

QUARTERLY REVIEW



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

NO ONE ELSE HAS IT

The world is coming to realize that Seventh-day Adventists have truth that no one else has. It is recognized that Seventh-day Adventists publish the finest religious literature in the world especially when it comes to the explanation of Bible prophecy. I believe we ought to be very proud to be connected with the work of distributing literature like that.

I was very much impressed when the brethren told us out at the General Conference session that during the past four years they had published \$44 million worth of literature. What a far cry this is from those early days when James and Ellen White and Joseph Bates began to print this message! Now over \$11 million worth a year is going out all over this world. It enters the homes of professed Christians in America. It finds readers in the Catholic lands of South America. The Buddhist, the Hindu, the Mohammedan reach for it and ponder its teaching. Many are still waiting for the books to come. And so the call today is for more laborers, more hands to gather in the wasting sheaves, more colporteurs to speed from place to place in their divinely appointed ministry.

If we want to hasten the coming of the Lord, one of the finest ways to do it is to multiply our work in the distribution of literature. Scatter it like the leaves of autumn, leaf upon leaf. The more books we can get into the libraries of the people from our publishing houses, the more likelihood there is of their picking out one of them at least and getting interested in the truth, and then taking down the others and reading those too. If we can build up Seventh-day Adventist libraries in the homes of the people, they are almost certain to be influenced by this message.

We are living in the day of God's power. He is preparing the people of this world to receive this truth. By the outpouring of His Spirit He will stir up their hearts to seek for a knowledge of His Word. Let us take renewed courage, lay hold of the promised blessing and then go out with faith to carry the third angel's message to the waiting thousands in this day of God's opportunity.

W. H. Branson

Angola's Story of Achievement

By W. R. Beach

President, Southern European Division

The story began in 1922. In that year, missions' beloved W. H. Anderson opened our first mission station in Portuguese West Africa. This pioneer of Adventist achievement on the Dark Continent laid solid foundations. Some of Africa's most faithful and capable workers have built upon these foundations an edifice which today is the rightful object of our denomination's pride and gratitude. Under the capable leadership of the Southern African Division, the scope of activity has been constantly enlarged from year to year. A large number of African workers have been trained for the task, and thousands of souls have been rescued from the bondage of sin.

Angola has seven main stations and more than a hundred outposts and schools. The most complete of these stations is located at Bongo, approximately eleven miles from Lépi, on the railway that connects Lobito port with Elizabethville in the Belgian Congo. We have two union institutions at Bongo: a training school for evangelistic and educational workers, and a hospital for Europeans and Africans.

The training school has approximately 250 students, both girls and boys. Three European teachers are employed by the institution. The staff also includes several capable African teachers. In addition to this group, a European lady worker is in charge of the girls. The efforts in behalf of the girls have been crowned with real success, for we find Bongo graduates serving as Sabbath school secretaries, teachers, and other capacities. Several are today wives of workers in responsible positions. In my opinion, the work in behalf of the girls in Angola is one of the most heartening aspects of our mission endeavor.

The Bongo hospital is no doubt the best-developed feature of our mission program. Dr. Roy Parsons is in charge of this institution. Through twenty years of activity he has been able to develop a work which today exerts a decisive influence in behalf of the message from one end of Angola to the other — and beyond. Europeans and Africans travel by foot, by car, by train, and by plane to consult our doctor and to undergo operations for the most serious ills. In 1950, 13,723 patients were cared for and 450 major operations were performed. The number of treatments given is an impressive figure. All this represents the work of one doctor and five nurses, assisted by a small African personnel. The Bongo hospital has become the «open sesame» which unlocks doors to the advance of truth and eliminates prejudice. Never have I been more impressed than in Angola with the truth of the promise that our medical work can be the «right arm» of the message.

In the course of the past twenty-nine years, our missionaries in Angola have done exploits for the Lord. They justly deserve our commendation and support. At present they number 31, and three

additional workers are on their way. A large number of Africans (twelve ordained ministers, seven evangelists, and 103 teachers) join their efforts to those of their missionary guides in a spirit of devotion so characteristic of the universal corps of Advent laborers in «every nation, tribe, and tongue». Our churches have 4,454 baptized members. More than 10,000 members are enrolled in our Sabbath schools.

This success is not limited to the African population. Already three European churches have been organized: at Bongo for the European hospital, at Nova Lisboa, and at Benguela. A European missionary, E. V. Hermanson, has now been sent to Luanda, the capital, to undertake evangelistic work in that city of more than 25,000 Europeans. This is only a modest beginning in a colony which already has more than 150,000 Europeans. The Angola Union committee is determined to develop a vigorous evangelistic program in behalf of the Europeans. In the future a number of native Europeans will be available for training and employment. To date, five European workers in Angola were recruited in the country.

Shall we speak of problems? Problems exist everywhere, and certainly Angola has its share. Many of them are of a serious character. The activity of evangelical missions has been made the object of discriminatory measures which favor Catholic missions on an impressive scale. Such an attitude in a century of «religious liberty for all» can only be understood as an admission of spiritual weakness. But the temporal authorities are not willing to renounce the fundamental principles of government and have made secure for non-Catholics a number of essential rights. In view of this, our brethren have given a new legal orientation to our organizational setup. Our missions in Angola have become a part, juridically speaking, of the Portuguese Union of Seventh-day Adventists — an organization recognized by Portuguese law for the entire Portuguese empire. The necessary transfers have been made, and it appears that a satisfactory working arrangement has been found. Necessarily our Portuguese workers will now have to take a larger responsibility in the administration of the field.

This new situation is another demonstration of Adventist cooperation. The foundations of the work in Angola were laid by American missionaries. Later Britons, South Africans, Brazilians, Portuguese, and yet other Americans took up the task. As the situation evolved, it became evident that the Southern European Division could best handle the many problems through legal and denominational organizations in Lisbon. Thus our world-wide movement, under the administration of the General Conference, meets the changing necessities of a world work. In it all, these workers of many nationalities but animated by one purpose rival with one another in acts of heroism.

Heroism? There can be no doubt when the exploits and sacrifices of the past are called to memory. Here at Lucusse Mission, where I have written the first lines of this report, the spirit of true heroism has already become a tradition. It was here, on the Upper Zambezi, in the dark heart of Africa, that Ana Almeida, of Portugal, gave her life some six years ago for the triumph of the Advent cause. She awaits in peace that great day when the elect will receive the reward of faithful service. She

was buried near Lucusse, but the spirit which inspired her to give her life for God's cause lives on and will never perish from Angola.

Such is the noble missionary spirit which guides the group of workers to whom I just bade farewell at the Nova Lisboa airport. They are a valiant group. They have many problems to solve and much work to do. Shall we not sustain them and join hands with them in sacrifice and prayer until the «third angel» shall have finished his flight from shore to shore over this great continent?

1950 in the Cameroun

By J. A. de Caenel

President, French West and Equatorial African Union Mission

«For as the earth bringeth forth her bud, and as the garden causeth the things that are sown in it to spring forth; so the Lord God will cause righteousness and praise to spring forth before all the nations.» Isa. 61:11. This prophecy is finding its fulfillment in the Cameroun. The gospel seed planted in heathen hearts has sprouted and sprung forth, and hundreds of members stand before the nations praising God.

We are deeply grateful for the innumerable blessings which God has poured out upon our missionary families during the year 1950. Our gratitude goes also to our brethren in the homeland who have given us their unfailing support. Realizing the sacrifices made by our members in Europe for the sake of the work in Africa, we have tried to use as advantageously as possible the funds entrusted to us. We have also borne in mind the influence of our activity on those who support the cause of missions. The Spirit of prophecy tells us that «the prosperity of the home work depends largely, under God, upon the reflex influence of the evangelical work done in countries afar off.» *Gospel Workers*, p. 465.

The Cameroun has contributed its small stone to the success of the «Midcentury Evangelism» year launched by the General Conference. In spite of a worker shortage and many adverse circumstances, we have strengthened our positions. The message has penetrated new regions. At the end of the 1949-50 school year, fifteen graduates from the Bible course were taken on as workers. It has thus been possible to open several new stations and to place some of the outschools under the direction of teachers who are also Bible graduates. The spirit of evangelism has taken hold of our workers and members, and we have had the joy of baptizing 576 persons, bringing the total membership of the union to 2,367.

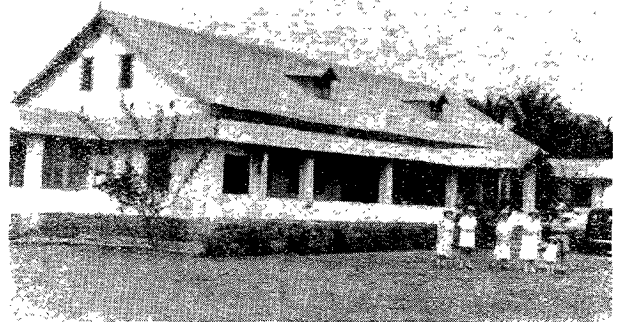
We now have 9 missionary families, 5 African ordained ministers, 8 evangelists, 94 teachers, 59 teacher-evangelists, and 14 other workers, making a total of 189.

The tithes and offerings have shown a good increase. Real self-denial was practiced by our members during the Week of Sacrifice. The Ingathering and Big Week campaigns were less successful, perhaps because most of our members live in the jungle where the possibilities are limited.

A special effort was made in behalf of the departments during 1950. Blanks were printed and sent out to our missions, and little by little the reports are coming in with more regularity.

The Sabbath school is the pillar of our work in the Cameroun. It is there that our members receive their religious instruction. At Nanga-Eboko we have established a French Sabbath school in which the students of the Bible and intermediate courses study the adult lessons. This is a factor in the training of future workers. We have 90 Sabbath schools in the union and 88 branches, with a total membership of 8,118.

It was not so long ago that we were obliged to take men who came to us from the depths of heathenism or from Protestant or Catholic schools and, after they had helped the missionary in his work for a while, send them out to preach the message or to establish an Adventist school. Since the Bible courses have been introduced at our main stations, this situation has changed a little. But these schools still come far short of giving our young people an adequate preparation for the work. The scarcity of able and qualified workers is more and more keenly felt. Until we have a seminary or a secondary school with a competent personnel, our work will remain paralyzed.



Nanga-Eboko headquarters, with de Caenel and Scheidegger families in foreground.

We have 27 recognized schools with 63 teachers and 1,832 pupils, and 58 unrecognized with 121 teacher-evangelists and 3,354 pupils.

The secretary of the Missionary Volunteer Department has taken a census of the young people so as to organize those directly influenced by the schools or the church. The progressive classes have aroused interest, and a good start has been made in holding Missionary Volunteer camps. We were particularly happy to note that more than 250 young people were baptized during the year. The number of enrolled Missionary Volunteers is 795.

Many souls have found salvation through the witnessing of our lay members. Unfortunately, it is difficult to obtain missionary reports, since most of our members are illiterate. At several stations a system of collective reporting has been introduced, with better results.

We can hardly speak of medical work until we have a doctor and a hospital. In the meantime, however, in all our principal stations, our tiny dispensaries are doing what they can to relieve the sick. The one at Ndoumbi, with a sterilizer and a small laboratory, is the best equipped. But our most pressing need is still that of a hospital with a trained Adventist personnel.

Mention should also be made of « la goutte de lait » (the drop of milk), a service which is functioning in several stations. Many babies whose mothers are dead or are unable to nurse them have been saved from certain death through the daily « drop of milk » supplied by our mission. This service, which is rendered free, has resulted in conversions. We could extend it if the milk coming from Europe were not so expensive.

Several attempts have been made to sell our literature, and some of our students have been very successful. However, the money proves too great a temptation for some who, once in debt, do not return to school.

In connection with colporteur work, however, I should like to mention the experience of a young Alsatian, a Collonges student who had canvassed in the East France Conference. For his military service he was sent to Dakar, and upon his discharge he began colporteur work there. Two colporteurs from Casablanca plan to join him for work in the interior of Senegal. Who knows whether this effort may not open up the country to the Advent message? In any case, we would do well to lay plans now for a pioneer missionary to follow up the work of these brave colporteurs.

A small print shop would be extremely useful for printing tracts and Sabbath school lessons in Bulu. This would also provide useful training for a number of young people.

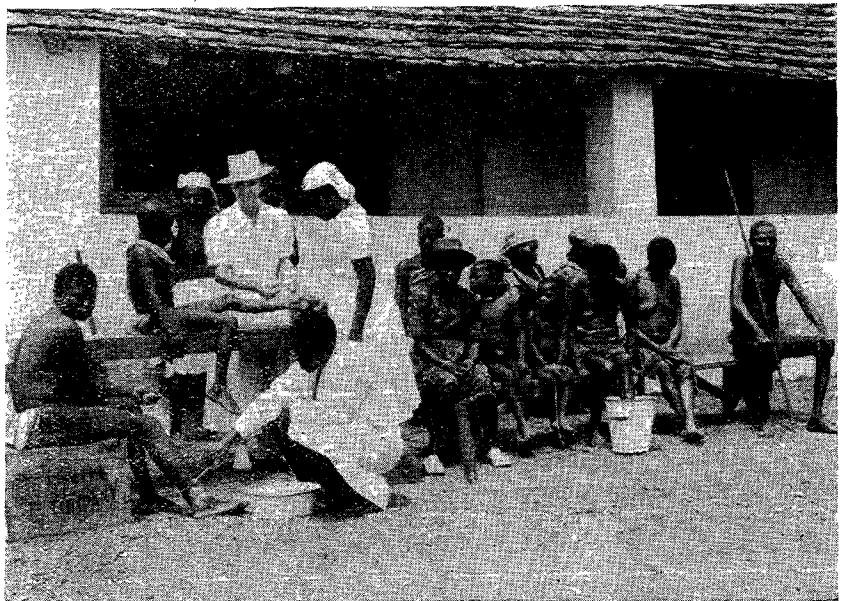
Construction has taken place in several of our missions during 1950. In the north, R. Bergström has

finished the building which serves him as temporary living quarters at Kozà. At Kribi, A. Cosendai has completed the house on the coast and a small school building. A permanent chapel is under construction at Grand Batanga. I. Curmatreanu has finished the main house at Sangmélina, and the first school building is under way. At Batouri, R. Hirschy has restored two chapels and has fitted out a small dispensary. The Bernard house at Nanga-Eboko is nearing completion, after many difficulties.

There are a number of places in the interior where we should try to establish stations which will better represent our work. Obala, Akonolinga, Nsem, Mengang, Nio, and Metet are centers located on the main highway which deserve attention.

In spite of the example set by the missionaries and other Europeans who are working incessantly for the betterment of the country, the African still looks askance at manual labor. Native workmen are becoming more and more scarce, and we have been obliged to provide our stations with mechanical equipment to supply the lack. Some of the machines which have been purchased are: two chain saws for the Batouri and Sangmélina stations, where we have brick kilns; a band saw for the Nanga-Eboko workshop; a soapmaking machine which arrived recently from Marseille; and a woodworking machine as well as two machines for making cement pipes which are on the way from France. This equipment has reduced our building costs and enabled us to construct office and home furniture for our new missionaries.

A long chapter might be written on the benefits accruing from the trucks placed at our disposal by the Division. We would have spent millions of francs had we been obliged to rent trucks for transporting our goods and building materials. The fact is that the baptisms of the last two years could not have been so numerous had it not been for our



Ndoumbi dispensary, where Mrs. R. Bentz ministers to the sick.

faithful Dodges.

The Cameroun and its neighboring countries are open to the Advent message. Appeals come from all sides. The chiefs of Niamvoudou, Nsem, Obala, and Akonolinga are asking that we establish European missionaries in their sections. An invitation has come from Spanish Guinea to which we must respond. We need robust and courageous young men who are fully converted and filled with the Holy

Spirit. We look to France, Switzerland, and other fields in our Division for an increasing number of young people to occupy the territory of French West and Equatorial Africa. A vast field lies open for all who feel in their veins the blood of the pioneers. May God preserve our workers who are standing in the breach, and may He place in the hearts of our young people of Southern Europe a burden for our African missions!

“Very Urgent!”

«Help me to find the way to God. I am poor in body and in spirit. I want to save the souls of my wife and children as well as myself. If possible, and if it is the will of God, I should like to save others. I earnestly beseech you, help us!»

So ended a letter addressed to our conference office in Vienna early in 1951 by a man living some sixty miles from Vienna. He had secured our address from the British and Foreign Bible Society in Vienna. In the same letter he wrote:

«I am a Roman Catholic. However, as I am interested in finding the truth, I look for it in the Bible and do not merely follow the instructions of the priest. I have established that the Roman Catholic Church does not follow God's commandments: (1) they make to themselves idols and worship them; (2) they do not keep the Sabbath; (3) they allow war to be waged among themselves. I am reminded of Revelation 13. ...Baptism also is not performed as the Lord Jesus would have it. ...What I want is to find a religion which is in harmony with the will of God.»

At the top of the letter were two words: «*Very urgent!*»

The letter came just as our worker in Vienna was about to leave for a convention. Naturally, his first thought was to send the man the Bible Correspondence Course. However, this hardly seemed a sufficient response to such an urgent appeal. Inasmuch as the address given was in my district, I decided to visit him as soon as I could.

So it came about that, leaving Vienna by bus one cold winter morning, I arrived at the small house, located in a forest glade at an altitude of about 2,000 feet, where our correspondent lived with his wife and three small children.

«How did you, a Catholic, become acquainted with the Holy Scriptures?» was my first question. He replied that the Bible he had, the Catholic version, had come to him from his father. He had studied it a great deal, all by himself; there was no one to help him. And so there were many things he did not understand, especially as the teachings of his church were quite different. And indeed, who was to help him? No ministers were sent to that lonely district, and in the years immediately after the war we had no colporteur work; everything had to be rebuilt. We could not broadcast over Austrian radio stations. Nevertheless, God does not lack ways and means.

By E. Kiepe
District leader, Danube Conference

In the last days of the war, the German troops abandoned a Panzer tank in that isolated community. It was thoroughly searched by the civilian population, and one woman discovered a book, «*Unsere Zeit und das Schicksal der Welt*,» by W. A. Spicer. She gave it to this man, asking if he would like to read it first. After he had read the book, his greatest desire was to own it, and the woman let him have it. The man now studied it thoroughly, constantly comparing it with the Scriptures, which now seemed much clearer than before. I have never met anyone who was so familiar with Elder Spicer's book as was this man. It had been his faithful helper in the search for truth.

He began to realize the gravity of our time. He saw that study alone is worthless unless the life is transformed into the image of its Creator, Jesus Christ. He and his family began to keep God's commandments. The Sabbath was now to him a holy day. He told his neighbors about the great treasure he had found. In spite of poverty — he was disabled in the war but, being a foreigner, receives neither pension nor suitable employment — he is hospitable, and the whole house shines with cleanliness.

I had six and a half hours to wait before the bus came to take me back. The whole time was occupied with Biblical questions which had been bothering him. We sat together at a table, and there was hardly five minutes' interruption in our consideration of God's word. Even the noonday meal, served on the same table, was not allowed to interrupt the discussion. As his wife placed the food on the table, he said only, «*Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things: but one thing is needful...*» Several times he remarked that this was the happiest day of his life, when he could so freely hear and speak of God's word. For me also, it was a great joy to see how God's word, working with His Spirit, operates on sincere, seeking hearts.

In Luke's account of Pentecost we are told, «*Then they that gladly received his word were baptized.*» (Acts 2: 41.) This man would like to be baptized, with his wife. Then he wants to go out as a colporteur. A book served him as guide; he would like to do his part so that many others may come to a knowledge of God's wonderful message for our time. He is anxious to begin at once, since he realizes that Christ is coming soon.

RECAPITULATION

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 Conference	40	2552	66	—	19	85	17	8	21	46	39	2591	15	2	5	24	—	—	—	—	46		
Czechoslovakian »	114	5694				NO REPORT						5694	33	3	2	3	19	—	8	68	160	2608	1910
Franco-Belgian »	76	3566	25	10	16	51	9	16	34	59	-8	3558	35	26	8	26	7	3	119	224	75	5445	5200
Hungarian »	155	6800				NO REPORT						6800	26	10	4	15	35	—	66	156	175	6358	4720
Jugoslavian »	157	6750				NO REPORT						6750	12	5	—	13	—	—	—	30	198	6700	5080
Rumanian »	551	33750				NO REPORT						33750	78	11	—	47	—	—	—	136	560	32500	30000
Swiss »	57	3088	26	1	44	71	25	9	43	77	-6	3082	20	6	4	10	5	4	42	91	56	2567	1752
Angola » Mission	31	4426				NO REPORT						4426	14	12	—	18	—	99	1	144	98	9197	7405
French West and Eq. Afr. U.M.	17	2365				NO REPORT						2365	12	8	1	14	94	75	2	206	178	8118	7744
Indian Ocean Union Mission	52	1989	26	2	6	34	5	11	8	24	10	1999	21	7	12	24	3	16	7	90	61	3526	3152
Italian »	47	1799	11	2	16	29	13	6	21	40	-11	1788	19	9	2	22	5	—	40	97	60	2073	1777
North African »	16	611	9	1	14	24	6	3	11	20	4	615	7	6	1	15	—	—	19	48	22	554	322
Portuguese »	26	1557	11	1	7	19	8	5	8	21	-2	1555	11	6	3	—	13	4	11	48	46	2050	1800
Bulgarian Conference	39	2051				NO REPORT						2051	9	4	—	10	—	—	—	23	29	901	718
Grecian Mission	5	173	7	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	9	182	2	2	1	3	1	—	2	11	5	175	142
Portuguese East Afr. Mission	1	291				NO REPORT						291	1	1	—	2	4	4	—	12	9	664	575
Spanish Mission	10	705				NO REPORT						705	5	—	2	9	1	1	15	33	11	827	647
Tangier Mission	—	4				NO REPORT						4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	1	4	4
TOTALS for 1st QUARTER, 1951	1394	78171	181	17	124	322	83	58	146	287	35	78206	335	119	47	264	190	206	364	1525	1784	86979	74761
TOTALS for 1st QUARTER 1950	1346	66873	90	25	203	318	128	61	251	440	-122	66751	316	88	42	260	146	116	416	1384	1586	76568	68007

Ankadifotsy

By A. Lams
Principal, Ankadifotsy Training School

From the time of its organization in 1924, the Madagascar Mission felt the need of doing a work of education in this great island. Schools were few ; they still are in the coastal regions. There are almost none which carry out a program such as we have in mind, or attain the objectives which we set for ourselves.

Our aim indeed is the training of men and women who, conscious of their likeness to their Creator, strive toward « the stature of the fulness of Christ. » To this end, we desire to inspire these young people who attend our schools with high ideals, to develop in them a balanced spiritual and moral character, and to open their intelligence to a great many hitherto unknown facts with which a cultivated man must be acquainted. We try to improve their health by teaching them a wholesome way of life. Finally, we would like each to possess sufficient vocational training to be able to make his living with his hands, in industry or commerce.

However, our mission was not able to realize its desire in regard to educating the Malagasy — as the natives of Madagascar are called — until 1933, when a small school was opened under the direction of Mr. Rasamoelina, assisted by one lady teacher. There were nineteen pupils at the beginning, divided into four classes.

The number of pupils rapidly increased — at the end of the first year there were sixty — and in 1935 the school was moved to a larger building, rented for the purpose. R. Guenin assumed the leadership

at that time. The enrollment reached such proportions — more than a thousand some years — that the addition of an annex became necessary. The scholastic level was raised so as to prepare students for the *Brevet élémentaire* and for the science diploma which admits them to the Tananarive School of Medicine.

In 1939 dormitories for boys and girls were established in the city. However, the constantly increasing number of boarding students made necessary another solution : the purchase of a large property at Soamanandrany, seven kilometers outside of Tananarive, for the foundation of a boarding school. Since 1946, when all boarding students were transferred to Soamanandrany, the Ankadifotsy school has received only day pupils.

R. Guenin, after a stay of eleven years in Madagascar, was replaced in 1946 by A. Lams, and in the same year J. Zurcher was appointed director of the Soamanandrany seminary.

Now, after fifteen years, the lease is expiring. The mission has laid plans for the construction of a building of our own. The lot, located in a thickly populated section of the city, was purchased in 1948.

It would truly be a pity to discontinue a work of such widespread influence and encouraging results. Scores of our students succeed in passing the state examinations every year. Most of these take up employment in the government offices or in the public schools. Thus one can cross the island from north to south and from east to west, and in most

of the cities and even in the villages he will find former students of our schools. Everywhere these young men and women give the Adventist mission a good name.

Last year a public school inspector congratulated the writer, saying that in the public schools out in the bush, the most capable and conscientious teachers were those who came from our Ankadifotsy training school.

The question may be raised as to what tangible results are attained, aside from this good publicity for the Adventist mission. Conversions are rare among the students, it is true. Nevertheless, the good seed planted in receptive soil, in the hearts of

these young people, will not die, even though it may take a long time to germinate. There have been numerous conversions of young people who had left the school and of whom we had completely lost sight.

On the other hand, the Ankadifotsy school has furnished practically all the teachers for our bush schools, part of the teachers at the Soamanandrariny seminary, and twelve of its own twenty teachers.

It is our conviction that the labor — often thankless — of every director, every teacher, and every employee of the school who has had the development of the institution at heart, will bear fruit. The actual results, hidden today from human eyes, will appear in the great day of our Lord's return.

Our Newest Mission Field

By M. Fridlin

Secretary, Southern European Division

To begin new work, to open up new fields to the last warning message, is our constant endeavor, especially since we know that time is short and that « the night cometh, when no man can work. »

Our readers will undoubtedly be happy to know something of our newest mission field, the international zone of Tangier. Tangier is a thriving seaport in northern Morocco, at the western end of the Strait of Gibraltar. Its history reaches back into remote antiquity to the time of the Phoenicians and Romans. Later the city fell into the hands of the Arabs, the Portuguese, the English, and the Spaniards, as well as the Moors. At the beginning of the present century, Tangier was chosen, by the terms of the Algeciras agreement, as the capital of the international zone which covers 146 square miles and today has a population of more than one hundred thousand. One sixth of the inhabitants are Europeans, and another sixth Jews; the majority, however, are Arabs and hence Mohammedans.

This field can of course hardly be compared to the mission territories in the jungles of Africa; Tangier is a beautiful modern city in which many races and languages meet. Spiritual darkness nevertheless holds sway, and here as elsewhere the people need the preaching of God's last message of mercy. This is especially true of the Arab population, for whom so little has heretofore been done.

The work in this great city was begun a few months ago, and indeed we are using the « right arm of the message, » medical missionary work, in order to reach all classes. A young Spanish physician, Dr. I. Aguilar, and his wife, the former Dr. Hermine Galbès of North Africa, have willingly accepted a call to take up work in Tangier.

A short time ago the writer, accompanied by R. Gerber, had the privilege of visiting this young couple. It is not easy to find an apartment in Tangier, but our missionaries are not the type to be dismayed by difficulties, and they were above all determined not to waste their time. Since it would

be months before their European apartment was ready, they simply rented a small native dwelling in the middle of the Arab section. We visited them in that narrow street. The ground floor of the building is occupied by Arabs, and our medical missionary couple have settled on the floor above. Only one room of the little apartment has a window. This room serves both doctors as office and treatment room. The tiny entrance hall does duty as reception room, and the other room, windowless, serves as living room, dining room, and bedroom. There is no running water; the supply must be fetched 100 meters. On the roof of the house, the Arabs dry the sheep they have slaughtered, which do not always give off the most agreeable odor. There is no shortage of flies.

Our missionary doctors are nevertheless happy for the privilege of making this sacrifice for the cause they love, and they have set to work with a will. One by one the Arab patients began to come in — at first somewhat hesitantly; but as a result of the scientific treatment and the kindness that they received in the little treatment room, one after another spread the word, and today our doctors are already well known and held in high esteem among the Arab population.

In the meantime, plans had been laid to send an evangelist to Tangier. A. Sanchez, who formerly labored in South France, has now taken over the leadership of the work.

Dr. I. Aguilar wrote a short time ago that the medical work is making good progress and that, with God's help, a number of persons have already become interested in the truth. A small group gathers each Sabbath to study God's word, and a series of Friday evening lectures has also been begun.

Tangier is not an easy field in which to work, but we can already see that God has some chosen ones in this city, and that our work there will soon take root. We ask the special prayers of our people in behalf of this new work and of our stouthearted missionaries in this newest field of the Division.

“La Voix de l'Espérance” Above and Below the Equator

« We in the radio work, » says H. M. S. Richards, « like to think of ourselves as the Air Force of the Advent message. But surely the Bible Correspondence School must be the paratroops ! »

Perhaps nowhere is this more evident than in French West and Equatorial Africa. For years our work in that area has been restricted to the Cameroun, while the vast surrounding territories have been untouched. Now, however, J. A. de Caenel, union president, writes :

« The frontiers of the Cameroun have been overleaped by the Bible Correspondence lessons which go to the Middle Congo, to Gabon, and to Chad. Recently we received an enrollment from Dakar, in Senegal. . . . During this year we have distributed fifty-seven diplomas, two of which went to Berhémati in the Middle Congo. »

Elder de Caenel also states that, in the Cameroun itself, the course is now going to more than eighty towns and villages, and that is proving an excellent means of spreading the Advent message in the numerous regions where our mission is not yet established. Students and teachers, both Catholic and Protestant, make up a considerable proportion of the enrollment list, and many government and commercial employees are also taking the course.

The islands of the Indian Ocean constitute another fruitful field for the « Voix de l'Espérance » and Bible Correspondence Course. Here is Jean Zurcher's comment :

« God has especially favored our field in this respect because it is more difficult to spread the gospel by the usual methods. Not only are the islands of our union mission widely separated from one another, but the populations are of varied origin and are often difficult to reach, both because of prejudice and because they are so scattered. This is particularly true of Madagascar, which is larger than France, Belgium, and Holland together, but whose population is less than that of Switzerland. The fact that Radio Tananarive was one of the first stations to broadcast the Advent message in the Southern European Division territory is therefore to be considered as providential. »

The history of the radio work in Madagascar is one of vision and initiative. For two years before the « Voix de l'Espérance » recordings were available, Elder Zurcher and his co-workers prepared their own broadcasts dealing with the principal aspects of our message — prophetic, doctrinal, and educational. Radio Tananarive allowed them complete liberty of action, and the program several times won favorable mention in the local newspapers.

At the end of 1948, opportunity was offered for a broadcast in the native language of the island, Malagasy. Not only was it an instant success with that section of the native population which has access to the radio, but it has proved a means of obtaining

hundreds of enrollments for the Bible Correspondence Course. The latest development is a monthly broadcast especially planned to appeal to Malagasy youth. The program is sponsored by the Missionary Volunteer Department under the direction of D. Riemens.

Returning to the country in which « La Voix de l'Espérance » originates, we learn that in one village in the north of France, where no representative of the Advent message had ever penetrated, a group of about twelve persons is meeting regularly each Sabbath, a result of the Bible Correspondence Course. In the city of Lisieux, to which hundreds of thousands of Catholic pilgrims flock every year, several families have been led to study the message as a result of the work of a faithful colporteur and the influence exerted by the « Voix de l'Espérance. » These persons are now studying the Bible Correspondence Course with intense interest and are making encouraging progress. They have already been visited by one of our workers, and it will not be long before a new company will be organized in that city where the worship of superstition is so open and widespread.

In the Franco-Belgian Union, the colporteurs serve as recruiting agents for the Bible Correspondence Course, sending in the names and addresses of persons who seem susceptible to the study of the truth. Evangelistic workers supply some names also, and it is interesting to note that a large number are sent in by persons who are themselves taking the course and who have learned to appreciate its worth. Many of them manifest an earnest desire to see their relatives, friends, and acquaintances profit from the course.

At the recent union session held in Paris, some of those present had been won to the truth by means of the Bible Correspondence Course ; and still others took their stand during the meeting.

P. Bénézech, director of the Bible Correspondence Course for the Franco-Belgian Union, also reports that a number of church members and Missionary Volunteers have taken advantage of the course to increase their knowledge of the doctrines which lie at the foundation of our faith and hope, and thus to prepare themselves to bear a stronger testimony before the world.

Often we do not realize the amount of work involved in carrying on the Bible Correspondence Course. Thus our office in Lausanne, headquarters for the tiny territory of French Switzerland, in one year mailed out 5,419 lessons, received and corrected 3,594 questionnaires, and sent out 847 circulars and 1,290 leaflets. With the lessons come many inquiries which require a personal reply, often at some length. Thus 348 letters were written. During this same year, gifts of money and stamps amounting to about 500 Swiss francs were received from persons taking the course.

In certain watchmakers' workshops in Bienne, Switzerland, « La Voix de l'Espérance » is listened to regularly, and it has been learned that one young man was converted as a direct result of the broadcasts.

It is such conversions that represent the true and ample recompense for all that it costs, in money, labor, and anxiety, to maintain « La Voix de l'Espérance » and the Bible Correspondence Course. When one reads the countless expressions of appreciation received from listeners and students — from all classes of society, poor and rich, learned and simple, each one different, yet all somehow touchingly alike in their gratitude for the faith and hope held out in a world of doubt and despair — one cannot but thank God for the inspiration which has provided this means of giving the gospel to all the world in this generation.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

There have been changes in the London Transportation office in personnel and office location.

C. H. Anscombe, who has been connected with the office for nearly twenty-five years, has responded to a call as treasurer of the South England Conference, and N. H. Knight has accepted a call as transportation agent of the General Conference Transportation office, London.

As of July 1, 1951, all correspondence to the transportation office should be addressed to:

N. H. Knight
80 Gloucester House
19 Charing Cross Road
London, W. C. 2, England

The new offices are centrally located, overlooking Leicester Square, and will be convenient to all passing through London.

C. L. Torrey.

WILL IT KILL ME ?

(Note: The following article is taken from the Campus Chronicle, published weekly by the students of Pacific Union College in California. We think you will be interested in this fresh approach to a much-discussed problem.)

« From now on I'll practice health reform if it kills me ! »

A fellow believer was once overheard making this self-sacrificing resolution. Unfortunately, his attitude toward health reform seems to be shared by quite a few of us. It is as if health reform had some sacramental value for which one should be willing to give up even health itself.

The only reason for health reform is health. If your program of health reform is not giving you health, it is hardly health reform.

We are not doing God a favor by following His directions for healthful living. He did us a great favor when He reminded us of the importance of health and gave us some valuable instructions. Of course, we don't have to follow the instructions if we don't want to, but it surely seems foolish not to.

A person who has made perfection his aim in life has no problem over health reform. To him a healthy body and vigorous mind are obviously essential for perfection of character. Good habits of eating, sleeping, and exercise are highly desirable, not self-sacrificing and burdensome.

Perhaps this may suggest the reason why some are not at all enthusiastic about health reform. They simply aren't aiming at perfection of character. It seems to me that if a person has not made perfection his goal there is not much point in trying to persuade him of the values of health reform. Why bother about such details when the main purpose of life has not yet been settled? It is interesting to note that God did not give the message of health reform until 1863. Why not right away in 1844? It seems that God only gives instruction when there are people ready to receive it.

Most of us here at Pacific Union College are agreed that perfection of character is our controlling purpose in life, but don't you think that we are sometimes rather careless about this whole program of health? It's true that we aren't drinking and smoking, but is it very consistent at the same time to habitually get insufficient sleep, eat irregularly, and fail to take necessary exercise?

To us who acknowledge God as our Creator, here is a very strong reminder: « It is just as much sin to violate the laws of our being as to break one of the ten commandments, for we cannot do either without breaking God's law. » *Review and Herald*, January 25, 1881.

EUROPEAN YOUTH'S CONGRESS

July 24-29, 1951

- THIS Congress is the first of its kind to be held anywhere in the world. Never before have so many nationalities been united by the same ideal.
- THE American delegation will arrive by air; a French Airlines « Constellation » plane has been chartered for the trip.
- TWO special trains will arrive from London, and two more from Germany.
- THE Finnish, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian delegations are planning for a convoy of busses.
- DELEGATES are expected from the Cameroun, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Singapore, Australia, and even Peru.
- A PHOTOGRAPHIC and sound recording truck with five Hollywood specialists will see to it that the Congress is placed on film.
- THE two official languages will be French and English.
- A SPECIAL number of *Jeunesse*, organ of the Missionary Volunteers, will appear and be distributed on the occasion of this gathering.

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NEWS from MOZAMBIQUE

A recent letter from E. P. Mansell, leader of our work in Portuguese East Africa, breathes courage and enthusiasm. Here are some excerpts :

« We are happy to report that the prospects for starting work among the Europeans are excellent. The Lord led us to a family, mother and daughter (aged 89 and 50) who have been keeping the Sabbath for thirty years and have been isolated this entire time, but faithful to the message. I expect to hold communion with them next Sabbath. Others are beginning to show interest through these . . . I shall be visiting some natives along the road to Mocuba who are studying the Voice of Prophecy course in English. Some are well educated and if won to the truth will make excellent teachers in future schools. I am visiting one Methodist minister, a native with whom I have been corresponding for several months. . . . The native lay preachers are on fire and no one can stop them. We expect to double the membership by 1953, if things continue as now. God's Spirit is at work, and interest is developing everywhere . . . Send us strong Portuguese evangelists ! »

PROGRESS in SARDINIA

When my wife and I arrived from the continent and crossed this island from north to south in July, 1948, it was a desolate and dreary picture which met our view. For seven hours, the time it took the train to cover the 280 kilometers from the seaport of Olbia to our destination, Cagliari, we saw nothing but bare rocks and — literally — scorched earth. Sardinians have a custom of burning the stubble after harvest. Only in winter or spring does one see a bit of green. Drought is one of the plagues of Sardinia (at Cagliari water is rationed and can be drawn during only three hours of the day); then there are grasshoppers, malaria, and bandits.

I was called to this island to continue the work started by Brother Catalano. In Cagliari, the capital, with about 150,000 inhabitants, we have a hall which seats fifty persons. This hall has become too small, but the high rents, due to the devastation of the war, make it impossible for us to rent a larger hall, as we are already paying a great deal for the one we occupy. We have meetings on Friday night, Sabbath morning, and Sunday afternoon.

Every Sabbath morning at 8:15 I have the opportunity of holding a fifteen-minute service over the local radio station. The speaker announces before and after the service that it is conducted by the Adventist Church of Cagliari. This is an excellent advertisement for us. This year the power of the station is to be increased from three kilowatts to twenty-five, and our broadcast will thus also be heard in many parts of the continent.

With all of these wonderful means that God has given us — local broadcasts besides the one from Monte Carlo, the Bible Correspondence School, and public lectures — the truth is being proclaimed in this island, considered the stronghold of Catholicism, superstition, and darkness. The seed which has been sown is beginning to bear fruit.

In the northern province of Sassari, God has kindled another little light. A young brother who learned of the gospel during this imprisonment in Kenya, and of our message through the Bible Correspondence course, never tires of witnessing for his new-found faith by distributing announcements of radio broadcasts and invitations to enroll in the Bible course. Occasionally he sells books as well.

Another brother in Cagliari has, through his courageous witnessing, awakened a keen interest in a village about twenty kilometers from the city. Every Monday afternoon this brother gives up a half-day's work and goes with me to hold Bible studies with various families in the village until midnight. In this locality also we hope, with God's help, to reap an abundant harvest of souls. The whole village is upset and the priest is furious, but all his sermons and threats serve only to increase the number of interested people. Many Bibles have been sold.

It is evident that the Spirit of the Lord is at work in order that even the isles may be illuminated by the word of God and the remainder of His people be gathered and prepared, according to the prophecy of Isaiah : « And it shall come to pass in that day, that the Lord shall set His hand again the second time to recover the remnant of His people . . . from the islands of the sea. » (Isa. 11 : 11.)

Emilio Melani

« The value of man is estimated in heaven according to the capacity of the heart to know God. »

Christ's Object Lessons, pp. 354-355.

SOUTHERN EUROPEAN

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* * *
HERE AND THERE
 * * *

H. W. Barrows and F. Brennwald, General Conference auditors, spent ten days in our Division office during the month of June. We are glad to welcome these two General Conference representatives, and especially Brother Brennwald, who was treasurer of our Division for so many years.

L.L. Moffitt, secretary of the General Conference Sabbath School Department, is spending two months in Southern Europe with A. D. Gomes, attending Sabbath school conventions in almost all our continental fields. These conventions will surely enlarge the vision of our Sabbath schools and impress them anew with the importance of their activity.

P. Lanarès, who has been president of the Southeast France Conference, has been elected president of the Collonges seminary, replacing A. Vaucher, who has so faithfully served our Division school during a number of decades. Elder Vaucher is now connected with the Division for research work and will undoubtedly render valuable service in that sphere. E. Bénézech was elected president of the Southeast France Conference to fill the vacancy left by Elder Lanarès.

On Sabbath, June 23, a new chapel with a seating capacity of about 150 was dedicated at Anduze, France. R. Gerber gave the dedicatory sermon.

A number of our missionary families have arrived or will soon arrive in the homeland, some returning permanently, others for their regular furlough. To all of these faithful workers go our best wishes for God's blessing and new strength for their future work.

J.A. de Caenel, who during the past two years has served as union president in the French Cameroun, is at present on his way back to Europe. His health is not satisfactory, and it is feared that he may not be able to return to the trying climate of the Cameroun. The work in that field has

made steady growth under his leadership, and the membership has almost doubled since his arrival. We trust that Elder de Caenel's health will improve and that he and his family will derive much benefit from their furlough.

R. Bergström and wife, who have for twenty-one years done pioneer work in the North Cameroun, arrived in Europe a few weeks ago. Their last term of service was four years, and they have certainly earned a good furlough period. After having spent some time visiting churches and institutions in France and Switzerland, they will go to their homeland, Sweden. Elder and Mrs. Bergström plan to be back in the Cameroun toward the end of the year.

A. Lams, who has been for more than five years director of our Ankadifotsy school at Tananarive, Madagascar, also arrived in France recently with his family. At present he is visiting relatives in Alsace-Lorraine. Elder Lams will attend the summer semester at the Theological Seminary in Washington, D.C.

R. Jublin, with his family, has returned permanently from Madagascar for health reasons, after having spent a little more than four years in that field. He served as acting secretary-treasurer of the union before H. L. Henriksen's arrival and was then in charge of the Tananarive Mission until his departure. After a few months of rest, Brother Jublin will be located at Rennes, North France, for evangelistic work.

F. MacDougall, who since July, 1947, had been connected with our mission work in the Society Islands, a field belonging to the Australasian Division, has returned permanently, also for health reasons. Brother Mac Dougall, who is a native of France, will after his recuperation be employed by the Southwest France Conference for evangelistic and young people's work.

In consequence of an ever-expanding work, the offices in the Franco-Belgian Union building on the Boulevard de l'Hôpital have for some time been too crowded for maximum

efficiency. We have therefore been obliged to rent a suite of offices at 4 Avenue de l'Opéra, in the heart of Paris. The eight rooms will be occupied by Dr. J. Nussbaum, with his assistant, J. Dufau, for religious liberty activity; Charles Gerber for the extended activity of « Vie et Santé »; M. Tièche, who has charge of the educational program of the « Voix de l'Espérance » and the correspondence course connected with this program; and P. Bénézech, director of the French Bible Correspondence Course.

The Division workers' meeting to be held in Paris July 16-22, which will be attended by a large number of leaders, pastors, and evangelists, promises to be a success. Several General Conference representatives will be present for this important meeting, among them L. K. Dickson, vice-president, R. A. Anderson, secretary of the Ministerial Association, L.L. Moffitt of the Sabbath School Department, A. L. White of the White Publications, and J. R. Ferren of the Press Relations Bureau.

Miss Dora Meyer, who has given many years of much-appreciated service in our Gland sanitarium, has accepted a call to serve as directress of the « Vie et Santé » Institute at Algiers, North Africa. Miss Meyer will leave Switzerland in June. We wish her the Lord's richest blessing in her new activity in the North African Union Mission.

Miss Irene Gerber, who has been connected with the « Vie et Santé » Institute at Algiers as nurse, has accepted a call to serve in the Bongo Mission Hospital in Angola. Miss Gerber will spend a few months in Lisbon studying Portuguese before leaving for her new mission field.

M. J. Bureaud, former president of the Southwest France Conference, has accepted a call to the Canadian Union for evangelistic work among the French-speaking population.