



# QUARTERLY REVIEW

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## Three Days With Dr. Albert Schweitzer

By *Dr. J. Nussbaum*

Invited by Dr. Albert Schweitzer to visit his hospital in Lambaréné I was his guest for three days, and through the many conversations I had with him I began to understand how his love for humanity had developed.

I was not expected the day I arrived, as the telegram I had sent remained unobserved among the hundreds of messages and good wishes, which had poured in from all the world on the occasion of his 88th birthday.

I left Bangui by plane in order to arrive in Port-Gentil by a very complicated route, as I had to go first to Douala, Cameroun, and then afterwards to Port-Gentil. Luckily, there was on board the same plane with me an English author, who wanted to write on the life and work of Dr. Schweitzer, and he greeted me, taking it for granted that I also was on my way to Lambaréné. We traveled together from Port-Gentil to Lambaréné on the river Ogoué, in Dr. Schweitzer's barge.

This one hour journey was very delightful, as we admired the luxurious tropical vegetation and the giant trees at the shores of the river. Here and there abundant foliage in lighter shades seemed to brighten the landscape. From time to time we saw other mission stations, and at last the compound of Lambaréné appeared

as an immense area. From the distance one of the paddlers called out, and soon after we saw two nurses coming down to the river, where they sat down on a knoll greeting us, as we disembarked, with the words: "You are indeed welcome."

The reception was very warm and cordial, as was also the temperature. The whole personnel of the station reflects the same spirit of kindness and untiring self-sacrifice as their leader, Dr. Schweitzer.

It was interesting to hear him talk about his first recollection of tolerance: In a village neighboring Gunsbach, Alsace, lived a Jew by the name of Mausché, who did business with cattle and land, and he passed through Gunsbach quite often with his cart and dunkey. Each time the village urchins would gather round him to make fun, and Dr. Schweitzer, who was very young at the time, joined the other children in crying after him: "Mausché, Mausché." The man, however, continued to drive his cart in silence, turning only now and again to look at the children with a perplexed and forbearing smile. This smile disarmed Albert Schweitzer, and he looked at Mausché as he remained silent under the persecution. Later on he got into the habit of greeting the little man, and to walk part of the way with him.

While he attended high school he loved nature, and gave lessons in mathematics in order to be able to buy a bicycle so he could make long trips into the country. When he discovered how much sports interested him, he stopped playing them altogether, and did the same to stop the habit of using tobacco.

Dr. Schweitzer early perceived the many miseries overwhelming the world, and the sufferings of animals pursued him like a nightmare. He was once terribly moved when he saw a poor lame horse being dragged by a rope to the slaughter house, at the same time receiving blows on his back. One day he let himself be persuaded to chase birds. As it was just the hour for worship the bells began to peal, and this stopped him the moment he was about to throw the first stone. At once he threw away his sling in disgust, and tried to scare away the birds from his friends, as he reminded himself: "Thou shalt not kill."

"After that day", Dr. Schweitzer said, "I found courage to set myself free from the fear of men; each time my inmost conviction is at stake, the opinion of others do not count at all."

He also told me of his conviction of the superiority of a pure vegetarian diet, and I am pretty sure that the reasons he does not eat any meat

at all are not all scientific, but also because of his love for animals.

Until he was 30 years of age Dr. Schweitzer devoted himself to the study of theology, philosophy and music, writing books on these subjects. But when he read in a mission review of the need for medical mission help in Africa he started to study medicine.

At Easter time, 1913, he left with his wife from Bordeaux for Africa. A military doctor on board initiated him in the knowledge of tropical diseases and their treatment. They disembarked at Dakar, and following the river Ogoué they reached Lambaré-*né*.

The beginning of the medical work was very difficult. An old chicken house was the first hospital. Every morning at 8 o'clock the consultation began. What time and efforts it took to make the natives understand the use they could make of the medicines! Dr. Schweitzer had to fight all kinds of diseases: skin ulcers, scabs, colds, poisonings. "I caused a sendasion," the doctor told me, "when I operated on a young man who had had a piece of bone, as large as a hand, sticking out of his shinbone for a year and a half. This created such a terrible odour, that nobody could stay near him. He was as thin as a skeleton, but soon after the operation he grew round and fat and took his first steps."

The construction advanced slowly, as the natives did not work unless they felt like it, or were persuaded by the doctor, and each day he had to leave his patients in order to take up the tools himself.

Doctor Schweitzer reflects the evangelical spirit, and I was profoundly impressed when I saw how he each evening gathers his workers round him to study and meditate on the Word of God. His commentaries and remarks are very rewarding, because he is both a learned theologian and a missionary constantly in touch with human miseries. More than anybody he knows the spiritual and physical needs of men, especially of the most deprived. This apostle of mercy is a living example to all Christians: Mildness, humility, kindness, love of peace and truth, these are the principles by which the world recognizes a true servant of Christ.

## News from the S.E.D. Publishing Department

By E. Naenny

As a child I often hoped that the Lord would call me to serve as a missionary in foreign lands. This dream did not come true, but a few months ago I did have the privilege of visiting the Indian Ocean Union Mission, attending district meetings and conducting several book-evangelist institutes in this very interesting part of our Division.

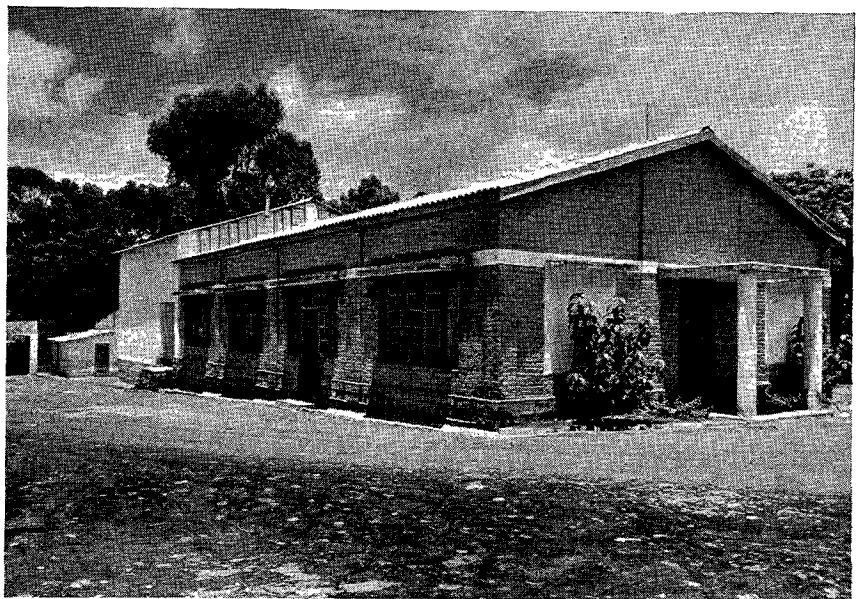
A Boeing 707 brought Mr. Wild and myself from Paris to Tananarive in just 12 hours, a distance of 10,000 kilometers, and this is a dream in itself. We were made to feel very welcome by the brethren in charge of our work here, and after attending committee meetings in Tananarive we left for the island of Mauritius, where 50 persons attended the book evangelist institute. A similar one was held on the island of Réunion. As far as these two islands are concerned we hope the publishing work will prosper when we get a full time book evangelist leader to take care of the work, encourage the colporteurs and go with them from door to door.

In Tananarive we had a good institute with 60 persons in attendance.

The book evangelists were very enthusiastic about the course, and seemed to be grateful for any help we could give.

The big "Red Island", as Madagascar has been called, has five million inhabitants, of which roughly  $\frac{3}{4}$  are still illiterate. The young people seem to be anxious to diminish this figure, and as they improve in this direction we should be ready to spread our literature as fast as possible. The educated Malagasy is interested in reading French, so our colporteurs are able to sell both Malagasy and French books. The need for a colporteur leaders is also felt here, and a budget has been set aside to employ a man like that for the Indian Ocean Union Mission, from the beginning of 1964.

We have a very well built publishing house in Soamanandrarinny, eight kilometers from Tananarive, and I was delighted to see the workmanship and the good spirit displayed here. The financial situation of the publishing house is satisfactory, as there is a gain every year. They have plans to modernize the building



*Publishing house in Soamanandrarinny*

this coming year, and try to get some new machinery.

From Greece we have encouraging news as regards the book evangelist work. The president of the Greek Mission, Brother Nick Germanis, has written a long letter to the Division brethren, telling about the wonderful development of the colporteur work in Greece, and the important role it will play in the winning of souls in this ancient country. The following is an excerpt from his letter:

"I can sincerely say that I believe that a real miracle is taking place in this old land of Greece at the moment, and I would not have believed it, if I were not seeing it with my own eyes. God has answered our prayers and has given us the method whereby we can reach every city and home in Greece with the Advent message, and this is being done through the publishing work. At the present time about ten people are working in Athens alone spreading our literature in homes, offices and shops... The most wonderful thing about the whole plan is this:

When the books are sold, the payment for them is not received in full, but through a collecting system. Four persons are doing the collecting, three are ministers and one is a lay brother. The purpose of the collecting is not only to get the money, but to cultivate the contacts which have been made, to sell more religious books to them, to enroll them in our Bible correspondence course, and to invite them to attend our church services. I am collecting in Piraeus, where we opened our new hall last year, and I could fill pages with experiences I have had while collecting and talking with the people. I have never seen anything quite like this, but I am more convinced every day that we have a bright future before us.

Just to mention one experience: I visited an employee of the customs office in Piraeus, who had purchased the book *We and Our Children*. I told him that I was representing the Advent Publishing House, and asked him about his impression of the book he had purchased. He was very enthusiastic, and in the course of conversation he told me that he would like to have some more religious books. I showed him *Steps to Christ*, which

## The old People's Home in Southern France

By M. Becker

"Le Foyer" the Home, is situated 9 kilometers from Montpellier, Southern France, in the medieval village of Pignan, and was opened in 1950 by Elder W. R. Beach, then the president of the Southern European Division. Pastors J. C. Guenin and P. Larnarés were the promoters, and Mrs. Becker the founder and manager. The building is constructed of freestone, and has three floors with a very beautiful 18th-century front.

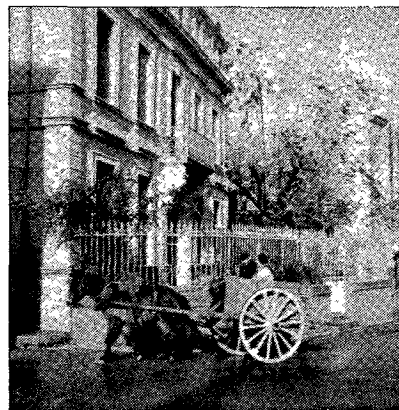
Set up as a non-profit institution and having no need of subsidy from the conference, the Home has thrived since its beginning, and every year it gives to the work important sums of money in tithes and offerings.

Thirty-three boarders enjoy the blessings of the Home. Their ages vary at the moment between 91 and 62, and the average age is 79. Because of the social advantages of public assistance, it is possible for the boarders without means to live just as well as those who pay.

Work is a blessing from God, and here it is organized in order to occupy

he bought. Then I took out a Bible from my case, and he exclaimed that this was the book he really wanted, and so he bought that too. How could I possibly have made contact with this man, had it not been for the collecting program we have in connection with our literature work?

We have now decided to make the publishing work the entering wedge for all our soul-winning efforts here in Greece. For years I have been wondering how we would be able to evangelize cities like Corinth, Tripolis, Patras, Ioannina, Kalamata, and many others. And now we have the answer: We will send two or three book evangelists into these cities to sell our books, especially *We and Our Children*, which will not arouse opposition or prejudice. If they would sell



those sisters who are able to do different tasks, making it also a diversion for them. Thus one of them goes every day to read the Word of God to two sisters who are confined to their rooms, one is 91 years of age and blind, and the other is blind and infirm.

Three times a day we gather to study the Sabbath school lesson. Sabbath evening we listen to records of the Voice of Prophecy, and each month the birthdays are great occasions for celebrations.

Thus it seems perfect that these dear old people should spend their last years in comfortable and pleasant surroundings. Their radiant faces are a daily source of joy to us who care for them.

50, 100, 200, or more, of these books, then the collecting plan would go into operation, and we would be able to begin cultivating those cases where a real interest is shown: selling religious books and following up with Bible lessons and other material. With such a plan we can win members in any place, and then organize churches.

Brother N. Tallios, the book evangelist leader, has done a good job, and recently he was in Crete starting colporteurs working here also."

God certainly works in mysterious ways His wonders to perform, and I don't need to say that I am very pleased that it is through the publishing work that a new day is dawning for the spreading of the gospel in the old country of Greece.

# The Glory of God in the Central African Republic

By Jean Kempf

The geographical center of Africa is certainly one of the poorest and most backward regions in the world, and it was here the slave hunters operated for many centuries. Persecuted and harassed the native population fled from place to place, leaving entire districts, and then grouping themselves together along the Ubangui in complicated patterns of different peoples distrustful of one another. To make order the French administrative authorities established between Ubangui and Chari a third territory, which in 1958 became the Central African Republic.

The internal characteristics of this new republic are depopulated or overpopulated regions, multiplicity of races and great poverty due to the barrenness of the soil, from which the population tries to eke out an existence. Its exterior characteristics can be mentioned as isolation in the midst of nationalized republics, and its tragic underdeveloped economy due to the absence of an outlet to the sea.

The Advent message has continued its conquering path through all African countries on the coast, where our work is well established, but this is not the case in the center of the African continent, and especially in the ancient French Equatorial Africa. For years this vast area was untouched, although it is many times larger than France. As a result of the 13th Sabbath School Overflow Offering for the first quarter, 1958, it was possible to start mission work here in 1959. To facilitate the contacts and the many administrative dealings connected with all mission work, the first station was established in the suburb of Bangui, capital of the newly created Central African Republic.

It was the intention of the Advent Mission in Equatorial Africa to start mission and social work here by the

help of schools. When I stopped in Cameroun on my way to Bangui, evangelists had been placed at my disposal, and teachers were supposed to come a little later. When we arrived in Bangui in January 1960, however, all this was changed because our Cameroun brethren did not get permission to cross the Central African border. This was our first big disappointment. Then we tried to make contact with the population by visiting the native quarters of the capital and the surrounding villages, and by distributing tracts and portions of the gospels. I organized evangelistic meetings with color slides, but for several months we had no success. To this negative state of affairs must be added the difficulty of learning the new language, a very debilitating climate, and finally the government's refusal to recognize us as a legal mission. Our confusion was great, and often we asked ourselves, what we possibly would be able to do in this republic.

In the meantime we noticed a typical African problem – the unemployment of the young people. Daily we saw them passing our door hoping to get work or be taught without pay. Thousands had come to town from the jungle, full of hope and illusions, but jobs were scarce, and the schools full. Some were wise enough to return to their villages, but most of them stayed in town, filling the ranks of the vagrants and tramps, the loathsome and festering evil of African towns. We wondered whether it would be possible to do something for these young people. They had come to the capital with the best intentions, with a desire to do well, and now they were greatly disappointed.

We had many ideas, but did not know which would be the best one

to get them interested in the truth. About fifty accepted our invitation to follow a preparatory course in two parts, lasting two months each, conducted in the office of the mission. During this time we discovered some interesting people, and had also our first ray of hope: Several accepted our message, and seven among them were truly converted and baptized. They were soon severely tested, and if they stayed true, in spite of moral and physical restraints, it is a miracle. It is also through the grace of God that the four burglaries we sustained within three months during this time did not unsettle them. Satan did his best to prove to these newly converted souls that we were not God's children, since we were so sorely reproved by Him.

But He surrounded these frail plants with His care and blessed them. The seven young men became the first pupils in our Bible school, which had taken the place of the preparatory course. The working conditions were very poor: our office was the only classroom, the teachers not very well prepared; there was no comfort, and no budget had been prepared for anything like this.

Then a second ray of light came to us as follows: The elder of a Protestant community from a village about 500 kilometers east of Bangui sent us a letter, saying, that he had decided to join the people of the "Sabbath Mission" together with some of his converts.

The Lord had wonderfully prepared everything, as the following story will reveal: Some years ago a devout young man, from the community of the elder, desired to see the world. He started out by walking about 100 kilometers. One day while leafing through a dictionary he decided he would go to Jerusalem, as that must be the most interesting spot in the world. He worked from time to time to earn enough money to travel part of the way by truck, and the last distance by plane. After an absence of five years he returned to his village with new hope and an ardent desire to consecrate himself to the service of God. He joined up with the elder, who became very attached to him. He said to the young man: "Why don't you start an inde-

pendent mission, as you have traveled and seen the holy city, and I and my followers will join you." The young man, however, did not want to cause any disorder, and shortly after he left his village again in search of a Bible school. He came at last to Bangui, and here decided to enroll in a Bible school at an American mission. While waiting to enter this American Bible school, he decided to follow the course we were conducting, as he had nothing else to do at the moment.

He accepted the message with enthusiasm, and very soon became the leader of the little group. When the preparatory course was finished, he returned to his village where he preached the Advent message with force, and then he came back to Bangui where he took up the duties as preceptor of the little Bible school.

The elder said in his letter that he had 26 persons who wanted to join the mission with him, but at the time of our visit, two months later, there were more than 250, among them many pagans, who assembled every Sabbath to study the lessons we had sent them. After having eliminated the doubtful ones, we were able to enroll 110 persons in the baptismal class.

From then on the work grew rapidly in this eastern region. To the first group many were added who had been attracted either by the zeal of the elder or by the testimonies of the young men who returned to their villages during the vacations.

The Bible school in Bangui also thrived. The first Bible course was followed by a second with 16 students, still in the same office with the material conditions hardly any better. My wife assisted me in the Bible school in spite of frail health; she also helped in the correspondence school as well as in a course especially prepared for women, which was very much appreciated.

At last a group was formed in the western region, and here we were assisted by a European brother, who lived and worked here, and who had been attending church school with his wife, when they were young, in their own country.

It has been a great joy to us to see these people so transformed by the Spirit of Jesus, Many of them come from the darkest paganism, and it

makes us happy to witness the liberty they feel through the Spirit of God. Delegations often come to us, begging us to come to their village, because they also want the "Word" which has transformed the lives of these people whom they had previously known as pagans.

The year 1961 and the beginning of 1962 were occupied by our crusade for God. The devil tried in every way to hinder our work, and many obstacles were put in our way: First, all private schools were nationalized, which destroyed our official school projects. Then the elder died in July, 1962. He had only known the message for 18 months, but this had been sufficient for this ardent propagator of the truth to establish three groups, which are living monuments to his zeal and hope. At last the administration gave orders to disperse the Adventist groups and demolish the chapels. In the eastern section the governmental pressure was

the hardest, and our students were often distressed. One of them was summoned twice to appear before the authorities, after having been told to destroy his chapel himself. Although threatened with prison he did not stop preaching, but answered: "While I am alive I shall preach wherever I am sent. If they want me to be silent, they will have to kill me." His chapel is still standing.

These dear young people deserve a school where they can do their lessons properly and under acceptable circumstances. It is evident that we cannot continue to work under these same precarious conditions. Numerous young people await their turn to come to us, and we try desperately to bring the message of salvation by means of students whom we send out to those in the Central African Republic, who are longing to hear about the kingdom of God.

We ask all our readers to pray for the work in this big country!



*Worker's house in Bangui*

# 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Home Missionary Department

By *L. Belloy*

The year 1963 will, by the grace of God, be a very memorable year in the history of our movement, because it marks the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the beginning of the Home Missionary Department. Such an event should be celebrated with joy.

When we think of the great things which have happened to the cause we hold dear through this department, we are grateful that God made it clear to His servants that it is only by mobilizing all forces in the church that His cause can triumph.

More than five million Bible studies were given by the lay members in one year.

More than forty-five million tracts and magazines were distributed.

More than 44,000 souls were won in cooperation with the lay members — these are the statistics for 1962!

These are very impressive and encouraging figures, which show us the very important part the lay members take in the proclamation of the last message. The Adventist Church is not the only one, which understands what can be accomplished through a harmonious coordination of all forces in the church for the propagation of the gospel. A number of denominations have imitated these methods and apply them with a fervor and zeal, which now fill us with envy.

Our brethren in the General Conference thought that the most dignified way in which to celebrate this anniversary would be to make the year 1963 a record year as far as the number of baptisms is concerned. All the delegates to the last General Conference session accepted this challenge. What a joy it would be for us all, if every field in the world could show a marked progress this year!

As the brethren of the General Conference cannot be in all places at the same time, we will not get any help until the spring of 1964, when Elder J. Ernest Edwards, the secretary of the Home Missionary Department of the General Conference, will pay us a visit. During his stay

in our Division we plan to organize a convention, most likely in Paris, to which all Home Missionary secretaries of our European fields are invited. These meetings should give all the participants a clearer vision of their responsibilities, and also show the innumerable and unsuspected possibilities we have to make the work more fruitful.

We look forward to this visit with much joy and anticipation, and during the nine weeks he will spend in our Division, we plan to visit Austria, France, Greece, Italy, North Africa, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and maybe Yugoslavia.

I have traveled much during the last few months. I have had the opportunity of visiting Belgium, Spain, Italy, Sicily and Austria. Everywhere I was encouraged by the spirit which animates the workers and members of the church. Brother G. Cavalcante, president of the Italian Union Mission, told me that any place where the church members are active, the gain of souls for the kingdom had risen. On the other hand, where the preacher is left to do everything alone, the results are mediocre. I am certain, that this is not only the case in Italy, but is the same everywhere.

In our conventions and institutes organized in the countries mentioned above I heard some marvelous experiences, which show us how God has blessed the humble efforts of His servants.

In Sicily for instance, a simple factory worker got the doctor of that establishment interested in our message. A small boy who was asked by his teacher to say the Ave Maria, said: "I don't know that one, but I can tell you the dream of Nebuchadnezzar, if you wish to hear it." The result to this somewhat unusual answer was that the teacher asked the boy's father, who is our pastor in Sicily, to give her Bible studies. Yes, even the children can be precious helpers in the promotion of the gospel.

In our Antwerp church in Belgium,

which launched such a powerful lay movement three years ago, the members have continued to work with success for the salvation of souls.

When I conducted an eight-day institute in Austria, I was very pleased to see that the ideas I had suggested some time ago had thrived. I had told them in detail about the work done in Antwerp; and immediately some of the lay brethren in Austria had started to use the same methods as those employed by our Belgian brethren; namely, to introduce themselves to families and develop an interest followed up by Bible studies using tape recordings. The system had to be adapted to the situation in Austria, but the interesting part is that the initiative came from the lay members. I am certain that our lay members, supported by the presidents of the fields and the home missionary leaders, can accomplish wonders to the glory of God.

It is marvelous to see how many of our brothers and sisters like to come to these courses, where we teach them how to give Bible studies, answer objections, make contacts, etc. It is not exactly a vacation for them either, as the teaching program usually starts at 8 o'clock in the morning. And yet, many among them have told me: "This is the best vacation I have ever had."

In some of our fields in the Division the whole responsibility of extending the kingdom of God rests upon the lay people. Our preachers depend completely upon their faithful collaborators to fill the halls; and it is remarkable that in those countries where liberty is limited, our work is making the greatest progress. How important it is to train our workers well! The liberties we enjoy now may be taken from us one day; but the enemy will never be able to suppress the voices of the thousands of people in all walks of life who humbly, but with ardor, tell what Christ has done for them.

May God grant that this year of 1963 may be the starting point for the conquest of the world for Jesus Christ, a year where the members, inspired by consecrated leaders, will go from place to place proclaiming the good news of Christ who saves, and who will soon come in glory to establish His reign on earth.

# Sabbath School Advance in Austria

By Bernard E. Seton



*Sabbath School Convention Participants leaving the Adventhaus in Vienna*

Austria is beautiful at any time of the year, but when the glories of a long-awaited spring are added to its permanent attractions, then the country is lovely indeed. It was therefore very pleasant to attend Sabbath-school conventions in several of Austria's principal towns during the latter half of April, and to meet with our cheerful, friendly, faithful members in so many picturesque history-filled cities.

The series of conventions began in Vienna on Friday evening, April 19, in the Advent-House, a well appointed evangelistic auditorium that stands on bustling Nussdorferstrasse, not far from the city center. There, attentive congregations attended a full program of services, and contributed to lively discussions that will undoubtedly strengthen Sabbath-school work among the ten churches in the capital city. Perhaps the sweetest of sights to the Division visitor's eyes came in the crowded teachers' meeting at eight o'clock on Sabbath morning. The school had only sixteen classes, yet thirty-six teachers and assistants assembled to find the most effective ways of imparting the week's lesson to

their students. Ere long there was audible evidence that the early hour had been well spent. The classes proved both receptive and responsive. Provocative questions and satisfying answers flew on the air, and the allotted thirty minutes fled all too quickly. It was heartening to find such lively practice of Sabbath school ideals, and still more reassuring to learn that the scene was typical of many of our Austrian churches.

During the week, the most pleasant surprise came from the number of lay members who, after a hard day's work, made time to attend evening conventions. In Graz, Voitsberg, Linz, and Bad Ischl – ancient cities "half as old as time" – they gave undivided attention to plans for improving and enlarging their Sabbath schools. They were men and women of calibre, were those superintendents, secretaries and teachers; their sense of responsibility and their talents made them eager and able to fulfill the duties they had assumed. Under such devoted leadership the future of our schools may well be bright.

In Salzburg, the graceful city that so lovingly enshrines memories of Mozart, our series of meetings reached a satisfying end. There then only remained a visit to our Austrian-Swiss training school, Seminar Schloss Bogenhofen near Hitler's birthplace in Braunau, on the German-Austrian border. Though small, the school is playing a vital role in the provision of German-speaking workers for both Austria and Switzerland, and its devoted teachers and ambitious students are laying foundations for an influential educational work.

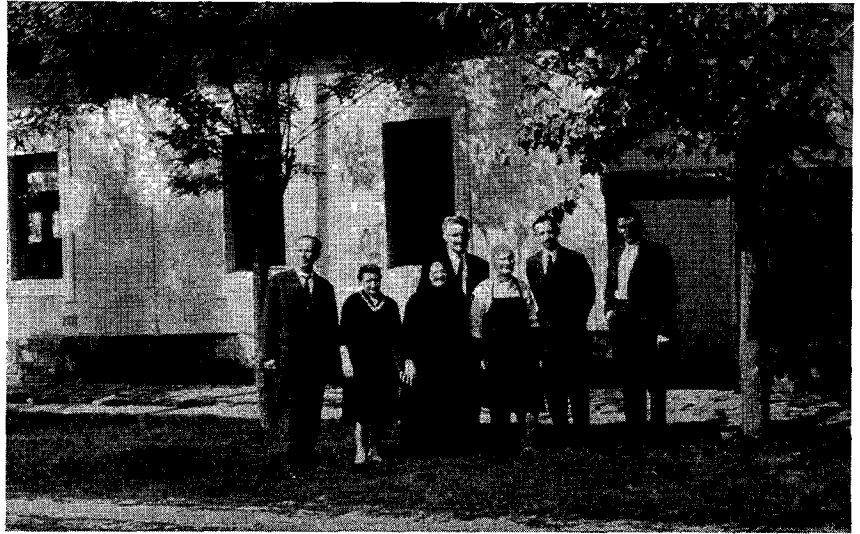
Make no mistake, the Sabbath schools in Austria are going forward. The union Sabbath school secretary, Josef Ströger, who did so much to ensure the success of the conventions, is providing progressive leadership. Behind him stand the union president, Max Schwab, the president of the Alpine Conference, Fritz Pfingstl, and a body of able ministers and dedicated members. With support from such a corps of workers our Sabbath schools in Austria will play a still larger part in building up the Church in central Europe.

# News Flashes from the Division

1. Brethren M. Fridlin, B. J. Kohler and W.A. Wild visited Hungary during the month of June. Brother Fridlin writes: "With Elders B. J. Kohler and W. A. Wild I was able to spend a few days with our workers and church members in Hungary. They send their best Christian greetings to the Advent family of the Southern European Division. We could attend workers' meetings in the rest home of our Hungarian church, located on the fine shore of Lake Balaton, where fifty of our pastors and evangelists assembled for a few days.

One Sabbath we could address our two large churches in Budapest, and the following Sabbath we were able to visit some of our churches in the provinces. While Brother Kohler preached in Székesfehérvár, west of Budapest, Brother Wild and I went to a place called Békéscsaba, which is a large village in the southeastern part of the country, near the Rumanian border. About 700 people gathered together in our very nice church hall, eager to hear the Word of God, and we enjoyed listening to the beautiful songs rendered by the choir. After the meetings we visited a little house, shown on the accompanying picture, at the outskirts of the village. It was here that our pioneer worker in Hungary, Brother J. F. Huner-gardt, gave the first Bible study in this country. The table and chairs used at this meeting are still here on the same place, and the old brother with the apron, in the center of the picture, has remained in the house with his good wife. He attended these first Bible studies and accepted the truth, and as he has remained faithful, he is now happy to be able to look at four generations of Seventh-day Adventists in his own family.

Certainly the Lord has blessed His work over there. In our prayers let us not forget our dear



brethren in Hungary." Afterwards M. Fridlin and B. J. Kohler visited Czechoslovakia, and W. A. Wild returned to Berne via Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

2. G. Cupertino spent part of the month of June in Cameroun attending workers' meetings of the Equatorial African Union Mission. A report will appear in our December number.

3. A Seminary Extension School has been conducted at our French Adventist Seminary in Collonges from June 9 to July 31. About seventy students were in attendance, representing fourteen different countries of our Division. Dr. W. G. Murdoch directed the school and taught classes on THE SANCTUARY. He was ably assisted by R. A. Anderson, teaching EVANGELISTIC AND SPIRITUAL WORSHIP, and by A. Vaucher, giving lectures on CALVIN'S ESCHATOLOGY. Brother E. W. Tarr, secretary of the Public Relations Department of the General Conference, was in attendance for three weeks, instructing the students in ways to improve public relations work in their respective fields. P. Steiner, educational secretary of the Division, will give a report of this extension school in the December number of QUARTERLY REVIEW.

4. W. R. Beach, secretary of the General Conference, and former president of the Southern European Division, will spend about six

weeks in our field, beginning in August, visiting several countries in continental Europe attending conference and district meetings. A report of his visit will be appearing in the next issue.

5. P. B. Ribeiro, president of the Mozambique Mission, writes the following: "Some weeks ago Brother Morgado and I went to a place called Mabote, about 900 kilometers from Lourenço Marques, capital of Mozambique. Here an African lay brother had raised up an interest for our message, and already eight had been baptized. Twenty kilometers further on he conducts another group, where six persons are ready for baptism. Unfortunately, we were not able to visit this last group because of poor roads.

We hope in the near future to be able to go there again and open up a small church, which is already half built. Everywhere there are interests springing up, but the possibilities to do something for them seem so small because of lack of workers."

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