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## Some Weighty Mission Problems

By L. H. CHRISTIAN

THIS Division has grown into a strong home base for missions. It really should hardly have the word European in its name as its territory in Africa is much larger than in Europe. It ranks with the Central European Division and the Australasian as one of the three strongest foreign mission supply centres outside of North America. In view of this, every leader in this Division should give careful study to all foreign mission problems. We must read up on missions and more of our men must visit Africa. Other large mission societies at this time feel that foreign missions have come into a really hard place. They find their work in such perplexity that they scarcely know what to do. These problems are partly spiritual and partly financial. Dr. Richter, of Berlin, one of the greatest modern authorities on foreign missions, writes in the March issue of *Neue Allgemeine Missionszeit-schrift* emphasizing six world conditions that make mission work difficult. They are:

1. The loss of prestige and influence which the Christian nations of the West suffered because of the war.
2. The conflict between science and faith in Western civilization. The heathen choose our technical skill without our religion.
3. The present strong world-wide advance of Roman Catholic missions, especially in Africa, Holland,

East Indies, and in certain French, Belgian, and Portuguese colonies, where the colonial officials are very friendly to the church.

4. The post-war strong propaganda of Mohammedanism in Equatorial Africa and the East Indies.

5. The recent world-wide anti-Christian attack by Bolshevism. This has prejudiced millions of pagans against Christianity.

6. The present rising tide of Chauvinistic nationalism, which in some countries like Turkey, Persia, and even Germany, advocates a return to the national paganism of the pre-Christian times.

From the Far East, too, we hear much about the growing opposition to missions, and the power of materialism. But these forces that seem to hinder other missions do not work strongly against us. Many missions have been weakened by modernism and by a programme of mere social uplift. They have lost their faith in the living Christ and His power to save the lost. The Advent message of a personal Saviour, preached in the power of the Holy Spirit, triumphs in every place. Our missionaries and missions have no difficulty in overcoming competing forces. There is a saving strength in the Advent movement that overcomes every hindrance.

The financial side, too, as spoken

of by Dr. Richter, and many others, gives food for earnest study. The decrease in mission income is indeed astounding. Thus the mission funds of the German Evangelical Societies in 1932 were nineteen per cent less than in 1931, and in 1933 it was even less than in 1932. Since the war more than sixty per cent of all Protestant foreign mission funds are raised in America and Canada. In 1928 the income of the large mission societies over there was \$41,000,000. In 1931 this income had gone down to \$30,000,000, and in 1933 the decrease is even more alarming. The result of this great drop in mission funds is that many societies have to call home missionaries, close schools, hospitals, etc. In the Advent movement, our mission fund income has indeed been influenced by the hard times, but we have no such decrease as in other societies.

For many years in our mission work, by far the largest share of men and money came from the United States and Canada. That is still true. Yet with the growth of our membership in many lands, a real change has come. For America our foreign mission funds for 1932, not including the Sabbath-school funds, were \$874,181; and for countries outside of America \$643,704, nearly three-fourths as much. For the months January to October, 1932, the countries outside of North

America gave \$782,531. For the same time in 1933 they gave \$779,282, or a decrease of only \$3,249. But in North America for the same time the mission offerings fell from \$1,466,152 to \$1,230,056, or a decrease of \$236,096. As Brother Williams, the under-treasurer of the General Conference, gives these figures, he adds: "This record coming from the foreign divisions is a great encouragement to our brethren in North America."

It is evident that more and more these Divisions with large foreign mission enterprises must endeavour to provide their own funds. We should never expect less from the General Conference, but we should enlarge our foreign work by greatly increasing the contributions from our own fields. As we look over the annual reports for this past year, we cannot but feel that our brethren have tried to be faithful. Yet there is one item that gives us great concern, and that is, the serious drop in our Sabbath-school offerings. The total Sabbath-school offerings in this Division for 1932 were \$73,829, while the total offerings for 1933 were only \$68,162, or a decrease of over \$5,000. As we deal with gold dollars, exchange does not enter into the report. Cannot our leaders everywhere in the Division help to remedy this loss. In this matter we are far behind other fields. In Sabbath-school donations America is much stronger than Europe. We have not worked up our Sabbath-school donations as strongly as they have.

But there are other mission problems far more weighty than finance. They are spiritual problems. One is the willingness of our young people to spend long, hard years in training, and to accept a call for service abroad. Another most important matter is that all our missionaries have a firm faith in the Advent message, making prominent the hope of a soon-coming Saviour. But above all our work must be soul-saving. We must preach Jesus and His grace. Educational uplift, medical service, manual training, etc., are helpful, but the chief objective, the great heart burden of every missionary, must be to lead sinners to the cross of Christ.

## Staying By a Hard Task

BY E. D. DICK

PERHAPS but few in the homelands fully realize the perplexities which our workers in the mission fields often face as they begin pioneer work, and the heroic efforts they put forth to solve their difficulties. We readily understand that the pioneer missionary must build his house and perhaps a church, dispensary, or hospital, but we do not realize the difficulties he encounters in such work.

In the homelands, with tools and materials readily accessible, and trained help which can usually be secured without great inconvenience, the building of a house or church becomes a comparatively easy task. Building in the mission fields, however, is often very difficult. Usually only a poor quality of simple tools can be purchased in the nearest city, and even this, for some of our missions, may be hundreds of miles away. If a good quality is to be secured they must be purchased in Europe and sent out as a special shipment. This may take from three to six months, or more. Building materials must often be brought great distances over roads which, in the homelands, we would think were well-nigh impassable. No skilled labour is available. The native has, perhaps, never seen a white man's saw or plane or chisel. He must first be taught the use of these tools, and then trained to work with them. So the work is difficult and the results meagre and disappointing. The missionary, no doubt, thinks often of the accessibility of supplies and the trained help available in the homeland and wonders if the mission board will understand the difficulties he faces and why it takes so long to finish the building work.

A good illustration of the diffi-

culties encountered and the heroic efforts put forth to conquer is contained in a letter which we received from Missionary G. Gudmundsen, who has been toiling alone at Debre Tabor, Northern Ethiopia, building a hospital unit. Owing to the failing health of Sister Gudmundsen it was necessary for her to return to her home in Norway early in 1933. Brother Gudmundsen, after seeing his wife leave for her homeland, returned to continue his work at the mission. He was alone with no other European with whom he could share his problems and counsel. Of his isolation and work he writes from Debre Tabor under date of October 6th:

"I thank you very much for your last two letters. I had got no mail for several months because of the rain, but now I received nearly a donkey load. After being isolated from the surrounding world for several months, it was a great delight to get some papers and learn something about the world conditions . . .

"And now about my work. The walls are now finished with plastering and everything. We have seven buildings, the dimensions of which are indicated in the table below.

"The height of all the walls above the floor is 11 ft. 6 in. The foundations are about ten feet deep. In the basements we have rooms for laundry, store rooms, etc. In the basement of the hospital building there are five rooms, in the basement of the doctor's house four rooms, and in the basement of the nurses' house four rooms. These thirteen rooms are not included in the figures given above. In the two hospital buildings we can make places for sixty

Houses	Length	Breadth	Floor sq. ft.	Walls sq. ft.	No. Rooms
Hospital	113 ft.	46 ft.	5,200	17,000	13
Poor People's Ward	80 "	30 "	2,350	7,200	6
Doctor's House	75 "	41 "	3,100	11,000	10
Nurses' House	50 "	32 "	1,600	5,000	5
Teacher's House	50 "	32 "	1,600	5,000	5
School and Chapel	69 "	30 "	2,100	4,000	3
Servants and Stable	119 "	21 "	2,500	6,500	6

beds. The hospital here in Debre Tabor is the largest hospital outside of Addis Abeba."

Surely we cannot help but realize that Brother Gudmundsen has done a great work in staying by the task, and without help of another fellow-European missionary or even his own family to make a home, keep at it till the work was finished. He is to be greatly commended for his courage and persistence.

But this tells only a part of the story. Under what conditions was this work done? Of this he writes further:

"You cannot imagine what trouble it is to build in a place like this. One cannot buy as much as a foot of board or a bag of lime. Everything must be taken raw from the forests and the rocks. I have had eighty-eight donkeys, forty-five mules, and four camels the whole year to carry wood, stone, and lime. The lime is eight days' journey away, sand two days' and wood also two days' journey, some of the stone one day's journey. These seven buildings have taken 140,000 cubic feet of stone. All this must be dug, shaped, tied on a donkey's back and transported to the building place. Here are no roads, no carts, and no motor-car. Only to cut, saw, and plane wood for doors, windows, roof, and floors is quite a job." With which I am sure all will agree.

## *Light and Shadow in Ethiopia*

BY G. GUDMUNDSEN

GREETINGS to all of you from old Ethiopia! It is early in the morning. The night is just withdrawing her sombre folds. I dimly see the narrow ribbon of a road. My heart is light. I am going to Addis to visit my friends. To give vent to my feelings, I am singing one of our good old songs in tune with the movements of my mule. The poor dumb beast is pricking up her ears and seems delighted with the tune. Just some few yards ahead I discover an ungainly-looking animal, with huge shoulders—a hyena! I am hurrying up my gun, but he is too quick, and off he bounds into the bushes.

But what of the spiritual interests during such a heavy building programme? One would think that he would have been so occupied with the details of this programme that he would have had no time for the spiritual interests, but of this he writes:

"The spiritual interests among the people are also good. We have won twenty-one new souls during this year. I have been alone here and have been mostly occupied with building. Now when all is finished and we can spend all our time in evangelistic work, I am sure we will get good results."

We think this is indeed commendable. Before concluding his letter he says: "I am now going down to Addis Abeba to buy hinges and locks for the houses here." This trip one way takes fourteen days by mule. This gives a further insight as to the difficulties of such a task. One can well understand what Brother Gudmundsen means when he says, "Believe me, Brother Dick, I haven't had a holiday here."

Let us continue to give of our means that these devoted missionaries can be kept at their posts of duty, difficult though their tasks may be, and also pray that they may be given wisdom, strength, and courage that they may reap a large harvest of souls from these difficult fields.

We have now finished seven buildings on our hospital compound in Debre Tabor. There have been plenty of obstacles and difficulties the whole year round, but our gracious Lord has delivered us out of them all. No one who reads these lines will ever imagine what a tremendous amount of toil and trouble, of anxiety and care, these seven buildings represent. We are still in lack of some corrugated iron for roof, and locks and hinges for doors. But we will soon get them up from Addis.

In spite of persecution and difficulties we have been able to gather in some golden sheaves also this

year. Twenty-one new souls have been added to our previous membership. The Spirit of the Lord is working on the hearts of the people. We feel it as we go about in the villages meeting with the people. Many of them see their needs and the voidness of their dead ceremonies. They are hungry for the Bread of Life and anxious to learn the things we have to teach them. I love this people, and I am glad for the privilege of working among them.

I have been travelling on for some few days. It is Wednesday, and a quiet evening. I am sitting in the door of my tent gazing at the passers-by who are wending their way home from a market in a neighbouring village. There comes a man with two oxen. "No business," he says. "Many sellers, no buyers. I got no price for them." Now he would take them home and try next Wednesday. "People believed that would be better," he added. After him comes a little girl with three goats and a boy with a donkey. Some women carrying chickens and earthen wares are chatting about the latest news. It is dusk, and they are very anxious to reach home before dark, but they must stop till they have told my boys the most important things they have heard in the market.

The flickering light of a lantern lit up my little tent. An old man leaning on his staff peeps in through the tent door where an Amharinia Bible is lying open on a box. "Why! the Bible in our own tongue," he exclaimed, looking at his followers. "These foreigners try to spoil our old good church and our Godgiven faith by distributing the Bible in the people's own language." I went out, greeted him, and asked him to sit down. The expression of his countenance proved that he was very excited. I had to soothe him with some friendly words first. Then he told me his story. He had been connected with the Ethiopian Church from his boyhood, first as deacon, later as priest. Two years ago his wife died. Then he went to a monastery to learn more of the sacred language "Ge'ez." Now he was on his way home to part with all his possessions and

then return to the monastery to stay there the rest of his life. He liked foreigners, and he admired their perseverance in teaching the people, he said, but they profaned the Gospel by giving it to the people in their own tongue. I answered him that Christ always taught His disciples in their own tongue, and that the greatest miracle on the day of Pentecost was that "every man heard them speak in his own language." I also quoted from Acts 21 and 22 to show that Paul spake to the Jews in their own Hebrew tongue and told him that Christ did not call His disciples to sit in a monastery studying a dead language, but He sent them out into all the world to preach the Gospel to the poor in their own tongue. When he left he bought a portion of the New Testament in Amharinia and promised to read it.

Poor man! He was searching for peace in some old rituals and dead ceremonies. He had toiled and sacrificed. His soul was weary of the lifelong quest for God and righteousness. Ever seeking, never

finding, for "if the light within them be darkness, how great is that darkness."

This is but one example of the many thousands of Ethiopians who are longing and searching for the truth. And now, brethren, we count on you to enable us to carry the glad news to these needy people. We missionaries are putting our all into this venture for Christ, but we can do nothing without your assistance. We need to be sustained with your prayers and the work needs means for its support. I do not pray for myself, I pray for my brethren. I am soon going home, and it will be impossible for me to return because of sickness. I am sorry to leave this needy field. And now I am thinking of my fellow-workers. I know their problems, their struggles, and their difficulties. They are facing ever-increasing opportunities with ever-decreasing funds, and with restrictions on every side. Shall it always keep on like that? We have a most wonderful message, and we believe in it. Help us to push it forward in His name.

## Meetings in Nigeria

BY E. D. DICK

PASTOR W. McCLEMENTS, superintendent of the Nigerian Union, while in the midst of a workers' meeting and Union committee session at Aba, writes in brief of the wonderful developments of our work in that area. We gladly share this early word with the readers of the SURVEY and expect to give further reports in later issues. Brother Nord, who was with them at the time Brother McClements wrote, will also no doubt have interesting reports to give of his visit in West Africa.

Of their work and meetings Brother McClements writes:

"We had a very fine camp meeting at Abua though it was somewhat interrupted by the fact that our members had to be absent for inoculation for sleeping sickness on one or two occasions. You know the whole area is affected with that scourge and now the government has a doctor and sixteen native assistants injecting about

4,000 at regular intervals. Each man, woman, and child has to receive about sixteen injections, but we are hoping that it will result in stamping out the sleeping sickness.

"On our way from Abua to Aba Brother Edmonds took us into an entirely new area where there are marvellous developments as the result of a lay member's activities during this past year. Our souls were stirred by what we witnessed and heard. At one town we met 500 people busy erecting a church and a European's rest house for our mission. We spent a little time with them and they pleaded earnestly that a missionary come and help them. Brother Edmonds pointed out the difficulty in supplying a worker at this time because of financial stress and the chief spokesman said: 'Well, if it's a matter of £50 or £100 what is that compared with all these souls?' After a lot of pleading he

further stated: 'We are humbling ourselves and receiving your message gladly, and we want you to humble yourselves and come to help us.'

"After leaving this place we visited another town where an important warrant chief had accepted the message. He is a splendid type of man, one of the finest I have ever met in this country. He attended our camp meeting at Aba. Before returning to his town he told some of our workers that now he would have to give up his pipe—he was a heavy smoker—and when someone brought him palm wine to drink he caused it to be poured out. Now he is pleading with Brother Edmonds to come up here and talk things over with him. He said he wished he could gather up all the things he had heard and carry them back with him like a load on his shoulder.

"A little farther on we visited another town where the chief's son has become an Adventist. The people in the town were practically all —s, but when they found they were being deceived, they have turned over to our mission. This mission has now withdrawn, leaving their mission building derelict, and now Brother Edmonds, with some of the other brethren, are going down to dedicate a new church on a large plot of land right opposite the old — mission.

"We have heard so many experiences during this past week-end I cannot take time now to tell you all the incidents. It has been a thrilling experience for all to attend and it is quite evident that the Lord is doing a mighty work in the hearts of these people. I think we had more people at the Aba camp meeting than last year, but we were not able to get them checked up satisfactorily. Those who counted reported 2,500 present, but I personally believe that 3,000 to 3,500 would be nearer the mark. The people responded in a wonderful way to the messages given and paid rapt attention to all the services from Friday morning till Sunday evening.

"Yesterday we had a baptismal service down at the river when 144 souls were baptized. To-day

we have had the most inspiring workers' meeting that I have ever been privileged to attend. The reports from the workers were really wonderful and not least is the report of the experiences of the colporteurs who are working in this district."

We rejoice with our workers in these fields as they see these many

people turning from their heathen ways to worship the true and living God. Truly the harvest is great, but the labourers are few. Let us earnestly pray that the Lord of the harvest may send forth labourers into these whitened fields that a large harvest of souls may be gathered into the heavenly garner.

brethren, equally strong soul-winning work is going forward. Pastor R. S. Joyce and his staff of workers have, in about three years, raised up two entirely new churches (in Norwich and Great Yarmouth), fully functioning in every sense of the term, and they are well into the task of raising up a third church in Lowestoft, where there was not a single Adventist a few months ago. The strong features of this work are: (1) The very practical way in which people are trained into thinking that good Adventists should be an asset to an employer so that they need not fear to seek for Sabbath freedom from work, and (2) the way these new believers are built into fully departmentalized and healthily functioning churches, so that the evangelist's removal does not (as is, alas, so often the case) mean the withdrawal of the keystone and the crash of the edifice. People are taught to make the first approach to employers as a means of definite witness for Christ before calling the preacher into action. As a result, we have an agreeable number of laymen and women in regular employment. Unbounded zeal has led these new believers to secure comfortable church buildings into which they have put an immense amount of time, labour, money, and love, to the glory of God.

#### THE CITIES OF THE WEST

Away in the west of England, Pastor J. G. Bevan commenced work about two years ago in a very conservative area around Gloucester and Cheltenham. It may sound strange to those outside England if we state that methods which succeed in London in one man's hands do not succeed equally well in the provinces in another's hands. Nevertheless, there is a decided difference between the Londoner's mentality and that of his provincial brother. Brother Bevan has found his method of approach (he came from London) and it looks extremely hopeful that in a short time we shall have two entirely new churches as a result. Here again remarkable victories over sins and weakening habits have been gained, and a strong revival note is maintained throughout.

## The South England Conference

### Our Field and Our Forces

BY H. W. LOWE

THIS conference is thirty-two years old. It was organized in 1902 and reorganized in 1928. Its territory comprises twenty-four counties with a population of eighteen millions. Among these millions we have 2,483 members, thirty-four ministerial workers, and sixty-five colporteurs. Our members in South England have always been a source of strength, both financially and spiritually, to the cause in the British Isles. Our field workers, including our loyal colporteurs, are all lovers of the Lord and zealous in the cause of the Advent message.

We are fortunate to have within our territory several Union institutions, namely, a publishing house, a sanitarium, and a health food factory. Each of these institutions is a valuable asset to our work. The head-quarters family of the Northern European Division is the most recent and a welcome addition to our forces in this field.

For certain geographical reasons, this southern part of England has not been quite so severely hit as some other sections of the country, which has helped, together with the fact that we have the above-named institutions with us, to put this conference in a somewhat better financial position than her sister divisions of the field. Right nobly has she for some years now shared her substance with the less fortunate members of her family. During recent years, however, there has been, and still is, a remarkable trend for many industries to centre in and around the vast city of London. This has given us an increasing industrial problem.

#### WHAT GOD HATH WROUGHT

The most pleasing feature of our work in recent years has been a growing emphasis on soul-winning evangelism. This has brought us a wealth of experiences of definite spiritual victory in the lives of our people.

A few years back Pastor Roy Allan Anderson came fresh with evangelistic fervour from far Australia, and began strong campaigns in the northern districts of London. He and his staff of workers set a goal of one hundred souls won for Christ per year, and great has been their joy to see their hopes realized in this respect. Here, for example, is a socialist who came to heckle and destroy. Under Christ's all-conquering power, this man is subdued, delivered from sin, and triumphantly awaiting the Redeemer's return. Here are young men and women aimlessly drifting through life. By the same Spirit their spiritual powers have been quickened, victory and vision have come to them, and numbers are finding places of usefulness in our work, or have gone out into other employment, there to leaven society through the influence of the Christ life. Much good work accrued from the initiation of certain methods of open-air work by Brother Anderson, and our young people have been greatly strengthened by bearing this public testimony. Valuable publicity is also obtained for our large campaigns in this way.

#### NEW CHURCHES ON OUR EAST COAST

Over in East Anglia, looking across the sea towards our Nordic

## ENCIRCLING LONDON CITY

Two young men who, until recently, were associated with Brother Roy Anderson are now conducting strong campaigns in other sections of London. Pastor C. A. Reeves is well ahead with a campaign in Wimbledon, and Brother Clifford R. Anderson, who came from Australia with his brother, is doing a similar work in Catford. We should add some thirty souls this year from each of these campaigns, which follow closely the methods outlined above in Pastor Roy Anderson's work.

Brother Clifford Anderson recently held an open-air meeting which lasted for over seven hours in one of London's busiest highways. Many persons came to the hall meeting as a result the following night.

Over on the fringes of the vast east-end of London is Brother J. M. Howard, who is growing strongly into our scheme for a larger evangelism in London. He has hitherto worked mainly through tent campaigns. Gratifying features of his work have been remarkable answers to prayer and some cases of divine healing. Believers are encouraged to pray for distant relatives, and in one case relatives as far away as in Scotland went to Adventist meetings there at the very time relatives in London were praying for them, and they are now in this truth.

Our plan is to spread a network of evangelistic campaigns over London and ultimately to conduct rousing national campaigns in the city itself.

Similarly could we speak of our other workers throughout the conference, but we must come to two phases of our work ere closing.

## THE LANGUAGE OF STATISTICS

To those who love the song of statistics we might say that our title income for 1933 was over £13,700. This was one of the highest amounts on record, and was some £300 above that for 1932.

During 1933 our mission offerings for all purposes amounted to £8,500, or some £500 better than in the previous year.

In membership our net growth for the past few years has been over 100 per annum. While this

may seem, and undoubtedly is, small, yet it represents an advance on previous years. England is conservative and has a strong heritage of religious independence. Thus things new in religion are not readily embraced by the people.

Another stanza in this statistical song certainly gives us some concern and leads us to seek a large place in the prayers of God's people.

Throughout South England there are some 440 towns of over 10,000 inhabitants, and in only about twenty-five of these do we have representatives of this faith.

Here in this mighty metropolis of London we have a vast agglomeration of humanity which is not yet touched by this message. Ten small churches and seven hundred

members in a city whose environs encompass almost eleven million souls! Thirteen workers in this vast medley of men, yet the Spirit of prophecy said, a quarter of a century ago, that there should be one hundred men at work in London (*Testimonies*, Vol. 6, page 26). We humbly crave a constant prayerful remembrance by all the Division members as we bravely press on with the battle here in this "land of unwarned cities."

We send greetings from our loyal people throughout this conference to the dear believers throughout the Division and the world, and we assure them of our confidence in the entirety of the third angel's message as the Lord's appointed agency for preparing men for the coming of Christ.

## Welfare Work in Latvia

BY H. LINDE

SINCE June 1, 1933, the Welfare Department has been established in Latvia. Although this line of work is a new departure for us, it is already bringing blessings and God's good hand has so far been over it. From January 1st, in the Russian quarter of the city of Riga, and in Mitau since March 1st, we have opened Welfare Centres for children, where daily forty children are provided for. These children, who were spending most of their time on the streets, are now taken for the afternoon into warm rooms. Here they are helped to do their school work properly, are taught some manual training, and given nourishing food.

That this work opens doors to us as a church is clear from the

friendly attitude of the Ministry of the Interior and the Prefecture of Riga. They have, to begin with, handed over to us thirty-five collection lists. The money collected we use for the maintenance of the Child Welfare Centres, and also to provide a Summer Colony for needy children. The brethren and sisters are working industriously and we hope to achieve our object. So far as the Colony is concerned, the City Welfare Office will cooperate with us and support the scheme with financial help.

We have also issued a Welfare Stamp, 25,000 up to the present, and sell these for ten cents each. We are trusting by this means not only to obtain funds but also to prepare the way for a City Welfare Stamp from the sale of which we may benefit.

Apart from these three lines of work, in which our ministers and churchmembers are all taking part, there is yet something further to be mentioned. In the past half year eight Welfare Centres were in operation, but since January 1st, we have eighteen such at work. The help furnished through these amounts to 1,244 articles of clothing, 68 pairs of shoes, 1,168 kilos of food, and cash, Lats 2,483.26.

We are grateful to God and to



*Welfare stamps issued by the Welfare Department in Latvia for the support of the Centre in Riga (slightly enlarged).*

our dear fellow-workers, and earnestly desire that the plans already in operation in this line of welfare work may lead to great results. Jesus says: "What you

have done to one of the least of these My brethren, you have done to Me." We wish, therefore, with His help, to go forward also in this work.

adequate force, and we must double it.

Poland is ripe for the harvest. It bears much fruit. We receive calls for help from many places, but our present resources do not permit us to answer all the calls that come. This year we have laid a number of new plans to advance the cause, and we have strong confidence that the Lord will enable us to cope with the demands and carry the glad tidings to the people who desire to hear it.

The year that has passed, 1933, brought us serious difficulties in Poland. We had many foes to meet, and these fought hard to destroy the truth, but God was our helper and we are of good courage. Pray for His work in Poland.



### Just a Colporteur

SOMEONE asked in the Lake Titicaca workers' meeting: "Who is that sunburnt, brown-faced man sitting over there with those three Indians?" "Oh," said a worker, "that fellow is just a colporteur." Upon investigation it was learned that the mission had asked Colporteur Castillo to care for the growing interest up in the mountains because no regular worker could be spared to go up there now. Brother Castillo had come to the meeting with three of his converts to plead for a pastoral visit. He had seventy or eighty people waiting for further training and baptism, besides many interested ones.

"Is that dark-coloured brother over there just a colporteur?" asked a visitor to our recent bookmen's gathering. Let the South Brazil Union Publishing secretary answer in his own words: "That is pioneer Domingos Costa. He has scattered thousands of flaming pages of the truth for this time. As a result of his work we now see many people awaiting Christ's glorious appearing. Note some of the places where his feet have trod. When would a paid worker ever reach those places where he has preached the truth? There are over fifty believers already rejoicing in the message in the state of Goyaz alone, who have come to know the truth through Domingos and his literature.—J. L. Brown, in "South American Bulletin."

## Adventist Sanitariums and Adventists

BY L. H. CHRISTIAN

OVER 800 members in this Division find service in our large and small medical units. Though this number may not be large, it is really very gratifying. There is perhaps no other field where so large a proportion of our people find their livelihood in this good way. We are also cheered by the fact that our medical institutions this year are doing unusually well. The Stanboroughs is growing all the time in patronage and facilities. The new hospital about to be opened is a big step forward. For Skodsborg 1933 was indeed a banner year; and it is now having by far the best winter season in its history. There have been from fifty to seventy-five patients more than in other winters.

But we wish to mention one matter some seem to have forgotten. Our sanitariums are not established only for people from the world. They also aim to serve our own membership. This is above all true in cases of surgery. Dr. David Ottosen at Skodsborg is an unusually well-trained and successful surgeon. His many years of

thorough preparation and present skilful work make this manifest. The same may be said just as fully regarding Dr. C. E. Nelson at The Stanboroughs. We are most fortunate in having these two capable and conscientious surgeons.

None of us believe in needless surgery, yet there are hundreds of cases where an operation is the only way to relief and health. Many of our members need such help. In the past they have had to seek this in some outside hospital but now they may go to our own institutions with the assurance of getting the very best service of modern medical science. It is truly a great advantage to come to our own institutions and to be so well cared for by Christian physicians and godly nurses. Let us tell all our members that from now on no Adventist in this entire Division need go to the world for surgical help. The prices with us are most reasonable. Even the poorest are helped. As the sick in the times of our Lord went to Jesus for healing, so should we go to our own sanitariums for rest and health.

## The Work in Poland

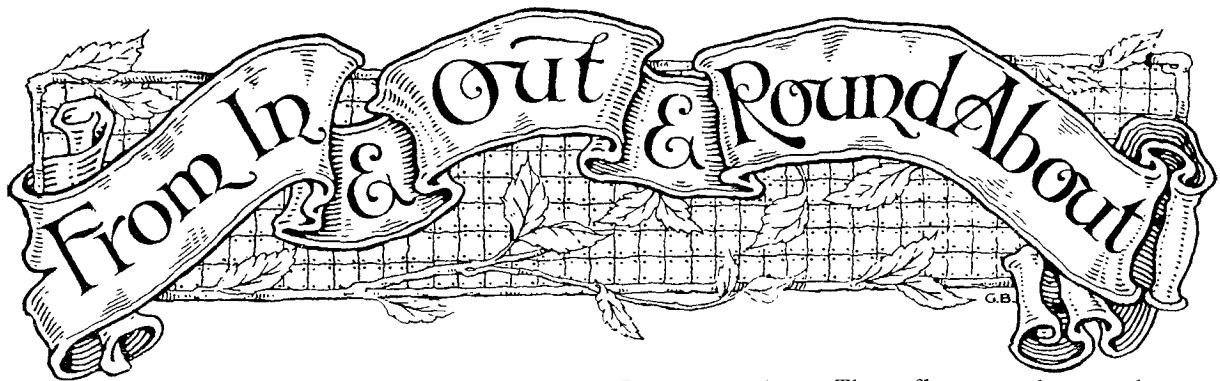
BY T. T. BABIENCO

To the Lord we give thanks and praise for all that He has enabled us to do in Poland. Freedom to preach the message and to sell our literature is assured to us, but other branches of our work, such as the educational and the medical missionary, lie almost untouched, because these are in the province of the government. So our activities are restricted to the preaching of the Gospel and the circulation of our literature.

We have to work in Poland with various languages. The mother tongue is Polish, but beside this we have to carry on in German, Russian, and Ukrainian. To preach and print in all these languages

adds greatly to the difficulty of our task.

Although Poland is far from being a Protestant country, yet by the help of God we have there 3,197 members. The Poles make good Christians, and if they understand and believe the message, they are not deterred by fear of hardships, but embrace the truth and live it out. Our membership consists very largely of poor people and for this reason our income is small. The great financial crisis that has come upon the whole world is not felt least in Poland. So with a population of 32,000,000 we are only able to engage fifty-one labourers. It is a quite in-



THE Sierra Leone Union recently held its first Union Committee session, and the members from Liberia were present. Although the fields adjoin each other Brother Noltze took eight days to make the journey, five of which were spent in walking. He left his wife ill with malaria, and no news of her could reach him till he should return home.

BROTHER K. JOHANNESSEN writes that he, his wife, and the little boy, are all in very good health. Their surroundings are not always peaceful. A short time ago there was a disturbance and seven tax-collectors were killed. "Last Sunday I visited one of the near-by mountains and found there was a war going on. About thirty were very badly injured." Our brother and his wife gave 2,546 treatments last quarter and are able to report a growing average attendance at Sabbath-school, now reaching forty-three. After ten months spent alone, the Johannesens were looking forward to the return of the Bergstroms. In spite of the isolation they were very happy in the work.

WE are always glad to learn that the help rendered by representatives sent out from the homelands to visit our missions from time to time is appreciated by our missionaries.

This past winter C. V. Anderson has been visiting our East African Missions, while G. E. Nord has spent some time with our missions on the West Coast. One worker from East Africa writes: "We have greatly enjoyed the visit of Brother Anderson and his talks to the workers and the natives have been much appreciated." Another writing from West Africa says: "We have had some wonderfully inspiring meetings

here at Aba and I am more than sure that the money spent by the Division in sending Brother Nord down here has been wisely invested. He has thrilled the Africans mightily and the counsel he has given on committee meetings has been most helpful."

Thus far in their travels these workers have kept well and we look forward to their return to the homelands when we may be cheered by the reports which they will give of their visits.

E. D. DICK.



### "The Ministry"

At the last Autumn Council the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, *The Ministry*, which is about to begin its seventh year of service, is doing constructive work in fostering greater ministerial efficiency by bringing to our workers the counsels of our experienced leadership, presenting the methods of successful evangelists, providing data for sermon and notebook, and discussing ideals, methods, and pitfalls; therefore,

*We Recommend*, That special effort be made by all conferences and institutions to see that *The Ministry* is received by every English-reading, denominational worker, including the faculties and staffs of our institutions, which groups have heretofore been largely overlooked; and, further,

*We Recommend*, That definite endeavour be put forth to encourage all ministerial students in training, lay evangelists, part-time, sustentation, and released conference or mission workers who still serve the conference in some capacity of ministry, to subscribe for *The Ministry*.

The publishers of *The Ministry* are following up this resolution.

They offer to send a sample copy to any address. We would be glad, therefore, if every local conference president in the Division would send the name and address of all his English-reading church leaders, lay-workers, senior students, and institutional workers, who might be helped to do more efficient work by reading *The Ministry*, to Elder W. P. Elliott, Review and Herald Publishing Association, Takoma Park, Washington, D.C., United States America. Every one whose name is supplied will receive a sample copy of *The Ministry* and an invitation to subscribe. The price of the journal is one dollar per annum.

W. T. BARTLETT.



### Missionaries' Children

ONE of the greatest personal problems missionary parents face is the education of their children.

We are glad to report that the Home Study Institute is now prepared to take the child through all grades from the first to the eighth. In these lower grades the mother or father, as circumstances demand, can help the children, and arrange for them a daily programme of study, so that they may complete any grade, just as they would in the church school.

Write us for full particulars, which will be gladly furnished on request.

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### The Advent Survey

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Editor: W. T. Bartlett

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