

Trans-Africa Division **OUTLOOK**

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SOUTHERN UNION

PIETER H. COETZEE,
president



UNDER THE BANNER of Christ Jesus and our Southern Union flag, MASIHAMBE, our believers and workers have joined forces in a forward thrust for Christ during this past quadrennium. Membership has grown from 9 691 to 11 217. Baptisms have numbered 3 234 and Sabbath-schools and their branches have increased. Our field set-up was re-organized so that the Cape Eastern and Western fields were united, and the Swaziland area was detached from Natal and organized into the Swaziland Field.

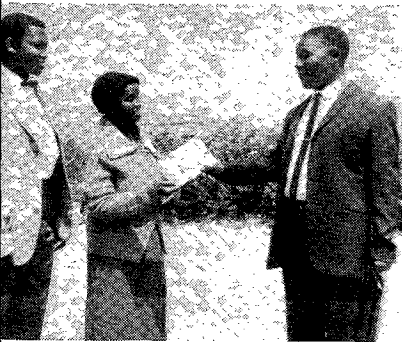
Miss Gwen Smith of our office staff writes of Mrs Emily J. Motea who became a literature evangelist in 1963 but

sold only R176.00 worth of books that year. During 1969 Sister Motea's sales totalled R2 496.00, which qualified her for a Lambretto scooter. She has now sold the scooter and bought a car which is a great asset to her in her work.

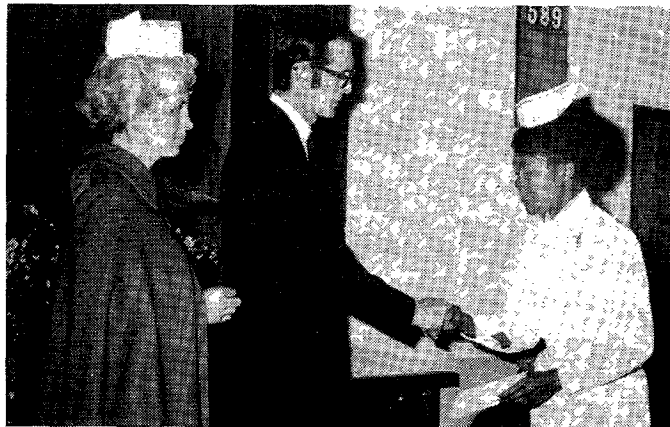
God is calling for continual advancement in soulwinning. In order to help finance the purchase of TABSA combination units, our Lay Activities Department has inaugurated a self-help plan with the Publishing Department, which promises great results. This is true to our watchword, MASIHAMBE which means, Let's Go Forward Together.



Southern Union's headquarters office building, Johannesburg, South Africa.



Above: Mrs Alix Malapo, practically blind, is the leader of Lay Activities Group No. 3001. She is seen here receiving the Southern Union president's award from Pastor E. L. Nteso.



Cathy did not obtain only a higher education at Maluti Hospital in Lesotho, she also learned about the message and joined the church. Dr Keith Gunston and Matron Mima Burgher cannot hide their sense of pride and appreciation as they present her with her certificate.

Left: Mrs Emily Joyce Motea, star literature evangelist.



In Swaziland Sister Dube has done a remarkable work among the members of the royal family. Two queens have already been baptized and another is in the baptismal class. Twenty princesses are also studying for baptism.

Below: Youth of the Southern Union welcome delegates and friends to their Youth Convention held in the Kwa Thema Township near Springs, last September.



HENRY W. PETERSON,
secretary



Radio, TV, and Bible Correspondence Schools and Church Development Departments

BY 1927 the world had accepted radio as an accomplished fact. In the United States an adventurous young evangelist had a vision of its possibilities and began his first broadcasts in September, 1930. His name—H. M. S. Richards, known around the world as the Voice of Prophecy speaker. On September 26, 1970, thousands of people gathered at the giant Los Angeles sports arena to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of his radio ministry.

Television possibilities were envisioned in 1884 through P. Nipkov's proposals, but it was not until 1939 that television came into its own. The church was quick to see the advantage of this modern medium for spreading the gospel and blanketing the world with our message. As a follow-up and contact service the Bible correspondence schools came into being in the late thirties and early forties. It may be recalled that our first Bible correspondence school in Southern Africa, was organized in 1943 in Cape Town. Overseas, radio and television joined forces with the Bible correspondence schools, and tremendous soul-winning fruitage resulted.

The experience of a correspondence school student in Bukavu, Congo, is proof of the power and influence of our Bible schools. After completing his les-

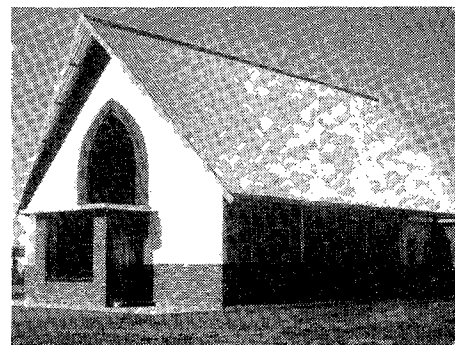
sons he contacted his own people in the Shabunda area and now thousands are waiting for our message to be given to them in a fuller degree. The transistor radio, small and convenient, has opened up new fields for radio evangelism among the millions in Africa. The message of truth is reaching people who might otherwise never have heard of God's last day warning.

At present the Voice of Prophecy is being broadcast on four stations in the Congo. We have heard recently that a new radio station is soon to be built in Swaziland and we must investigate the possibility of using it. We will be exploring new stations in other countries next year. This is our day of opportunity and we have no time to lose. God's last warning message must be preached to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people.

DURING the past four years, 94 896 persons were added to the churches in the Trans-Africa Division by baptism and profession of faith. During the same period 68 new areas were entered with our message. With this great increase in membership the need for new and enlarged houses of worship has become very pressing. At the end of 1969 we had 1 560 church buildings. This is 70 short of the goal set for the quadrennium. God's messenger, Sister E. G. White, has given us counsel on many important subjects, including the erection and need for well-constructed houses of worship where we have a group of Seventh-day Adventist Christians meeting together. She writes in *Gospel Workers*, page 435: "The need for a meeting-house where there is a new company of believers has been presented to me in a panoramic view. I saw workmen building humble houses of worship. Those newly

come to the faith were helping with willing hands, and those who had means were assisting with their means. In the basement of the church above ground, a schoolroom was prepared for the children, and a teacher was sent there to take charge. The numbers in the school were not large, but it was a happy beginning."

In harmony with this counsel, our ministers and church members in the Trans-Africa Division have built and dedicated



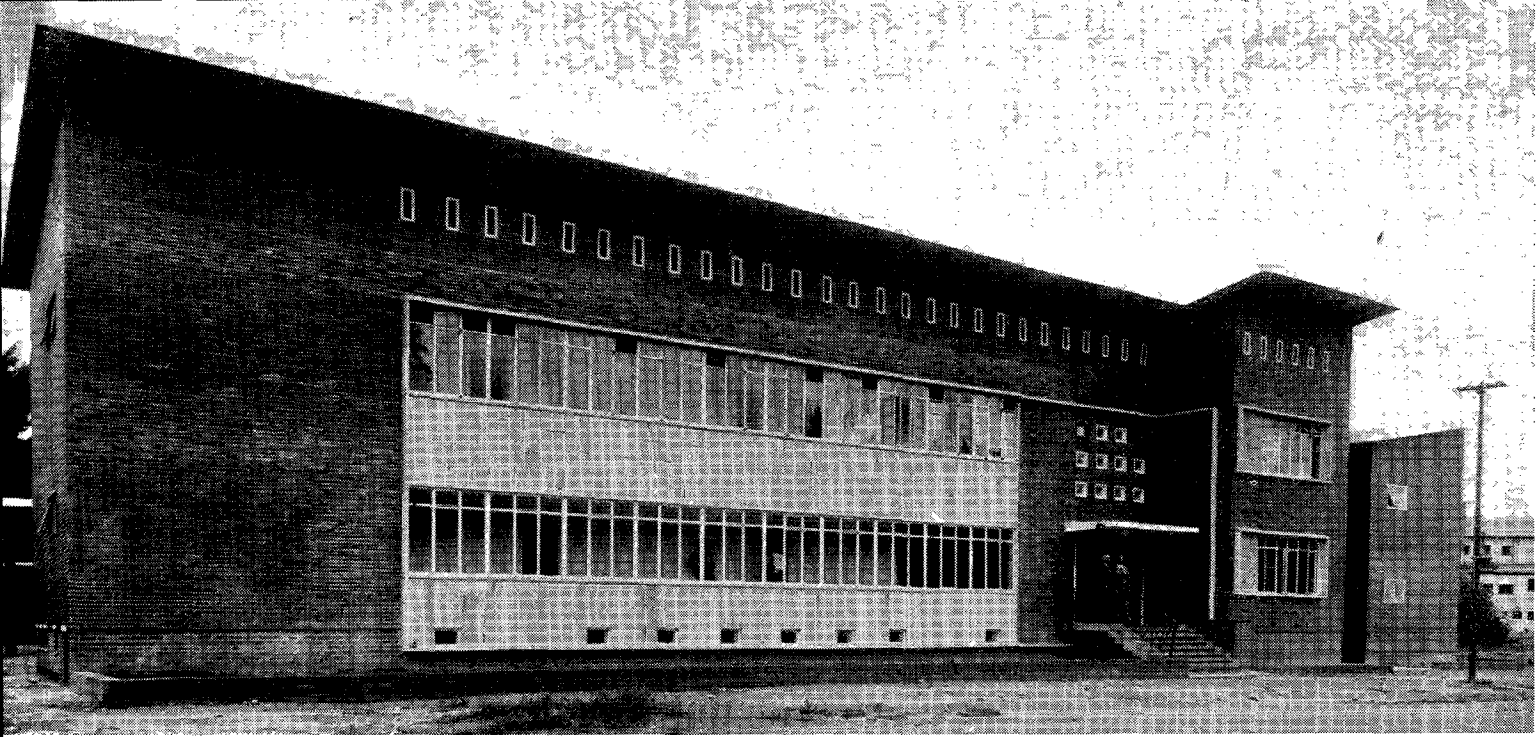
Universitas church, Bloemfontein, Oranje-Natal Conference.

167 new churches during the past four years. The average cost of these churches, excluding those in the large cities where land is expensive, has been around U.S.\$3 000.00. The largest number of churches (a total of 51), was built and dedicated in the Central African Union. This is three over their goal for the four-year period. The Zambesi Union built 40 and the Congo 22, and the other unions follow with smaller totals.

We look forward to the future with confidence knowing that the churches under construction will be completed and new ones erected to meet the expanding needs of our growing membership.

NOTE: We wish again to point out that in order to keep down the high costs of printing the OUTLOOK, we are publishing in this issue the remaining Trans-Africa Division Quadrennial Council reports, and we are including the historical articles, Our History, as a part of the OUTLOOK, instead of as inserts.

COVER: Raised hands give assent to a mighty forward thrust for Christ during Laymen's Year.



Administrative office of the South African Union Conference, Bloemfontein, South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION

FRANCIS CAMPBELL,
president



GROWTH AND LOYALTY characterized the South African Union Conference during the past quadrennium. Loyalty on the part of our believers was evidenced by an outstanding increase in tithe and offerings, record publishing and Ingathering figures, and the erection of new church homes and other buildings. Growth is seen in membership, baptisms and in the Sabbath School and M.V. Departments. Lay Activities are constantly expanding, and as the servant of the Lord saw in vision, lay members are going from door to door with their Bibles under their arms. Educational and medical successes are bringing credit to the church.

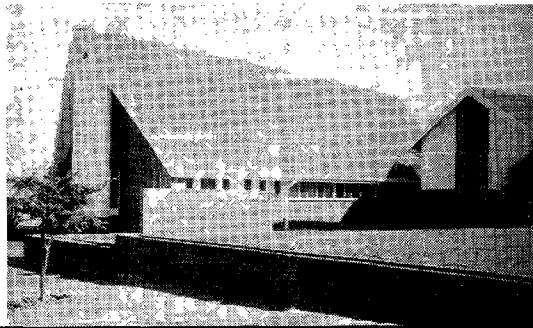
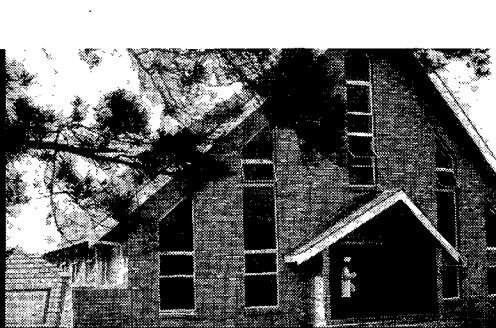
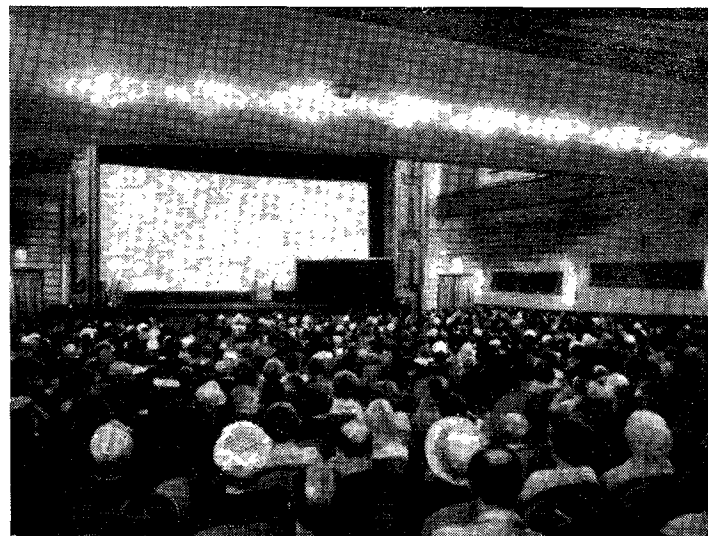
As in past years, our aim, motto, driving force, and sole task is to EVANGELIZE! EVANGELIZE! With the help of the Lord we GO . . . go forward to the finishing line.

Right:
**Ray Kent Evangelistic
Crusade, Cape Town.**

Bottom left:
**Port Elizabeth West
church, Cape Confer-
ence.**

Bottom centre:
**Klerksdorp church,
Transvaal Conference.**

Bottom right:
**A. J. Raitt, principal of
Good Hope College,
points to the Cyril
Bender Hall on the
campus.**



HISTORY — No. 5

Sons of Africa Take the Torch

by JEAN CRIPPS



Pastor and Mrs. Asa T. Robinson



Cecil John Rhodes

THE CAPE PENINSULA thrusts itself far out to cleave two oceans asunder—the cold Atlantic and warm Indian. Down its back it jauntily carries a spine of hills, between which lie the small fertile valleys so well suited to the cultivation of the vine.

The first links in the chain of our history have been forged. We now prepare to unfold the story far afield to the north, across the great Limpopo River.

We are already well acquainted with Pieter Wessels. Today we introduce Asa T. Robinson who plays an important part in our early history. He was the brother of D. A. Robinson, one of the members of the first party to arrive. Asa married Loretta, twelfth of William Farnsworth's twenty-two children. If we had been able to pull back the curtain and peer into the future, we would have found Asa preaching his last sermon at the age of 95, on "The Blessed Hope." He died at 99 years of age. He it was who started the idea of departments in the church. Asa was the first president of the South African Conference, organized in 1892.

During the period that our work was taking root on South African soil, Cecil John Rhodes, the colossus of this era of history on the African sub-continent, was prime minister of the Cape Colony. After the diamond monopoly was secure he set his sights to gaining control of Matabeleland and Mashonaland. We will briefly review how this was accomplished.

Earlier we told how Moselekatzi broke away from the Zulu nation under Chaka, and took part of the army with him to the north, plundering as he went. Near Pretoria he had encountered the Boers and this led him to push on northwards, seeking new territory to conquer and settle in.

This great warrior loved Robert Moffat, the great Scottish missionary and father-in-law of David Livingstone. Moselekatzi rejected Christianity, as he did not want to weaken his authority over the tribe. He had to be supreme head, recognizing no higher authority. In 1862 he died of dropsy.

Moselekatzi's eldest son, Nkulumane, was brutally put to death. Thus Lobengula, a younger son by an inferior wife, came into power as head of the Matabele nation. His mother was not a Zulu but a Swazi, although of high rank. Those of pure Zulu blood were known as "Abenzansi"—those from the south.

Lobengula was not a man of iron, nor a great warrior. He ranked more as a

diplomat. His throne was a stool in the goat kraal at Bulawayo. Here he made far-reaching decisions.

Lobengula's life was plagued with concession-seekers desirous of obtaining mineral rights. He granted some and later from experience said, "I gave them a cow to milk and they have milked her dry. Now they want not only the milk but the cow."

The Matabele raided north and east. These raids were an annual event after the crops were harvested. The direction of the raid was indicated by the king at the harvest thanksgiving dance, held when the February moon was new. Usually the direction indicated was Mashonaland lying eastward.

The impis in Lobengula's regiments carried oval shields, some black, others black and white, and still others white, or red and white. They wore large capes of black ostrich feathers and tall plumes of the same. Drum beats telling of successful raids made trembling cowards of many warriors of lesser tribes.

RHODES GAINS CONTROL

Rhodes, the far-seeing, drew up a Trust Deed for De Beers Consolidated. It incorporated permission to trade, build and operate railways, take new territory, get concessions, besides other terms of reference. It was registered in Kimberley on March 13, 1888. The way was wide open to the North.

Like flies around honey the concession hunters continued to haunt Lobengula. He now entered into a treaty with Britain which guaranteed that he would let no foreign power into the country without her consent.

Rhodes interviewed the British High Commissioner in Cape Town and thus officially opened the way for his emissaries to visit Lobengula in the year 1888. Rudd, his business partner, had charge of the group sent north to seek concessions. Rhodes entrusted the handling of the matter to Rudd as he knew there must be no bungling in this important deal.

Day after day Lobengula sat in his goat kraal stalling a decision. His indunas (counsellors) shuttled back and forth. Indabas (meetings) were held under a special tree. Finally, he was ready to make his mark on the paper in front of witnesses. This became known as the famous Rudd concession.

On his way south Rudd placed the document in an antbear hole while looking for water in Bechuanaland. He then had an experience which almost

Sons of Africa



cost him his life. If this had happened the course of history might have been changed, as no one but he knew where the document had been hidden.

Now Lobengula's ears were filled with whispering. Doubts began to creep in and he wondered if he could retract. Dr Leander Jameson was sent north to smooth matters.

In 1889 Queen Victoria signed Letters of Patent, granting a Royal Charter of Incorporation to Rhodes' British South Africa Company. The powers granted were tremendous. The Company could take and settle new territory, maintain a police force, run banks and control many other affairs.

In preparation for the imminent settlement of the North, Rhodes extended the railway line beyond Kimberley to Vryburg.

A group of settlers was soon ready. Pioneers numbering 179 men left Macloutsie in Northern Bechuanaland after the 1890 rains. The women were to follow later. Frederick Courtney Selous, the famous hunter, acted as guide. Dr Jameson rode with the column. Besides the pioneers there were 150 porters and 300 policemen. (The police force in Rhodesia today is known as the British South African Police—B.S.A.P.—Their name has been retained from those early days.) The police and pioneer corps made up the column which eventually halted and disbanded at Salisbury, named after the British Prime Minister. The occupation was well under way.

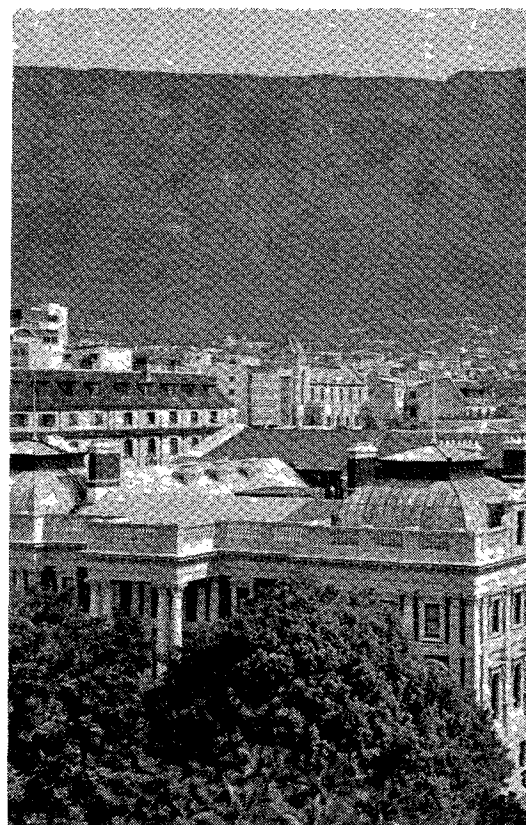
Dr Leander Starr Jameson became the second administrator of the territory. Besides being a great friend of Rhodes he was also friend to the Wessels family and had been their physician in Kimberley.

Just before our missionaries came, the settlers had trouble with the Matabele. The young impis were always ready for the excitement of dipping their spears in blood. Rhodes wanted to avoid trouble and war but Jameson was more headstrong. Rhodes, therefore, sent a message to Jameson advising him to read Luke 14:31: "Or what king, going to make war against another king, sitteth not down first, and consulteth whether he be able with ten thousand to meet him that cometh against him with twenty thousand?" This had reference to the fact that the settlers were a handful while Lobengula had an army of 12 000 warriors. The war was soon over. (Do not confuse this with the rebellion which was to come later and affect our work). The year was 1893 and Lobengula died about this time.

THE SEALED LETTER

Pieter Wessels and Asa Robinson, on

instructions from the General Conference Foreign Missions Board, sought an interview with Rhodes at Cape Town with a view to opening work in Mashonaland. The Wessels had donated a goodly sum to open this work. The brethren thought in terms of 3 000 acres at the cost of 30 cents per acre. The missionaries themselves were to be self-supporting.



One morning in the year 1894, Wessels and Robinson sought an appointment to interview Rhodes. (Documents recently unearthed in the Rhodesian Archives show that Wessels was present). The brethren knew Rhodes was prejudiced against missionaries and so were careful in the preparation of their case. When Rhodes heard about them and their request he said, "There is no time like the present; I'll hear what they have to say now."

The brethren stated they were not quite ready. "Very well," said Rhodes, "come on Wednesday morning at 10.30." This they did.

After being ushered into the Prime Minister's magnificent office they were asked to be brief and to the point. It appears that Robinson acted as spokes-

man for most of the interview. Carefully he explained about the work they were contemplating, stressing the industrial and educational aspects. After listening for a very short time Rhodes took up his pen and began to write. It seemed as if they had lost the great man's attention so Asa paused. Immediately Rhodes looked up and said, "And?" This Robinson took as an indi-

the outcome of their request. The letter remained sealed until they reached Bulawayo.

On May 6, 1894, the Claremont church had in the congregation seven brethren who were about to step into denominational history. They were the band chosen to lead the spearhead expedition over the border. On that momentous Sabbath day they joined in singing the hymn so fraught with meaning for the occasion:

"Hark! the voice of Jesus calling,

Who will go and work today?

Fields are white, the harvest waiting,

Who will bear the sheaves away?"

Loud and clear the last line rang out with its special message:

"HERE AM I, O LORD, SEND ME."

The next day, Sunday, May 7, 1894, a little wagon drawn by six mules left Pieter Wessels's home, Wyndover Manor, Claremont. (Incidentally this property is still in the hands of an Adventist brother.) At the Claremont station the wagon and mules were loaded for Paarl (Pearl), a village some 40 miles distant.

On the outskirts of Paarl was a well-known wagoneer, from whom a large wagon had been ordered by Pieter Wessels for the northbound journey. After a few days' delay the finishing touches were completed and the mules and wagon were loaded for Vryburg—the end of the railway line.

The seven men travelled by train. They were: P. Wessels, J. Landsman, I. B. Burton, A. Druillard, Fred Sparrow, J. H. Harvey and A. Goepp. Fred Sparrow was most valuable as he fluently spoke Xhosa which is closely related to Zulu.

At Vryburg a span of 16 oxen was bought, which could haul a load of 4 000-10 000 lbs. A mulecart was secured to carry a further 4 000 lbs. P. Wessels and A. Druillard travelled in the cart. Four men occupied the ox-wagon and one unfortunate brother had to make his bed under the wagon.

After six weeks' hard going they were six miles from their goal—Bulawayo.

On July 5, Wessels and Druillard went to interview Dr Jameson, the administrator.

Wessels, of course, was well acquainted with the "little doctor." He handed over the letter. While Dr Jameson read no sound could be heard except the turning of the pages. After he had finished Jameson said,

"Gentlemen, how much land do you want for your mission?"

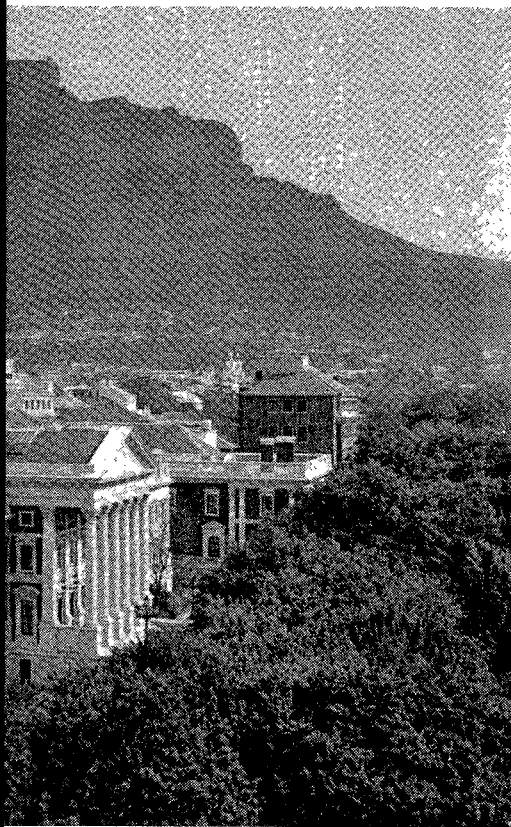


Extreme Left:
Cecil John Rhodes the
colossus of this era of
history.

Centre:
Cape Town.

Top Right:
Dr Jameson surrenders
December/January 1895

Below Right:
First Salisbury
with Salisbury Koppie
in the background.



cation that Rhodes was prepared to listen. He continued but soon noticed that Rhodes had resumed writing. Somewhat disheartened he thought he was just being allowed to say his piece before dismissal. Again he stumbled to a halt. Looking up with a bland smile Rhodes again said, "And?" Asa proceeded, eventually to wind up his rehearsed speech with a feeling that his words had evaporated into thin air. He sat down. Rhodes continued writing for a few minutes, folded the letter, put it into an envelope, sealed it, wrote an address on the outside, then handed it to Pieter Wessels with the words, "Hand this to Dr Jameson when you get to Bulawayo."

Two very curious men left the Prime Minister's office. By no facial expression or word of mouth had Rhodes indicated



Sons of Africa



The Zulu
Warrior
of
Yesteryear
Was
Fearless

As they did not know how much the land would cost per acre this was a difficult question to answer.

Pieter hemmed and hawed for a moment or two, then said,

"Well, Doctor, the facts are we ought to have twelve thousand acres, but it will depend upon the terms we can get."

"Terms!" exploded Jameson. "Rhodes commands me to give you all the land you can make use of. What better terms do you want?"

Pieter replied that this was satisfactory, provided they could have a guide to go with them to select the land.

"All right, gentlemen, you shall have a guide. Wherever you find twelve thousand acres, east, west, north or south, that is not taken, it is yours."

Now we shall quote in full a letter, written by Pieter Wessels. This is in the Rhodesian Archives, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

"Bulawayo
August 5th, 1897

Messrs Brown & Neve,
Attorneys
Bulawayo

Dear Sirs:—

Re Grant of Farms by Dr. Jameson to the parties I have mentioned to you before. I saw the Civil Commissioner about it and he requested all particulars about these Grants, so I will briefly state to you the whole sum of the matter.

As I was requested by the S.D.A. Mission Board to go to Mashonaland to establish Mission Stations, before leaving Capetown, I with another party, went and saw Mr. Rhodes asking his advice about the matter. He, Mr. Rhodes, then gave me a letter to Dr. Jameson.

When we got here at Bulawayo we went and saw the Doctor and I gave him the letter and told him our mission and asked him his advice, where he thought the best place was. He was then kind enough to say that Matabeleland was better and healthier than Mashonaland, and thought the former the best place.

We then told him our plans as follows:— To have a centre where we could have schools and Churches and could carry on self-supporting work in various ways, and making it self-supporting.

I also told him we had men who would like to get land around and near the Mission farm for protection, and whose sympathies were with the Mission.

Dr. Jameson after hearing our plans, asked how much land we would require. I hesitated in saying because I was afraid it would come to too much, or cost too much. He said I must not be afraid to say, and I then said I do not think we can do with less than 6,000 Morgen of land for the centre or Mission

Station. Well he then said I will give you 6,000 Morgen of land for the Mission, and 3,000 morgen for as many other self-supporting men as we could find to occupy farms round or near the Mission farm. I must say I was very thankful for his kindness.

He then said we must go and search the country, and wherever we desired, where the land is not pegged, we can peg our farm, and he was kind enough to give us a guide.

We did so, and came and told him we had decided to settle on the side of the Gwaai River, about 35 miles from town. He said alright, have it registered. So we did.

I also have to explain that 2 farms are in my name. I asked the Doctor whether I could do so, and pegged 2 farms in my name and put men who would stay on the land and make a living, I to support them. He was then kind enough to say yes, on the same condition; after 3 years' occupation it will become our property, we paying the Government fees on it. He also promised us that if we would open a Mission Station in Mashonaland he would give us land on the same conditions, with a centre and as many self-supporting men around as here.

I may say a few weeks after that Mr. Rhodes came here; I had just come in from the Country and met him with the Doctor in the street of Bulawayo. They had just come in from Government House. Mr. Rhodes asked whether I had got what I required. So I said thank you, yes. He then asked the Doctor whether he had given us what we wanted, and he said he had. Mr. Rhodes said, "Wessels, bring your men, the country is open, we will give you land wherever you want to put them," and said, "we are going to take as far as Zambesia."

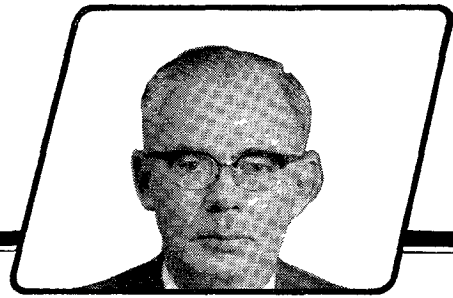
Well the three years have passed, and we would like to have the Titles of the farms according to the promises. I would say that we have had the farms surveyed by Mr. Verveij. I may say we first went to Messrs. Fletcher and Espin but they were too busy, so I went to Mr. Honey, in the Government employ, and asked him who he would recommend me to as a Surveyor. He said Messrs. Fletcher & Espin, but I told him they could not do it then. He then said go to Verveij, he is a Government Surveyor. So I did and the result was he did the work for us and received payment. I may add that some of the men have paid their last penny for having the land surveyed.

Now this is the story of the Grants, I hope you will get the matter settled very soon, and get the Title Deeds and Diagrams of the Farms.

I remain, Dear Sirs
Yours,
(Sgd) P. J. D. Wessels

CENTRAL AFRICAN UNION

PHILIP G. WERNER,
president



SOME TIME AGO I looked at an old Roman map of Africa. The Romans had a big stake in Africa two thousand years ago. North Africa was an important Roman colony. Egypt was the grain basket of the empire. Stately sailing ships crossed the Mediterranean to carry a steady stream of men and riches in a lively interchange of traffic and commerce. Even the animals of Africa crossed the sea to the imperial city in these ships. Roman legionnaires daringly penetrated large parts of the northern deserts until they were stopped by impenetrable barriers in the Sudan. There were reports of towering mountains in the south which they called Mountains of the Moon. Where they could not penetrate further they grandiosely wrote across the blank spaces of the map: "Hic Sunt Leones"—"Here Live Lions."

Most of the impenetrable barriers have long since been removed, but some barriers still remain to be removed today to make way for the penetration of the gospel in these inner-African spaces.

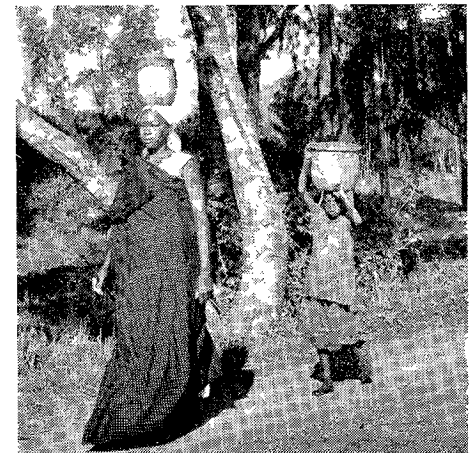
Among the people who moved into one of these unentered areas was Maria, a Seventh-day Adventist mother, and her family. The husband was not a church member, but the older son, Methusela, had attended our Rwankeri school and the younger son, Korvel, had studied in a Catholic school up to Grade VI. Later he was baptized into the Seventh-day Adventist Church. This family took their Bibles and their faith with them, which they were determined not to hide under a bushel. Soon they had a shelter built for themselves and laid out their new gardens. When the Sabbath came they sat near the main road in order to attract others to their Sabbath-school. Thus they were able to gather a number of Seventh-day Adventists from among the new set-

tlers, and soon they built a little church building. Their neighbours thought this was a cult forbidden by the government, and they burnt the little church to the ground. Undaunted, our people rebuilt their church and at a recent camp-meeting there were 300 in attendance. Maria's husband is now among the baptized members and 60 others answered the altar call. Thus the work grows and expands.

The older and larger of our fields, the South, North and West Rwanda Fields are steadily advancing, while younger fields are growing and making their contribution to the evangelistic thrust. During the past quadrennium 37 956 new members were added to the church, bringing the total membership up to 84 936 and the Sabbath-school membership to 196 909.

There are 833 workers in the union, including over a hundred literature evangelists. The accounting work in the Central African Union office is now handled by a capable African accountant. The educational work is in the competent hands of Pastor M. Mugemancuro, and in 1970 there was added to the union an administrative secretary in the person of Pastor E. Ntakirutimana.

In June 1970 the first students were graduated from the Ministerial course at Gitwe College. Mugonero Hospital is valiantly continuing its training program of nurses. We are deeply thankful for these signs of progress in God's cause. God's work in the Central African Union is onward. We are confident we can look forward to even greater things from God's hands as we humbly commit ourselves with greater dedication to carrying forward the great work of saving souls in Rwanda and Burundi.



Top:
Gitwe students clearing site for new building.

Middle:
Bringing in the tithe near Rwankeri Mission, Rwanda.

Lower:
Typical Central African country with volcanoes in background.

SOUTH-EAST AFRICA UNION

FRED E. WILSON, president

MALAWI: 560 miles long and from 50 to 100 miles wide, a picturesque land of lovely mountains, rivers, lakes and sandy beaches. Our 35 000 believers have striven with dedication during this past quadrennium to spread the last-day message through 558 lay efforts, other types of evangelism, youth camps and classes, literature evangelism and our medical ministry. Unentered areas are no longer without a witness for the Lord. Edingeni, home of Paramount Chief Mbelwa was an unentered area in the north. Pastor Bob Forbes and his dedicated literature evangelists changed this picture. In 1968 they conducted an evangelistic campaign. A church was raised up and a building erected, and our literature evangelists moved on to another unentered area.

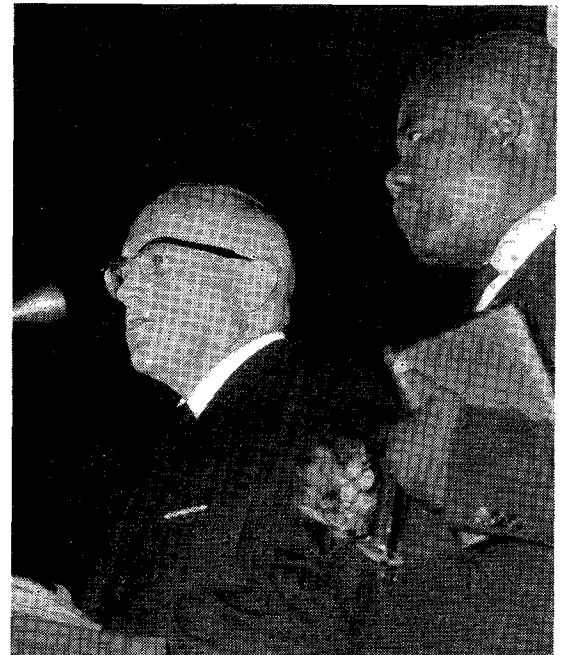
Our V.O.P. office in Blantyre continues to spread rays of light in all directions. A young government worker was walking along a road when he saw an old piece of paper lying at the side of the road. He picked it up and found it was an invitation to enrol in the Bible School for their free Bible lessons. Since he was an elder in his church he wondered if the Bible lessons would help him to do better work for his church members. After he had sent for the lessons and studied them for several weeks he questioned his pastor about the truths he had learned but when the pastor could not satisfy his inquiring mind he resigned

as elder. His case was brought before the church board but he remained true to his new convictions. Further perplexities awaited him when he requested to be allowed to have Sabbath off but the government authorities could not grant him this privilege. His faith did not fail and today he is a baptized member of our

church and a loyal worker in a field office. His trust is built upon the conviction that God has not disappointed and will not disappoint him.

And so over Malawi's mountains and across its plains and valleys the message of God is going. Our motto is: **FORWARD TO A FINISHED WORK.**

Robert H. Pierson, president of the General Conference, preaching during divine service in Blantyre. Interpreting is S. M. Samuel, president of the North Lake Field, Malawi.



Malamulo College Choir singing during the Trans-Africa Division Council in Blantyre. On the front row can be seen from the left, visible, E. W. Pedersen and R. H. Pierson of the General Conference, M. L. Mills, Jonas Mbyirukira and A. W. Austen of the Trans-Africa Division, and Jonas Zintambila of the South-East Africa Union.



Jonas Mbyirukira, associate field secretary, Trans-Africa Division.

Workers in Responsible Positions in the Trans-Africa Division



H. W. Stevenson, vice-president of the Zambesi Union, is located in Zambia.



Donald E. Robinson, assistant treasurer, Trans-Africa Division, is a fourth-generation Adventist and is a descendant of Mrs E. G. White.



Timothy V. Gorle, former principal of Solusi College, is now the secretary of the Education and Sabbath School Departments of the Trans-Africa Division.

Trans-Africa Division OUTLOOK

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SUNSET CALENDAR

APRIL 1971

2 9 16 23 30

Cape Town	6.40	6.32	6.23	6.15	6.08
Johannesburg	6.06	5.59	5.52	5.45	5.40
East London	6.03	5.55	5.46	5.38	5.31
Port Elizabeth	6.12	6.04	5.55	5.47	5.40
Bloemfontein	6.12	6.05	5.54	5.49	5.44
P'maritzburg	5.54	5.46	5.38	5.31	5.25
Durban	5.52	5.45	5.37	5.29	5.23
Windhoek	6.49	6.44	6.38	6.31	6.27
Bulawayo	6.04	6.00	5.54	5.48	5.44
Salisbury	5.54	5.50	5.45	5.39	5.35
Gwelo	5.55	5.50	5.44	5.39	5.35
Lusaka	6.00	5.55	5.51	5.47	5.43
Blantyre	5.41	5.37	5.32	5.28	5.25
Lubumbashi	6.13	6.08	6.05	6.03	6.00
Nairobi	6.40	6.38	6.36	6.35	6.34
Mombasa	6.26	6.24	6.21	6.20	6.18
Kisumu	6.50	6.48	6.46	6.46	6.45
Kampala	6.57	6.56	6.54	6.53	6.52
Dar-es-Salaam	6.27	6.26	6.25	6.22	6.20
Tabora	6.54	6.51	6.49	6.48	6.45

MAY 1971

7 14 21 28

Cape Town	6.00	5.54	5.50	5.47
Johannesburg	5.35	5.30	5.28	5.25
East London	5.24	5.18	5.14	5.11
Port Elizabeth	5.32	5.26	5.22	5.19
Bloemfontein	5.37	5.32	5.29	5.26
P'maritzburg	5.18	5.13	5.10	5.07
Durban	5.16	5.11	5.08	5.05
Windhoek	6.22	6.18	6.16	6.14
Bulawayo	5.40	5.36	5.34	5.33
Salisbury	5.31	5.28	5.26	5.26
Gwelo	5.31	5.30	5.29	5.29
Lusaka	5.42	5.40	5.40	5.38
Blantyre	5.20	5.17	5.16	5.15
Lubumbashi	5.55	5.54	5.53	5.53
Nairobi	6.32	6.31	6.32	6.33
Mombasa	6.15	6.14	6.15	6.16
Kisumu	6.43	6.42	6.43	6.45
Kampala	6.50	6.49	6.50	6.52
Dar-es-Salaam	6.15	6.14	6.14	6.15
Tabora	6.41	6.40	6.41	6.42



DEDICATION OF CHURCH LEADERS: Before a backdrop of Christ coming in glory, church leaders dedicated themselves during the Trans-Africa Division Quadrennial Council to the speedy finishing of the work in this Division. Front row from the left: T. V. Gorle, Solusi College; T. W. Staples, Congo; R. H. Kent, S.A.U.C.; E. W. Pedersen, G.C.; M. L. Mills, T.A.D.; R. H. Pierson, G.C.; Francis Campbell, S.A.U.C.; A. E. Cook, T.A.D.; A. E. Birch, S.A.U.C. Back row from the left: G. F. Clifford, T.A.D.; Dr D. W. Smith, T.A.D.; D. B. Hills, T.A.D.; P. H. Coetzee, S.U.; H. W. Stevenson, Z.U.; D. K. Short, Sentinel; F. E. Wilson, S.E.A.U.; P. G. Werner, C.A.U.; J. T. Mason, T.A.D.; H. E. Marais, Helderberg College; H. W. Peterson, T.A.D.; and H. A. Ruhaya.

NOW IS THE HOUR Let Us Go Forward Together

Delegates to the Trans-Africa Division Medical Council, February, 1971. Front Row from left: P. H. Coetzee, S.U.; Dr J. G. Foster, Sr., visitor; T. W. Staples, C.U.; M. L. Mills, T.A.D.; Dr Dunbar W. Smith, T.A.D.; Dr and Mrs William Wagner, G.C.; Mrs Helga Staples, T.A.D.; R. E. Clifford, T.A.D.; H. W. Stevenson, Z.U.; and F. E. Wilson, S.E.A.U. Second Row from left: Dr Warren Staples, Ficksburg Practice, S.U.; Miss Naomi Bullard, Mugonero, C.A.U.; Miss Bethel Wareham, Malamulo, S.E.A.U.; Miss Myrtle Bredenkamp, Yuka, Z.U.; Miss Gloria Davy, Mugonero, C.A.U.; Miss Phyllis Collins, Maluti, S.U.; Miss Margaret Johnson, Mwami, Z.U.; Miss Ruth Brown, Mugonero, C.A.U.; Miss Rae Anna Brown, Kanye, Z.U.; Miss Rilla Ashton, Kanye, Z.U.; Miss Mima Burgher, Maluti, S.U.; Miss Winifred Pierce, Songa, C.U.; Miss Sally Blommetjie, Mwami, Z.U. Back row from the left: Dr Wilfried Muller, Kanye, Z.U.; Dr Bradley Nelson, Mwami, Z.U.; Dr Charles Wical, Yuka, Z.U.; Dr Karl Seligmann, visitor; Dr Ken Hart, Mwami, Z.U.; Dr Jack Harvey, Malamulo, S.E.A.U.; Dr Ben Nelson, Blantyre Clinic, S.E.A.U.; Dr Coenraad Birkenstock, visitor; Dr Keith Gunston, Maluti, S.U.; Dr Ray Foster, TALRES; Dr Lewis Hart, Blantyre Clinic, S.E.A.U.; G. L. Vandulek, Malamulo, S.E.A.U.; Dr Louis Swart, Maluti, S.U.; Dr Don Ross, Songa, C.U.; and Pastor A. G. Kohen, visitor.

**Trans-Africa
Division
Medical
Council
February
1971**

