

The General Conference in session, and the Executive Committee between sessions, is the highest organization in the administration of the church’s worldwide work, and is authorized by its constitution to create subordinate organizations to promote specific interests in various sections of the world; it is therefore understood that all subordinate organizations and institu-
tions throughout the world will recognize the General Conference as the highest authority, under God, among Seventh-day Adventists. When differences arise in or between organizations and institutions, appeal to the next higher organization is proper till it reaches the General Conference in session, or the Executive Committee at the Annual Council. During the interim between these sessions the Executive Committee shall constitute the body of final authority on all questions where a difference of viewpoint may develop. The committee’s decision may be reviewed at a session of the General Conference or at an Annual Council of the Executive Committee.

“I have often been instructed by the Lord that no man’s judgment should be surrendered to the judgment of any other man. Never should the mind of one man or the minds of a few men be regarded as sufficient in wisdom and power to control the work and to say what plans shall be followed. But when, in a General Conference, the judgment of the brethren assembled from all parts of the field is exercised, private independence and private judgment must not be stubbornly maintained, but surrendered. Never should a laborer regard as a virtue the persistent maintenance of his position of independence, contrary to the decision of the general body.

“At times when a small group of men entrusted with the general management of the work have, in the name of the General Conference, sought to carry out unwise plans and to restrict God’s work, I have said that I could no longer regard the voice of the General Conference, represented by these few men, as the voice of God. But this is not saying that the decisions of a General Conference composed of an assembly of duly appointed, representative men from all parts of the field should not be respected. God has ordained that the representatives of His church from all parts of the earth, when assembled in a General Conference, shall have authority. The error that some are in danger of committing is in giving to the mind and judgment of one man, or of a small group of men, the full measure of authority and influence that God has vested in His church in the judgment and voice of the General Conference assembled to plan for the prosperity and advancement of His work.

“When this power, which God has placed in the church, is accredited wholly to one man, and he is invested with the authority to be judgment for other minds, then the true Bible order is changed. Satan’s efforts upon such a man’s mind would be most subtle and sometimes well-nigh overpowering, for the enemy would hope that through his mind he could affect many others. Let us give to the highest organized authority in the church that which we are prone to give to one man or a small group of men.” (Testimonies, vol. 9, pp. 260, 261).

Divorce and Remarriage—Our Position—Church Manual Amendment

Voted, To refer to the Church Manual Committee Church Manual, pages 174, 175, No. 6, Divorce and Remarriage, Our Position, which reads as follows:

6. When a divorce is secured by either spouse, or when both mutually secure a divorce on any ground other than that of “unfaithfulness to the marriage vow,” the party or parties securing the divorce shall come under the censure of the church except as provided later in this paragraph. In the event that either spouse who is a church member remarries—unless in the meantime the other party has remarried, committed adultery or fornication, or died—the one remarrying shall be disfellowshipped from the church. The member whom he or she marries, shall also be disfellowshipped.

It is recognized that sometimes there may be conditions in which it is not possible nor safe for husband and wife to continue to live together. In many such cases the custody of the children, the adjustment of property rights, or even personal protection may make necessary a change in marriage status. In such cases it may be permissible to secure what is known in some countries as a legal separation. However, in some civil jurisdictions such a separation can be secured only by divorce, which under these circumstances would not be condemned. But such a separation or divorce, in which “unfaithfulness to the marriage vow” is not involved, does not give either one the scriptural right to remarry, unless in the meantime the other party has remarried, committed adultery or fornication, or been removed by death. Should a member who has been thus divorced remarry, he or she, if a member, shall be disfellowshipped; and the one whom he or she marries shall also be disfellowshipped from the church.

The Home and School Association—Church Manual Revision

Voted, To revise Church Manual, page 109, Home and School Association, to read as follows:

THE HOME AND SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Purpose. —The purpose of the association is twofold:
1. To provide parent education.
2. To unite the home, school, and the church in their endeavors to provide Seventh-day Adventist Christian education for the children.

Objectives—1. To educate parents in cooperation with the school and church in their work of fostering the development of the whole child—"the harmonious development of the physical, the mental, and the spiritual powers" (Education, p. 13).
2. To promote cooperation between parents and teachers in the educational process.
3. To give guidance for establishing in the home an atmosphere of love and discipline in which Seventh-day Adventist Christian values can be instilled in children through Bible study, prayer, family worship, and the example of the parents.
4. To provide an opportunity for parents and teachers to develop a positive relationship in their work for the children.
5. To support the church school in its effort to more fully harmonize the principles of Christian education in philosophy, content, and methodology.
6. To strengthen the relationship between home and school by promoting such activities as:
   a. Providing suggestions for curriculum improvement.
   b. Encouraging frequent communication between home and school.
   c. Encouraging parents to visit the school.
   d. Encouraging teachers to visit the homes of students.
   e. Appointing room mothers and fathers.
   f. Providing volunteer services as requested by the school.
7. To work toward the goal of enrolling every child of the church in the church school. An earnest endeavor should be made to provide ways for disadvantaged children to attend church school so that no Adventist child will miss the opportunity of an Adventist education.

Membership. —Members of the church and patrons of the school are members of the association.

Officers.—The officers of this association, who shall be church members, shall consist of a leader, assistant leader, secretary-treasurer, librarian, and the church educational secretary. These are nominated by the church nominating committee, appointed by the church school board, and annually reported to the conference.

Leader and Assistant Leader.—The leader of the Home and School Association should be a person with experience and success in training children and whose mind is open to new ideas, who is apt to teach, and who believes in the importance of Christian education.

Secretary-Treasurer.—The secretary-treasurer is to keep the records of the association and to report to the superintendent of education of the conference at the beginning and close of the year.

Association funds are to be channeled through the church treasurer and kept as a separate account.

General Conference Constitution and Bylaws—Amendments

Voted, To amend the General Conference Constitution and Bylaws to read as follows:

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I—NAME

This organization shall be known as the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists.

ARTICLE II—PURPOSE

The purpose of the General Conference is to teach all nations the everlasting gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ and the commandments of God.
ARTICLE III—MEMBERSHIP
Sec. 1. The membership of the General Conference shall consist of:
a. All union conferences and union missions that have been or shall be properly organized and accepted by vote of the General Conference in session.
b. All conferences and missions and unions of churches directly attached to the General Conference, and all conferences and missions and unions of churches directly attached to a division, that have been or shall be properly organized.

c. Delegates representing union conferences and missions attached to a division but not to any division shall be appointed by the respective division executive committee in consultation with the organizations concerned.

ARTICLE IV—GENERAL CONFERENCE SESSIONS
Sec. 1. The General Conference shall hold quinquennial sessions at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall designate and announce by a notice published in the Adventist Review in three consecutive issues at least four months before the date for the opening of the session. In case special world conditions make it imperative to postpone the calling of the session, the Executive Committee, in regular or special council, shall have authority to make such postponement, not to exceed two years, giving notice to all constituent organizations.

Sec. 2. The Executive Committee may call special sessions of the General Conference at such time and place as it considers proper, by means of a notice as provided for in Section 1, and the transactions of such special sessions shall have the same force as those of the regular sessions.

Sec. 3. The election of officers, and the voting on all matters of business shall be by voice vote, or as designated by the chairman, unless otherwise requested by a majority of the delegates present.

Sec. 4. The delegates to a General Conference session shall be designated as follows:
a. Regular delegates.
b. Delegates-at-large.

Sec. 5. Regular delegates shall represent the General Conference's member union conferences, union missions, member conferences, missions, and unions of churches as defined in Article III, Section 1, and shall be appointed with the objective that at least 25 percent be lay delegates as follows:
a. Delegates representing union conferences shall be appointed by the respective unions.
b. Delegates representing union missions and unions of churches having division affiliation shall be appointed by the respective division executive committees in consultation with the organizations concerned.
c. Delegates representing conferences and missions attached to a division but not to any division shall be appointed by the respective division executive committee in consultation with the organizations concerned.
d. Delegates representing union conferences and union missions and unions of churches attached to the General Conference but not to any division shall be appointed by the Executive Committee in consultation with the organizations concerned.

e. Those representatives of the church's general and division institutions and other entities, and those general workers, field secretaries, laypersons, and pastors who are selected by the Executive Committees of the General Conference and its divisions, the credentials for whom are to be ratified by the General Conference in session. The number of these delegates shall not exceed 20 percent of the total number of both regular delegates and other delegates-at-large herein provided for.

Sec. 8. Credentials to sessions shall be issued by the General Conference to those appointed as provided for in harmony with the provisions of this article.

Sec. 9. Calculations for all delegate allotments as provided for in this article shall be based upon the membership as of December 31 of the second year preceding the General Conference session.

ARTICLE V—ELECTION
Sec. 1. The following shall be elected at each regular session of the General Conference:

a. A president, vice presidents, a secretary, an undersecretary, associate secretaries, division secretaries, a treasurer, an undertreasurer, associate treasurers, division treasurers, general field secretaries, division field secretaries, a director and associate directors of the General Conference Auditing Service, directors of division auditing services, a secretary and associate secretaries of the Ministerial Association, a director and associate directors of each duly organized General Conference department; namely, Church Ministries; Communication, Education, Health and Temperance; Public Affairs and Religious Liberty; Publishing; a director of Archives and Statistics; a director of Adventist Chaplaincy Ministries, a director and associate directors of Trust Services; division Ministerial Association secretaries, division departmental directors, division directors of Trust Services, and, for divisions in which special circumstances require it, any other departmental or service directors, upon the request of the division executive committee, and the approval of the General Conference Executive Committee.
b. Other persons, not to exceed 80 in number, to serve as members of the Executive Committee, at least 30 of whom shall be laypersons from all the divisions.

ARTICLE VI—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Sec. 1. The Executive Committee of the General Conference shall consist of:

a. Those elected as provided by Article V except the director and associate directors of the General Conference Auditing Service and director of division auditing services.
b. Presidents of union conferences; presidents of union missions; past presidents of the General Conference holding credentials from the General Conference; the manager of Adventist World Radio—Asia; the president of Andrews University; the director and associate directors of Biblical Research Institute; the president of Christian Record Services; the executive director of General Conference Risk Management Services; the director of Geoscience Research Institute; the president of Home Study International; the president of Loma Linda University; the president of Oakwood College; the president of Pacific Press Publishing Association; the director of Philanthropic Service for Institutions; the president of Seventh-day Adventist Radio, Television and Film Center; the president of Review and Herald Publishing Association; the president/executive director of Adventist Development and Relief Agency International; the executive secretary of Adventist-Laymen's Services and Industries; the director of General Conference Personnel Administration; the editor and associate editors of Adventist Review; the president, secretary, undersecretary, and associate secretaries of Ellen G. White Estate; the speaker of Ayer Hoy y Mathana; the speaker of Breath of Life; the speaker of Faith for Today; the speaker of It Is Written; the speaker of Voice of Prophecy; and the speaker of La Voz de la Esperanza.

ARTICLE VII—OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES
Sec. 1. The officers of the General Conference shall be a president, vice presidents, a
secretary, an undersecretary, associate secretaries, a treasurer, an undertreasurer, and associate treasurers.

Sec. 2. President: The president or his designee shall preside at the sessions of the General Conference, act as chairman of the Executive Committee, and serve in the general interests of the General Conference, as the Executive Committee may advise, and perform such other duties as usually pertain to such office.

Sec. 3. Vice presidents: Each vice president shall assist the president in the general administrative work of the General Conference or preside over a division territory.

Sec. 4. Secretary, undersecretary, and associate secretaries: It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep the minutes of the proceedings of the General Conference sessions and meetings of the Executive Committee, to maintain correspondence with church organizations, and to perform such other duties as usually pertain to such office. The undersecretary and associate secretaries shall assist the secretary in this work.

Sec. 5. Treasurer, undertreasurer, and associate treasurers: It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive all funds of the General Conference and disburse them in harmony with the actions of the Executive Committee, to render such financial statements at regular intervals as may be desired by the president or by the Executive Committee, and to perform such other duties as usually pertain to such office. The undertreasurer and associate treasurers shall assist the treasurer in this work.

ARTICLE VIII—TERM OF OFFICE

Sec. 1. All officers of the General Conference and those members of the Executive Committee provided for by Article V, Section 1(a), shall hold office from the time of election until the next ensuing regular session, or until their successors are elected and appear to enter upon their duties.

Sec. 2. Members of the Executive Committee provided for by Article V, Section 1(b), shall serve from the time of their election until the next ensuing regular session.

ARTICLE IX—CORPORATIONS AND AGENTS

Sec. 1. Corporations may be authorized by the General Conference in session or by the Executive Committee.

Sec. 2. The General Conference Corporation is a legal entity formed to hold title to General Conference assets, to serve the General Conference in carrying out its purposes, and to receive gifts and legacies for the General Conference unincorporated.

Sec. 3. At each regular session of the General Conference, the delegates shall elect the trustees of corporate bodies connected with this organization that may be required by the statutory laws governing each corporate body.

Sec. 4. The Executive Committee shall appoint or employ agents and other persons as necessary to execute its work effectively.

ARTICLE X—BYLAWS

At any regular or special session of the General Conference the delegates may enact, amend, or repeal bylaws. Such actions may embrace any provision not inconsistent with the constitution.

ARTICLE XI—AMENDMENTS

This constitution or its bylaws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting at any session, provided that, if it is proposed to amend the constitution at a special session of the General Conference, notice of such purpose shall be given in the call for that special session.

B Y L A W S

ARTICLE I—TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION

Sec. 1. The General Conference normally shall conduct its worldwide work through its divisions, each division to operate within a specified territory in harmony with General Conference policies.

Sec. 2. a. The duly organized divisions are: Africa-Indian Ocean Division, Eastern Africa Division, Euro-Africa Division, Far Eastern Division, Inter-American Division, North American Division, South American Division, South Pacific Division, Southern Asia Division, Trans-European Division, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Division. The boundaries of these divisions shall be subject to adjustment only at sessions of the General Conference or at annual councils of the Executive Committee.

b. The duly organized attached unions are: Middle East Union Mission, South African Union Conference, Southern Union Mission (Africa), China.

c. Nominating Committee

Sec. 3. If a territorial adjustment is made at an Annual Council, it shall be made only provided each division and other territory affected is represented at the council by at least one of its officers, or in the case of an unorganized territory by a senior church leader from that territory. An exception to the requirement of such representation shall be made in a condition of emergency. In such a case, the Executive Committee shall make whatever adjustments are necessary for the conduct of the work in the territories affected.

Sec. 4. Union conferences and union missions, together with all other organizations and institutions within a division's territory, shall be responsible to that division's executive committee, or in the case of General Conference institutions and fields without divisional affiliation, to the General Conference Executive Committee.

ARTICLE II—STANDING COMMITTEES

Sec. 1. At each regular session of the General Conference, such standing committees as may be found necessary, including the following, shall be elected to consider items of business that may be referred to them and to bring in their reports and recommendations to the session:

a. Constitution and Bylaws Committee
b. Plans Committee
c. Nominating Committee

Sec. 2. a. The membership of the Nominating Committee shall consist of the following:

(1) Each division and each attached union shall be entitled to membership on the Nominating Committee based upon its proportion of the world membership as of December 31 of the second year preceding the session. The total under this provision is not to exceed 200 provided, however, that each division shall have at least eight members and each attached union shall have at least one member.

(2) Each of the following General Conference institutions shall be entitled to one member on the Nominating Committee: Adventist World Radio—Asia, Andrews University, Christian Record Services, Home Study International, Loma Linda University, Oakwood College, Pacific Press Publishing Association, Review and Herald Publishing Association, and Seventh-day Adventist Radio, Television and Film Center.

b. The members of the Nominating Committee shall be chosen as follows:

(1) Each division delegation, each attached union delegation, and each General Conference institutional delegation shall act as a unit in selecting the members to which it is entitled. Other delegates-at-large will join the delegations from the divisions in which they are or were last employed or now reside.

(2) The election of the above representatives on the Nominating Committee shall be by the method of voting considered by each delegation to be most convenient and efficient, taking into consideration the size of the delegation and other circumstances.

c. Each division shall select its representatives on the Nominating Committee to represent as far as possible the various geographical areas, organizational segments, and types of activity of the division.

d. Those chosen as members of the Nominating Committee must be duly accredited delegates in attendance at the General Conference session.

e. Delegates elected under the provisions of Article V, Section 1(a) of the constitution shall not be members of the Nominating Committee.

f. No delegate shall nominate more than one person for election to the Nominating Committee.

g. The Nominating Committee shall elect its own chairman and secretary under the temporary chairmanship of the president of the General Conference whose term is expiring.

h. The Nominating Committee shall limit its nominations to those positions for which budgetary provision has been made.

i. In order to expedite the work of the Nominating Committee, the representatives from each division shall be allowed a reasonable amount of time to meet and consider the personnel needs of their respective divisions and to make recommendations to the full Nominating Committee. De-
ARTICLE III—VICE PRESIDENTS
Sec. 1. General vice presidents shall be elected to assist the president with the general administrative work of the General Conference. In addition, a vice president shall be elected to serve as president of each division of the General Conference.

Sec. 2. The general vice presidents and the president of the North American Division shall in the absence of the president chair meetings of the Executive Committee.

Sec. 3. The vice presidents elected for the divisions shall serve as chairmen of the division executive committees operating in their respective territories and shall have charge of the work in those territories under the direction of the division executive committees and shall be designated within their respective division territories as presidents of the divisions over which they preside.

ARTICLE IV—UNDERSECRETARY AND ASSOCIATE SECRETARIES
An undersecretary and associate secretaries shall be elected to share with the secretary the responsibilities of his office. They shall perform such duties connected with the Secretariat as may be assigned to them by the secretary.

ARTICLE V—DIVISION SECRETARIES
Sec. 1. A secretary shall be elected for each division, to be designated “division secretary.”

Sec. 2. Division secretaries shall work under the direction of their respective division executive committees. It shall be their duty to keep the minutes of the division executive committee meetings, to collect information and make such reports as may be required, and to do such other work as usually pertains to this office.

Sec. 3. Division executive committees may appoint associate and assistant secretaries as may be required to carry on the work.

ARTICLE VII—DIVISION TREASURERS
Sec. 1. A treasurer shall be elected for each division, to be designated “division treasurer.”

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the division treasurer to receive and disburse the funds of the General Conference made available for the territories, under the direction of their respective division executive committees, and to perform such other duties as usually pertain to this office.

Sec. 3. Division executive committees may appoint an under treasurer, associate treasurers, and assistant treasurers as may be required to carry on the work.

ARTICLE VIII—DIVISION AUDITORS
In addition to the director of the division auditing service, who is elected at the General Conference session, division executive committees may appoint associate and assistant auditors as may be required to carry on the work.

ARTICLE IX—GENERAL AND DIVISION FIELD SECRETARIES
Sec. 1. The term general field secretary shall be used to designate general field leaders elected in addition to the officers to serve in carrying the field responsibilities of the General Conference.

Sec. 2. The general field secretaries shall work under the direction of the Executive Committee and the president, and be assigned either to field service or to special projects or responsibilities that are approved by the Executive Committee.

Sec. 3. The term division field secretary shall be used to designate field leaders assigned to a division. They may be elected as necessary to serve in the divisions under the direction of their respective division executive committees.

ARTICLE X—DEPARTMENTS—DIRECTORS/SECRETARIES, ASSOCIATES, AND ASSISTANTS
Sec. 1. The departmental, association, and service directors/secretaries and associates elected by the General Conference shall work under the direction of the Executive Committee, or in the case of departmental, association, or service directors/secretaries in divisions under the direction of their respective division executive committees, and shall occupy an advisory relation to the field.

Sec. 2. The term associate director/secretary shall be used to designate those individuals that may be elected to associate with the director/secretary of any General Conference department, association, or service in carrying the responsibilities of the office. Such persons shall have the requisite experience, background, and expertise to facilitate the work of the department in carrying out the functions assigned to it not only at headquarters but also throughout the world field. Certain specialized activities may be largely accomplished without extensive field activity.

Sec. 3. The term assistant director/secretary shall be used to designate those persons that are appointed by the Executive Committee to assist the director/secretary and associates in any department, association, or service in carrying the work of the General Conference office, usually in one or more special procedures or functions. These special assignments shall be carried on largely in the office and serve to expedite the work of the departmental staff. Field appointments for departmental assistants shall be of a very limited nature and shall normally be confined to the North American Division.
Executive Committee or any committee for which it is responsible by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting at any regular meeting.

Sec. 2. a. A meeting of the Executive Committee, known as the Annual Council, shall be held annually for the purpose of considering budget requests and making appropriations, and for the transaction of other business and the adoption of policies that may be necessary in the operation of the worldwide work.

b. A meeting of the Executive Committee, known as the Spring Meeting, shall be held annually for the purpose of receiving the audited financial reports of the General Conference and for transacting regular Executive Committee business as provided in the General Conference Working Policy relating to Spring Meetings.

Sec. 3. A majority of the full membership of the Executive Committee, including the president or a general vice president, is empowered to transact denominational business of any nature at any time and place.

Sec. 4. Any 15 members of the Executive Committee, including an officer of the General Conference, shall, after due notice to available members, constitute a quorum of the Executive Committee and shall be empowered to transact business that is in harmony with the general plans outlined by the Executive Committee at the designated place of meeting of the Executive Committee as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 5. All meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held at the General Conference headquarters, or at another place that may be voted by the Executive Committee.

Sec. 6. Meetings of the Executive Committee may be called at any time by the ranking officer of the General Conference who may be present at headquarters, and this officer, or any member of the committee appointed by him, shall act as chairman of the meeting.

ARTICLE XIV — DIVISION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

Sec. 1. In each division, a division executive committee shall be constituted as hereinafter provided for the transaction of business pertaining to the division.

Sec. 2. The members of a division executive committee shall be the president, the secretary, the treasurer, and the field secretaries of the division; the presidents of union conferences; the presidents of union missions; the division departmental, Ministerial Association, and service directors/secretaries; and any other member of the General Conference Executive Committee present. Other members may also be appointed by the division executive committee.

Sec. 3. The actions taken by division executive committees pertaining to the administration of affairs in division territories shall be considered final, provided they are in harmony with the plans and policy of the General Conference as set forth in one Constitution and Bylaws, and with its Executive Committee actions at Annual Councils.

Sec. 4. Five members of a division executive committee, including the chairman, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. When the chairman is unable to be present, the secretary may convene such a meeting at division headquarters and shall serve as chairman unless otherwise determined by the president. Minority meetings of fewer than five members of the division executive committee may be held for the transaction of necessary routine business, but actions taken at such meetings shall not be final until the minutes of such meetings have been approved in a meeting with a quorum present.

ARTICLE XV — AUDITORS AND AUDITS

The Executive Committee shall have the accounts of the General Conference and of its legal corporations audited at least once each calendar year, and the auditor shall report the results of these audits to the Executive Committee annually. The auditor shall report also to the General Conference at its regular sessions. The General Conference Auditing Service shall also be responsible for auditing the accounts of divisions and, through the respective division auditing services, the accounts of the division institutions, union conferences, union missions, conferences, missions, other institutions, and special funds. While the General Conference Auditing Service shall be under the general direction of the Executive Committee, this provision shall not interfere with the independent professional judgment of the Auditing Service.

ARTICLE XVI — REMUNERATION AND EXPENSES

Sec. 1. The Executive Committee shall appoint annually a minimum of eight persons not in its employ who, with officers of the General Conference and not less than seven presidents of union conferences, shall constitute a committee to review the remuneration, related allowances, and expenses of employees.

Sec. 2. The Executive Committee shall have power to make necessary adjustments from time to time in the remuneration of employees.

ARTICLE XVII — FUNDS

Sec. 1. The funds of the General Conference shall be as follows:

a. A tithe of the tithe receipts of the union conferences and union missions, unions of churches, and of the local conferences and missions not included in union conferences and union missions.

b. Regular mission offerings.

c. Special gifts and proceeds from the maturities of planned giving.

d. A percentage of the tithe of the local conferences and missions of attached unions as determined by the General Conference Executive Committee or, in the case of North America, the General Conference Executive Committee meeting with the conference presidents.

e. Appropriations from publishing houses, health-care institutions and other institutions that are under the control of the General Conference which, because of the character of their work, have more than local influence and responsibility, as may be arranged by joint counsel of the Executive Committee and the board of management of each institution.

ARTICLE XVIII — DIVISION RETIREMENT PLANS

Sec. 1. Division shall adopt a plan for the support of retired and/or disabled employees and for dependent spouses and dependents of such employees in harmony with the principles set forth in the General Conference Working Policy.

Sec. 2. Such plans shall be funded by contributions from participating organizations as agreed upon by the respective division executive committees.

ARTICLE XIX — APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 1. The Executive Committee shall make its appropriations to the world field at Annual Councils. These appropriations are to be based on budget requests from the fields.

Sec. 2. Appropriations shall be made subject to the receipt of the full amount of funds estimated in the General Conference budget. In case of a shortage, the distribution shall be on a pro rata basis to all the interests represented in the budget.

Sec. 3. Appropriations for major projects shall be held in trust for the purpose for which the appropriation was designated. In case the project is abandoned, the funds shall revert to the General Conference. Other funds appropriated to divisions shall be administered by the respective division executive committees.

Sec. 4. All funds raised in divisions, except the regular funds belonging to the General Conference, as indicated under Article XVII of the Bylaws, may be used for the advancement of the work in the fields in which they were raised and are to be administered by the respective division executive committees.

Sec. 5. General Conference funds in all the world shall be made available to meet the annual appropriations of the General Conference.

ARTICLE XX — FINANCE

Sec. 1. To provide a working fund for regular operations and to protect against a possible financial emergency or depression, the General Conference shall maintain an amount of working capital as defined and specified in the Working Policy.

Sec. 2. The Executive Committee, acting through its legal agency, the General Conference Corporation, shall have power to make annuity contracts; but all moneys obtained in this way shall be invested in securities and not be made available for appropriations until the annuity contracts have matured.

Sec. 3. The tithe and mission offerings received by the General Conference shall be appropriated for the work of the Seventh-day Adventist denomination. It shall not be within the prerogative, therefore, of the Executive Committee, the treasury, nor of any agent or agency.
of the denomination, to lend these funds to private individuals, to endorse notes, sign bonds or other securities, or in any other way to divert the funds of the General Conference from their intended purpose.

Sec. 4. The basis for computing goals and per capita funds shall be the average of the membership of the four consecutive quarters ending on September 30 of the preceding year as published in the General Conference official statistical reports.

ARTICLE XXI—INDEMNIFICATION

The General Conference shall indemnify anyone who is serving or has served as a member of the Executive Committee or officer of the General Conference (and his/her executor, administrator, and heirs) against all reasonable expenses (including, but not limited to, judgments, costs, and legal fees) actually and necessarily incurred by him/her in connection with the defense of any litigation, action, suit, or proceeding, civil, criminal, or administrative, to which he/she may have been a party by reason of being or having been a member of the Executive Committee or officer of the General Conference, except he/she shall have no right to reimbursement for matters in which he/she has been adjudged liable to the General Conference for negligence or misconduct in the performance of his/her duties.

This right of indemnification shall be in addition to, and not exclusive of, all other rights to which such member of the Executive Committee or officer may be entitled.

ARTICLE XXII—DISSOLUTION

In event of the dissolution of the General Conference Corporation, any funds remaining after all claims have been satisfied shall be transferred to any tax-exempt religious organization recommended by not less than a two-thirds majority of the board of Trustees of the General Conference Corporation of Seventh-day Adventists. The dissolution process shall be in harmony with the procedural requirements of all federal and state laws applicable to unincorporated religious associations or religious corporations.

Procedural Rules for General Conference Business Sessions

Voted. To request the General Conference Committee to give study to and bring recommendations to the Annual Council for Orders of the Day, which will serve as guidelines to govern the operation of the General Conference in session. They should include but not be limited to the following:

1. The dissemination of literature for the session, which should not be limited to English but should include other major language groups.
2. The reviewing and expanding of parliametary rules to reflect the sophistication required by this body’s proceedings.
3. The dissemination of supporting agenda documents with sufficient time for preparation of the delegates in the field giving the supporting rationale behind them. (Financial documents should be distributed prior to their presentation.)
4. The study of other concerns as expressed by members of the General Conference Committee from the divisions.
5. The publishing of a daily agenda and notification of actions to be taken.

Nominating Committee Report No. 7

Africa-Indian Ocean Division
International Health Food Association Director and ADRA Director, David R. Syme
Trust Services Director, Marenus S. De Paula

Far Eastern Division
Education Department Director, Shocho Tabuchi
Health and Temperance Department Director, Kathleen H. Kuntaraf
International Health Food Association Director, Massao Uruma

General Conference
Auditing Service Director, David D. Dennis
Associate Directors:
O. Richard Caldwell
H. Robert Gadd
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Election of General Conference Executive Committee Members—Article V, Sec. 1(b)

Voted. To refer to the General Conference Committee the election of the 80 members of the Executive Committee provided for in the General Conference Constitution, Article V, Section 1(b).

Adjourned.

R. J. KLOOSTERHUIS, Chairman
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