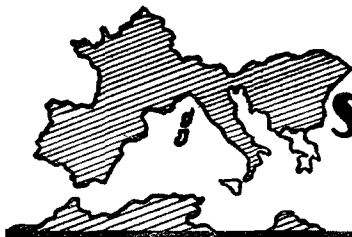


QUARTERLY REVIEW



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For Such a Time as This

By A. V. OLSON

In times of great crisis, there are certain human tendencies, or weaknesses, that must be guarded against. Perhaps the two most dangerous ones are panic and paralysis.

Many, when they find themselves confronted with serious danger, are suddenly seized with feelings of panic. They lose their composure and their self-control. They may become very active, but their efforts are wild and misdirected. As a result, their frantic labors accomplish no good. On the contrary, they usually lead to confusion, sorrow and irreparable loss. A few years ago a large ocean liner was steaming down the Atlantic coast of North America, filled to capacity with vacationists and pleasure seekers. Suddenly the blood curdling cry of "Fire!" rang through the ship. Immediately officers and crew were seized with panic. Loud and contradictory orders were shouted. Frantic men were running about in wild confusion. They toiled and perspired, but accomplished nothing. Every passing minute the fire was spreading rapidly through the proud ship, turning it into a roaring furnace. Before a rescue ship could reach the place, hundreds of men, women and children perished in the flames, and scores of others, who had leaped across the railing of the deck, had drowned in the sea. All this loss of life could have been avoided if all, and especially those in charge, had kept their heads cool and their nerves steady. There were sufficient lifeboats on the ship for all on board. With proper order and wise direction, every man, woman and child could have been taken off the ship before it was destroyed by the flames.

Today, Europe is on fire. The whole continent is in the midst of a terrible crisis. It is a time of trouble and of anguish for men and for nations. It is also a time of trouble and anxiety for the church of God. In a time such as this, there is danger that many will lose their equilibrium and become panic-stricken. This, however, is no time for excitement and confusion. It is no time for fear and discouragement. Now, as never before, we need to keep calm, steady, fearless and strong. The exigencies of the hour demand courageous and intelligent action. This is true for the nations, for the business world, and also for the church.

In the forty-sixth Psalm, there is a remarkable picture that we do well to study. On the one hand is a terrible earthquake, whole mountains being uprooted and hurled into the depths of a tempestuous sea. On the other hand, a fearful war is raging, great armies slaughtering and destroying one another. In the midst of this terrifying scene stands the servant of God, calm and serene. From heaven he hears a voice saying, "Be still and know that I am God," and from his own lips come the words "The Lord of hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge. Therefore will we not fear." The spirit expressed here by the Psalmist is the spirit that should characterize every child of God in this time of storm and upheaval. We must not allow ourselves to become panicky. With quiet trust in God, we must remain calm and courageous.

As already mentioned at the beginning of this article, the second danger to be guarded against in a time of crisis is paralysis. Not all become panicky in a crisis. Many are paralyzed with fear. This is true physically, and it is also true mentally and morally. In the history of the children of Israel, we find recorded several experiences which make this evident.

When the spies came back from Canaan with their report of walled cities and mighty giants, nearly the whole congregation was paralyzed with fear. Everything looked dark and impossible to them. They saw no way to advance. They lost all their hope, and all their energy. Because of this, the children of Israel had to wander about in the wilderness for nearly forty years until these faithless paralytics were laid in their graves and a new generation grew up that dared to brave the dangers of Canaan.

Another forceful example is found in the experience of the Jews who returned from the Babylonian captivity with both permission and instruction from the king to rebuild the temple in Jerusalem. At first all worked with a will, and good progress was made; but after a while troubles arose. Their enemies created all kinds of difficulties for them, finally threatening them with destruction if they did not stop building. The climax of the crisis was reached when the enemies brought orders from

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Work, Struggles and Victories in the Cameroon

By MARIUS FRIDLIN

More than five months have passed since our missionary work in the Cameroon must needs go forward under war conditions. General mobilization, which caught us in the midst of our busy activities, as it did many others elsewhere, has greatly hampered the work that is so dear to us. Three out of the six workers present in this territory were obliged to abandon their station, and to leave their families in order to respond to the call of their country.

I was one of the three called to the colors, but after two months of service, I was able to return to my missionary post, having secured special leave of absence. The two other workers, Brethren Bénézech and Nion, however, are still mobilized, and seize every opportunity to witness as "good soldiers" for the Captain who has never lost a battle.

And I would like to pay tribute here to their gallant wives who have remained on an isolated mission station in an African bush. Mission life has at all times called for the fortitude of women. Our wives are often called upon to make heroic sacrifices, and in time of war their lot becomes harder. They must suffer constant anxiety for their dear ones, and too often the misery of bereavement. Separation from loved ones is hard to bear even in the homeland, but doubly so when one is an exile in a heathen land. The wives of these missionary soldiers now must carry on alone in an unfavorable and difficult climate, where their morale is put to the test over and over again. Alone to face the solitude, this invincible enemy of the jungle or veldt! Alone to solve the educational problems of their children, complicated by lack of facilities! Alone to face the vices of the basest type of heathenism! Without letting escape one word of complaint from their lips, but armed with quiet confidence and heroic courage, they are continuing to offer both physical and spiritual aid to a vast multitude of dark-skinned men and women, who sit in the darkness that surrounds the heathen world. They deserve our admiration and our deep and abiding sympathy.

Notwithstanding these hectic times, when the world seems to have gone giddy and awry, we have not lost our courage. We have firmly placed our confidence in God. Even though the world events happening around us may appear detrimental to God's work, we know it will triumph. In spite of difficulties and hardships, the third angel's message must be heralded to all parts of the earth. It will be heralded in the Cameroon.

The year 1939 was for us a year of great progress in all phases of our work. Twenty-three new secondary stations were added to the twenty-eight which already existed at the end of 1938. More than thirty native teachers and native evangelists were engaged to swell the ranks of the fifty which have been at work for some time. These native workers render precious aid to the seven European missionary families laboring in our field. We have nearly four thousand who attend Sabbath schools.

The last few months we have been able to work directly for the lepers, the poor banished-from-society beings. The territorial governor readily authorized us to construct a chapel in the midst of the leper colony situated near Nanga-Eboko. This building was erected in two weeks, and thanks are due for this to all the church members on our main station. Some gave material, others gave of their money and time. United together in the efforts as they were, the chapel was soon built. What a joy to these living-dead - stricken as they are with that horrible disease which, imperceptible at first in its ravages, slowly devours the whole body, bringing untold suffering and, at last, death - to possess an assembling place and to learn of Him who had compassion on the leper and made him whole.

A young native teacher, a leper himself, but knowing our message, began to preach faithfully the "good news" of salvation among his fellow-sufferers, while teaching their children to read and write. Scores of lepers today are in the baptismal class and preparing for the better life, which will bring them deliverance and joy.

Our young worker followed a special treatment, and the disease was arrested. Now the doctor has authorized him to leave the leper colony and to return to his village to live among his people. He came to tell me this news, and when I asked, "What do you plan to do now?" he answered, "Monsieur, I can't abandon my lepers and return to my family. God sent me to them, and with them I shall stay. I shall build me a little hut nearby in order to continue to give them the bread of life." Surely God will recompense such an unselfish spirit by giving a rich harvest of souls.

We are baptizing a regular number right along in our field. The year 1939 ended well, and 1940 began well. On the 23rd of December, I had the privilege of baptizing twenty-nine souls in Nanga-Eboko. The next Sabbath in Batouri, with Brother Yéretzian, I was again privileged to bury with their Lord in baptism

twenty-four souls. January 7, Brother Curmatu-reanu added twenty-six members to the church on his station at Ndoumbi.

January 21, Brother Cosendai and I set out for a ten-day trek in the southern part of the Cameroon. The first part of our journey brought us to Metet, a large village, and at the same time the most important center of the Bané race. It was here that our faithful native evangelist, Daniel Ndi, had been working for six weeks under trying circumstances. He encountered violent opposition from those of other faith, who did not fail to brand him as a dangerous false prophet; but our good Daniel will not retreat. He knows what it means to follow Christ. He keeps his habitual calm, and continues at work, not bothering about the attacks of the enemy. What a pleasant surprise was ours to find, on our arrival at Metet, a school of 150 pupils already organized. From all appearances, this enrollment will soon reach the 300 mark! Eighty have already joined the baptismal class. When I asked, "Do you think there will be any ready for baptism by the end of the year?" Daniel replied, "Not less than fifty, sir." May God bless his efforts and reward his faith.

On leaving Metet, we traversed the vast forests that cover the southern part of the Cameroon, finally arriving at Grand-Batanga, over on the coast. There Antoine Mpfoumi, another native evangelist, has been working with great perseverance since the Bénézech family were obliged to leave because of having contracted a tropical disease which made their immediate departure for the interior necessary. Antoine's face was radiant this time, for he had eighteen candidates ready for baptism. Forgetting the humidity and prostrating heat of the coast, during two days we examined these dear souls, and as they were well-prepared, we could accept them all for baptism.

Sabbath, January 27, when the first group of believers was organized in this picturesque place, was an unforgettable day. After the morning service held in our charming little Grand-Batanga chapel, all the assembly, led by the eighteen candidates, descended in well-ordered formation to the seashore, singing their beautiful hymns in those mellow voices with which God has especially favored His dark-skinned children. It was a scene that deeply touched my heart. Five hundred or more were present and witnessed for the first time a truly biblical baptism. The impression made by this sacred ceremony was profound. As I baptized one after the other of these dark folk, having before me the vast expanse of the ocean,

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A Glance Back

We now have the full statistical report for the year 1939. It must be remembered, as we examine this report, that 1939 was difficult beyond many other years, not only because the war began in September, but also because repeated war scares exerted considerable influence on our activity from the early months of the year. However, when these factors are taken into account, - and many others, such as revolution, persecution, depreciated currency, and limited facilities for travel, - Southern Europe really has a good set of reports to present to our people.

The financial situation of the work at the end of 1939 gives real cause for thankfulness, if not satisfaction. Our tithe entries in 1939 were above 1938 in local currency receipts. In fact, in spite of depreciated currencies - amounting to a drop of 29.5% for the French territories, for instance, - the dollar figures are only slightly below those for the preceding year, the difference being \$ 7,324.70 for all fields combined.

Mission offering receipts showed a much more marked decrease - principally because of a drop in Harvest Ingathering amounting to \$ 19,325 40. In fact, with the exception of the Harvest Ingathering campaign, which was completely paralyzed in most fields during September and October by a general mobilization of troops on a war basis, our total mission offerings counted in local currency were superior in 1939 as compared to 1938. Naturally, the change in currency gold values - as stabilized by the General Conference fixed rates of exchange - wrought havoc in many of our countries. The result: the total mission offerings in dollars show per December 31, 1939, a shortage of \$ 22,529.73.

In order to complete the financial picture of our Division as a whole, it must be added that the balance sheets for institutions, conferences and mission fields reveal a surprisingly satisfactory situation. Some of our institutions - including the Gland sanitarium and food factory, the Paris food factory, and the French publishing house - have never done much better than in 1939. In the conferences and mission fields, measures of wise economy were applied to all departments of endeavor immediately, with the result that operating capitals, generally speaking, show improvement at the end of 1939.

The Division operating statement is, as could be expected, an exception to this general rule, due to the shortage in mission funds.

Statistical Summary of the Southern European Division for the Year 1939

Name of Conference or Mission	Number of Churches	Previous Membership	Baptism	Vote	Letter	Total Gains	Apostasy	Death	Letter	Total Losses	Net Gain	Present Membership	Ord. Ministers	Lic. Ministers	Miss. Licentiates	Teachers	Evangelists	Average No. of Canvassers	Other Workers	Total Workers	Number of Sab. Schools	Sab. School Membership	Average Attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1. SOUTHERN EUROP. DIV. .	70	2423	191	7	98	296	76	26	123	225	71	2494	6	6	8	—	—	—	20	74	2098	1592	
2. Franco-Belgian Un. Confer..	145	3755	398	24	199	621	219	69	294	582	39	3794	18	4	8	—	77	—	107	164	5611	2687	
3. Yugoslavian " " .	549	18806	1196	232	695	2123	535	198	817	1550	573	19379	83	18	30	—	60	—	191	566	26110	16591	
4. Rumanian " " .	56	2420	98	8	36	142	65	40	50	155	—13	2407	18	5	8	—	35	—	66	61	2095	1495	
5. Swiss " " .	20	921	114	5	17	136	58	35	84	177	—41	880	9	4	14	—	13	—	40	9	605	515	
6. Iberian Union Miss.....	37	1268	90	3	47	140	33	9	52	94	46	1314	16	3	16	—	25	—	60	44	1204	1127	
7. Italian " " .	14	385	56	3	20	79	21	5	50	76	3	388	7	5	8	—	9	—	29	16	349	293	
8. North African " " .	38	1092	123	—	22	145	24	23	30	77	68	1160	9	8	18	—	5	—	42	52	2159	1661	
9. Indian Ocean " " .	3	205	140	—	1	141	19	5	—	24	117	322	3	1	14	34	—	—	52	49	3810	3945	
10. Equatorial African Miss.	1	23	11	—	—	11	2	1	—	3	8	31	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	32	41	
11. Cape Verde Islands " "	1	—	10	—	2	12	—	1	—	1	11	11	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	2	23	20	
12. St. Thomas " "																							
Totals for the year 1939	934	31298	2427	282	1137	3846	1052	412	1500	2964	882	32180	192	73	152	37	275	1	730	1038	44096	29967	
Totals for the year 1938	926	29045	2703	337	1830	4870	786	307	1524	2617	2253	31298	181	79	170	—	279	7	716	1010	43222	35600	

However, here also the economy measures adopted brought good results, for our operating loss as a Division organization was but slightly above \$ 3,000. To this must be added a larger deficit in the educational fund, deficit which was a direct, unavoidable result of the drop in mission fund receipts.

All together, the financial report indicates that we have a solid body of faithful members in Southern Europe, who are determined to stand by the Lord's cause in any and every crisis. In spite of the re-occurring war scares of the past two years, our people were surprised and perhaps paralyzed momentarily in their efforts in some parts at the outbreak of hostilities. Many churches were left without workers and local leadership when a large number of our brethren had to hurry away to the mobilization centers; but our people soon found their way more or less back to normalcy. Today, leaders are again at their posts of duty, ready to lead forward in all lines of activity.

Let us consider, also, the evangelistic result in 1939. As the delegates separated at the close of the 1938 Winter Council, held in Lausanne, Switzerland, our hopes were high that 1939 would be a year of exceptional success in soul winning. Aggressive plans had been laid by the Council to this end, and the leaders returned to their respective fields full of courage in spite of foreboding circumstances in many parts. Unfortunately, our hopes were not fully realized, for the baptisms in 1939 fell below the 1938 figure - the best in the history of the Division. I think, however, - and you'll agree with me, - that this deception rightly can be attributed to circumstances which escaped human control.

The devastation of war had to be met in Spain.

True, the war ceased early in the year, but in a way the situation was, at least for a time, less favorable to the work after the war than while the battle was raging. Again, due to a very special situation, our work came very near to a standstill in Ethiopia. And then, restrictions and vexatory measures had to be contended with in countless places. In Rumania, for instance, from one hundred to five hundred and twenty-five churches were closed practically all the year. For not one single day did all our churches enjoy full liberty at the same time. Happily, the Rumanian government accepted to put an end to such an intolerable state, and today most of our churches - perhaps all excepting twenty-five to thirty - are free to operate. This is encouraging for the future, but hundreds of souls were prohibited from being baptized in Rumania in 1939 because of the situation which prevailed. Furthermore, hundreds in Rumania are still waiting for baptism, not only because the churches have been closed and the workers dispersed, but also because permission has not yet been given them to cease membership in the Orthodox church. This last difficulty was especially evident during 1939.

Finally the European crash came in September, causing a large number of workers and church leaders to break away from their work. Many of them are still in the service of their country; some 2,000, says the report, in one country alone...

Yes, 1939 was fraught with incomparable difficulties; our men met them, however, with courage and trust. God gave them resourceful minds to know what and how to do in such a time and, in spite of all, encouraging results were attained. The 1939 report shows 2,709 entries by baptism and vote. The total for 1938

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Statistical Report of the Southern Europ. Division of S. D. A. for the Quarter Ending December 31, 1939

Name of Conference or Mission	Number of Churches	Previous Membership	Baptism	Vote	Letter	Total Gains	Apostasy	Death	Letter	Total Losses	Net Gain	Present Membership	Ord. Ministers	Lic. Ministers	Miss. Licentiates	Teacher Evangelists	Cannvassers	Other Workers	Total Workers	Number of Sab. Schools	Sab. School Membership	Average Attendance						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23						
1. SOUTHERN EUR. DIV												6	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20					
2. FRANCO-BELGIAN U. C.																							14					
3. Belgian Conference	15	590	13	—	—	13	2	1	2	5	8	598	5	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
4. East France >	15	431	14	1	3	18	—	—	11	11	7	438	4	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
5. North >	15	770	14	—	2	16	3	7	14	24	-8	762	4	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
6. South >	25	683	35	—	10	45	12	5	15	32	13	696	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	70	2474	76	1	15	92	17	13	42	72	20	2494	22	18	26	—	32	1	99	74	2098	1592						
7. JUGOSLAVIAN UNION CONF.																							6					
8. Danube Conference	67	2019	11	1	2	14	121	24	90	235	-221	1798	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
9. Sava >	47	1000	20	1	22	43	25	2	26	53	-10	990	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
10. Morava >	31	1005	11	—	12	23	10	4	8	22	1	1006	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	145	4024	42	2	36	80	156	30	124	310	-230	3794	18	4	8	—	73	—	103	164	5611	2687						
11. RUMANIAN UNION CONF.																							29					
12. Bucegi-Marea Conf.	164	6892	62	35	68	165	38	20	60	118	47	6939	24	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
13. Suceava-Prut	109	4433	73	17	20	110	34	16	34	84	26	4459	13	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
14. Somes-Mures >	139	3996	56	39	54	149	25	16	67	108	41	4037	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
15. Timis-Olt >	79	2243	5	2	12	19	17	5	22	44	-25	2218	14	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
16. Dunarea-Nistru >	58	1660	48	26	43	117	9	3	39	51	66	1726	10	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	549	19224	244	119	197	560	123	60	222	405	155	19379	83	18	30	—	44	—	175	566	26110	16591						
17. SWISS UNION CONFERENCE.																							4					
18. German Swiss Conference	36	1388	7	—	5	12	13	3	6	22	-10	1378	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
19. Léman >	20	1019	13	2	6	21	1	3	7	11	10	1029	7	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	56	2407	20	2	11	33	14	6	13	33	—	2407	18	5	8	—	34	—	65	61	2095	1495						
20. IBERIAN UNION MISSION																							4					
21. Spanish Mission	10	403	25	—	—	25	40	25	63**)	128	-103	300	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
22. Portuguese Conference	8	437	21	—	—	21	1	1	—	2	19	456	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
23. Madeira Mission	1	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
24. Azores >	1	32	3	—	—	3	2	—	—	2	1	33	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	20	963	49	—	—	49	43	26	63	132	-83	880	9	4	14	—	7	—	34	9	605	515						
25. ITALIAN UNION MISSION																							7					
26. North Italian Mission	14	493	6	—	16	22	4	—	16	20	2	495	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
27. South >	15	400	7	—	20	27	10	1	20	31	-4	396	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
28. Ethiopian >	8	423	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	423	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	37	1316	13	—	36	49	14	1	36	51	-2	1314	16	3	16	—	21	—	56	44	1204	1127						
29. NORTH AFRICAN UNION MISS.																							3					
30. Algerian Mission	9	249	23	—	—	23	4	2	9	15	8	257	4	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
31. Moroccan >	4	93	2	—	2	4	2	1	—	3	1	94	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
32. Tunis >	1	38	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	2	-1	37	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	14	380	25	—	3	28	8	3	9	20	8	388	7	5	8	—	7	—	27	16	349	293						
33. INDIAN OCEAN UNION MISS. *)																							6					
34. Madagascar Mission	23	455	—	—	3	11	2	5	9	16	-5	450	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
35. Mauritius >	11	605	16	—	—	16	5	1	—																			

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Financial Report of the Southern European Division of S. D. A. for the Quarter Ending December 31, 1939

Name of Conference or Mission	Total Tithe	Total Offerings (Incl. Specials)	Contributions for Home Miss. Work	Contributions for Local Church Work	Colporteur Book Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. SOUTHERN EUROPEAN DIVISION					
2. FRANCO-BELGIAN UNION CONF					
3. Belgian Conference	F. Fr. 128,811.50	58,425.30	—	—	53,985.60
4. East France Conference	» » 49,831.—	15,999.45	—	—	14,440.75
5. North » »	» » 118,542.50	78,480.45	—	—	43,441.—
6. South » »	» » 80,006.50	63,193.—	—	—	33,907.50
	F. Fr. 377,191.50	216,098.20	—	—	145,774.85
	\$ 10,504.80	6,018.33	—	—	4,059.82
7. JUGOSLAVIAN UNION CONF.					
8. Danube Conference	Dinar 139,385.—	58,663.25	—	—	50,532.—
9. Sava »	» 91,596.—	37,130.87	—	—	33,458.—
10. Morava »	» 95,554.—	37,800.24	—	—	65,490.—
	Dinar 326,535.—	133,594.36	—	—	199,480.—
	\$ 7,020.50	2,872.26	—	—	4,288.82
11. RUMANIAN UNION CONFERENCE					
12. Bucegi-Marea Conference	Lei 1,894,878.50	635,511.—	—	—	263,975.—
13. Suceava-Prut »	» 720,636.—	178,514.—	—	—	37,106.—
14. Somes-Mures »	» 658,242.—	178,473.25	—	—	207,828.—
15. Timis-Olt »	» 414,215.—	109,746.50	—	—	62,341.—
16. Dunarea-Nistru »	» 262,314.—	76,509.—	—	—	49,574.—
	Lei 3,950,285.50	1,178,753.75	—	—	620,824.—
	\$ 29,627.10	8,840.68	—	—	4,656.18
17. SWISS UNION CONFERENCE					
18. German Swiss Conf.	Sw. Fr. 32,365.—	25,609.17	1,778.10	5,786.50	24,597.—
19. Léman Conference	» » 29,678.60	23,924.61	3,201.24	9,456.49	19,224.40
	Sw. Fr. 62,043.60	49,533.78	4,979.34	15,242.99	43,821.40
	\$ 14,270.—	11,392.78	1,145.24	3,505.88	10,078.91
20. IBERIAN UNION MISSION.					
21. Spanish Mission	Pesetas —	—	—	—	—
22. Portuguese Conference	» 8,337.20	10,796.27	83.47	678.52	21,816.—
23. Madeira Mission	» 1,426.60	375.75	2.78	—	—
24. Azores »	» 1,344.70	368.16	—	—	—
	Pesetas 11,108.50	11,540.18	86.25	678.52	21,816.—
	\$ 888.70	923.23	6.90	54.28	1,745.28
25. ITALIAN UNION MISSION					
26. North Italian Mission	Lire 32,811.—	30,540.70	321.20	1,298.90	37,350.60
27. South » »	» 17,024.90	15,666.25	—	—	12,857.—
28. Ethiopian Mission	» 9,260.—	1,277.55	—	—	—
	Lire 59,095.90	47,484.50	321.20	1,298.90	50,207.60
	\$ 3,111.30	2,500.06	16.91	68.38	2,643.44
29. NORTH AFRICAN UNION MISSION .					
30. Algerian Mission	F. Fr. 32,263.—	17,387.60	—	—	13,246.50
31. Moroccan »	» » 8,941.—	1,597.60	—	—	—
32. Tunis »	» » 13,955.—	2,009.95	—	—	—
	F. Fr. 55,159.—	20,995.15	—	—	13,246.50
	\$ 1,536.—	580.67	—	—	368.92
33. INDIAN OCEAN UNION MISS. *)					
34. Madagascar Mission	F. Fr. 17,050.10	16,929.50	—	—	—
35. Mauritius »	» » 55,796.—	14,218.50	—	—	—
36. Seychelles »	» » 3,224.45	1,699.75	—	—	—
37. Reunion »	» » 3,899.45	293.15	—	—	—
	F. Fr. 79,970.—	33,140.90	—	—	—
	\$ 2,227.—	922.98	—	—	—
38. EQ. AFRICAN MISSION *)					
	F. Fr. 6,418.20	1,122.—	—	—	—
	\$ 178.70	31.24	—	—	—
39. CAPE VERDE ISLANDS MISSION *)					
	Es. 640.10	112.10	—	—	—
	\$ 28.80	5.05	—	—	—
40. ST. THOMAS MISSION*)					
	Es. 1,064.—	375.70	—	—	—
	\$ 47.90	16.91	—	—	—

RECAPITULATION

1. Southern European Division	\$				4,059.82
2. Franco-Belgian Union Conference	\$	10,504.80	6,018.33	—	4,288.82
3. Jugoslavian » »	\$	7,020.50	2,872.26	—	4,656.18
4. Rumanian » »	\$	29,627.10	8,840.68	—	4,656.18
5. Swiss » »	\$	14,270.—	11,392.78	1,145.24	10,078.91
6. Iberian » Mission	\$	888.70	923.23	6.90	1,745.28
7. Italian » »	\$	3,111.30	2,500.06	16.91	2,643.44
8. North African » »	\$	1,536.—	580.67	—	368.92
9. Indian Ocean » » *)	\$	2,227.—	922.98	—	—
10. Eq. African » » *)	\$	178.70	31.24	—	—
11. Cape Verde Islands » *)	\$	28.80	5.05	—	—
12. St. Thomas » *)	\$	47.90	16.91	—	—
Totals 4th quarter 1939	\$	69,440.80	34,104.19	1,169.05	27,811.37
» 4th » 1938	\$	72,593.60	43,114.73	1,693.33	31,227.11

*)Report for the 3rd quarter 1939.

QUARTERLY REVIEW

Specification of Mission Offerings (Column No.3)

	Sabbath School Offerings (exc. 13th Sabbath)	13th Sabbath Offering	Harvest Ingathering	Annual Offerings	Miscellaneous Offerings	Self Denial Offerings	Special Offer.		
							Big Week	Young People's Collection	(Relief Fund) Weekly Offerings
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.									
2.									
3.	13,519.25	1,923.—	23,428.—	17,769.60	—	1,767.05	—	13.40	—
4.	5,984.15	2,458.90	3,169.50	4,343.65	—	—	—	—	43.25
5.	10,167.65	2,516.70	56,794.45	8,946.65	—	—	—	55.—	—
6.	9,115.60	1,904.05	36,234.35	12,732.80	—	1,158.30	65.—	1,932.90	—
	38,786.65	8,807.65	119,626.30	43,842.70	—	2,925.35	65.—	2,001.30	43.25
	1,080.21	245.29	3,331.60	1,221.02	—	81.47	1.81	55.73	1.20
7.									
8.	15,078.25	2,643.50	31,784.25	7,815.25	—	72.—	27.—	709.—	534.—
9.	11,115.25	2,287.—	17,164.—	4,900.75	60.—	469.—	120.—	429.75	585.12
10.	11,234.75	2,761.25	16,318.75	5,866.—	—	245.—	156.—	712.50	505.99
	37,428.25	7,691.75	65,267.—	18,582.—	60.—	786.—	303.—	1,851.25	1,625.11
	804.71	165.38	1,403.23	399.51	1.29	16.89	6.51	39.80	34.94
11.									
12.	192,396.—	43,917.50	155,451.—	192,134.50	—	4,064.—	23,028.50	9,218.50	15,301.—
13.	75,503.—	18,251.—	34,886.—	41,964.—	—	—	2,433.—	1,051.—	4,426.—
14.	53,291.50	21,650.50	63,141.—	36,476.—	—	715.—	256.—	6.—	2,937.25
15.	35,408.—	9,479.—	37,294.—	17,227.—	—	5,458.—	2,964.—	167.—	1,749.50
16.	28,863.—	7,591.—	12,682.—	24,689.—	—	47.—	518.—	310.—	1,809.—
	383,461.50	100,889.—	303,454.—	312,490.50	—	10,284.—	29,199.50	10,752.50	26,222.75
	2,890.96	756.67	2,275.91	2,343.68	—	77.14	219.—	80.65	196.67
17.									
18.	4,574.47	960.—	13,141.—	6,460.—	187.20	—	—	220.—	66.50
19.	4,503.16	1,642.80	12,071.60	5,372.25	270.20	1.—	1.—	50.—	10.60
	9,079.63	2,602.80	25,212.60	11,832.25	457.40	1.—	1.—	270.—	77.10
	2,088.32	598.64	5,798.90	2,721.42	105.21	—23	—23	62.10	17.73
20.									
21.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	1,592.13	537.24	7,057.07	987.58	—	522.29	—	99.96	—
23.	272.84	64.13	—	—	—	—	—	38.78	—
24.	272.53	95.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2,137.50	697.00	7,057.07	987.58	—	522.29	—	138.74	—
	171.—	55.76	564.37	79.01	—	41.79	—	11.10	—
25.									
26.	4,639.85	1,437.70	19,128.55	4,505.30	—	545.80	—	264.50	19.—
27.	3,393.05	973.80	7,862.25	2,950.15	—	262.—	—	225.—	—
28.	860.60	162.55	—	—	—	254.40	—	—	—
	8,893.50	2,574.05	26,990.80	7,455.45	—	1,062.20	—	489.50	19.—
	468.25	135.53	1,421.07	392.53	—	55.92	—	25.77	—99
29.									
30.	3,518.70	1,149.05	10,070.15	2,599.70	—	50.—	—	—	—
31.	924.05	243.30	—	430.25	—	—	—	—	—
32.	830.75	286.70	—	537.50	—	355.—	—	—	—
	5,273.50	1,679.05	10,070.15	3,567.45	—	405.—	—	—	—
	146.87	46.77	280.45	98.58	—	8.—	—	—	—
33.									
34.	2,563.90	1,101.90	8,445.35	—	—	4,800.15	—	18.20	—
35.	3,723.05	1,900.70	—	—	—	8,568.65	26.10	—	—
36.	751.90	295.05	—	—	—	652.80	—	—	—
37.	193.15	—	—	—	—	100.—	—	—	—
	7,232.—	3,297.65	8,445.35	—	—	14,121.60	26.10	18.20	—
	201.41	91.84	235.20	—	—	393.29	—73	—51	—
38.	970.60	45.70	—	—	105.70	—	—	—	—
	27.03	1.27	—	—	2.94	—	—	—	—
39.	99.45	12.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4.48	—57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40.	179.30	131.40	65.—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	8.07	5.91	2.93	—	—	—	—	—	—

RECAPITULATION

1.									
2.	1,080.21	245.29	3,331.60	1,221.02	—	81.47	1.81	55.73	1.20
3.	804.71	165.38	1,403.23	399.51	1.29	16.89	6.51	39.80	34.94
4.	2,890.96	756.67	2,275.91	2,343.68	—	77.14	219.—	80.65	196.67
5.	2,088.32	598.64	5,798.90	2,721.42	105.21	—23	—23	62.10	17.73
6.	171.—	55.76	564.37	79.01	—	41.79	—	11.10	—
7.	468.25	135.53	1,421.07	392.53	—	55.92	—	25.77	—99
8.	146.87	46.77	280.45	98.58	—	8.—	—	—	—
9.	201.41	91.84	235.20	—	—	393.29	—73	—51	—
10.	27.03	1.27	—	—	2.94	—	—	—	—
11.	4.48	—57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	8.07	5.91	2.93	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7,891.31	2,103.63	15,313.86	7,255.75	109.44	674.73	228.28	275.66	251.53
	8,541.30	2,111.22	23,073.80	7,861.50	198.44	558.76	173.36	376.37	219.98

was 3,040. A number of fields, - including Jugoslavia, Portugal, France, Italy, and some mission fields, - even show a nice increase over the preceding year. Indeed, we thank our Lord for the splendid victories won in His name.

And now, facing the darkness of the future, we cannot but put our trust in God. The lengthening shadows of future calamities seem to discourage and paralyze human activity. Millions of men and women search with fear the events of tomorrow, and abandon all hope. Such is not the case for our people. Fully confident in the might of their God, who watches in the shadow, they are determined to accomplish more in 1940 than in any other year before, in order that the witness of the Advent Movement may be hurried to all the world.

W. R. BEACH

* * *

Two Departments Report

In this fast age, great changes are constantly taking place. New ideas, customs and fashions come like a flash and disappear almost as suddenly. There is little left in this world that is really worth while and enduring. This is because almost everything is under the curse of sin, and subject to death and destruction. "The world passeth away, and the lust thereof."

However, we also read in the same text: "But he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever." Such a one partakes of the very nature of the word of God of which it is written that it endureth for ever. Whatever is earthly is perishable, but whatever is heavenly is living and enduring.

This applies fully to the Sabbath school. There may be some accessory things in it that come and go. They are non-essentials that are subject to the changes of the environment; but the fundamentals are enduring because they are from God. The idea of the Sabbath school is certainly heaven-born. It is a living seed that is continually bringing forth new fruit for the Kingdom of God. The study of the living and eternal Word being the very heart of the Sabbath school, no wonder that this institution is more alive than ever, and is constantly growing.

Moreover, this plan can be followed by the isolated member and families in their home when, for some reason, they are unable to meet together. And thus the Church keeps alive and growing. There is light in the dwellings of Goshen, while, all around, Egypt gropes in darkness.

The Sabbath school reports show a progress

Comparative Statistical Report of the Sabbath School Department Southern European Division December 31, 1938 & 1939

FIELDS	Schools		Membership		Attendance	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
Franco-Belgian U. C.	76	74	1985	2098	1612	1592
Jugoslavian "	150	164	4139	5611	3141	2687
Rumanian "	574	566	28792	26110	23688	16591
Swiss "	62	61	2130	2095	1546	1495
Iberian U. M.	10	9	629	605	573	515
Italian "	45	44	1125	1204	1002	1127
North African "	16	16	370	349	300	293
Indian Ocean "	49	52	2135	2159	1741	1661
French Equat. Afric. M.	27	49	1886	3810	1965	3945
Cape Verde Islands "	1	1	31	32	32	41
St Thomas "	--	2	--	23	--	20
Southern European Div.	1010	1038	43222	44096	35600	29967

in the number of schools and in membership at the end of 1939 over the reports of Dec. 31, 1938. A living and life-giving stream of offering is also continually flowing to the mission fields in spite of war and financial distress.

If we turn to the Missionary Volunteer interests, we also find encouraging facts in the 1939 reports. Youth is our greatest asset. The young people of to-day will be the burden bearers of to-morrow, the leaders in the most difficult hours of this world's history. How important it is therefore that we guide their feet into right paths. This the Missionary Volunteer department is trying to do, and is working with gratifying results. More is being done for the Juniors, especially in Switzerland where they are being organized more thoroughly. In fact, the Seniors are also enjoying new life in Switzerland.

The spiritual interests of the young people are being promoted more and more. The aim of the department is the same as in the Sabbath School Department: the salvation of souls. We want to see our young people converted and made partakers of the divine nature so as to endure and abide for ever.

We also call upon our young people to do their part in missionary endeavor, working directly for the salvation of others. They are also invited to give of their means for mission fields. They have done this regularly for many years already, and we invite them again to help in this line during 1940. The Seychelles Island field has been chosen for this year's efforts, and we are confident that our young people will do their share fully.

ROBERT GERBER.

"When thou hast thanked thy God for every blessing sent, What time will then remain for murmur or lament?"

QUARTERLY REVIEW

Report of the Missionary Volunteer Department of the Southern European Division
For the year 1939

	Franco-Belgian U.C.	Jugoslav. U.C.	Rumanian U.C.	Swiss U.C.	Iberian U.M.	Italian U.M.	N. African U.M.	Indian Ocean U.M.	Det. Missions	Yearly Average and Totals 1939	Yearly Average and Totals 1938
Number of Societies	22	39	347	17	6	21	4	17	4	477	481
Number of Societies reporting	12	24	234	13	6	17	2	17	4	329	392
Total Membership (Including Associate and Junior Members)	365	910	5345	331	259	335	75	269	934	8823	11775
Number reporting	140	302	2733	81	86	232	20	108	—	3702	4720
Total of Senior and Junior young people baptized, regardless of who labored for them	21	36	72	1	22	25	—	—	—	177	483
Number baptized whom young people had a part in winning	7	42	125	—	11	6	—	—	—	191	349
Number belonging to missionary bands	—	910	1091	—	—	190	—	—	—	2191	184
REPORT OF MISSIONARY WORK:											
Number of Bible readings or gospel meetings held	736	15838	68996	396	2830	5457	1213	284	109	95859	123052
Number of missionary visits	971	5455	31553	863	13271	2864	942	450	502	56871	70450
Number of persons taken to S. S. or other services	176	2327	12796	177	669	924	249	50	3017	20385	27620
Number of persons given needed help	405	14323	63571	411	2477	1348	200	138	524	83397	89267
Number of treatments given	363	1588	11637	14	1090	1000	279	87	2230	18288	34004
Number of articles of clothing given to the needy	193	370	3295	98	1548	777	200	78	20	6579	6994
Number of books, missionary periodicals or tracts distributed	6386	1100	17796	7220	11815	7065	1500	279	136	53297	70812
Number of missionary letters written	560	545	2000	279	548	773	58	11	3	4777	5516
DEVOTIONAL and EDUCATIONAL:											
Number observing the Morning Watch	110	416	2766	68	26	141	5	87	—	3619	2573
Number systematically reading Bible through	26	258	1061	9	60	58	5	48	—	1525	1059
Number taking Reading Course	8	72	211	—	21	45	—	—	—	357	511
No. studying for Stand. of Attainment	—	276	663	—	—	—	—	—	—	939	1923
FINANCIAL:											
Offerings local society work	\$ —.22	—	24.84	145.30	12.51	34.80	8.18	6.15	4.19	236.19	226.64
Offerings foreign missions	\$ 131.55	162.70	212.54	264.68	37.53	62.42	15.70	1.73	—	888.85	1,294.98
Harvest Ingathering	\$ —	—	—	158.79	405.23	465.48	—	—	—	1,029.50	3,517.09
Big Week	\$ 185.03	—	—	72.93	38.48	134.72	—	—	—	431.16	670.02

Report of the Home Missionary Department of the Southern European Division
For the year 1939

	Franco-Belgian U.C.	Jugoslav. U.C.	Rumanian U.C.	Swiss U.C.	Iberian U.M.	Italian U.M.	N. African U.M.	Indian Ocean U. M.	Eg. Afr. Miss.	Cape Verde Mission	Saint-Thomas Mission	Totals for the Year 1939	Totals for the Year 1938
No. added to the union membership since last report as the result of missionary work of lay members	66	313	971	2	11	52	4	—	11	—	—	1430	1941
No. of churches and companies	68	168	546	61	8	43	16	54	4	1	1	970	1082
Total church membership of union	2494	3794	19379	2407	880	1314	388	1160	322	31	11	32180	31298
No. of churches and companies sending in a report	44	124	438	44	8	38	15	32	—	1	—	744	842
No. of conferences sending in a report	4	3	5	2	2	2	3	4	4	1	—	30	26
No. of churches holding first Sabbath missionary service	38	168	440	36	5	36	14	15	—	—	—	752	652
No. of churches holding 15-minute missionary service	25	168	440	2	6	28	20	—	—	—	—	689	549
No. of churches organized into working bands	27	168	440	34	6	27	4	15	3	—	—	724	536
How many of the following classes and special bands are operating in your U.?													
Bible Training	—	146	349	2	—	33	—	3	1	—	—	534	525
Medical	—	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	133	73
Dorcas	45	—	256	32	4	14	—	18	—	—	—	369	252
Welfare	—	143	—	—	3	9	—	—	2	—	—	157	68
Literature	—	168	312	12	4	15	—	—	2	—	—	513	280
Total amount of offerings during the year for local missionary work incl. Missionary Volunteer	\$ 981.83	—	—	4,017.82	79.83	63.25	2.89	55.13	—	—	—	5,200.75	10,973.81
No. of persons reporting missionary work	650	2569	13153	683	294	726	200	733	185	8	—	19201	21370
REPORT OF MISSIONARY WORK:													
No. of Bible readings or gospel meetings	6245	122600	336061	4335	12097	24753	6873	9959	229	122	—	523274	771578
» » missionary visits	7392	40461	172383	4907	27422	11826	3546	9875	728	186	—	272819	349793
» » persons taken to S. S. or other services	1125	15271	65068	569	2110	2547	1910	1149	3699	61	—	93509	106648
No. of persons given needed help	2934	74172	274851	567	4653	7088	2204	3694	653	112	—	370928	451964
» » treatments given	1377	8856	64614	269	2446	4232	2059	1392	4602	229	—	90076	115388
» » hours of Christian help work	20	8140	—	—	3767	6314	329	—	—	—	—	18570	6822
» » articles of clothing	2538	7787	17469	1094	2486	2610	913	855	47	57	—	35856	42136
» » food baskets, bouquets	—	9683	—	—	4320	644	—	—	—	—	—	14647	1987
No. of books, missionary periodicals, or tracts distributed	70687	47850	63607	55719	31345	19813	8306	6860	145	1589	—	305921	361863
No. of missionary letters written	2206	3259	8199	1884	1250	2784	681	984	73	13	—	21333	21990
Missionary expenditures	—	—	—	—	\$ 26.71	\$ 5.27	—	—	—	—	—	\$ 31.98	\$ 24.65

In the Indian Ocean Union

Progress and Opportunities

(Concluded)

One night's sailing brought us from Reunion to Mauritius, the gem of the Indian Ocean. Here we were met at the port by a large delegation who gave us a hearty welcome. Although we had quite a large delegation along from Madagascar and Reunion, we were soon comfortably located in the hospitable homes of our workers and members.

The first Sabbath it was our happy privilege to join hundreds of our members and friends who had come from many parts of the island to the beautiful seashore to witness the baptism of nineteen new converts to the faith. Our hearts filled with joy and gratitude to God as we watched these precious, blood-bought souls come up from the watery grave to walk with their Lord in newness of life. Such large baptisms are quite frequent in this field, where the Lord is blessing the efforts of His people.

The union assembly was held in our large chapel at Beau-Bassin. The auditorium, which seats eight hundred, was often crowded to the doors. What an inspiring audience it was! If our brethren and sisters at home who have sent their sons and daughters as well as their offerings to these fields could attend some of these large gatherings, and witness with their own eyes the results of their sacrifices and their prayers, they would thank God for having given them the privilege of having a part in such a glorious work.

This was the first time that the union assembly was held in Mauritius. Our brethren and sisters in this fruitful field considered it a great joy to have representatives present from Madagascar and Reunion, and they surely made their visitors feel at home in their midst. It is a source of real encouragement and strength for our brethren and sisters living on these islands far out in the ocean to get together from time to time to become acquainted with each other and to unitedly pray and plan for the future development of the work on their respective islands.

The reports rendered by Brother Bureau, the superintendent of the union, and by the leaders of the various missions and departments revealed the fact that encouraging progress had been made during the past two years. The work in these islands is now well organized, and constantly increasing in numbers, in strength, and, we trust, in grace. The union membership is now around 1200. Space does not permit us to give here all the statistics that were

submitted, nor the interesting and helpful resolutions that were adopted by the assembly. A spirit of brotherly love and harmony characterized all the business meetings. The sermons and Bible studies were timely and helpful. From the opening meeting to the closing service, the Spirit of the Lord rested upon the assembly. The last day of the feast, Brother Edgar Villeneuve was ordained to the gospel ministry. This was the first time that our brethren and sisters in Mauritius witnessed such a service. It was a very solemn occasion. All present in that great audience were conscious of the presence of the living God. Such experiences are not soon forgotten.

We must not neglect to mention that our people in Mauritius greatly appreciated the presence and services of two of our native Madagascar ministers: Brethren Rasamoelina and Ramamonjisoa. Brother Rasamoelina was the first man in Madagascar to receive a knowledge of the Third Angel's message, and it was brought to him by a man from Mauritius. No wonder then that he felt a special attachment for the people of Mauritius, and they for him.

As there remained about ten days after the close of the assembly before my boat sailed, I had time to visit nearly all of our churches on the island. The last Sabbath before my departure, practically all of the members from the various churches came together once more in Beau-Bassin for a farewell meeting. This was a blessed day that I shall long remember. God came graciously near to us all. Many gave their hearts to God. About thirty handed in their names asking for baptism. May God help them to be faithful to the end!

On the way from Mauritius to Marseilles, our boat spent a day or two in each of several ports in Madagascar, thus giving me further opportunity to meet our believers in these places. At Diégo-Suarez, which has one of the largest and most beautiful harbors in the world, the boat lay at anchor for a day and a half. This time I spent in meeting with the church in their new chapel, which is a replica of the one in Majunga, and in visiting with Brother Tolici and his family, who have spent several years in earnest, faithful labor in this seaport. Though Sister Tolici has been near death's door a number of times, they have bravely remained at their post. After my return to Berne, plans were laid for the permanent

return of this family, with the hope that Sister Tolici might recover her health in the more favorable climate of her own country. At the same time, action was taken inviting Brother Douay and his family, of North Africa, to go to Diégo-Suarez. Before either family had time to sail, the war broke out, making it impossible to carry out those plans for the present. We invite our readers to pray for Sister Tolici that she may be given strength to support the trying climate where she is now compelled to remain until conditions change.

Once again our ship steamed into the Majunga harbor on a Sabbath morning. To my great satisfaction this made it possible for me to spend the Sabbath with our church in this city. Just as the sun was setting, I said farewell to Brother Bénézech, who was spending a few days in Majunga in the interest of the work, to Brother Villeneuve and his family, and to other friends. I hurried back to my ship, which a few moments later lifted anchor and steamed out into the open ocean bound for home.

It was with feelings of regret that I said farewell to our dear people in the Indian Ocean Union. As I watched one island after another fade out of view, a feeling of loneliness crept over me, and I found myself longing for that glorious day when friends and loved ones of earth shall meet never more to part. Until then, may God bless and keep His faithful children on the islands of the Indian Ocean Union! ...

Since the beginning of the present year, a number of changes have taken place in the European staff in the Indian Ocean Union. Early in the year, Brother Erdmann and his young bride sailed for Madagascar to take over the duties and responsibilities of union secretary-treasurer from the hands of Brother Henriksen, who has served the field faithfully and efficiently in this office during the last six years. When I arrived in Tananarive, Brother Erdmann was already getting acquainted with his new work, and the Henriksens were busy packing and preparing to leave for Europe. During their term of service, Brother and Sister Henriksen and their children made a big place for themselves in the hearts of the Malagasy people. Gladly would they return, after furlough, to the field and to the people they have learned to love dearly, if health and other conditions would permit.

And now Brother and Sister Bureauud have come home to Europe from Madagascar, where they spent twelve years. At first Brother Bureauud was superintendent of the local mission, having taken the place of Brother Raspal, who with his wife returned to France. Since the Indian Ocean Union came into existence, Brother Bureauud has been the union superintendent.

During these twelve years he has given his time and energy without reserve for the upbuilding of the work of God in a field and among a people that he loved with all his heart. He has had the joy of seeing the work in this field grow from a little handful of believers into a strong, well organized mission. In spite of the strain of a tropical climate, Brother Bureauud and his family have enjoyed remarkably good health. During the last year, however, Sister Bureauud has suffered much. Severe attacks of malaria followed one another in quick succession, each attack leaving her weaker and more emaciated. The doctors seemed unable to help her, and advised an immediate return to the homeland. These pioneer missionaries will long be remembered by their many Malagasy children in the faith on the rugged island of Madagascar.

The departure of Brother Bureauud left two important vacancies to be filled, for, in addition to being union superintendent, he had also been leader of the Bible training school. In order to provide for these two vacancies, the Division committee has appointed Brother Bénézech as superintendent of the union (he is likewise in charge of the Madagascar Mission), and Brother Werner Ruf as head of the training school. Brother Ruf has for the last three years directed, and with success, the work in Mauritius; Brother Ernest Veuthey, who has already labored in Mauritius a year or two, has been asked to replace Brother Ruf as superintendent of that mission. In order not to lessen the number of missionaries on the former Ile de France, we have invited Brother Willy Fuchs and his family, of the North France Conference, to go to Mauritius. They have accepted the call, and, by the time these lines appear in print, they will be in their new field of labor.

We would request our readers to pray that God may bless both the missionaries who have returned home after years of faithful toil in distant lands, and the ones who must in the future carry the burdens and responsibilities in these far-away fields. Those who must serve as leaders in the cause of God during the dark, stormy days through which the world is now passing, must, as never before, have help from the loving God.

A. V. Olson.

* * *

An Expression of Gratitude

The Southern European Division Committee, after having considered the report of tithes and offerings passed into the Treasury during 1939, has voted to spread upon the minutes a record of heartfelt thankfulness to God that in such a year of crisis the funds for the extension of His work, Harvest Ingathering receipts excepted, reached a higher level than the previous year when counted in local currency values. The Committee further expressed deep gratitude to our faithful membership throughout the Division for this manifest token of love for, and consecration to, the Advent cause.
W. R. Beach.

QUARTERLY REVIEW

Report of the Publishing Department of the Southern European Division
For the Year 1939

	Average Number of Colporteurs	Number of Hours	Val. of Books in Dollars	Value of Periodicals in Dollars	Average No. of Hrs. p. week	Grand Total Value of Sales Local Currency	Grand Totals in Dollars 1939	Grand Totals in Dollars 1938
1. FRANCO-BELGIAN UN. CONF.								
2. Belgian Conference.....	12	8702			13.9	289,548.-- B. F.	8,063.91	11,273.04
3. East France ".....	10	6852			12.2	133,636.40 F. F.	3,721.75	6,483.51
4. North " ".....	16	11689			14.0	263,721.-- "	7,344.63	13,398.64
5. South " ".....	13	8665			12.8	191,344.90 "	5,328.94	8,382.77
Totals 1939.....	51	35408	6,465.26	17,993.97	13.4	878,250.30 F. F.	24,459.23	
Totals 1938.....	53	45419	8,874.27	30,663.69	16.5	1,000,961.30 "		39,537.95
6. JUGOSLAVIAN UN. CONF.								
7. Danube Conference.....	27	30936			22.0	275,448.-- Din.	5,922.13	5,143.53
8. Sava ".....	28	31024			21.3	343,372.-- "	7,382.49	3,998.94
9. Morava ".....	22	27892			24.4	285,157.-- "	6,130.90	5,156.96
Totals 1939.....	77	89852	8,960.94	10,474.58	22.4	903,977.-- Din.	19,435.52	
Totals 1938.....	62	76336	7,023.47	7,275.96	23.7	665,089.-- "		14,299.43
10. RUMANIAN UN. CONF.								
11. Buccegi-Marea Conference ..	25	24194			18.6	773,626.-- Lei	5,802.21	9,877.53
12. Suceava-Prut ".....	6	6130			19.6	180,796.-- "	1,355.95	2,820.74
13. Somes-Mures ".....	7	6666			18.3	332,917.-- "	2,496.88	2,573.18
14. Timis-Olt ".....	5	5422			20.9	271,179.-- "	2,033.84	2,975.10
15. Dunarea-Nistru ".....	9	9897			21.1	285,938.-- "	2,144.54	2,087.54
16. School.....	8	2727			6.6	141,072.-- "	1,058.04	1,053.82
Totals 1939.....	60	55036	7,310.88	7,530.58	17.6	1,985,528.-- Lei	14,891.46	
Totals 1938.....	73	80859	10,880.03	10,707.17	21.3	2,851,713.-- "		21,387.91
17. SWISS UNION CONFERENCE								
18. German Swiss Conference....	21	30824			28.2	113,471.-- S. F.	26,098.33	27,893.71
19. Leman ".....	14	18976			26.1	80,657.35 "	18,551.18	19,987.07
Totals 1939.....	35	49800	21,383.47	23,266.04	27.3	194,128.35 S. F.	44,649.51	
Totals 1938.....	38	51302	23,954.58	23,926.20	26.0	208,177.40 "		47,880.78
20. IBERIAN UNION MISSION								
21. Spanish Mission.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22. Portuguese Conf.....	13	14774	5,087.66	826.92	21.8	113,059.-- Esc.	5,087.66	2,187.84
Totals 1939.....	13	14774	5,087.66	--	21.8	113,059.-- Esc.	5,087.66	
Totals 1938.....	7	6762	1,360.92	826.92	18.6	48,618.50 "		2,187.84
23. ITALIAN UNION MISSION								
24. North Italian Mission.....	18	21057	8,381.03	--	22.5	159,183.85 Lire	8,381.03	5,904.49
25. South ".....	7	6893	3,218.72	--	18.9	61,134.10 "	3,218.72	2,641.08
Totals 1939.....	25	27947	11,599.75	--	21.5	220,317.95 Lire	11,599.75	
Totals 1938.....	24	28888	6,373.44	2,172.13	23.1	162,309.30 "		8,545.57
26. NORTH AFRICAN UNION MISSION								
27. Algerian Mission.....	7	3488			9.6	57,940.50 F. F.	1,613.65	4,079.60
28. Moroccan ".....	2	1038			10.0	15,329.50 "	426.93	1,727.07
29. Tunis ".....	--	--			--	--	--	1,256.99
Totals 1939.....	9	4526	842.41	1,198.17	9.7	73,270.-- F. F.	2,040.58	
Totals 1938.....	12	11247	3,939.89	3,123.77	18.0	178,827.25 "		7,063.66
30. INDIAN OCEAN UN. MISSION.								
Totals 1939.....	5	2181	240.31	132.51	8.4	13,386.65 F. F.	372.82	
Totals 1938.....	10	8450	1,015.85	309.13	16.3	33,544.05 "		1,324.98

RECAPITULATION

1. Franco-Belgian Union Conference	51	35408	6,465.26	17,993.97	13.4		24,459.23	39,537.96
2. Jugoslavian " ".....	77	89852	8,960.94	10,474.58	22.4		19,435.52	14,299.43
3. Rumanian " ".....	60	55036	7,310.88	7,530.58	17.6		14,891.46	21,387.91
4. Swiss " ".....	35	49800	21,383.47	23,266.04	27.3		44,649.51	47,880.78
5. Iberian Union Mission....	13	14774	5,087.66	--	21.8		5,087.66	2,187.84
6. Italian " ".....	25	27947	11,599.75	--	21.5		11,599.75	8,545.57
7. North African " ".....	9	4526	842.41	1,198.17	9.7		2,040.58	7,063.66
8. Indian Ocean " ".....	5	2181	240.31	132.51	8.4		372.82	1,324.98
Totals 1939.....	275	279524	61,890.68	60,645.85	19.5		122,536.53	
Totals 1938.....	279	309263	63,223.13	79,004.97	21.3			142,228.13
Loss.....	4	29739	1,332.48	18,359.12			19,691.60	

colporteurs have been found in response to their rallying call. Our sisters, in many places, are pressing into service to take the place of those who are in military service. The publishing work is onward, and so it must be at such a time as this. The publishing work is onward because our colporteurs and their leaders are confident, as in the past, that "There can be no crisis with God."

W. R. B.



For Such a Time as This

(Continued from page 1)

the new king to cease their work. This was too much for those poor, struggling Jews. They lost their nerve. Paralyzed with fear, they dropped their tools and ceased their labors.

This shows what can happen even to the people of God in a time of crisis if they fail to keep their eyes fixed upon their divine leader, instead of looking at the forbidding conditions about them. If the temple builders had gone forward with firm trust in the God who had brought them back from their captivity, and who had commanded them to rebuild the temple, they would have succeeded in spite of all the efforts of the enemy to stop them. When a few years later the prophet Haggai came with a stirring message from God to arise and build, they finished the work in a few weeks' time, notwithstanding the fact that conditions were exactly as difficult and unfavorable as when the work was abandoned.

Today the people of God have a great task to accomplish. This work must go forward in time of crisis as well as under more favorable circumstances. Just now, when Europe is passing through a time of danger and distress, we must guard ourselves lest we be stricken with either panic or paralysis. There must be neither excitement nor inactivity in our ranks. With a calm trust in God, workers and members must courageously press forward. No matter how dark and impossible things may look, conference committees, institutional boards and church committees must plan to keep all lines and departements in God's cause moving forward in a strong, orderly way. Pastors, evangelists and Bible workers must not slacken their efforts to win souls. If they can not employ old plans and methods, they must find new ones. The important thing is that souls be saved. If our colporteur lines have been thinned out because some have been called to serve their country (or for some other reason), let others take their places. If there are not brethren who can do it, let the sisters step forward and fill up the ranks. The work of God must not suffer loss. The Big Week and Harvest Ingathering campaigns must also be remembered and pushed strongly. Our foreign missions in Africa and the islands depend to a large degree on the income from these campaigns for their support. Surely we do not want our missionaries in these far-away fields to suffer for lack of food. God also expects us all to be faithful in bringing our tithes

and offerings to the storehouse, that there may be meat in His house, and that He may be able to pour out a blessing upon His people.

Instead of allowing present trying circumstances to hinder or defeat us in the accomplishment of our God-given task, we must calmly and courageously press forward in the spirit and power of the Lord. As never before, workers and members must seek to warn and to win the lost. If by faith we go forward in obedience to God's command, He will faithfully perform His part. His promise is:-

"Fear thou not; for I am with thee: be not dismayed; for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness." (Isa. 41:10)

In closing, I wish to quote a few lines from the pen of the servant of the Lord that I hope may prove as helpful to the readers of this article as they have been to me. They read as follows:-

"Christ did not fail, neither was He discouraged; and His followers are to manifest a faith of the same enduring nature. They are to live as He lived, and work as He worked, because they depend on Him as the great Master-worker.

"Courage, energy, and perseverance they must possess. Though apparent impossibilities obstruct their way, by His grace they are to go forward. Instead of deploring difficulties, they are called upon to surmount them. They are to despair of nothing, and to hope for everything. With the golden chain of His matchless love, Christ has bound them to the throne of God. It is His purpose that the highest influence in the universe, emanating from the Source of all power, shall be theirs. They are to have power to resist evil, power that neither earth, nor death, nor hell can master, power that will enable them to overcome as Christ overcame." (Gospel Workers, p 39)

A. V. OLSON.



Work, Struggles and Victories in the Cameroon

(Continued from page 2)

which was at peace that day as were we, it seemed my eyes of faith looked beyond to that crystal sea before the throne of God, where some day I hope to prostrate myself and say, "It is thy work, oh my God, thy work of love!"

The work of the Holy Spirit is not limited to the white race alone. Your sacrifices, dear brethren, are not in vain. It has been well worth while to obey the marching orders of our Captain to go into all the world, even among the most primitive and unpromising peoples, and to lift high the cross of redemption.

And the work we have been able to do because of your generous support, will continue to grow. Two more main stations, one at Kribi and the other at Sangmélima, must be built

and opened soon, and more outstations must be established. We cannot continually turn a deaf ear to the numerous calls coming to us.

In these crucial days, it is not an easy task to finance such a work as ours. Serious problems present themselves. Sometimes unsurmountable difficulties seem to obscure our path. But we remember that ours is not a human enterprise. Our work is of God, and His helping hand is ever over it. Therefore we wish to continue courageously and joyfully to carry the missionary's cross, with our eyes fixed steadfastly on Him who has promised not to fail us. But we are looking also to you, dear brethren and sisters, who are holding the ropes in the homeland, and who have been appointed by God to help in the accomplishment of our task. You have nobly sustained the cause in the Cameroon in the past, and we are most grateful for this. We know that these testing times also bring to you cares and perplexities, but we know, too, that difficulties and trials will only strengthen your courage and replenish your hearts with unselfish love. We feel assured that the tribulations of the last days will lead you to make still greater sacrifices, until the sublime march of the everlasting gospel is ended and, having fought the good fight, you can lay off your armour and receive from the pierced hands of the Saviour the crown of life.

MARIUS FRIDLIN.
Nanga-Eboko, Cameroon



Let us study the Spirit of Prophecy

The remnant church has been honored by the gift of the Spirit of prophecy. The messages of the servant of God were given to this people as a guide in character building and in preparation for translation at the coming of the Lord. The instruction they contain both for the laity and the ministry has been studied earnestly throughout the years, and is highly prized by all those who, having acquainted themselves with God's counsel to His people, have endeavored to put it into practice in their life and work. Others have neglected the Spirit of prophecy writings. Be their neglect intentional or unintentional, it never has failed to be dangerous to the spiritual condition of the individual member and of the church at large.

Indeed, the Spirit of prophecy writings have a definite place in the experience of the Advent Movement. They have a place in the experience of each and every member of the Movement. Of them the messenger herself declared years ago: "The volumes of 'Spirit of prophecy' should be in every family, and should be read aloud in the family circle. More than one-half of our people

know little or nothing of the contents of these books, and they are losing much by their neglect.

"The Testimonies contain instruction which meets the case of all, both parents and children. Should these be read aloud to the entire family, the children as well as the parents would be benefited by their counsels, warnings, and reproofs. While those are placed out of sight and neglected for the reading of fictitious, sensational literature, both yourselves and your children will be retrograding mentally and spiritually." — (Mrs. E.G. White in Review and Herald, Dec. 26, 1882.)

This message certainly has lost nothing of its timeliness with the passing decades. On the contrary; as the day of the Lord draweth nigh, it behooves more urgently those who are preparing for that day to become personally conversant with the contents of Sister White's books. We believe that just now exceptional attention should be given to a systematic reading and study of the Spirit of prophecy books; and we have decided to recommend, in harmony with the suggestion coming from the General Conference 1939 Fall Council, a plan intended to help in reaching this objective.

The plan is to suggest to our believers the systematic reading and study of one book during the remaining months of 1940. "Great Controversy" has been selected. This book, with the interpretation of the events to take place just before the coming of Christ, is a very fitting choice for the present year. The war situation will be better understood by those who have carefully studied its messages.

W. R. B.

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W. R. Beach Editor

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I N T E R E S T I N G I T E M S
* * *

The statistical report presented at the recent Winter Council covered the first ten years of operation since the organization of the Division. During this ten-year period the work of Seventh-day Adventists was established definitely in the following places outside of regularly organized fields: French Equatorial Africa (Cameroon 1928-29), Seychelles (1930), Madeira (1931), Azores (1934), Cape Verde Islands (1935), Reunion (1936), Saint Thomas (1938). The following major building projects were brought to completion: Paris, conference headquarters and chapel, with dwellings for workers (1931), Rumanian Training School (1931), Basel chapel, with a worker's dwelling (1931), Antwerp chapel, with dwellings for workers (1934), "Vie et Santé," Algiers (1935), Zagreb (1935), French publishing house addition (1935), Belgrade, union and publishing headquarters and chapel, with dwellings for employees (1938), Bucharest-Nord, conference headquarters and chapel with dwellings for workers (1938-39), Florence chapel and union headquarters (1938-39); and 25 mission projects including three main stations in the Cameroon, a chapel in the Cape Verde Islands (Brava), a chapel and dwelling for the worker in Rodrigues, a chapel in the Seychelles (Victoria, Mahé), 3 chapels in Mauritius, and, in Madagascar, a headquarters building, a mission station, 10 chapels, 3 church school buildings, and a union training school plant. The total number of evangelistic workers grew from 531 to 754, or 996 including institutional and mission school employees. During the ten-year period 28,015 persons entered our ranks by baptism and vote, 336 new churches were organized, with a net increase in membership of 16,639. It was also of interest to learn that the membership of the churches in the Southern European Division per January 1, 1929 represented only 4.9 % of the total membership of the denomination at that time, while the net gain in Southern Europe for the ten-year period was equal to 10.4 % of the total net gain for the world for the same period.

*

Elder and Mrs. H. Hanson and Miss M. Mathews were in Italy, in February, returning to Ethiopia, their field of labor. They arrived in Genoa February 11, on the s. s. "Conte di Savoia," and sailed from the same port February 17, on the s. s. "Colombo." According to schedule, they arrived in Addis Ababa March 1, having traveled from Assab, the Italian port of disembarkation on the Red Sea, to the capital by autobus. H. Hanson, who is to carry the leadership of our work in Italian East Africa, was ordained to the gospel ministry before his departure from Washington. Miss M. Mathews will continue, as in the past, her work among the native girls. The future of our Ethiopian mission work is still fraught with uncertainty, but the faith of our missionaries in God's guidance and protection is unmovable, and we are confident that this faith will be recompensed as study is given to ways and means to advance.

*

The situation in the Franco-Belgian Union at the end of 1939 is most encouraging. In spite of the war and the partial dispersion of evangelistic forces which came as a result, the entries by baptism and vote reached a higher figure in 1939 than the preceding year; the totals being 198 against 172. The reports for the different institutions also are of a nature to cause rejoicing. The French training school at Collonges, France, had enrolled 64 students at the end of the year, a number which, although less than half the attendance of the previous year, is most satisfactory when the war situation is taken into account. The Paris food factory closed its books with a splendid gain, and such was also the case for the publishing house. The annual balance sheets for the conferences showed a nice improvement in operating capitals. Considering everything, our work in the Franco-Belgian Union appears to be on a sound basis, and gives hopeful promise of development in 1940.

*

At the time of the 1940 session of the French publishing house board,

held February 18-20 at Dammarie-les-Lys, Elder G. Haberey, president heretofore of the East France Conference, was elected to take the management of the house; the former manager, E. Meyer, having expressed his desire to be released from leadership. E. Meyer served the house faithfully and loyally as manager for seven years, and now will return to his former position as foreman of the composition department.

*

Word has just come to our office that H. L. Henriksen and family have settled definitely in Copenhagen, Denmark, where Brother Henriksen has been elected to serve as secretary-treasurer of the East Danish Conference. As mentioned in a recent number of the *Quarterly*, it had been planned for Brother Henriksen to connect with the French training school as business manager; but the European crisis caught him and his family in Denmark, where they were spending the last days of their furlough, and made it impracticable for them to return to France. Brother and Sister Henriksen both have expressed their deep regret to sever connections with the work in Southern Europe, after laboring with us for more than fifteen years. Brother Henriksen came to the Berne office as cashier in the early twenties. Connecting with the French publishing house soon after as treasurer, he was elected its manager in 1926. From 1933 to 1939 he served the Indian Ocean Union as secretary-treasurer and manager of the Malagasy publishing house. Brother and Sister Henriksen always have served the cause with loyalty and consecration whatever the post assigned to them; and as they take up labor in the Copenhagen office, where Brother Henriksen first connected with the organized work, nigh onto twenty years ago, we extend to them as a Division our best wishes for future success and happiness. We would also wish much success to their three children who must now take up study in Denmark, after having received their instruction so far in French.

*