

QUARTERLY REVIEW

ORGAN OF THE
SOUTHERN EUROPEAN DIVISION of the General Conference of S. D. A.



Stewardship for Today

By W. H. Branson

President, General Conference

« As every man hath received the gift, even so minister the same one to another, as good stewards of the manifold grace of God. » « None of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself. » These are but two of the many texts of Scripture which teach that it is the duty of every Christian to share with others the blessings which have come to him. We have nothing except that which God has given us. We brought nothing into the world when we came. We take nothing with us when we leave except the character which we have formed. All that we may seem to possess has been placed under our control for a short time in order that we may learn how to be stewards for God. Even life itself is to be spent in service for others. It is not to be wasted in idleness or pleasure seeking or in gathering riches and power for selfish use. The moments of every Christian are carefully numbered, and in the judgment an exact record will be revealed. You and I will be called upon to give an account of our stewardship. Day by day, it is our solemn responsibility to fulfil the purpose of heaven in our lives.

The apostle Paul understood what it meant to be a steward. « I have received of the Lord, » he says, « that which also I delivered unto you. » He did not consume the blessings of heaven upon himself. The gifts of God to him were to be shared

with others. He could not rest until he had done this. He was a debtor to all men everywhere, Greeks, barbarians, bond, free, wise or unwise. « Woe is me, » he declared, « if I preach not the gospel. » Farther and still farther he extended the triumph of the cross. With burning zeal, in spite of iron fetters and the darkness of the dungeon, he brought the good tidings even to Rome. He lived to see the gospel preached to « every creature which is under heaven. » He was indeed a steward of the manifold grace of God.

The Lord Jesus Himself is our great example of stewardship. He dwelt in the fellowship of the Father and the holy angels in the sunlight of eternity, worshiped and adored by the heavenly host. But He could not continue to enjoy heaven while men and women were lost in sin. « Though He was rich, yet for your sakes He became poor, that ye through His poverty might be rich. » And God Himself so loved the world that He emptied heaven in the one great gift of the only begotten Son.

Everyone who names the name of Christ becomes a partaker in the work of redemption. « My Father worketh hitherto, and I work, » said Jesus. The people inquired, « What shall we do, that we might work the works of God ? » « Believe on Him whom He hath sent, » was the reply.

And « he that believeth on Me, the works that I do shall he do also. »

It seems clear therefore that to be a Christian is to be a fellow worker with the Lord of glory, to join Him in the solemn, thrilling declaration, « My meat is to do the will of Him that sent me, and to finish His work. » It is to deny self, to take up the cross as we follow Him in service, knowing that whosoever forsaketh not all that he hath cannot be His disciple.

The work of God is to give life to the world. The tidings of eternal redemption are to be carried to every creature. This is the work in which all heaven is interested, and the plan is that those who believe in God and in His Son Jesus Christ, are to have a part in its accomplishment. Every talent is to be put to use. Every treasure is to be laid on the altar of sacrifice. This is not just a romantic sentiment. It is not just an emotional exercise at the time of conversion. It is not simply a declaration to the world that we have decided to join the church, not merely the assent of the mind to the fact that the Bible is true. It is all of these, but stewardship is much more. It is the active, regular, unceasing dedication of a part of ourselves to the work of God. We are to bring to Him freely, joyfully, that which is entirely within our control, that which we could keep for ourselves if we wished, that which we could easily use in our own affairs, but that which because we love the Lord Jesus and long to see His cause grow and have a part in the salvation of precious souls, we eagerly devote to the work of God.

There is no other way. The only plan of heaven for the progress of the gospel on earth is that those who have themselves tasted the good word of God and become partakers of the heavenly gift, shall do everything in their power to make the glad tidings known to others. This brings ever increasing joy and spiritual growth to the Christian. He learns the meaning of the Scripture assurance, « There is that scattereth and yet increaseth. »

In the remnant church to which God has called us in these last days, the phenomenal growth attending the preaching of the threefold message has always been accompanied by the payment of faithful tithes and liberal offerings on the part of the membership. Seventh-day Adventists believe in tithing as the plan of God, given to His people from the very earliest times. It is the divine arrangement for bringing the

gospel to mankind by the ministry of the human agent. It is the solemn obligation of every member of the church to keep his account right with God and to render back to Him His own. The faithful tithe payer seldom becomes discouraged. He rarely apostatizes. The money which he pays into the church does not purchase for him the favor of God or assure him an inheritance among the sanctified. Not at all. But his faithfulness in acknowledging the claims of God makes it possible for heaven to open its windows and pour him out a blessing.

In addition to the tithe, which belongs to God and over which man has no lawful control, the faithful steward will bring his freewill offerings. These come from a thankful heart which cannot be satisfied to bring merely the required amount, the tithe, but which longs to express more abundantly his love and gratitude for the many blessings enjoyed. This is done not of necessity, but willingly, cheerfully, eagerly. It gives an opportunity to share more abundantly in the great work of salvation in every land.

Seventh-day Adventists live in the time when the most thrilling events are taking place. The work of God is almost finished. The enemy is fighting with great fury, but the Lord of hosts is with His people and marvelous victories are being won as thousands take their stand for the truths of the Bible and join the remnant people. With these developments come the privilege and the duty of faithful stewardship. « Pray ye the Lord of the harvest that He may send forth laborers » is the divine admonition to those who lift up their eyes and look on the whitened harvest fields. No man can pray with earnestness and fervent sincerity for more laborers without feeling in his own heart the determination to do his utmost in helping the Lord to answer that prayer. « Here am I, send me, » must be a part of his petition. Perhaps he can go in person to answer the call. Perhaps he can send a son or daughter to help gather in the ripened grain. However that may be, surely he can by his consistent, godly life and his faithful liberality have a definite part in hastening the day of the Saviour's appearing. With such stewardship God is well pleased. This is no time to « trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God. » It is time to do good, to « be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate, » laying up in store a good foundation for the time to come, and making sure of eternal life.

Seminary Extension School for Southern Europe

« If the mountain will not come to Mohammed, then Mohammed must go to the mountain. » Some such spirit of amiable adaptability must have prompted our Theological Seminary, located in Washington, D. C., when it conceived the idea of holding Extension Schools in overseas divisions.

Southern Europe got its bid in months beforehand, at the time of the 1952 Division Council. In Washington the request found a sympathetic hearing, and in due time the details were worked out. The course was to be given at Collonges-sous-Salève, France, from June 17 to July 25, 1953, and the Theological Seminary would send R. E. Loasby as director of the Extension

School, supported by S. H. Horn and R. A. Anderson.

No one knew exactly what to expect, not even the Theological Seminary staff. After all, Extension Schools are a comparatively new experience: this was only the fifth in Seminary history, and none of the previous ones had presented such a complex language problem. The courses were to be translated into French only, and it was understood that no one would be sent who could not understand either French or English. Nevertheless, more than half the participants found their work made more difficult by the fact that French was not their mother tongue.

The final choice as to who should attend was

made by conference, union, and institution committees. Obviously, not all the workers could be spared from the field at one time, no matter how desirable the course. But the list gradually took form until it contained more than sixty names, from Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, North Africa, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, and even from the French Cameroun.

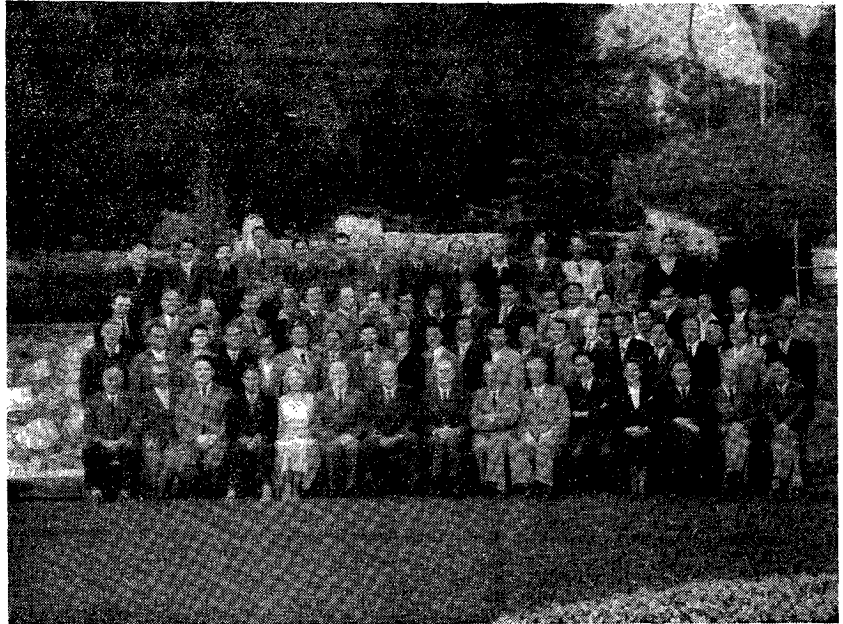
The Collonges seminary deserves credit for a great deal of the hard work that made the Extension School possible. It was two Collonges teachers, A. Lams and R. Guenin, who translated into French the syllabi for Old Testament Backgrounds and Methods of Evangelism (a third was translated by A. Vaucher), and the duplication and binding of all the syllabi was done under the supervision of the commercial department.

It was Collonges too which took care of all the arrangements for lodging the sixty-odd participants in the course. Most of these men were no strangers to the Salève, though the « tache blanche » served as a vivid reminder to some that years had wrought changes since their carefree student days. To place these men back in the dormitory, two and three in a room, sleeping on student beds with authentic prewar mattresses (which years of experience had done little to improve) was an experiment not unlike that of trying to put the chicken back into the egg, and it is to the credit of all concerned that the experiment succeeded. No small share of the responsibility for the smooth running of the program as a whole belongs to Mrs. Genevieve Schmidt, the new preceptress, and to Lucien Binda, preceptor. The simple but well-prepared food served three times a day in the attractive dining-room also contributed to the atmosphere of well-being and furnished the energy needed for hard study.

After a seven o'clock breakfast, the scholastic program began at eight with the class in Old Testament Backgrounds, taught by S. H. Horn. Six weeks is not long for a survey of the archaeological discoveries shedding light on the Bible record over a period of some two thousand years, but the students were fortunate in having as guide a recognized scholar with not only a grasp of the facts but the ability to organize his material and present it so as to interest his hearers.

Next came R. E. Loasby's course in exegesis. Passages in the New Testament relating to the nature and person of Jesus Christ, His incarnation, and His work of atonement, were the object of close scrutiny, illuminated by the richness and precision of the original Greek text.

Chapel hour in mid-morning introduced variety into the schedule. A series of talks by Doctor Horn on the authenticity of existing Bible manuscripts included a thrilling account of Old Testament scrolls discovered recently by Bedouins in a cave near the Dead Sea, where they had been hidden more than a millennium and a half ago. Dr. H. Müller gave a lecture



*Seminary Extension School teachers and students, Collonges-sous-Salève, France
June 17 - July 25, 1953.*

on « Science and Faith, » copies of which when later made available were much in demand. « The Bible and Hygiene » was dealt with by Dr. F. Brennwald, under appointment to the Cameroun. Several members of the Division staff — G. Cupertino, A. Meyer, and O. Schubert — spoke on subjects assigned to them. These chapel periods were not part of the regular class work, but notebooks and pencils were nevertheless in evidence. A. Vaucher and R. A. Anderson each gave a series of lectures relating to the subject matter of their courses.

The third course offered by the Seminary, Methods in Evangelism, had to be compressed into the last three weeks, since that was all the time Elder Anderson could spare. During the first few weeks, therefore, as Southern Europe's contribution to the Extension School, A. Vaucher gave a course in the Problem of Immortality, tracing the pure stream of revealed truth before it became muddied by pagan speculations. This course occupied two periods, one before dinner and one in the afternoon, as did Elder Anderson's course which succeeded it. Elder Anderson as usual brought forth « out of his treasure things new and old » in the form of evangelistic principles, methods, and aids.

Each teacher had his own translator, except for Elder Vaucher who gave his course in French. A. Lams translated for Doctor Horn, R. Guenin for Elder Anderson, and R. Dederen, while himself enrolled in the courses, acted as translator for Doctor Loasby. Each deserves high honor for a difficult task carried out with accuracy and ingenuity.

Student participation was active as well as passive. Sunday morning chapel consisted of a testimony meeting conducted by students; spontaneously organized prayer bands met twice a week from 7:30 to 8:00 a. m.; and on Friday evening workers from the various unions, by turns, reported what God had done in their fields.

And so the days and weeks passed, each one bringing something new : unfamiliar, objective-type examinations, made necessary by the language barrier between teachers and students ; illuminating answers to questions placed in the question box ; evenings with pictures of Egyptian hieroglyphics and ancient cities or of strange hydra-headed beasts illustrating the prophecies of Daniel ; breathtakingly beautiful sunsets over the Jura ; special pastries from the Colonges kitchen for July 14, Bastille day ; and an all-day excursion to Chamonix and the « mer de glace, » with its superb view of Mont-Blanc.

All at once it was the last week. In the library anxious figures pored over books of archaeology in a final spurt to finish the 650 pages of outside reading. The tense atmosphere of examinations descended briefly, then lifted like a summer cloud, giving place to busy preparations for the closing exercises.

On Friday evening F. Lavanchy, president of the Franco-Belgian Union, spoke on the text, « Except a corn of wheat die... » His appeal for a new consecration met a ready response from the group, who had chosen Joseph Colomar as their spokesman.

The subject of the Sabbath school lesson for July 25, « Christ's Sacrifice on Calvary, » could hardly have been better chosen as a climax to the weeks of study and as a preparation for partaking of the Lord's supper in the afternoon.

A. Meyer, secretary of the Division Ministerial Association, gave a thought-provoking sermon on Sabbath morning, stressing three aspects of the gospel

ministry : the science, art, and power of preaching. That afternoon a deeply impressive communion service set the seal on six weeks of fellowship on the mountain.

Sixty diplomas were awarded at the closing exercise to those who had participated in the entire course. Seven received honorable mention for outstanding work : S. Agnello, J. Colomar, C. Comiot, R. Dederen, Jacques Lavanchy, L. Matta, and G. Valcarenghi. But each of the sixty, as well as the seven who had attended the course for shorter periods, felt well repaid for his hard work. The real result of the course can only be measured by the souls won in the months and years to come.

At the close of the program, the student group, represented by J. Colomar, gave generous and tangible expression to their appreciation for the efforts of the teaching personnel as well as others connected with the course. The Extension School ended, as it had begun, on a note of good will and good fellowship.

The Southern European Division is grateful to the Seminary for having made this Extension School available at a considerable cost in money and personnel ; it is particularly indebted to Doctors Loasby and Horn and to Elders Anderson and Vaucher for their unstinting labors of love on behalf of their students ; and finally, it takes this means of expressing its thanks to the countless individuals who, without thought of recognition, cheerfully did what they could to make the Extension School a success. With such a spirit on the part of all concerned, no enterprise could fail.

A Visit to the Angola Union Mission

By O. Schuberth

Secretary, Department of Education

The plane left Paris on Thursday afternoon at six o'clock, and we arrived in Luanda, the capital of Angola, the next day at about the same hour. E. V. Hermanson met me at the airport and took me to the hotel, and at 8:30 I was in our little chapel for the Friday evening meeting.

There is a small group of « European » believers in this city, representing the various shades of color, from white to black, even pure natives being permitted to join if they belong to the « assimilative » class. I enjoyed very much my first Sabbath with this group.

On Sunday morning Elder Hermanson and I took a train into the interior. We arrived that evening at Malange, the end of the line, where A. M. Candeias met us with his « pick-up. » The next morning we traveled 185 kilometers on poor African roads to our mission station at Cuale. Here we have a fine central school with two hundred students. I was especially pleased to see a good number of girls among them. Principles of Christian education are carried out : Bible is taught each year, and the students work in the garden and various industries. It was a great pleasure to see this school in operation. A dispensary takes care of about fifty patients every day. The station as a whole is in very good condition. While there, we visited several of the outschools, which were also in good order.

After our pleasant visit here, we returned to Luanda, where I took the plane for Nova Lisboa, a modern

city on the high plateau, about 1400 meters above sea level. The union headquarters are located here. M. Lourinho and the other brethren of the union met me at the airport, and after lunch we went out into the country where they were holding a district meeting near one of the native villages. About three hundred native believers were waiting for our arrival.

The next day Elder Lourinho and I visited Bongo, our largest station in Angola. We have here a fine hospital, with a dispensary. Dr. Roy Parsons is doing a wonderful work. Bongo and Doctor Parsons are known all over Angola. Natives as well as Europeans flock here as if to a holy shrine, to seek healing from their physical ailments. They come from near and far, some by train or truck, others on foot. The hospital has thirty-six beds for natives and twenty beds for Europeans. At the dispensary about one hundred natives are treated every day. It is interesting to see the large crowd of natives camping every morning in a grove near the dispensary while waiting to be taken care of by the doctor.

Our union training school is also located here. There are about four hundred pupils in attendance. J. Miranda, a young Portuguese who has the Portuguese bachelor's degree and who spent three years at Atlantic Union College to get his American B. A., is in charge of the school. The institution is well organized, and the principles of Christian education are applied. I enjoyed very much talking to the students

and teachers at their chapel exercises. For the Sabbath services, there were about six hundred present.

From here I went with A. J. Casaca, the department secretary for the union, to visit two mission stations located not far from Vila Luso, a small city on the railroad connecting the west coast with the Belgian Congo. Our Luz Mission is about 165 kilometers north of Vila Luso. We were met by M. S. Castro at Vila Luso with his small truck. After following the government road for about 130 kilometers, we turned east into a narrow path just wide enough to permit the car to pass. These last 35 kilometers have been constructed by the mission.

The mission station is located deep in the jungle, far from any European settlement. The nearest white people live about 35 kilometers away, at the district police station. The mission itself is one of the best equipped, having two comfortable homes for European missionaries, a fine school building with dormitories, a neat chapel, and other smaller buildings and industries. The students here make tropical helmets which are sold all over the country. The boys' dormitory was in perfect order, due to the careful supervision of a native preceptor.

When this station was established, there were thousands of natives living in the neighborhood, and a good work was started. Unfortunately, many have moved to the railroad line since, abandoning entire villages. Thus the station is now somewhat isolated. There are, however, still several villages nearby.

The chief of one village, the descendant of a royal line, is very favorable to our work, and he invited us to visit him. He also took us to another village to show us a circumcision dance which happened to take place on that day.

This mission has been threatened by lions on various occasions. A little over a year ago, Elder Castro succeeded in killing one which had been stealing the chickens and goats of the mission. While we were there, we were warned by the neighboring native village one evening that a lion was about to enter the mission grounds.

The Lucusse Mission is about 150 kilometers south of Vila Luso. V. Chaves is working here. This is a smaller station, but Brother and Sister Chaves are doing an excellent work in the surrounding villages. I had the privilege of visiting some of these places where they had held evangelistic efforts. They live, during these efforts, in the villages among the native population, visiting each family during the day and inviting them to the evening meeting held by the side of a wood fire. I was shown a pile of idols that the people had abandoned as a result of such meetings.

We returned to Nova Lisboa by train and left the following day by pick-up for the mission near Quelengues, about 350 kilometers southwest. As we were nearing the place in the evening, a lion crossed our path, proudly ignoring the bright lights of our car.

This mission station is beautifully located at the foot of a mountain range. The surrounding jungle is populated by lions, leopards, and thousands of monkeys. Unfortunately, the latter are continually threatening our plantations, so that watchmen have to be out all day to chase them from the grounds.

We are just starting our work here. A house has been built for the family of the missionary, José de Sa, and another small house serves as a dispensary. The school and church services are held in the open air under a tree.

The population is very interesting. The women wear many ornaments and necklaces of shells and animals' teeth. It was interesting to speak on the Sabbath to these people and to see them raise their hands when Elder Lourinho asked after the sermon how many desired to have eternal life. They are heathen and know little of Christianity, but many are already interested in the message.

The last ten days of my stay in Angola were spent in Bongo for meetings of the union committee and an educational convention. About thirty teachers had gathered to discuss educational problems. We emphasized the principles of Christian education, pointing especially to the great aim — winning souls for Christ.

On my way back to Luanda, where I took the plane for Paris, I visited Benguela, a city on the coast. We have here a fine church which is growing through the efforts of A. J. Rodrigues. We had a good meeting in the evening, attended by many interested people.

I enjoyed my visit in the field very much. Elder Lourinho, the president, is a good leader. The various mission directors are faithful at their task. The schools are well organized and accomplishing a good work. About twelve hundred baptisms, largely the result of the efforts in the schools, are expected this year. Doctor and Mrs. Parsons are almost performing miracles in healing the sick.

May God continue to guide and bless the work in Angola.



A.J. Casaca holds a meeting in a village near the Lucusse mission station.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN EUROPEAN DIVISION OF S. D. A. FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1953

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	Credentialed Missionaries	Licensed Missionaries	Bible Instr.	Elem. School Teachers	Canvassers	Total Laborers	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	24	
SOUTHERN EUROPEAN DIV.																								
AUSTRIAN UNION CONF.																								
Danube Conference	22	1475	61	—	54	115	3	8	52	63	52	1527	3	1	3	5	4	—	23	11	22	1689	1147	
Alpine »	19	1156	19	1	17	37	16	5	24	45	-8	1148	7	1	1	2	3	—	11	25	19	1184	889	
Total :	41	2631	80	1	71	152	19	13	76	108	44	2675	16	2	5	10	7	—	34	74	41	2873	2036	
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN U. C.																								
Total :	114	6174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6174	33	3	2	3	19	—	8	68	160	6000	5400	
FRANCO-BELGIAN U. C.																								
Belgian Conference	14	912	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	912	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
East France »	18	483	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	483	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
North France »	17	1191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South east France »	22	951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South west France »	6	207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total :	77	3744	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3744	28	23	31	12	—	—	54	148	77	3908	3059	
HUNGARIAN U. C.																								
Total :	155	7463	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7463	26	10	4	15	35	—	—	90	175	7000	6500	
JUGOSLAVIAN U. C.																								
Total :	230	7638	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7638	30	8	—	7	16	—	—	61	300	9500	9000	
RUMANIAN U. C.																								
Total :	551	38890	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38890	78	11	—	47	—	—	—	136	560	38000	35000	
SWISS U. C.																								
German Swiss Conference	34	1910	6	—	19	25	4	13	20	37	-12	1898	2	2	7	4	3	2	25	4	34	1909	1208	
Leman »	25	1272	12	—	5	17	—	4	—	4	13	1285	8	2	1	5	2	3	12	33	23	1279	997	
Total :	59	3182	18	—	24	42	4	17	20	41	1	3183	21	6	8	9	5	5	37	91	57	3188	2205	
ANGOLA UNION MISSION																								
Benguela Mission	1	37	3	—	9	12	—	—	—	—	12	49	4	1	—	7	—	—	—	1	13	—	110	95
Bongo Mission	23	3113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3113	7	7	—	9	—	35	—	58	—	5785	4230	
Cuale »	1	298	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	298	2	—	—	1	—	25	—	28	—	2109	1420	
Lucusse »	1	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	1	1	1	—	—	4	—	7	—	1400	181	
Luz »	1	522	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	522	3	2	—	1	—	30	—	36	—	577	1194	
Namba Mission	1	841	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	841	2	—	—	—	—	14	—	16	—	1430	1009	
Nova Lisboa Mission	2	1168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1168	4	5	—	—	—	21	2	32	—	4115	3133	
Total :	30	6077	3	—	9	12	—	—	—	—	12	6089	24	16	1	19	—	129	3	192	191	15526	11262	
FRENCH EQ. AFR. U.M.																								
Batouri Mission	3	448	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	448	2	—	1	7	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Bertoua »	2	233	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	233	1	1	3	20	6	—	—	31	—	—	—	—
Kribi »	3	257	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	257	3	2	—	5	5	8	—	22	—	—	—	—
Maroua »	2	255	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	255	2	—	—	1	11	1	—	15	—	—	—	—
Nanga-Eboko »	6	1335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1335	2	4	—	13	33	25	1	78	—	—	—	—
Sangmelima »	4	357	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	357	3	—	—	4	9	13	—	29	—	—	—	—
Yaoundé »	1	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	1	—	1	—	—	2	3	7	—	—	—	—
Total :	21	2958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2958	16	8	5	52	74	56	4	215	112	10000	7500	

INDIAN OCEAN UN. MISSION ..																					
Antsirabé Mission	11	248	9	—	2	11	—	—	—	—	11	259	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	6
Diego-Suarez »	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Lac Alaotra »	5	70	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Majunga »	7	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Tamatave »	1	87	—	—	8	8	—	—	1	1	2	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Tananarive »	16	713	17	—	5	22	1	3	8	12	10	723	3	—	—	—	—	6	2	1	5
Mauritius »	13	906	20	—	—	20	—	—	2	—	2	924	6	—	—	—	—	15	—	10	1
Reunion »	5	219	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	219	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Seychelles »	1	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total :	60	2464	51	—	15	66	1	6	9	16	50	2514	18	4	15	31	3	17	13	101	92
ITALIAN UNION MISSION																					
Central Italian Mission	11	576	14	—	7	21	3	—	5	8	13	589	7	1	1	9	5	—	—	—	23
North Italian »	15	588	7	3	1	11	4	—	2	6	5	593	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
South Italian »	24	824	25	—	5	30	2	—	5	7	23	847	3	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	31
Total :	50	1988	46	3	13	62	9	—	12	21	41	2029	17	14	16	9	5	—	—	—	68
NORTH AFRICAN UN. MISSION																					
Algerian Mission	12	501	19	—	5	24	8	2	7	17	7	508	4	1	1	9	1	—	—	6	22
Moroccan »	4	150	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	3	153	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	8	15
Tunisian »	3	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Total :	19	734	21	—	6	27	8	2	7	17	10	744	7	7	5	14	1	—	—	15	49
PORTUGUESE UNION MISSION																					
Portuguese Conference	14	1171	72	—	1	73	—	—	4	4	69	1240	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	7
Madeira Mission	1	124	4	—	—	4	1	—	1	2	2	126	4	3	—	1	10	1	18	37	20
Azores Mission	3	108	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	114	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Cape Verde »	3	190	11	1	3	15	—	—	—	—	15	205	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	6	6
St. Thomas »	1	195	8	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	9	204	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	5	2
Total :	22	1788	101	2	4	107	1	—	5	6	101	1889	11	5	—	6	14	5	19	60	35
BULGARIAN CONFERENCE																					
FRENCH W. AFR. MISSION ..	39	3000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000	9	4	—	10	—	—	—	—	23
GREEK MISSION	0	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
PORTUGUESE EAST AFR. MIS.	5	198	3	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	4	202	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	6
SPANISH CHURCH	5	399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	399	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	6
TANGIER MISSION	13	820	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	820	6	4	2	8	2	1	9	32	15
Total :	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4

RECAPITULATION

SOUTHERN EUROPEAN DIV.																					
Austrian Union Conference	41	2631	80	1	71	152	19	13	76	108	44	2675	20	1	6	28	—	—	—	—	55
Czechoslovakian »	114	6174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6174	16	2	5	10	7	—	—	34	74
Franco-Belgian »	77	3744	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3744	28	23	31	12	—	—	—	8	68
Hungarian »	155	7463	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7463	26	10	4	15	35	—	—	90	175
Jugoslavian »	230	7638	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7638	30	8	—	7	16	—	—	61	300
Rumanian »	551	38890	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38890	78	11	—	47	—	—	—	136	560
Swiss »	59	3182	18	—	24	42	4	17	20	41	1	3183	21	6	8	9	5	5	37	91	57
Angola » Mission	30	6077	3	—	9	12	—	—	—	—	12	6089	24	16	1	19	—	129	3	192	191
French Eq. Afr. U. M.	21	2958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2958	16	8	5	52	74	56	4	215	112
Indian Ocean Union Mission	60	2464	51	—	15	66	1	6	9	16	50	2514	18	4	15	31	3	17	13	101	92
Italian »	50	1988	46	3	13	62	9	—	12	21	41	2029	17	14	16	9	5	—	—	68	129
North African »	19	734	21	—	6	27	8	2	7	17	10	744	7	7	5	14	1	—	—	15	49
Portuguese »	22	1788	101	2	4	107	1	—	5	6	101	1889	11	5	—	6	14	5	19	60	35
Bulgarian Conference	39	3000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000	9	4	—	10	—	—	—	23	39
French W. Afr. Mission	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	4
Greek Mission	5	198	3	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	4	202	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	6	5
Portuguese East Afr. Mission ..	5	399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	399	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	6	12
Spanish Church	13	820	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	820	6	4	2	8	2	1	9	32	15
Tangier Mission	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	1
TOTALS 2nd QUARTER, 1953 ..	1491	90154	324	6	143	473	42	38	129	209	264	90418	363	128	101	289	182	214	267	1544	1972
TOTALS 2nd QUARTER, 1952 ..	1472	84489	352	13	153	518	111	60	196	367	151	84640	344	126	44	283	200	195	260	1452	1914

CORRECTION : In the statistical report for the quarter ending March 31, 1953, under column 3, « Previous Membership, » the Portuguese East African Mission should have been credited with 397 members, making the total previous membership for the Division 90,141. Under « Present Membership » (column 13) the Portuguese East African Mission should have reported 399 and the total membership for the Division should have been 90,154.

Pioneer Work in Senegal

By M. Fridlin

Secretary, Southern European Division

Missionaries bound for the Cameroun during the last few decades have often, while rounding the coast of French West Africa, felt their hearts sink at the thought of all Senegal and French Guinea, to say nothing of the immense hinterland of Sudan and French Nigeria, without one single station representing our work. For here were millions of souls awaiting the proclamation of the everlasting gospel.

Since the 1948 Autumn Council of the General Conference, at which time the above-mentioned territories were committed to the Southern European Division, the Division leadership has felt keenly the necessity of founding mission centers in these vast territories. They conceived the plan of establishing a solid base at Dakar, the capital of Senegal. But because funds were lacking, more than three years passed before one of God's messengers could be settled at Dakar on a permanent basis. It is true that in 1951 Jean Kempf, after having finished his military service in that city, canvassed in French West Africa in company with F. Cormoraie, who came from Morocco to join him. It was a start. But another year went by before Robert Erdmann, then director of the French Publishing House, was asked to establish at Dakar a mission station whose influence would facilitate future work in these regions.

Senegal is a vast territory of about 200,000 square kilometers, with some two million inhabitants. It is bounded on the north and northeast by Mauritania, on the east by the Sudan, on the south by French and Portuguese Guinea, and on the west by the Atlantic. While peanuts are the principal crop, rice, corn, and palm oil are also produced. The natives also raise livestock, both large and small.

Dakar is the principal port of French West Africa. One seeing the city today, having known it fifteen years ago, is struck by its extraordinary growth, for during World War II it became an extremely important naval and air base. Today, with its ten and fifteen-story buildings, this modern city of 100,000 inhabitants — 180,000 including the outskirts — presents the advantages but also the dangers of any large center.

It was in May, 1952, that Elder Erdmann left his native soil to go to Dakar. After weeks of searching, he succeeded in finding a small apartment so that he could send for his wife and their two children in July. From his arrival in Senegal, he devoted himself entirely to his work, which is far from easy in this territory where more than 90 per cent of the population is Mohammedan.

R. Gerber and the writer recently had the pleasure of spending a few days with Brother Erdmann in his new field of activity, just at the close of a series of public meetings in a populous native quarter. For a number of months, from fifty to two hundred Moslems gathered in a moving picture theater placed at our brother's disposal and showed a keen interest in what they heard. Several of them are now receiving regular Bible studies, the firstfruits of which will no doubt appear soon.

We ourselves had the pleasure of explaining God's word in the home of a Moslem government employee, where twelve adults and eight children had gathered the first evening. The next day, in the same room, twenty adults and twelve children crowded in to listen eagerly. This government employee has already attracted the unfavorable notice of a « marabout, » who has reproached him with being no longer a « good Mohammedan »; to which our friend replied, « I want to keep on studying the Bible and to do what God asks of me. »

Our radio broadcasts and Bible correspondence course, begun in August, 1952, are a valuable help in the work. The powerful Dakar station now broadcasts both our religious program and the educational talks of Maurice Tièche, week after week, free of charge. A number of Senegalese are earnestly studying the correspondence lessons. A twenty-year-old Moslem who had completed the course was already keeping the Sabbath at the time of our visit. In response to a question in the last lesson, he wrote :

« My aim is to follow my Saviour's example in all things and to come out of Babylon in order to join God's church. I am very happy today to have come in contact with this light. My one aspiration is to be an



R. Erdmann speaking to Moslem audience in Dakar.

evangelist in order that my whole life may be bound up with the divine Word and with Christ. Needless to say, I am a Seventh-day Adventist. I thank God for this favor, I glorify Christ for His work, and I am infinitely grateful to you. I want to be a stone in the temple of God. »

This young convert is already manifesting a real missionary spirit. He has brought several people to the meetings and has enrolled them in the Bible correspondence course. One of his friends even attends the Sabbath services, which Brother Erdmann is holding in his home for the present. Word received from Senegal tells us that our young brother is now canvassing at Dakar and that Elder Erdmann is training him for God's work.

The European population of Dakar has also not been neglected, and an interest is beginning to appear. Public meetings held in such localities as Thiès, Mbour, and Rufisque were well attended. However, Brother Erdmann was unable, single-handed, to follow up all the interested persons.

Brother Cormoraie, after having worked several

months in the Cameroun, has again taken up colporteur work in Senegal. We met him at Thiès, 90 kilometers from Dakar, of good courage, spreading the printed page among all classes of the population.

Although the work is not easy in these Mohammedan territories, the light beginning to shine, and the prospects are good. It would be well if the work could be strengthened by the sending of another missionary family. This would, of course, create a new financial problem, for the cost of establishing a home in Senegal is tremendous. Times have changed; living costs in the colonies, formerly much cheaper, are now double those of the metropolis. At Dakar, for instance, the rent of a simple three-room apartment is two or three times as high as that of a larger apartment in Switzerland.

But we do not lose courage, for we have implicit confidence in our churches. We know that they are manifesting an ever-increasing enthusiasm for giving the gospel to the world in this generation, and that they will not refuse to support our pioneers in Senegal with their liberal offerings and in their prayers.

Press Workshop at Collonges

By G. Cupertino

Secretary, Bureau of Press Relations

Among the conventions that have recently been held in our field, that of the press is outstanding because it is the first of its kind to take place in the Southern European Division.

Two coincidences brought about this convention. The General Conference press relations secretary, J. R. Ferren, was in Europe this summer for a series of conventions in the Northern European Division. Then, too, more than sixty of our workers were attending the Seminary Extension School at Collonges, France. Taking advantage of these two happenings, and hoping to stimulate more intensive press activity in our territory, the Division committee wisely decided to invite all of the Extension School students, together with the union press secretaries, to profit by the wise counsel and long experience of Brother Ferren, who is really a press specialist. Other brethren who took part in the day's work were M. Fridlin, R. Gerber, A. Vaucher and G. Cupertino.

The time was short, but much can be accomplished even in a short time with the concentration and lively interest manifested by all in this branch of the Lord's work, which has proven so rich in results and possibilities as revealed especially during recent months.

One fundamental thought which Brother Ferren repeatedly emphasized, is the enormous importance of the press in the world. Even Luther in his day said that « Printing is God's latest and greatest gift for advancing the things of the gospel. »

It has been said, and without exaggeration, that the press is the greatest and most decisive power in the world today, and that it is the press which moulds public opinion. Millions of men and women form their opinions in accordance with what they read in the press. The extraordinary increase of newspapers and periodicals, especially following the second world war, is obvious to us all. Newsstands are literally covered with magazines of all kinds, and the public press is pouring out a stream of new editions which are eagerly swallowed up. Once again it would seem that worldly enterprises are clearer-visioned than the « children of



Workers in attendance at press relations workshop, Collonges-sous-Salève, July 26, 1953

light, » for while pages and pages are full of empty, fantastic articles, not to say articles which are decidedly debasing, the voice of truth seems to be silent and finds no echo nor place in the public press.

True, the world in general does not like to be bothered with religion. But has the church honestly tried to make its voice heard and take its place in the press? It may be surprising, but it is nevertheless true, that newspaper editors have shown themselves willing much oftener than we think to give us space in their columns. We must only try to understand their point of view and their problems, adapt ourselves to circumstances, and then above all *do* something about it.

It is impressive to see what the public press has printed about Seventh-day Adventists during the first six months of this year. Magazines of world fame have published articles, without asking for a penny, on Adventist activities, Adventist doctrines, and things of interest taking place in the Adventist Church. It would seem that religion is about to become a subject of front-page news, and the religion of Adventists takes a prominent place in the first paragraphs.

Brother Ferren showed three articles especially worthy of mention. The first of these appeared on January 26, 1953, in TIME. It related the beginnings and development of our radio work, of which H.M.S. Richards is the pioneer, and which today broadcasts over 800 stations. This review alone goes into the homes of 1,600,000 people.

A second three-page article by Arthur Maxwell, entitled, « What is an Adventist? » was published in the illustrated magazine LOOK. At our denominational request, 6,600,000 copies of this article were printed on the greatest press in the United States, and these copies have been distributed like « the leaves of autumn » by our members in America.

A third article with six photographs appeared in LIFE, giving the story of how Clyde Harris of Pendleton, Oregon, turned over his \$ 5,000,000 Pine Mills plant as a gift to the Adventist denomination. These articles have gone around the world, and have cost us only the trouble of writing them and bringing them to the attention of these magazine editors.

Brethren and sisters, these things have not simply « happened. » They are a fulfilment of the prophetic voice : « Arise, shine, for thy light is come » (Isa. 60 : 1) as well as of the exhortation of Jesus : « Let thy light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven » (Matt. 5:16). And the Spirit of prophecy adds : « God has wonderfully prepared the way... the agency of the printing-press with its manifold facilities is at our command. »

The practical result of this convention can be summarized in the few following remarks « taken on the wing » from the lips of workers present : « Today I have heard new things, » « I too am going to try to do something. »

This determination « to do something » was founded on the counsel and suggestions which Brother Ferren chose from the reservoir of his long experience with the press : How to prepare articles for the press ; What to say and what to leave unsaid ? How and when to approach editors ? What activities in the Adventist Church will be of interest to the reading public ?

As a practical demonstration of the possibilities the press offers us, we submitted a press release to the Swiss newspapers about the Seminary Extension School. For our encouragement, the Lord made it possible for us to present our story to the correspondent of the *AGENCE Télégraphique suisse*, and the following day three Geneva newspapers reported the entire text. The same favorable occasion was given us at the time of the recent Swiss Union Youth Congress in Lucerne.

Surely these experiences will not fail to fire our workers to become better qualified to establish press contacts and to seize the far-reaching possibilities of the press for the advancement of God's work and the realization of John's vision when he said : « ...and the earth was lightened with his glory. »

RADIO and BCC WORKSHOP

An important event in the domain of the radio and Bible correspondence courses in the Southern European Division lies behind us, in the form of a radio and Bible correspondence course workshop held June 25-29 in our Paris studio. It was the first of its kind. About forty-five delegates from the various fields of our Division were assembled, not only to report on what had already been done but more particularly to study new methods through which this work can be more fully developed.

We were especially privileged in having with us Paul Wickman, General Conference Radio Department secretary. Elder Wickman is an ever-welcome guest who has had a large share in developing the radio work in our Division and whose help and counsel during the workshop were greatly appreciated.

We were also happy that representatives of this branch of our world-wide work from neighboring divisions responded to our invitation : Max Busch, Central European Division radio secretary ; C. R. Bonney, Bible correspondence course supervisor in England ; and F. J. Voorthuis of Holland, representing the Northern European Division.

From the Southern European Division there were R. Gerber, treasurer ; F. Charpiot, Home Missionary and Publishing Department secretary ; G. Cupertino, associate Ministerial Association secretary ; as well as the writer. W. R. Beach, our Division president, also spent a few hours with us before leaving for a two-month mission trip to Angola, Portuguese East Africa, and the islands of the Indian Ocean. F. Lavanchy, president of the Franco-Belgian Union, whose guests we were, expressed his joy that this first workshop was taking place in Paris, and also conducted the first worship hour. The Italian radio quartet as well as members of the French quartet gave of their best, and their lovely songs were enjoyed by all.

The radio and Bible correspondence school work in the Southern European Division began in 1947 on a very modest scale. Today the Voice of Hope is being broadcast in eight languages over thirty-seven stations. Some forty thousand persons have been enrolled in the twenty Bible correspondence courses, and about seven hundred souls have been added to the church by this means. Last year 198 baptisms were

reported as a result of the radio and Bible correspondence course work. We hope that even this figure will be surpassed in 1953.

Gifts for the radio work are constantly on the increase. In 1952 more than \$ 10,000 was received from our churches and from students of the Bible correspondence courses.

During the four-day workshop, the delegates devoted their attention to the varied problems of this branch of our work, conscious that in radio and Bible correspondence course work, every detail is important and only the best is good enough. Thus the script, the voice, the enunciation, the music, the choice of subject, were all given careful study.

Several hours were devoted to the problems of the Bible correspondence courses, such as how to increase the enrollment, how to improve the form of the lessons, the importance of a news letter, and especially the main problem, follow-up work by ministers and churches.

In one of Elder Wickman's much-appreciated talks, he remarked that if Paul were writing his epistle to the Romans today, he would add, « How shall they hear unless they tune in on the Voice of Hope ? »

Certainly the best days of our radio and Bible correspondence course work lie ahead of us. Abundant evidence of this was to be found in the inspiring reports given by Elder Wickman as well as by our guests from the other divisions on Sabbath afternoon, when members of both the Paris churches were present.

At this point we should like to thank the General Conference particularly for the generous appropriations which have been placed at our disposal for the development of this splendid work.

Our radio workers returned to their fields, after these days of blessed fellowship, with more courage and with the determination to do a more effective work, to the glory of God's name and the salvation of many souls.

M. Fridlin,
*Secretary, Radio Department
Southern European Division*

BEFANDRIANA...

When I was assigned to Befandriana, a new mission station in the Tsimihety country, I was seized with fear and with a keen regret: fear that I might not be able to win the hearts of natives belonging to a tribe of whose customs and dialect I was ignorant; regret at leaving my home country of Sihanaka, whose people still so much need the gospel.

It was R. Villeneuve who had charge of building the Befandriana station. At his departure he left us one house completely finished which serves as our living quarters and for which we are very grateful to Brother Villeneuve. Unfortunately, the roof of the school building was not finished, nor were the doors and windows in. Although this was not such a big job, it took longer than it should have because the natives all scattered in search of a carpenter. I tried to bang the shutters myself, but I did not have the

right kind of tools, and besides I have no talent for that type of work. Nevertheless, finally everything was finished, after a fashion. But one problem remained that of furniture. This took more time to solve. Even here in the midst of the forest it was impossible to obtain wood, for the colonial authorities enforce the forest laws very strictly. The day came, however, when we had the joy of seeing H. Pichot — still union president at that time — and E. Fayard, missionary for the district, set up the tables and benches which had been made in Majunga, more than 400 kilometers away, and paint the blackboards.

What a lot of red tape and filling out blanks in order to get official authorization to open the school! But what joy, at the opening, to see not only the 65 pupils who had enrolled, but also their parents! In spite of the opposition of Satan, who would gladly hinder our work, the enrollment is growing from day to day. We now have 120 pupils, and as I cannot handle the whole group, my wife is helping me. We have two classes, the preparatory with 83 pupils and the more advanced with 37, five of whom show possibilities of becoming valuable workers in the Master's vineyard.

I had not waited for the opening of school to become acquainted with the Tsimihety tribe, among whom I was henceforth to labor. The Sabbath school picture rolls which I showed and explained in the surrounding villages enabled me to ascertain that these people were receptive to the gospel. Even today they never tire of telling me how happy they are to have a school for their children here in the very heart of their country, and to hear about God's great love. We see bright prospects ahead, therefore, for evangelism. Already a number of persons are very much interested in the advent message and are joyfully preparing for baptism. This little group will be the firstfruits from among the Tsimihety and will open the way for innumerable heathen who still crouch in darkness and fear, bowed down under the domination of the idols which they lack courage to abandon, even though they now know that the missionaries' God is stronger than their witch doctors and fetishes.

And even though the enemy still lurks in the shadows, I am persuaded that the triumph of the gospel among this tribe is certain, assured by Him who goes forth « conquering, and to conquer. » This is the thought that has comforted me in hours of struggle or discouragement — due partly to my weakness but also to my isolation.

Will you not join your prayers to mine, to hasten the day of victory ?

R. Rasamimanana
*Superintendent,
Befandriana station, Madagascar.*

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* * *
HERE AND THERE
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The 1953 Division Council will be held in Lausanne, Switzerland, December 9 to 16. We are already informed that **R. R. Figuhr**, a vice-president of the General Conference, as well as **C. W. Bozarth**, an assistant treasurer, will attend the Council. We are happy to have these experienced workers with us. As this will be a most important meeting, where plans will be laid for the finishing of the work in our territory, we ask our readers to pray that God may richly bless this Lausanne Council.

W. R. Beach, who spent two months on an extended mission trip to Angola, Portuguese East Africa, and the Indian Ocean Union Mission, returned to the office on August 25 with thrilling reports of the development of God's work there. As Elder Beach has been invited to attend committee meetings in the United States in connection with the forthcoming General Conference Autumn Council, he spent only two weeks in Berne, leaving September 8 for America. We expect him back after the Autumn Council with good news for the development of the work in our Division.

M. Radancevic, former president of the West Yugoslavian Conference, who has spent a year at the Collonges seminary to learn French, has accepted a call to the Comoroun. Brother and Sister Radancevic and their daughter will leave Bordeaux on the **S. S. Brazza** September 18 for Douala, and will probably be located at the Songmélina Mission. The Radancevic family has our best wishes for success in their new work.

In response to a call from the Australasian Division, **M. Bornert** and his family will soon leave to take up mission work in the Pacific island of New Caledonia. Brother Bornert has long cherished an enthusiasm for mission work. Our thoughts and prayers are with this family as they leave their homeland for such a distant mission field.

We were glad to have **E. W. Dunbar** in our Division for a number of weeks this summer, attending youth rallies in various fields. Wherever he went, he inspired our youth with his messages and counsel. We thank Elder Dunbar for the help he has given us.

Miss **Gilberte Mahieux** of Belgium, who has served in the Belgian Congo for four years, has come back to her homeland for a well-earned furlough. After a period of rest, she will take some courses at the Collonges seminary and then return to her mission field. We are glad to have Miss Mahieux with us for a period of nine months. The Belgian Conference has also released one of its Bible instructors, Miss **Helène De Vos**, who has accepted a call to the Belgian Congo. Miss De Vos leaves this autumn for her new field, accompanied by our best wishes.

Miss **Magali Cloux**, one of our Swiss nurses, who has served for some years in the Gland sanatorium as well as in the Lausanne cantonal hospital, has accepted a call to connect with the Tunis dispensary in North Africa. Miss Cloux has always longed to serve the Lord in a mission field, and we feel sure that she will do a good work in Tunis. We pray that God may be with her during her sojourn in North Africa.

Some of our most promising mission fields are certainly the Portuguese territories in South Africa, the Angola Union Mission and the Portuguese East African Mission. During the annual meetings held in Angola during August and September, more than twelve hundred were baptized. The recently established Quelengues mission station is functioning very well, and we feel confident that a good harvest of souls will be reaped in this territory. The medical work, under the fine leadership of **Dr. Roy Parsons**, is one of the outstanding assets of the Angola Union. Doctor Parsons and his coworkers are laboring untiringly to relieve the physical ills of both the white and colored population. Miss **Annicé Marie Larson** of the United States has accepted a call to connect with the Bongo Hospital as head nurse. Miss Larson left her homeland this autumn for Lisbon, where she will spend two or three months in order to obtain a speaking knowledge of Portuguese. Mrs. **Amalia Sommer** of Portugal has accepted a call to serve as secretary-treasurer of the Portuguese East African Mission, with headquarters in Lourenço Marques. To these two new outgoing workers we wish much satisfaction and the Lord's richest blessing.

In the Indian Ocean Union Mission, new mission projects have been or soon will be realized. **J. Surel**, president of the Réunion Mission, reports the dedication of the new chapel of La Ravine de Cabris a few weeks ago, and two hectares of land have been purchased of Tampon for the establishing of a new mission station. **J. Belloy**, who has served so faithfully as president of the Mauritius Mission, has been appointed department secretary of the Indian Ocean Union Mission and will leave his present work at the beginning of 1954. The new leader of the Mauritius Mission has not yet been appointed. On Mauritius Island, a new mission station for work among the 300,000 Indian population is at present under construction, chapel as well as school building. In Madagascar one of our most promising mission stations is that of Befandriana, which is already functioning. **H. Long**, who replaced **J. Zurcher** during the latter's furlough, is already installed in this station and has charge of the Befandriana district. **E. Fayard**, who had charge of the Majunga Mission during the absence of **E. Villeneuve**, has returned to his first love, the Diego-Suarez Mission, in the extreme north of the island. **H. Salzmann**, who has worked at Antsirabé during the past year, will soon proceed to Fionaronisoa, in southern Madagascar, where land has already been purchased and means provided for the construction of the mission house.

S. Monnier, evangelist at Versoilles in the North France Conference, has accepted a call from the Inter-American Division to take the leadership of the French West Indian Mission. He and his wife will soon leave for Fort-de-France, Martinique, where the mission headquarters are located. We extend to Brother and Sister Monnier our gratitude for the work they have done and our wishes for success in this new responsibility.

Daniel Augsburg, who has for a number of years taught at Emmanuel Missionary College, has accepted a call to connect with the Léman Conference as evangelist. Doctor Augsburg is the son of **Ulysse Augsburg**, well-known pioneer in our French-speaking fields. We are glad to have Daniel back in his homeland, and we wish him much success in winning souls for the Lord in Switzerland.