VORLD VISION

MAGAZINE / FEBRUARY 1970

World evangelism:

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HOW AM I GOD'S?

Who... who worships caught up... falling down before the God above The God within Who? Show me.

Who. . . who is He this master Deity. . . Claimant of all of life and thought and breath one by one—taking possession of His own? Who? Who?

Who... starts at His Name – the Name above all – Highest One – Lowest soul – Himself, His Gift – to us? – to us? – to me? Who...?

Who. . . who is He? Or do we already know Himin His world-His Person? Can I know Him here? now? revel in Him? Who is He? Is it Jesus? Is it really Jesus?

And if it is, how may I respond? How am I now responding?

-John C. Hoagland

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Power in a Touch



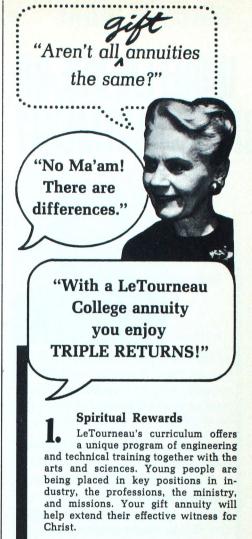
Michelangelo.... The mere sound of the name evokes visions of towering genius. Our cover this month reflects the Renaissance giant's "Creation of Adam," which captures the moment when the Creator transmits the vital spark of life to the primal man. This issue of World Vision Magazine emphasizes the task of world evangelism which confronts Christians everywhere. And the message of the gospel is that God touches men a second time in Jesus Christ to make <u>new</u> creatures of them.

It falls to the Church to proclaim Christ's healing touch to all peoples and nations. Carl F. H. Henry sets forth a strategy for world evangelism. Eileen F. M. Thomson describes the widening of a Japanese hospital ministry toward a mass media impact. Particularly heartening in view of the desperate need for personal lay evangelism is Carrie Sydnor's lively narrative of a campus outreach in Singapore. Hugh Steven's article also carries a message of man-to-man encounter, but in a Mexican Indian setting.

A poet of considerable dimension, Michelangelo set down some lines which can reflect our missionary imperative. "Time marches on... It is a scythe and we are like the hay..." "... the sunshine of Thy light, lost to the world!" "Painting and sculpture shall no longer calm the soul turned to that love divine that spreads its arms on the cross to take us in."

We who tell of that love are certain that His touch has still its ancient power.

Associate Editor



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piece of mind a forum for expression of personal opinion, criticism and dissent.

INDIFFERENCE OR DISENCHANTMENT?



At one time a pilot's mechanic in Brazil, Norman Olson is now an administrative assistant at the international headquarters of the Missionary Aviation Fellowship in Fullerton, California.

Are young Americans indifferent about missions?

Perhaps they're only disenchanted.

Our Christian youth grew up in an affluent society and they are puzzled over the depression-and-war-bred values of their elders whose celebrated successes youth often consider failure.

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Their non-Christian counterparts rebel against status quo complacency with placards and sit-ins. Maybe thinking Christian youth are showing rebellion by mere silence. A silence which has perhaps been misinterpreted as indifference, or lack of dedication. We ought to be listening to this silence.

The disenchantment of Christian young people with missions may not only have to do with what is actually being done (or not done), it may also be a result of the "medium is the message" phenomenon. The media most used? The missionary representative, the mission periodical, the missionary film, the missionary display. Need more be said?

Traditionally, missionary presentations have been geared to arouse sympathy and other altruistic emotions to the cause of missions *now.*, and produce what is needed immediately: funds. Often the word "money" isn't used. But the implication is loud and clear. The interpretation of, "We don't necessarily expect you to give, but you certainly can pray," in the opulent and relatively prayerless American Christian culture is, "We don't necessarily expect you to pray, but you certainly can give."

The niission-promotion bombardment gives the image of many competing "our work" centered organizations, each hoeing its own row, indifferent to any God-directed strategy in the *body* of Christ. The missionary-hero image is often perpetuated for longer range "results." Emotion-based appeals produce results. They *used* to. Today's youth avoid this kind of confrontation.

Sensing little response on the part of young people, we conclude that "certainly the great commission hasn't reached their hearts, or they would have responded," so we again give them the Matthew 28, Romans 10 routine. They remain aloof. Why? Because we're often answering questions they aren't asking or have long since resolved. We're scratching where it doesn't itch.

The perceptive young see straight through all this and invest their involvement energies elsewhere. They'll probably continue to do so until they see signs of honesty and objectivity in these "little" things. Meanwhile, our missionary speakers will probably stand before auditoriums dotted with pre-teens, post-forties and notably sparce in male attendance. They'll stay away from our snake-skin and curio-draped missionary booths by the droves (while nice elderly ladies tell us what a wonderful job we're doing); our films will continue to be considered a waste of time.

Shortsighted expediency

Is the missions enterprise dead...out of date? Of course not. We, together with the "cooperation" of local churches, have just made it *look* that way. In the hustle of getting results now, we have aroused post-thirty emotions, but we haven't attracted the "now" generation into the very involvement they would crave, if we would communicate where they are "at."

Young people also sense the emotion-based relationship between U.S. churches and missionaries. The church often doesn't look at the total picture in terms of objective results, but instead interests itself in the more spectacular story producing elements. The missic ary judged most likely to come how with the best anecdotes to arouse t emotions of the congregation is oft the one most likely to receive "interes (support that is). For example, missic ary pilots usually are backed up re tively quickly, whereas missiona printers often find little "response" their work. The missionary who h stepped into a more responsible (h less likely to be story-producing) lead ship position has more than once le the support of the local church.

To play or to sit it out?

Today's hypocrisy-conscious your people are faced with a decision: throw principles to the wind and pla along with the "game" or to sit ti game out until it is played in accordan with ethical standards which they b lieve to be adequately Christian. Mc choose the latter.

Some solutions? Research-based an honest information; stating of imm diate and long-range goals; the straig story of real situations and issues face; open recognition of what God also doing through other people a agencies; identifying the relevance the Gospel in touching and solving t problems of real people in today's re world; a more adequate theological ba for missions; objective determination who is accomplishing apparent resul and why and what the definition results is in the first place;... and corresponding objective response fro churches to those who are doing the ju and communicating with honesty.

Young Christians of the 70's w probably accelerate trends initiated the decade past. They will increasing seek release from sterile conformitie and trappings within the "evangelic establishment." They won't be impre sed with our emotion-based appeal organizational machinery or pompol titles. They will be impressed will simple believability and objectivity-ar will get involved. If we believe Go would have some of their spiritual gif and creative energies expended in the worldwide job Jesus has put into o hands- and theirs, maybe it's none to soon to (as they used to say back in the '60's) "tell it like it is."

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Strategy for world evangelism:

by Carl F. H. Henry

One question has haunted me ever since the Asia-Sout Pacific Congress on Evangelism (Singapore, 1968): Is i possible, I keep asking myself, that we Western Christians ar right now forfeiting our last great opportunity for a work witness to Jesus Christ?

Today, much more than technology, tourism and secula morality are moving from West to East. The very populatio balance is shifting to Asia. In fact, two-thirds of the world population-two billion people-now live in Asia. India an Pakistan alone have more inhabitants than the United States Canada and Latin America combined.

This Asian outstripping of the Western world in population moreover, comes at a time when the Western missionary, fo various reasons, is fast losing his toehold on the Orient. What' more, almost half of Asia's two billion souls now live i countries actually sealed off from evangelism. Mainland Chin alone is estimated to isolate at least 750 million peoplequarter of the whole human race.

Despite these facts, and despite the dilution of Christianit in the West, Asian Christians, thank God, have no intention of permitting the name of Christ to be censored even in China While Western Christians debate Red China's eligibility for th United Nations, Christians in Asia are looking beyond the seemingly hopeless atheistic future of this colossal nation, to implement the Lord's commission to "go... and make disciples of all nations" (Matt. 28:19 RSV). Throughout Asi Christian refugees pray regularly for a reopening of the door of mainland China to the Gospel. Indeed, many ask God to send a disunifying spirit upon China's totalitarian tyrants tha will snap their stranglehold on the masses.

The growing tensions between Peking and Russia, Peking and Asia, Peking and Africa, Russia and Eastern Europe, and

Condensed from an open lecture at Cambridge, England by Dn Carl F. H. Henry, founding editor of Christianity Today Following his resignation from Christianity Today in 1968, Dn Henry spent a year in theological research at the University o Cambridge and is now visiting professor of theology at Easter. Baptist Theological Seminary in Philadelphia.

are we too late?

"Is it possible... that we Western Christians are right now forfeiting our last great opportunity for a world witness?"

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side mainland China itself many believers therefore hail as a reliminary answer to their prayers. Displaced Chinese Chrisans think plans should even now be made for post-Comunist evangelization of mainland China; they believe that vine providence and prayer remain no less vital forces in odern history than Marxist motifs and technological science. sian Christians are convinced that literature in the modern nplified Mandarin language should now be in preparation.

But Asian Christians are praying as well for a renewed uristian witness in North Korea, North Vietnam, Burma, bet and in other restricted areas. In South Vietnam right w plans are in the making for a massive evangelistic thrust to

"Displaced Chinese Christians think plans should even now be made for post-Communist evangelization of mainland China."

e made as soon as peace negotiations permit; special emphasis ill fall on lay evangelism and child evangelism.

In actual numbers Asian Christians represent only three recent of the total population of their vast continent. But is fact does not deter them; they are alive to their angelistic duty and privileges despite terrible obstacles.

Is it too late? Is the cause still a viable one? Are not both e world and the church outrunning the Gospel at a pelessly discouraging pace? Can one any longer speak of nristian evangelism in global terms? Wouldn't it be far easier postulate a universal and cosmic redemption in Christ which moves the burden of a particular message to three billion ople? Do we not switch Christianity onto a provincial siding we insist on personal evangelical decision? After all, the ere logistics of such a requirement stagger the mind, let alone ir missionary resources. What's more, just how sure is stitutional Christianity today of its mission in the world? nd are not influential ecumenical theologians seriously vided over the ground and content of Christian belief? Is it ssible that the church can still face the world with the New estament message unrevised and undemythologized? Is it still ssible, or is it too late, to call men and women everywhere personal faith in the crucified and risen Christ?

The World Congress on Evangelism (Berlin, 1966) convened a crucial crossroads in church and world history to weigh e evangelistic mandate. From it issued a call for evangelical bedience to the Great Commission that is being heard in land ter land. At Berlin were gathered, not denominational or clesiastical leaders as such, nor even missionaries serving in stant lands; in attendance, rather, were nationals from ound the globe who in their countries bear the burden of angelism as a Christian imperative. Whether the Berlin ongress inaugurated a turning point in evangelical Chrisanity remains to be seen. It has already inspired similar ngresses around the world.

Thus we confront the question: What was strategic about e setting of the World Congress on Evangelism?

1. THE CONGRESS WAS CHRONOLOGICALLY SIGNIF-

ICANT. It was held at the threshold of the last third of the twentieth century, at a time when half the world population lives under political atheism, and the other half yields increasingly to the pressures of secular materialism and sensate culture. The Congress convened, moreover, at the beginning of a generation during whose lifetime the world population will double itself. The Congress was held, furthermore, in the space age and the mass media age. Many who came to Berlin had never before traveled by air; coming thousands of miles overnight they were shocked alive to realize how swiftly the Gospel could in fact be carried to the ends of the earth. In facing the realities of our mass media age they learned also that almost one-third of the world population (the so-called "silent world" of eight hundred million to one billion souls) is illiterate. It was sobering to learn, in addition, that in today's age of mass media, the Christian remnant is addressing its literature not to the multitudes beyond but to those who are already Christians.

2. THE CONGRESS WAS ECUMENICALLY SIGNIF-ICANT. It demonstrated "cooperative Christianity" on a wider basis than affiliation with the World Council of Churches or any other organizational structure. Delegates from 100 nations belonged to 76 church bodies that represented both mainstream denominations within the conciliar movement and other groups outside the World Council. Participating churches went back historically as far as the Mar Thoma Church which traces its beginnings in India to the Apostle Thomas; others came from young churches in Africa and Asia.

3. THE CONGRESS WAS ECCLESIASTICALLY SIGNIF-ICANT. For an entire generation major world church assemblies and conferences had been held on such issues as church union, faith and order, church and society, but none concerned itself specially with implementing and fulfilling the Great Commission. In a time when the Christian community represents only 28 percent of the world population and is clearly a diminishing remnant, assemblies of the World Council of Churches and meetings of the Vatican Council had other priorities. The Berlin Congress—because many leaders claim to

"In its most influential epochs the Church was as fully interested in justice as in theology and evangelism."

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speak for the church while they have lost an understanding of the Gospel, and are often concerned more for other causes than for evangelism-called the churches to evangelization as the Christian's inescapable duty in the modern world.

4. THE CONGRESS WAS THEOLOGICALLY SIGNIF-ICANT. It sought to put evangelism in the context of serious theology, and to enliven theology with a sense of evangelistic urgency. The standing ovation given to Professor Johannes Schneider of Germany for his appraisal of recent theological deviations attested the delegates' awareness that the health of biblical evangelism is determined by biblical theology.

Strategy for world evangelism

5. THE CONGRESS WAS SOCIALLY SIGNIFICANT. It correlated the evangelistic imperative with the specific trends and concerns of the contemporary world. While the Congress did not share the view of the political clergy, who instead of concern for the conversion of individuals to Christ emphasize rather the task of changing social structures, it was not, however, asleep to the modern social crisis. From the Congress came not only the strongest statement on race yet approved by any evangelical gathering, but also a list of six strategic target areas for evangelical engagement and witness in the closing third of this century. These are:

A. The great cities with their concrete high rise jungles so impervious to penetration from outside: cities that by the year 2000 may stretch up to two hundred miles, cities that by their impact on the mass media and their influence on the masses will shape the spirit and life of whole nations.

B. The student world, particularly the twenty million college and university students in the world today. The leaders of the Protestant Reformation were university-trained men. What the next generation thinks and does will be determined largely by the convictions now being acquired by the young intellectuals around us. What do we do to reach them—even fifty of them, or ten, or one? The student world is a crucial target for evangelization.

C. The mass media world of newspapers, magazines, books, radio and television. The challenge and responsibility of multiplying sight and sound is staggering, to say the least. In a

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"What the next generation thinks and does will be determined largely by the convictions now being acquired by the young intellectuals around us."

day of literacy and learning, Asian evangelicals are pleading for Christian literature. In the face of such clamant need, we cannot avoid the question: Who will provide this literature?

C. S. Lewis was one of the most gifted Christian writers of this century. Suppose at a cost of about \$2000 (or 800 pounds) a full-page Christmas or Easter message by Lewis could have appeared in a London newspaper and gone to 3½ million readers. Would this not have been a strategic and economical use of his talents? We all know that today the motion pictures, radio and television have overwhelming influence on the masses. Are we training evangelical youth for these mass media opportunities?

D. The use of technology, particularly the computer, was noted in Berlin as servicable to the Christian mission. Scientists engaged in aerospace projection and in programming can teach us a great deal about computerized research and how to coordinate information for facilitating world evangelism. If we are to claim all contemporary culture for Christ, we shall need, in all conscience, even to computerize for the glory of God.

E. Social concern. Whatever touches man's humanity is legitimate concern of the Christian. In an age where socia justice has become a household word we must emphasize no simply how the Marxists distort it, but that the biblica demand for social righteousness is what first loosed this visior upon the world. Moreover, we need to relate this modern aspiration for social justice to the judgment of God upon mer and nations, to the redemption that is in Christ Jesus, and to the daily obedience God requires of us all. In its mos influential epochs the church was as fully interested in justice as in theology and evangelism.

"Can the Church still face the work with the New Testament message unrevised and undemythologized?"

F. The role of the layman-total involvement of lay witness-was the sixth major target area designated in Berlin Someone has estimated that on the basis of recent church statistics in the United States, it now takes six pastors and on thousand laymen to win one person to Christ in a single year The basic crisis in evangelism is the fact that those who rightly know their responsibility for fulfilling the Lord's Grea Commission are not actively doing so.

The question "is it too late for the Church," therefore cannot be answered by simply passing an abstract verdict or the contemporary religious scene. It is a question you and answer by the measure of our love for Christ and for those who do not know him. Do we consider it unworthy o mention to those at our side that Christ is risen from the dead and that the Holy Spirit gives new life?

Every day I must ask myself whether Jesus Christ truly reigns in me as Savior and Lord, or whether I am a hesitan disciple in bondage to the sin of silence. Are we Western Christians as a whole, I ask myself, forfeiting our last grea opportunity for a world witness to Jesus Christ because o indifference and unconcern for the souls of men? If the ligh of Christianity flickers lower and lower in the West, so that the names of Darwin and Freud and Marx and Einstein wholly eclipse the name of Jesus Christ, who will be to blame: voca propagandists of the modern mood or silent followers of the Nazarene?

It is still theoretically true that if every believer led on other person to Christ in a single year, the entire twentieth century world could be Christ's within one generation; i could, indeed be won for him in ten or twelve years.

If Christ be not risen, said the Apostle Paul, we are false witnesses of God. Presumably, it never occurred to him tha men for whom Christ died and who know him as risen from the dead might not be witnesses at all.

HOSPITAL EVANGELISM PLUS:



the **Description** outreach widens

by Eileen F. M. Thomson

A Bible teacher tells of the Savior to a group of tuberculosis patients who have just received a free New Testament.

Ssaka, site of Expo '70 and the cond largest city in Japan, is the nter of an unusual evangelistic outach... the Japan Mission for Hospital vangelism, started in 1958 by Neil id Peggy Verwey.

Although Neil had grown up in buth Africa and Peggy in England, ey met and were married in Japan uring their first term of missionary rvice with the Japan Evangelistic and.

From the beginning the Verweys ere burdened for patients in Japan's owded hospitals. It was relatively easy r missionaries to do visitation in the ospitals. And the people in them were ry receptive to a Savior who had vited, "Come unto me all ye that bor and are heavy laden."

Committed to a church planting proam, J. E. B. could not accommodate ggy and Neil's increasing burden to ecialize in hospital evangelism. The sult? Following furlough the Verweys unched out upon a new venture, lookg to the Lord for provision and idance.

leen F. M. Thomson, along with her sband, serves in Japan under the verseas Missionary Fellowship. During eir third term of missionary work the tomsons are involved in a church anting and evangelistic ministry. Twelve years later the staff of the Japan Mission consists of a single woman missionary from South Africa and a fine team of nearly fifty Japanese. Some serve as evangelistic and Bible women and others as office workers or technicians. When untrained but promising young people offer their services, the mission undertakes putting them through Bible school.

As the Lord brings new workers, the Verweys eagerly snap them up in confident assurance that he will increase the income to match the additional expenditure. And, to the glory of God it can be truthfully said, "No deficit mars the record of the Japan Mission for Hospital Evangelism." God honors the faith of Neil Verwey, and his wife Peggy.

Direct hospital evangelism workers are located in eight strategic centers: four in Osaka, two in Kyoto, one in Kobe, and one in Tokyo. They visit contacts and hold meetings as allowed.

As converts and seekers multiply, they form into groups, giving themselves names such as "Grace Society" or "Sheep Society." Discharged patients from one hospital formed "The Fellowship of the Vine." Their membership now numbers around three hundred and they even hold their own deeper life conference. Rather than form new churches, the Japan Mission attempts to link converts with existing evangelical congregations. This they do irrespective of denomination.

But, spanning the gap between conversion outside a church and integration into a church is not easy. People are shy. Pastors are busy and one cannot always count on them for extensive visitation. Japan Mission workers therefore have no Sunday preaching assignments. They reserve Sunday mornings for taking discharged patients to their nearest church, introducing them personally to the pastor and key members. If necessary they repeat the procedure until a convert feels a part of the local congregation.

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This method pays off. In one district, over one hundred churches have received new members. In some congregations former T. B. patients number as many as thirty and not a few have become church leaders. Some are even evangelists.

As the name suggests, the main thrust of the work of the Japan Mission for Hospital Evangelism centers in hospital visitation and personal soul-winning, but a radio studio, a printing press, a film unit and newspaper "ad-evangelism," have greatly expanded the ministry.

HOSPITAL EVANGELISM

Continued



Neil and Peggy Verwey with son David have seen their dream come to reality in the Japan Mission for Hospital Evangelism.

In 1960 the need for radio outreach pressed upon the mission workers as a heavy prayer burden. Nine hundred hospitals are located within a one hundred mile radius of their headquarters, some with as many as 1000 T.B. patients. How could one hope to reach them by personal work alone?

But funds were unusually low and radio costly!

Then faith took over and plans were laid. Two evangelists would give messages alternately. A follow-up worker and a technician were appointed. Then Neil set off for Tokyo, 350 miles away, to investigate prospects for buying time for the "Voice of Joy" radio program. A peep into the missionary's pocket would have revealed less than \$20 designated for radio work. Naive? No, not if God is one's sponsor!

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At first the outlook appeared grim. But when radio station officials learned that the purpose of the program was to give hope and comfort to the sick, they cut charges by more than two-thirds. Even then, the price exceeded by tenfold the amount in Neil Verwey's pocket. Furthermore, a year's contract must be signed. Promising to return next day, he left with feelings alternating between elation and deflation. Fifteen minutes weekly broadcasting time for such a reasonable monthly sum... what a bargain! But from where would the money come?

Next morning Neil received a jubilant telegram from his wife in Osaka. A large gift had arrived from overseas. He could write the check and sign the contract!

And so the miracle continues. Nine years of broadcasting have yielded thou-

sands of responses, and over a thousand professed conversions. A studio has been built, and tapes of the broadcasts are widely used by other groups, not only in Japan, but also in Okinawa, the Philippines and in Ecuador. Radio contacts are conscientiously directed into local churches, and rallies held two or three times a year give opportunities to check on the spiritual progress of converts.

Another project of the Japan Mission is the publication of a small magazine, *Well of Joy*, geared to the needs of hospital patients.

A Christian printer named Ogaki had always handled mission printing. Then came a memorable day in 1966 when he turned over all his possessions to the Lord, including his printing press and life savings and put them at the disposal of the Japan Mission for Hospital Evangelism. "For the rest of my life I want to be considered God's printer," he said. "When I die I would like my shop to remain in God's service. I leave the arrangements in your hands." Today the mission's printing department bustles...a vital part of the whole work, and God's printer continues in happy service.

More recently, film evangelism and newspaper "ad-evangelism" have enlarged the mission's outreach.

Using Moody Institute of Science's Fact and Faith films, two evangelists are engaged full time in visiting hospitals and churches.

"Ad-evangelism," although expensive, has proven so productive that



Mr. Sato makes a program in one of the studios.

many regard it as one of the lease expensive forms of evangelism. Four tiny advertisements, inserted in a n_i tional newspaper by the Japan Mission resulted in 4500 requests for New Testa ments. Of these, 699 contacts enrolle in a Bible correspondence course, 7 asked to be introduced to a church, an 54 professed faith in Christ.

God's faithful meeting of the need of all projects has been the mission'



A Christian leprosy patient write. letters to inquirers

unvarying testimony. Each time of test ing has been matched by God's timely aid in answer to believing prayer. Or one occasion an anonymous packag arrived and when it was opened, a shea of Japanese yen, worth \$344, fell out The sender was later identified as a ven sick man who wanted his savings use for the propagation of the Gospel.

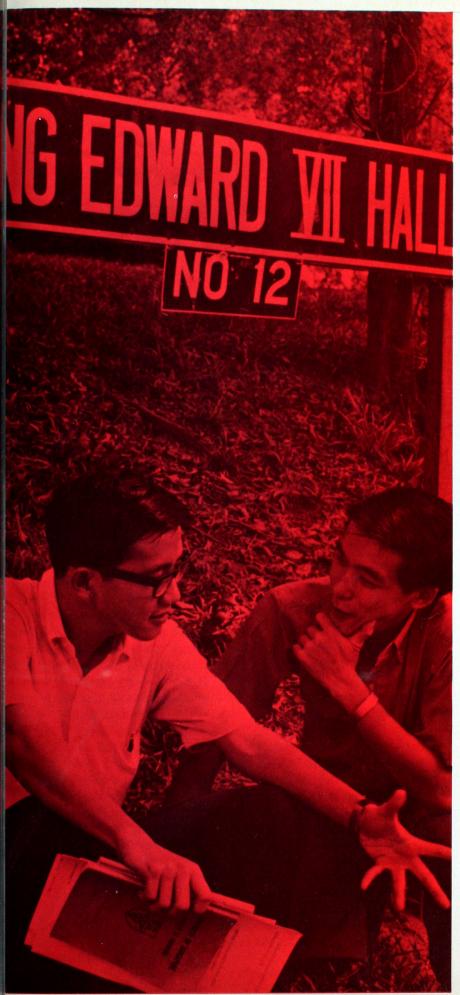
Why does the Lord bless this youn mission in such outstanding ways?

Go for a visit and you may discover clue.

You will be royally entertained. Gen erosity and openhandedness are hall marks of the Verwey way of life, bu they themselves live and eat quit simply. In fact, they spend two day each month fasting. This they regard a a beneficial discipline both physically and spiritually.

What of the mission's future?

With over 7505 hospitals in Japar one group cannot hope to reach then all. But reaching out in faith, these moon-age missionaries of the Japan Mis sion for Hospital Evangelism continue to expand their boundaries.



idents living and sharing their faith make an impact on their classmates.

CHINESE INFILTRATION IN SINGAPORE UNIVERSITY: THE GOOD INTRIGUE

by Carrie Sydnor

Seto Wing Hong plopped his suitcase on the bed, opened the closet, and leaned his guitar against the wall. His head was spinning with excitement. King Edward VII Hall: home for the next five years and dormitory for all medical students at the University of Singapore...700 men waiting to hear the good news about Jesus Christ.

Ever since he had accepted Christ at age 13, Seto had witnessed for Christ with a passion. And through his influence many of his high school buddies had put their trust in the Lord. He only wished he knew how to ground them in their faith.

Then he met a Chinese fellow named Richard who taught him how to follow up those he led to Christ: starting them in morning devotions, praying with them, teaching them to apply the Bible to their lives and taking them out witnessing to their non-Christian friends.

Seto met often with Richard to study the Bible. They selected a New Testament book and every week individually dug into one chapter: outlining it, finding other passages which shed light on it, enumerating questions it aroused, and then they set out to act upon it in their lives.

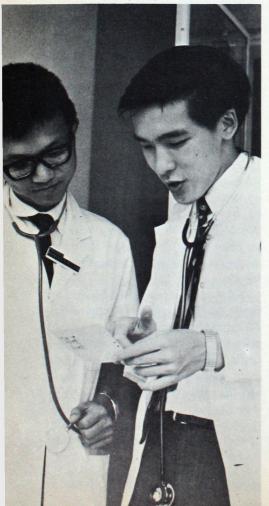
This was a Bible study method called "Search The Scriptures" which Richard

Carrie Sydnor is engaged in writing and editing for The Navigators in the Orient.

had learned from The Navigators, an interdenominational Christian organization which concentrates its ministry on collegians, servicemen and businessmen around the world. The discipline of searching for hidden treasure in the Bible deepened Seto's walk with God and when he and Richard met to discuss the individual findings, it was rich.

Seto learned how Richard applied scriptural principles to his ministry to young Chinese men. One principle came from II Timothy 2:2-the verse which had given birth to The Navigators. "And the things that thou hast heard of me among many witnesses, the same commit thou to faithful men, who shall be able to teach others also."

Christians used every opportunity to relate personally to friends about Jesus.



Seto also learned to claim God's promises through Richard's example. Richard laid hold of specific promises God gave to His children. He memorized, quoted them in prayer, and trusted God to fulfill them in the lives of men.

Thus Seto in high school steadily had become better equipped to train young Christians.

But high school was over, and here he was at King Edward Hall, ready to start witnessing to the future doctors of Singapore.

Seto soon made fast friends with classmate Patrick Ten who had the same Christian burden for the men around him.

Together they asked God to give them a heritage at King Edward Hall of 200 men who feared His name and drew up a plan to reach them.

The first year Seto and Pat would win six men to Christ, *and* follow them up. The second year they would in turn reach 12 more and the third year the 20 would reach an additional 20. Total: 40.

With forty totally committed, well trained men, Seto and Pat could expect life at King Edward Hall to change dramatically. Even then they would still have two more years and could expect their number to double and double again.

Following Up

Patrick threw his weight behind Seto's plan with enthusiasm and they continued to witness together. When they began to run into follow-up problems, they talked them over by the hour, sharing verses which were appropriate. And then they prayed and prayed.

At the end of the final term they had four growing converts. During the holidays Seto and Patrick led two more medical students to Christ, thereby meeting their quoto of six for the first year.

All during that year student Tee Beng spied on these two from a distance. Although his father had Con munist leanings, Tee Beng wanted t follow Christ, but he was frustrated i his attempt and had spent a whole yea witnessing without results.

When a medical student accepte Christ at his church, Tee Beng seized th opportunity to get some help fror Seto, "Would you teach me how t follow up this guy?" Tee Beng pleaded

Exemplar For Witness

Seto did even more-he took Te Beng with him witnessing. Tee Ben watched Seto in action. Later Set would ask Tee Beng to tell non-Chri tians how Christ had changed his life.

Tee Beng wasn't the only one lool ing to Seto and Patrick for help i evangelism and follow-up. Two ne students also jumped on the banc wagon. They had already profited fror the Youth For Christ-Navigator of laborship in Singapore's high schools And they wanted more-just like Te Beng.

After one term Seto and Patric took the three students to an islan belonging to Seto's uncle. They swam played billiards, and then the twosom sprang "The Plan" on them—to raise u forty disciples of Jesus Christ at K. E Hall in the next two years. Would the pray about giving their hearts and soul to this adventure in faith?

They were hooked.

The team of five set their objectives 1. Witness with one other team

member to at least one man each week

2. Follow up converts individually

3. Meet together weekly to pray fo non-Christian friends.

4. Have a team Bible study even week, after which they would discus and pray over their follow-up problems

Seto exhorted the team, "Standard must be high. We must not fool our selves. If a guy is not growing, he's no going on."

God richly blessed them. Team spin grew as they watched God at work Each convert was a special miracle.



ntact did not stop when a decision was made for Christ. Bible study and discussions were used to help young Christians grow.

Take "Smiley," for example. He ate ch with Seto one day at the Student on. "What do you think an ideal would be like?" Smiley asked. 'Do you really want to know?" Seto ied.

'Sure!"

So Seto took Smiley up to his room showed him the classic chapter on godly woman, Proverbs 31.

"Impossible!" Smiley exclaimed r reading it.

Would you like to know how it's ible?" Seto asked.

'Of course."

So Seto told him and Smiley was again.

Dr take Wong—a mental wreck. ie of Seto's Navigator Scripture hory cards aroused Wong's curiosity. b shared a few of them with him. ig trusted Christ... and found peace mind. But later Wong started backng. Wong failed his exams and then failed them again. That broke him. eturned to the Lord.

One term later the team rounded up

ten growing converts for a retreat. They whacked through the overgrown bush to a secluded spot to listen to Navigator representative Dave Dawson. The retreat was a spiritual boost to the young Christians. Just a few months before one fellow had said goodbye to Taoism when he accepted Christ. Within the next year he led four members of his non-Christian family to Christ, including an uncle on his death bed.

Each team member was soon leading Bible studies for his young Christians.

At the end of Seto's second year, the five-man team took inventory: they had witnessed to sixty or so medical students in the past year. And this had not been a casual witness. They didn't consider a man "evangelized" until he clearly understood the claims of Christ on his life—and until he had thoroughly investigated the Scripture's answers to the non-Christian's hang-ups. This often took up to five sessions.

Twelve out of the group had decided to give their lives to Christ. Also, a few students who were already Christians joined in. The total was 25 by the end of the second year. . . five ahead of The Plan.

During vacation many medical students were attending the equivalent of American summer school, which proved to be a lull for Seto. "We've covered all the ground," he said. "We're waiting for the freshies. Everyone here has either heard the gospel or doesn't want to hear."

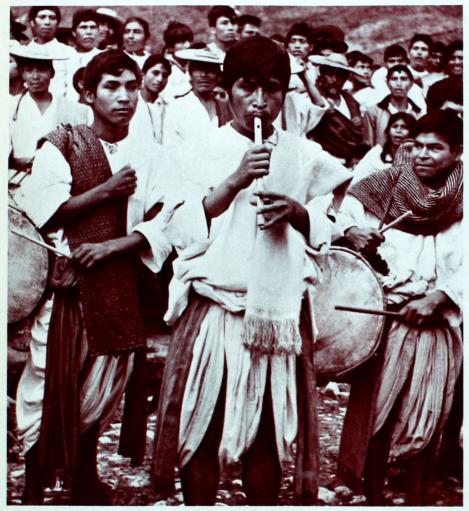
When the third year began, the five-man team mulled over what would be their best strategy. They realized that each one had a key man he had trained plus a few men he was following up, so he formed his own team. Except Seto. He would continue to concentrate on the leaders as his team.

Late in 1969 the statistics read like this: 18 really committed men, 14 new Christians and five men not yet totally committed.

Today in the whirl of Bible studies, evangelism, and prayer the team surges on to meet their third-year goal of forty committed men.

Tell us where God live

The many Indian tribes of Mexico follow patterns of living little changed by modern technology and thought.



the opposite side and to Martin's ama ment, the Tzeltal walked past the cr without bowing or removing his hat.

"How strange," he thought, "ti the Tzeltal doesn't bow down to a holy cross. I will question him abo this."

"How are you?" said Martin to 1 Tzeltal. "Where are you going?"

In noncommital Indian fashion, t Tzeltal answered that he was fine a that he wasn't going anywhere.

Martin stood silent for a mome then reached into his woven palm b and pulled out a pack of cigarettes a offered them to the man in front him.

"Thank you," said the Tzeltal, "t I don't smoke or drink any more l cause I now know where God is."

"Oh?" questioned Martin. "I alwa thought God lived in the cross and the church."

"No," replied the Tzeltal in a seric voice. "He lives in Heaven and in me hearts."

"Your words interest me," Mar mused. "Why don't you come back my house where we can talk. I wou like my son-in-law to hear as well."

"Look," answered the Tzeltal, have walked seven hours from my v lage and I am now only one hour fro the Las Casas market. Let me comple my buying first, and in the morning will gladly visit you."

"I wonder," thought the Tzeltal, he made his way down the narrow, d path, "if the Huisteco lies as usual a uses this as an excuse to ambush m Would it be that God could work their drunken hearts? How often ha my Christian brothers witnessed to t proud Huisteco and not one has ev believed."

It was dark when the Tzeltal arriv at the arranged meeting place on the to of a long hill. He cupped his hands his mouth and called into the col

The mule snorted, kicked up his hind legs like an oversized jack rabbit, and bolted into the tall Mexican pines. Nicolas, like a true Huisteco Indian, curled his thin lips and spat an acid curse at the fleeing maverick.

Martin, Nick's father-in-law, a short, thick man, with a whimsical smile riveted to his deeply lined face, yelled for Nick to stop the mule.

"We can't make liquor without sugar cane," he called.

Hugh Steven, presently on furlough in the United States, works in Mexico with the Wycliffe Bible Translators. Confident in Nick's ability to retrieve the mule, Martin walked on through the pines to a large clearing to wait.

The clearing was notable because it marked the entrance to Huisteco Indian territory. And because of a large, rugged wooden cross which stood there. Travelers coming and going from the market in Las Casas always stopped, doffed their hats, and bowed in devout reverence at this holy place.

Before Martin reached the correct place to remove his hat, he noticed a Tzeltal Indian walking up the trail from

r Hugh Steven

dawn darkness...his voice echoed In the hill into the canyon. For a ment all was silent, except for the wind humming through the pines. In like a forest shadow, Martin apred from behind a large bush where and waited through the night.

Where's your son-in-law?" asked Tzeltal nervously.

'He waits with the mules in the offields below," answered Martin. me, I have sent word to my relatives you will tell us where God lives." Twenty Huistecos waited silently in the of Martin's split cedar shake se.

When the three men walked into tin's front yard, the Tzeltal noticed r large brewing vats full of liquor. tat stuff's no good," he said firmly. Tzeltals used to fight and kill each er when we got drunk. You should eve on the Lord and throw this stuff y."

The Huistecos sat and grinned at the ltal. The idea of throwing good or away was highly amusing to the erialistic Huisteco mind. The Tzeltal then explained how he personally came to understand how God loved him. He spoke with such firm sincerity and honesty that each Huisteco soon found his grin replaced with a pensive frown as he thought about the words he had just heard.

After the Tzeltal's testimony, Martin and his relatives, in Huisteco fashion, discussed the man's words. At length Martin spoke, "You are from another tribe. We Huistecos never believe outsiders. But this is good what we hear. We will believe! We have always wanted a living person who would save us. Isn't that true, Nicolas?"

"If you and Nicolas want to believe," said the Tzeltal excitedly, "I will bring others to talk and play records for you. When you hear the words from God's Book in your own language, it will help you to understand better."

Without waiting to hear further comments, the Tzeltal excused himself and started out over the trail for his village of Corralito. So high was his excitement over the Huistecos wanting to believe he ran the eight hours to his village.



k holds special reading classes on his own.

Nick also handles medical duties.



The Tzeltal stood at the front of his mud-walled church on the following Sunday and told his story. When he asked for volunteers to go back and play records, three men immediately shot up their hands.

The next week the men from the church returned to Martin's house, played the records, and then invited Nick and Martin back to Corralito for a Christmas fiesta.

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"How can you be sure they won't eat us if we go?" said Nick anxiously.

"Ah," said Martin, trying to sound unconcerned, "it's women's talk that evangelicals eat people."

The two men accepted the invitation but standing at the foot of the long hill leading up to the Tzeltal village, Nick wondered if he and Martin hadn't accepted too hastily.

"Look," said Martin, "there are just four men and a girl coming to meet us. What can they do?"

But as Nick and Martin came to the top of the hill they stopped short in their tracks. A cold prickly fear raced up their backs and froze behind their necks.

A huge crowd of Tzeltal believers had gathered for the fiesta and they turned and looked in silence at the Huistecos. It seemed to Nick and Martin

Tell us where God lives

Continued

that each of the large metal cooking pots was bubbling just for them! "Oh no-o-o," said Nick as he looked at Martin with a "what-do-we-do-now" expression.

Before Martin could answer, the Tzeltals called a cheery welcome to the new arrivals, raced up, shook their hands warmly and invited them to eat. They prefaced each greeting by saying, "Believe on the Lord."

It was soon apparent to Nick and Martin that the Tzeltals meant only good will. They were especially astonished that since they were strangers that the Tzeltals would share food with them without charging them for it.

"We do this because we know God lives in our hearts," said the Tzeltal when Nick asked why.

Thirteen years have now passed since Nick stood around that Tzeltal campfire wondering if he would ever leave the village alive. But he did leave, weak at first in his new faith and desperately

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trying to understand this new change that had taken over in his mind and heart.

Nick's wife, bewildered by his sudden and unprecedented action of refusing to drink with his friends, accused him of losing his manhood.

For months Nick stood alone. At first his father-in-law, Martin, showed signs of growing, but the power of ridicule, isolation and fear caused him to join his drinking cronies again. When Nick stubbornly refused to join the crowd, the townspeople threatened to burn his house and kill him.

"What right have you to choose a life different from the rest of us?" taunted the village elders.

At night, Nick's mind was beseiged with uncontrollable nightmares. Every unfamiliar noise made his heart sink. "Is it tonight?" he wondered. "Is this the night they come to kill me?"

When he met Tzeltal believers on the trail to question them about the Scrip-

tures, Nick often told them about h fear. "How can I be a believer if I am : frightened?" he would ask. With knowing understanding of similar pai the Tzeltal Christians prayed with Nic and lovingly encouraged him in his ne faith.

One day he witnessed to two your brothers on the trail. "Your word sound good," they said. "We will b lieve." Returning to their home, the immediately threw out their woode idols.

"What have you done to the idols' said their father when he returned fro the cornfield.

"We now know," they said enthus astically, "these idols of wood are no real. The true God is in Heaven and wi live in your heart if you ask him. Wh don't you believe too?"

He did. And when Nick preached the old man's funeral several years late five sons and three daughters stor around his coffin to sing praises to the



Nick and his wife proudly show off their garden, a first in the village.

living God they had each come to kno intimately.

The effect on Nick was like being i a dark room and opening the door int sunlight. His fears vanished and his fait became rock hard.

And because of that faith, in futur years, a school and a clinic became reality for the Huistecos.

"Nick is like a modern Paul to h own people," says Marion Cowan, Wycliffe translator living in the valle "Of the 250 Huisteco believers, almo all have been won to the Lord direct through listening to Nick and observir his life."

Pedro says, "Thank You, Thank You, Dear Christian People!"...



READ WHAT THESE CHRISTIAN COUPLES SAY ABOUT SHARING THEIR LOVE



Mr. and Mrs. Carl Dahlke (Royal Oak, Michigan)

"Our children were thrilled with the idea of having a brown sister (we've supported Pearl in Jamaica for the last seven years) and a yellow brother in Korea. They loved packing gifts for Bong Ho and receiving his letters and pictures. Our middle child always remembered to pray for Bong Ho. He felt sorry for him because 'Bong Ho is deaf and not lucky like me'our son is blind."



Mr. and Mrs. Bill Pitts (Fairfax, California)

"The investment we have made in Eikichi Sakurai's life is small compared to all he can return of his life in service to God who gave him these talents. (Eikichi was grand prize winner in World Vision's International Art Talent Contest.) We rejoice again in what God has accomplished through this one child in a World Vision orphanage supported by God's people. What a challenge to do more towards helping these lives to find God's will for them."



Mrs. C. W. Barber (Darlington, South Carolina)

""Whoso hath this world's good, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?" As we ask ourselves this question, we also find ourselves asking, "Why not sponsor a child?" Or, 'How can we neglect so great an opportunity?" We know that as we have love in our hearts for little Sun Ai, she is supplying a very important link to unite us with the world for whom Christ died."



Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Larson (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania)

"We thank God that He has opened our eyes to see the need in this world and that we, In a small way, can help to relieve the suffering of thousands of homeless children in your big family that is growing bigger every day." Pedro was found in the streets of a Mexican village, sick and near starvation. Since then, concerned Christians have brought him food, clothes, warm shelter, medical attention and Christian love in abundance.

Pedro is one of the army of 30,400 needy children now being cared for by wonderful Christian sponsors through World Vision's Childcare Plan.

When we photographed the other two children, they were among the literally millions of orphan children across the world who so urgently need food, shelter, medical help and your Christian love.

Right now, we need sponsors for 7,000 pathetic little tots in war-weary Vietnam alone. It is frightening to look into the troubled little faces of these precious children. Will you help?

It costs only \$12 a month to take one child under your wing and to be personally responsible for him. This is so little! Will you help World Vision with the care of one child? Will you help lift him up from the gutter, give him food and drink, clothe his naked body, heal his sickness and show him the love of Christ?

As a sponsor, you'll help your own loved ones gain a window to the world. You'll learn what a joy it is to respond to one desperate child's cry for help.

When you've mailed the coupon below, we'll send you a clear photograph of your child. You'll get a biographical sketch. You'll be able to write to him and send him little gifts if you choose to.

Will you please help? Will you pray for the hungry, homeless children of the earth? Please tear out the coupon and get it into the mail today!

... and these two desperate, abandoned orphans cry, "Help Us ... Help Us ... !"







COLOMBIA

Continent-wide congress gives birth to regional meets

In the final assembly of the first Latin American Congress on Evangelism (CLADE) held in Bogota, the 920 delegates approved the suggestion of Dr. Carlos J. Lastra to organize a series of six regional evangelism congresses. The meetings will be followed by the second CLADE as the first phase of a thirty-year plan for total evangelization.

Latin America was divided into six regions with tentative dates set for each meeting. In 1970 the Hispanic-American community of the U. S. A. will hold its congress. Mexico and Central America plan theirs for 1971. Others will be held in 1972 for the Southern Cone (Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay), in 1973 for Brazil, in 1974 for the Carribean, and in 1975 for the Bolivar Republics (Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia).

CLADE II is scheduled for 1976 and the Brazilian delegation has extended an invitation for the second continent-wide congress to be held in their country.

The Bogota congress was attended by delegates from 25 countries.

ANGOLA

3

First new visa given to missionary

The Rev. Donald L. Nichol of Guysborough, Nova Scotia, is the first "new" United Church of Canada missionary in nine years to be issued a visa for Angola.

Nichol, who recently completed studies on community development, has a visa which is good for thirty days and the visa may be renewed every thirty days if Portuguese authorities agree.

ETHIOPIA

Church growth in the south

As a result of a three-month evangelistic tour twenty evangelists have left their churches and homes and have gone to teach converts in the remote southern area of Ethiopia. Originally 84 Bible school students and thirty church elders had gone to 1200 villages in this area. Many of these villages had never heard the gospel. The ministry resulted in 9037 confessions of faith.

Tribal chiefs begged the young men to return and to bring teachers. One promised to clear an airstrip and to build a school.

A group of new believers followed the students home. "You have opened the prison doors for us," they said. "You have broken Satan's chains. Don't leave us now." The twenty evangelists have gone back into this area at their request.

Opportunities directory released

A 39-page pamphlet listing 1970 openings for overseas service has been released by Short Terms Abroad. The needs are listed by types of work, giving the mission and country involved. The applicant is also instructed on how to apply. The booklet is available from

Church leaders of Kenya meet, urge stronger involvement of church in national life

Kenya's first general election, held in early December resulted in such a large turnout that polls were held open six hours after the scheduled 6 p.m. closing.

President Jomo Kenyatta, who ran unopposed, was returned to office. Five ministers and 98 members of parliament were replaced.

The newly elected Luo members of parliament have pledged allegiance to the new government and to national building. They have requested the release of all political detainees and are seeking to return to the balance that was disrupted when Luo Tom Mboya, minister of economic development, was assassinated July 5, 1969.

Several church pastors were killed in the violence that followed the death of Mboya. Many church members had been coerced into taking tribal oaths and those refusing had been beaten.

Short Terms Abroad, 342 Gundersen Drive, Wheaton, Illinois 60187.

New work in Canada

International Students, Inc. has formed a new work in Canada, with headquarters in Willowdale, Ontario. The new work is to be called the Overseas Students Mission.

Mission finance cuts hit hardest overseas

Robert Shane, veteran Presbyterian U. S. missionary in Brazil who is on temporary assignment at mission headquarters in Nashville, Tennessee, has expressed disappointment over the financial crisis facing the church.

"What seems to be a mild reduction in allocations from the States becomes a major reduction in Brazil," he explained, "because of inflation and a lagging exchange rate. The 15 percent cut in our budget for 1970 will, in all likelihood, turn out to be closer to a thirty percent cut on the field. Such a cut is bound to have a serious effect on the work."

Shane is associate treasurer of the mission and is stationed in Campinas. He and his family went to Brazil as missionaries in 1949.

Two weeks prior to the elections eighty Kenyan hurch leaders met for three days to discuss the uture of the church and the Christian faith in Kenya. lelegates, including seven presidents, two archeacons and a moderator, represented the total nembership of the National Christian Council of tenya. It was the first such meeting since Kenya ecame independent in 1963.

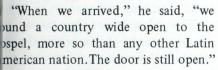
Many matters of urgent nature were handled by ne delegates. They discussed at length the right use f the vote during the coming elections. A discussion f the need to establish fellowship and dialogue etween church leaders as well as between national eaders resulted in several resolutions. It was unaninously agreed that church leaders, under the auspices f the NCCK, should hold a reception for newly lected members of parliament. It was also recomnended that individual churches endeavor to invite neir new constituency member of parliament to a pecial service for prayer and fellowship.

During the conference the position of liaison fficer, to be appointed by the NCCK, was created. he basic aim of his office is to facilitate better nderstanding between the church and the public. The delegates also felt it is the duty of everyone to assist with the development of leadership and national unity in accordance with Proverbs 28:1: "When a land transgresses it has many rulers; but with men of understanding and knowledge its stability will long continue."

Progress that churches have made toward the selfhood of the Kenya church was noted. Leaders determined to encourage some of the churches which have not yet attained their full selfhood. Toward this end, member churches are being urged to intensify the training of indigenous leadership.

The conference's resolutions included an agreement that "independently founded churches need the fellowship of the member churches of the NCCK and vice versa for mutual understanding and Christian unity." It was agreed that future church leaders' conferences should be attended by leaders from independently founded churches. There are some 160 separatist churches in East Africa.

The final resolution of the conference stated that it is important for the future of the church that churches stop thinking and believing that they are poor and so act poor and thus remain always weak.



Shane noted that word has already ome from Patrocinio reporting the osing of four primary schools and ismissal of eight lay evangelists.

"Retrenchment like this," Shane lys, "will mean denying spiritual help id practical opportunities to hundreds f Brazilians, young and old, whose ope for the future centers in the nurch."

The Presbyterians are only one of any groups which have been forced to it overseas spending (the Southern aptists being a notable exception).

hurch growth seminars set

Two church growth seminars have een scheduled for 1970.

The West Coast seminar is to be held larch 20-23 at Biola College in La lirada, California. Norman L. Cumungs, coordinator for the West Coast minar, announced that Dr. Donald A. lcGavran will head the EFMA sponored meeting.

The second seminar, also to feature r. McGavran, is to be held September -11 at Winona Lake, Indiana.



people make the news

Dr. Vergil Gerber has been named executive director of the Evangelical Missions Information Service, Inc. (EMIS). Gerber's experience includes founding LEAL (Evangelical Literature for Latin America, an interdenominational literature agency) and service as its first director. He is also founder of the popular-styled Verbo magazine.

Gerber first went to Latin America under the auspices of the Conservative Baptist Foreign Mission Society in 1948. In addition to his duties with EMIS he is executive secretary of the EFMA-IFMA's Evangelical Committee on Latin America.

Miss Elizabeth J. Shepping, former missionary of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S., was honored posthumously by the government of Korea in "recognition of her outstanding contribution to the Korean people in the 1920's." She founded the nursing school at Severance Hospital in Seoul and directed the Korea Nurses' Association until it gained recognition by the International Nurses' Association. Miss Shepping died in Kwangju in 1934.

Sudan Interior missionaries, Mr. and y

Mrs. Ross Carson and their four children were among 87 passengers killed when the Nigerian Airways VS-10 crashed on the outskirts of Lagos, November 20. This is the first time in the 76-year history of SIM that any personnel have been killed during travel to or from Africa.

1

Dr. Albert K. Helser, general director emeritus of Sudan Interior Mission, died of cancer in a hospital in Wheaton, Illinois, December 20. Helser, who went to Nigeria in 1922, became general director of the mission in 1956. He held this office until his retirement in 1962.

The Rev. Francis J. Bedford, general secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, died of a heart attack in London, December 15. He had served in Africa for many years and combined his. office with the duties of the United Bible Societies' Regional Consultant for Africa.

Gladys Aylward, British missionary whose life was the subject of the film "Inn of the Sixth Happiness," died of pneumonia January 6 in Taipei, Taiwan. Miss Aylward served in China for 42 years.

WORLD VISION MAGAZINE / FEBRUARY 1970

In the Dark About Overseas Career Opportunities?



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0

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Eight Years to Build a Dream

by Adolf Ens, director in Indonesia, Mennonite Central Committee

The idea was Sabdono's, the remark able preacher from Djerukredjo.

A farmer at heart, Sabdono couldn't stand the sight of all that good fresh spring water from the Tjelering Mountain simply losing itself in the salty Java Sea. He persuaded Don Kaufman, then MCC director of Indonesia, and some other friends to give him a modest loan to build an earth dam.

That investment produced one dry-season crop of rice before the dam was washed downstream during the next heavy rainy season. Sabdono was left with one slightly used irrigation ditch, about 1764 pounds of rice as his share of the crop and one slightly used dream.

But a point had been proven.

The first time I gave this idea serious thought was when the first MCC rice shipment papers arrived at the office. I noticed then that the cost of the rice of that one shipment was more than \$5000-the estimated cost for the dam. After inquiring about the proposed acreage to be irrigated by the dam and the expected yield per acre, I discovered that one crop from the irrigated area would yield (at U.S. prices of rice) more than we could import for \$5000. And of course the dam, if it withstood the first flood season, could be expected to add two crops per year to the production of the area. Thus it seemed only logical to me that we must find funds somewhere to begin this kind of irrigation project.

The formation of the Joint Economic Commission and the timely support of MCC allowed us finally to begin construction in 1968. Sabdono's dream

Zip



11 1969, the completed dam from downstream side.

is taking on substance. A local comttee, whose most active member was bdono himself, was formed to direct instruction and handle all official mats with local and regional government ices, as well as with the farmers eiving water. The committee worked t an arrangement with the landowners ting them to pay one-sixth of every op for which they received water.

The scheme saw its share of delays 1 problems. Of necessity the project 1 to be finished during Java's dry son. But 1968 turned out to have a ort dry season. During the ee-month period when normally one ald expect nothing wetter than a vy dew overnight, we had at least ee floods. Thus, the temporary byis, dug for the river, to allow conuction to go on unhindered, was shed out. And the kapok tree which ntained the base mark for all of the vey figures fell into the river, injuring e of the workers.

By mid-November 1968, after five onths of construction, the gate to the n could be closed, and two days later water entered the irrigation canal.

In spite of substantially more mates used than originally anticipated, 1 significant increases in prices, we re still able to complete the dam with original budget of \$5000.

The official opening was not held til April 1969, to coincide with the ginning of Indonesia's new Five Year n. At the same time it allowed for visitors to see the first rice crop eady in full head. Dignitaries from th church and state turned out in full ce.

By now the first crop has been vested and our one-sixth share of 3.7 ns is waiting to be sold. The second op grown in the dry season also has been harvested, this one depending entirely on the water from the new irrigation system. By the time of this second planting the total acreage under rice cultivation had already been increased. so that the total yield was higher than that of the first crop.

With three crops a year, the community should be able to pay off the cost of the dam in five or six years. This will enable the Economic Commission to reinvest the funds in other projects.

And thus a community grows.

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CEYLON VITAL STATISTICS NAME: Ceylon POPULATION: 11,741,000 (1967 UN estimate)

AREA: 25,400 square miles (somewhat larger than West Virginia)

CAPITAL: Colombo (510,937 population) FLAG: A maroon rectangle with yellow finials in each corner, bearing a yellow sword carrying lion; the rectangle and two stripes of green and orange to the left are bordered in yellow.

MONETARY UNIT: Ceylonese rupee (worth 16.8 cents U.S.)

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE: Singhalese (Tamil and English are also spoken)

THE LAND: Ceylon, a pear-shaped island, is located in the Indian Ocean just off the southern tip of India. It is, in fact, connected to India by a 31 mile chain of reefs and sandbars. Except for Madagascar, it is the second largest island in the Indian Ocean and Ceylon is exceeded in size by only two dozen or so of the earth's thousands of islands.

The mountains and rugged plateaus of central and southern Ceylon are bordered by a broad band of fertile plains which circles the island. Rainfall is abundant and in some areas ninety inches are recorded annually. This is responsible for the lush tropical growth which gives Ceylon the name, "The Garden Isle."

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THE PEOPLE: Singhalese form 70 percent of the population. Tamils make up the second largest group with 22 percent. Other ethnic groups include Moors, Eurasians, Malays, Veddas and Europeans. Ceylon is often beset by racial problems resulting in riots.

THE ECONOMY: The present government in Ceylon is faced with carrying through a major agricultural reform aimed to increase local food production and reduce the amount of food being imported. This must be done without cutting down on the production of coffee, tea and rubber; crops that earn money abroad. Another of Ceylon's economic problems involves initiating industry in a country that is still basically agricultural. Plans call for the development of iron and steel, cement, textiles, fertilizer, rubber products and oil refining.

HISTORY: Ceylon has long been a part of the fables of East and West. Re-



nowned as a land of untold wealth it became a much sought after goal for many adventurers.

Ceylon has been known by many names: to the people of India it was Lanka; to the Greeks and Romans Taprobane. The Arabs called it Serendib, by which it was widely known in Europe. Sinbad, the sailor of Arabian Nights fame made his last voyage to Serendib. In Horace Walpole's tale, "The Three Princes of Serendip," the princes possessed the knack of making valuable discoveries by accident which gave birth to the word, "serendipity."

In recorded history, the Buddhist Singhalese from northern India conquered the island's ancient settlers, the Veddas, in the sixth century B.C. The English word, "Ceylon" is a corruption of Singhala.

Hindu Tamils from southern India began settling in the island some three hundred years later. Although the Singhalese tried to keep them out, the Tamils succeeded in gaining a foothold. The conflict between the two groups continued through the years and is still evident.

Arab traders were attracted to Ceylon in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries by the island's treasure house of spices.

In the sixteenth century the Portuguese took control of the Singhalese and Tamil kingdoms of Ceylon, but the third kingdom, Kandy, remained independent until 1815.

The Dutch followed the Portuguese in the seventeenth century but they lost power to the British in 1796. Ceylon is still a member of the Commonwealth. CHRISTIANITY IN CEYLON: It i thought that Ceylon was first evange

lized by the Apostle Thomas in the firs century. Roman Catholicism was intro duced by the Portuguese and the Dutch brought the Reformed Church with them to Ceylon. The Anglican Church came in the wake of British rule.

The London Missionary Society, the Baptist Missionary Society (under the influence of William Carey), the Wesley ans and the Church Missionary Society all entered Ceylon during the first par of the nineteenth century.

The Salvation Army and the Ceylor and India General Mission entered nea the end of the century, followed by several other Protestant groups in the first half of this present century. Amony others, Youth for Christ and the Back to the Bible Broadcast have been doing an exceptionally effective work.

The Christian community in Ceylor is weak, claiming less than 10 percent of the total population and the percentage is dropping. Since the island gained its independence in 1948, Christians have had to cope with less than favorable conditions as the Ceylonese government is making an all out attempt to turn Ceylon into a model Buddhist country

In 1967 Sunday was abolished as a holiday and made a regular working day. It was replaced by "Paya" (four quarter-moon days a month of special significance to Buddhists). This has forced churches to schedule services as early as six o'clock on Sunday mornings.

At present it is almost impossible for missionaries to obtain resident visas for Ceylon. ospel Light's *Living Word* Curriculum is r every member of the family and it is losely-graded" and "non-dated." But what these mean? What are the benefits from "closely graded" curriculum that is ion-dated?"

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CHURCH GROWTH THROUGH EVANGELISM-IN-DEPTH by Malcolm R. Bradshaw (William Carey Library, South Pasadena, 1969, 127 pages, soft cover \$2.45) is reviewed by John T. Seamands, Professor of Christian Missions, Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore, Kentucky.

In a serious attempt to bring together two dynamic, contemporary movements of missionary evangelism, the author contends that Evangelism-in-Depth is a potential avenue for the application of Church Growth principles on many mission fields. The hypothesis of his study is that "Evangelism-in-Depth will more effectively increase church growth if it utilizes Church Growth principles in all aspects of its theory and practice."

The book contains several valuable treatises. It presents a fine summary of the basic principles, the historical development, and the methods of both movements. It describes three adaptations of Evangelism-in-Depth that have proved successful and also presents three analytical studies of the movements made by missionaries of different denominations.

Probably the most valuable contribution is the final chapter in which the author lays down several importan guidelines for increasing church growt through Evangelism-in-Depth. Whill acknowledging the rich contribution o Evangelism-in-Depth to the life of th church in Latin America, he also point out that Evangelism-in-Depth has no produced new converts and new churches to the extent that was ex pected. Drawing upon Church Growtl insights, he seeks to identify some o the reasons for this scant growth and to indicate several different emphase which would greatly enhance the effec tiveness of Evangelism-in-Depth.

The author speaks from persona experience within both movements and so speaks with authority and clarity. A careful study of his insights, and abow all, the prayerful application of his guidelines by mission boards and leader in national churches, will enable the Church of Jesus Christ to more effec tively and speedily fulfill its God-given responsibility of world evangelism.

CHRISTIANITY IN COMMUNISI CHINA by George N. Patterson (Wora Books, 173 pages, \$4.95) is reviewed by Leslie T. Lyall

The author covers what by now is familiar ground—the experience of the Chinese Church since 1949 when the Communists seized power in China. He has read widely and drawn extensively on many existing sources. The result is an authoritative, informative and ac curate account of church-state relations in China under communism, including both Protestant and Roman Catholic experiences.

In Chapter V, the reviewer considers that Patterson has overemphasized the role of the "indigenous" churches and done less than justice to those missionary organizations which also vigorously and successfully promoted the same indigenous principles.

The reference to the very important Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in Chapter IX is clearly a "stop press" inclusion and therefore totally inadequate as an assessment of recent developments.

The final chapter has a promising title but the promised "possible strategy" is mainly concerned with modern technology and the "communications revolution" and its prospects of bringing the Gospel to China by radio. It gives the guidance to those who pray for d expect a moderating of the present rime and a limited return to China by inese Christians and possibly others join hands with a church whose erties may be restored and a total ristian witness to a quarter of the orld's population made possible. This tness, Patterson rightly says, will not through the old mission and church wer structure, but through the lay tness of Christian individuals and ristian homes-the New Testament ousehold church."

The reviewer shares Patterson's contion that, despite its present total ipse, the Chinese Church is still ere-spiritually strong and vigorous in underground life and only awaiting d's time for liberation.

DNS OF TIV by Eugene Rubingh aker Book House, \$5.95) is reviewed Wilfred A. Bellamy, General Secary of New Life for All in Nigeria.

Comprehensive details concerning cultural anthropology, contempoy history and development of the Tiv be in Nigeria make a fascinating backth against which their church is esented from its birth to the present he.

Throughout the book one sees evince of wide reading in several lanages of the author. This gives added thority to the work, in that he conntly refers to the writings and sayings leading Tiv personalities. It is refreshto meet one who is sufficiently in uch with the people concerned to ote them at such length. However, is is symptomatic of Eugene Rubingh. is noted for his intimate relationship th the Tiv and his knowledge of their iguage, which colors his interpretation many of the problems raised in the ok, in particular that of theological ucation for the Tiv Church.

Students of mission and church owth will be familiar with the probns raised in the book. The emerging te, traditional and modern marriage nflicts, polygamy, nationalism and balism, legalism in the Church, misnary image, Islam, Roman Catholim, etc., feature significantly in Sons Tiv and the author makes interesting mmentary on them.

It was good to see the question of ssionaries as church members raised

again. There is a need for this matter to be brought to our thinking and Eugene Rubingh does this forcibly when he writes, "A Christian is part of the Church in his locality. He naturally, should be a member where he lives and works and fellowships with God's people."

A significant contribution is made by the author in his final chapter concerning the future, especially with reference to the role of the missionary. This is not material which is confined to the Tiv Church or to Nigeria but is a commentary on missionary strategy today. He points out that the relationship which had its beginnings in a pioneer ministry, must now progress rapidly through the pastoral stage into the serving partner relationship. Yet Rubingh reminds us, the missionary still has a vital part to play within this new relationship, notably in keeping "alive before the eyes of the Church a passion for evangelism."

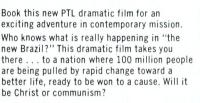
Highly praised by James Anderson in the Int. J. of Religious Education, W. F. Luder's latest book is

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PERSONALITY PROFILE

Nene Ramientos of Crusader Magazine



WHAT IS YOUR LIFE FOR?

Godly upbringing, dedication and determination to heed the divine call combined to make the editor of the *Crusader Magazine* the stalwart of a man that he is today in the field of Asian evangelism.

"Nene" is the Boholanos' (Bohol is an island in the Philippines) endearing nickname for a favorite son. The present coordinating director of the All-Philippines Congress on Evangelism was named after his father who was a lawyer of no mean ability. Orphaned at age three, Neno Ramientos, now forty, married, and Filipino journalist par excellence, along with his two brothers, was left by his mother to the puritanical care of a Christian aunt.

Life was terribly dull for the restless little fellows in the little village of Guindulman. The town lies between two high mountains and Nene remembers to this day how that "the sun came up late in the morning and set early in the evenings."

The strict aunt saw to it that the Ramientos brothers did not get into trouble with the neighborhood street urchins. It was perhaps this sense o austerity and confinement that instilled into young Nene's heart the desire to break away when he grew older.

A RESPONSE

In 1949 American evangelist Bol Pierce came to Bohol for a week o Youth for Chirst rallies. "To give a good example to the rest of our youth group," student leader Ramientos at tended the nightly meetings. Although he was head of the church youth group and a bright student, he had never made a definite decision to accept Jesus Christ as his personal Savior from sin. It was a

DR. WORVIS

26







e close of the Pierce campaign that no made that decision.

Since then, things really began to ppen in Nene's life. An American ssionary who spoke on the subject, 'oung man, what is your life for?" is used of God to bring the youthful th schooler to a full surrender of his to Christian service.

That year Nene won the national ntorical contest. The prize was a full colarship in any liberal arts college of choice. Nene's aunt insisted that he is up law and become well known e his late father.

God was, however, leading the young duate to an even higher calling—that the gospel ministry, and he knew it. a aunt thought her brilliant ward had he out of his mind and to Nene's er disappointment, refused to supct him in his seminary pursuit. A few ends in church gave toward his boat e and promised to pray for him when sailed for Manila.

Bible school days were filled with sons of trusting God for the supply of rŷ need. More and more God became l in Nene's spiritual experience until graduated as the most outstanding dent of his 1952 class at the Far stern Bible Institute and Seminary.

His expertise befitted the most sosticated pulpit in the Philippines' ef metropolis, but Nene deigned to e up instead a small *barrio* (village) church in probably the most backward province in the country. There he plunged into tribal work. Many headhunters were won to Christ under his inspired ministry. His beautiful voice blended with those of the jungle tribesmen singing hymns and choruses in native dialects as they sat for worship in their primitive huts.

It was difficult for Nene and his now growing family to understand why God should take him out of that mountain mission to place him in a white collar job back in Manila.

He had a brief stint in radio and then in full-time Christian journalism. This led him to see that "the whole of Asia and the world is just like one whole tribe whose basic needs are not different from those who are in the jungles."

The former lad from the sleepy town of Guindulman, Bohol has come a long way into a vibrant arena of missionary usefulness. He has traveled abroad in strategic conferences and crusades, writes for various internationally-read periodicals and is a ranking executive of Philippine Crusades. Chairman of the Philippine Christian Literature Fellowship, Director of Publicity for the recent Asia-South Pacific Congress on Evangelism in Singapore, besides serving as resident minister of the Faith Bible Church in Quezon City, Philippines, the Reverend Eustaquio A. Ramientos, Jr. bears watching.



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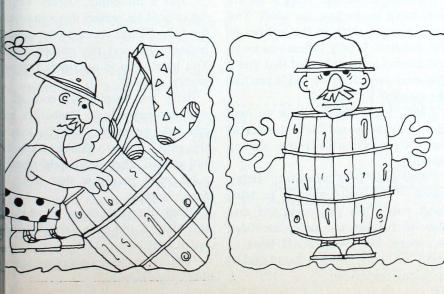
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CRACKS FROM CULTURE SHOCK

Henry the Hilariou

"Of all the nerve!" Henry exploded. He crumpled the letter and smashed it in his fist.

"Now what's the matter," his wife asked. "Did one of the department stores bill you for something you didn't buy?"



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"No, it's that mission agency again. Every time I hear from them, they need more money—why do they seem to think I'm the one who should be evangelizing the whole world?" His voice was angry but it betrayed a slight tinge of guilt.

"Well, I knew it had something to do with money-it always does when you explode like that."

"Ah, come off it now, Betty. You're as bad as the mission. You seem to think my funds are limitless. I just wish you had to figure out the bills at the end of each month. Then you would realize what I'm talking about. We're not plush, you know!"

"Well, we must have a little more than that poor man pictured on the front of the envelope," Betty said, watching Henry's expression carefully. He didn't say anything for a minute. His face got red, and his anger mounted visibly.

"You scatterbrain! Have you forgotten our older kid is going to be ready for college in another year. What are you doing to prepare for that? You don't seem to think of the realities of our situation. I really believe you are so soft-hearted and soft-headed that you'd give away everything we had if you had the chance."

"Well, I don't really think we have given that much-not 'until it hurts' as the pastor puts it in his favorite offering cliche."

"You must be a masochist," Henry yelled. "You really want it to hurt, don't you? Then you could feel that glow of heroism for having sacrificed something. Everybody would think so highly of us for giving so sacrificially!" He was sarcastic now. "I don't think they would eve know. At least, I hope they wouldn't.

"Well, I think people have a right t know who supports things and wh doesn't. At the club everyone know who really pitches in—look at tha plaque on the wall over there for what did in getting life memberships." Tw children entered the room and dinne began, but Betty hadn't forgotten th point.

"Would you feel better about givin to evangelism and missions if they gav you a plaque to put on the wall?" Bett asked after dinner was under way an there seemed to be a lull in the cor versation.

Henry thought the subject had bee dropped, and he didn't look very happ that Betty had brought it up again especially in front of the children. H tightened his lip for a moment. "Do w have to get into *that* again?"

"Well, it has to get to you somehow," Betty suggested, "or else you'd enjoy talking about it more."

"This is ridiculous!" Henry was try ing to hold his temper down in front o the kids. "There seems to be collusion between you and this mission agency You have a gun to my head. You wan money, or else!"

Betty was keeping her cool all the way, and enjoying it. "Nobody's got a gun," she corrected. "Do you kids see any gun?" The two children looked up and grinned. Then they straightened up a bit when they saw that their Date wasn't laughing.

"Well, the psychology of what you are doing is the same thing," he pro tested weakly.

"I think you have a guilty conscience that's what I think." "What in the world makes you think at?" Henry attempted a wide-eyed nocent look.

"Simply because you are so sensitive bout the subject. You really don't ant to talk about it. You don't want if face the fact that compared to so uch of the rest of the world we have it retty good and we could get along on a tile less than we have. I'm sure I could it down on the grocery bill a bit ithout feeling it too much. I could ostpone getting the dress I wanted for e dinner on Saturday. My wardrobe pesn't need to be replenished that udly."

"Ok, ok, ok. We'll give something to e mission. Just don't give me that crifice bit. That sounds too heroic. ou don't have to give up those things. can figure something out."

"A hundred dollars worth of someing?" Betty asked. This time she ccided to see it through to the spefics.

"What? You expect us to give a indred dollars, when we have bills to iy and college coming up and...."

"I thought you said you could figure mething out. If your vacation was oming up next week, I'll bet you could gure something out, couldn't you."

Henry's eyes were narrowing. Again e got the feeling he was being presred. But the logic of it was getting to m. Betty had never pressed him quite is way before. But he was getting the pint.

"Ok, I give in," Henry said with a idden burst of pretended frivolity. He eld his hands straight above his head. Take my money. Take all you want. m generous-see, look at me, I'm all eart."

By that time the kids took advantage the situation and were trying to grab or his wallet. But Henry swatted at tem in fun. He knew he had lost the gument technically. But somewhere own deep he felt he was the winner ter all. He offered a silent prayer that od would help him learn this lesson or good—and somehow he knew God ould count on Betty to help.

-Dr. Stonewall Hurdler

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HE EDITORIAL VIEW

The Chinese Quarter

No, we are not talking about "Chinatown," whether in ew York or San Francisco. The reference is to something comparably greater. It is to the massive fact that Chinese cople make up one quarter of the total world population.

And all but roughly 25 million of them are bamboo-bound a the Asian mainland.

Among the 1969 publications on China was a book called *hina in Change*. Authored by seven writers, its editor, Dr. M. earle Bates, says in the Preface:

The Chinese, the most numerous people of mankind, are largely isolated from the international community, are formally at war with the United Nations and live in mutual hostility with many other peoples. *How can this be?* (Italics are mine.)

The question belongs to the 64 dollar variety. If the answer Ills for *explanation*, it is beyond us. If it calls for *underanding*, there are measures of enlightenment that fall within IT grasp. (To *explain*, as Helmut Thielicke has pointed out in s *Between Heaven and Earth*, requires a scientifically spectable tracing out of cause-and-effect patterns, whereas to *iderstand* is to have insight into those aspects of "historical ersonal life" that have marked a particular situation.)

For example, how many of us North Americans are still, in 970, under the influence of distorted images and stereotypes 7 the Chinese people that we have carried around with us om childhood? Pigtails and bound feet. The Chinese laundry an down the street. The figures of speech—"a Chinaman's uance," for example—that used to be so current and so tchy.

Yet this pigtailed Chinese, who had emigrated to the nited States, was no more representative of Chinese civilition than a folksy farmer from "Plowin' Corner" would be presentative of American culture amid the bright lights of okyo.

Let me here hazard a judgment that I think will not be sputed by any expert on the history of China's relations with e West. The judgment is this: no one can possibly underand the hostility of the mainland Chinese toward the estern white man unless he has probed the depths of the sentment which several generations of Chinese have felt cause of the West's trampling disregard of a Chinese culture at was already sophisticated when our Anglo-Saxon forbears ere savages in the wilds of northern Europe.

True, this is only one strand in the complexly woven cable any attempt to understand the contemporary Chinese tuation, but it is an important one. Today, as Bates points it, we of the West are in danger of settling for a new set of ereotypes and caricatures of, say, 700 million Chinese ainlanders. Occasionally you meet the Red-leaning person ho thinks—or says he thinks—that Mao's China is a new eaven in which social justice prevails and poverty is dead. Far ore frequently you are exposed to the neat ideological patter of the American who rolls three-quarters of a billion human beings into the shape of one gigantic ogre for whom the recommended treatment is "hate 'em and bomb 'em."

Viewed in another perspective, and one that is more distinctly related to the Christian mission, today's Communist controlled China has unintentionally cleansed the thinking of yesterday's China missionaries. They used to wonder, for instance, whether the family-and-clan system, one of the tightest in all of the world's societies, could ever be broken up. The Peking regime has done it. This, conceivably, under a non-Communist government could lead to far freer choices in the area of religious faith than was ever true under the old system.

Other aspects of cleansed and corrected thinking are set forth with startling candor by missionary Leslie T. Lyall, of the Overseas Missionary Fellowship, in his recent book *Red Sky at Night*. In a carefully tabulated bill of self-indictment, which begins with the words "WE CONFESS," the following particulars are deplored:

1. Too many China missionaries were guilty of preaching a watered-down gospel.

2. Too many remained ignorant of Chinese culture, literature and thought.

3. Too many were reluctant to identify with the Chinese. (We professed to love your souls, but we failed to love you as people.)

4. Too many were so paternalistic and possessive that the Chinese Christians had little chance for free development.

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5. Too many were preoccupied with institutional work and too little concern with planting strong local churches.

6. Too many were unconcerned about social justice.

7. Too many were neglectful of the urgent need for an adequate Christian literature.

This is healthy honesty. Are we to conclude that missionary Lyall, armed with matured insights, wishes to be the first to re-enter China once the doors are open again? Not at all! He is in fact confident that Western missionaries will have but slight chance to return and perhaps less chance to succeed if they do get in. Opportunity will fall to the Chinese Christians. Even they must be cautioned against a "rush to the barriers" with anything that appears to be organizational competitiveness. God, we must believe, will have His own way of showing our Chinese fellow-Christians how they should, even now, be readying themselves for a servant role and a witnessing presence in the midst of their own people.

The Chinese quarter-God's most multitudinous people! God created them. Christ died for them. History haunts them. Destiny quivers before them. And if this be true, the Church universal had better use its knee-caps for prayer and its thinking-caps for planning. *PSR*

The Positive Power of Negative Thinking

When Norman Vincent Peale published *The Power of Positive Thinking*, he did more than tag his book with a catchy title. He deposited a phrase in the bank of the English language. The phrase enshrines a useful principle with which one does not quarrel. If one is to argue against it at all, it is not because the proposition is wrong but because it is taken by some to mean that negative thinking is *always* wrong.

The principle of polarity—Ying and Yang, light and dark, in and out—is too deeply embedded in life to be dismissed out of hand. Two things, therefore, are important: to avoid a negative obsession and to discover the positive value of controlled negative thinking.

Jesus talked about a house that had a sandy foundation. He warned that when the testing storm broke upon it, it would fall. The picture is negative. He went on to describe a house whose foundation was laid on rock. No tempest could collapse it. The picture is positive. To draw the two pictures together so that they complement and reinforce one another—this is wisdom.

How may it be applied?

Consider our handling of the relationship between past and present-always a tricky thing in revolutionary times. To *idealize* the past seems positive. To *criticize* it appears to be negative. What is important is a kind of critique of the record and witness of the past that will result in clarification rather than distortion.

Learning from History

In Colonial America there were hordes of Tory church members who stuck strictly to the "law and order" line. If their policy had prevailed, there would have been no Fourth of July on these shores. John Witherspoon, no Tory, was a Presbyterian minister and President of the College of New Jersey, the forerunner of Princeton University. One account of the Boston Tea Party states: "The Americans rose up in holy wrath and decided that it was time to draw the line. John Witherspoon took his place in the vanguard of the revolutionists." Three years later he became one of the 55 signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The Tories were content with the *status quo*. The John Witherspoons, full of grace and grit, said in conscience, "The *status quo* is intolerable."

We err if we imagine that democracy sprang full-blown out of the American experiment in freedom. Unless it has been removed in recent years, there is statute on the law books of Massachusetts, placed there in colonial times, "forbidding the common people to wear the clothes of gentry as not befitting their station in life."

We are only weaving illusions around ourselves if we imagine that American history is an untarnished saga. For its shining hours and pages we are grateful. From its less than glorious chapters we should take instruction. To vilify our past is stupidity; to deify it is idolatry; to clarify it—and so to learn from it—is maturity. What emerges from the third process if the positive power of negative thinking. Living in Honesty

Taking a slightly different tack, to live in a critical mood, where others are concerned, is negative; yet few exercises yiela more positive good than disciplined self-criticism. We separatist evangelicals have something to worry about here. We

reckon our own stature to be tall. Our theological olfactories smell heresy a mile away. Our well honed vocabularies are the knives with which we carve up the "liberals," the "modernists," the "radicals." We shout our slogans. We defend ou records. In certain moods we turn and rend each other. The one thing that we find terribly difficult is the exercise of candid self-criticism. If I had been a speed-reading demon, I might have missed this stinging sentence in Julian Hartt's recent book *A Christian Critique of American Culture:* "The human spirit has a natural and humanly inextirpable propensity for creating illusions as shelter against reality." Paul the Apostle was no slouch at detecting this *you*-directed criticism and this *we*-directed self-justification. It was not without reason or occasion that he wrote to the spiritually self-conscious Corinthians: "Examine yourselves."

At an overseas gathering of evangelicals, a brilliant national from one of the participating countries read a paper on the integrating of the gospel with social concern. When I asked my friend "Was it well received?" he replied, "By the Christian nationals, yes; by the foreign missionaries, no." On which I made the comment, with slight exaggeration, "How the missionaries feel about it is no longer the important thing."

To be sure, North American missionaries are *capable* of bold and sensitive thinking, of wise and relevant counseling. But North American missionaries, in too many instances, have been too emphatically sure that their American thought-patterns can be superimposed on Christ's maturing servants among the Asians, Africans and Latins. The liberating discovery needs to be made that some of our theological commitments-not all, by any means-are merely disguises acquired from our religio-cultural conditioning.

In one of our Western cities a breezy, salesman-type pastor informed me that he would not knowingly allow a minister in his pulpit who did not preach the "pre-tribulation view of the rapture" in connection with our Lord's second advent. I thought of the number of pulpit giants of past and present who by that test would have been excluded from his pulpit. His right to *hold* this view is not in question. His right to *impose* it as a test of biblical fidelity is open to serious question. He would be a risky candidate for the mission field.

What is to be concluded is this: that here is a man who needs, as many of us need, to probe his own assumptions. He needs to ask hard questions about his attitudes. Out of this wholesomely negative thinking some positive results might well emerge. *PSR*

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