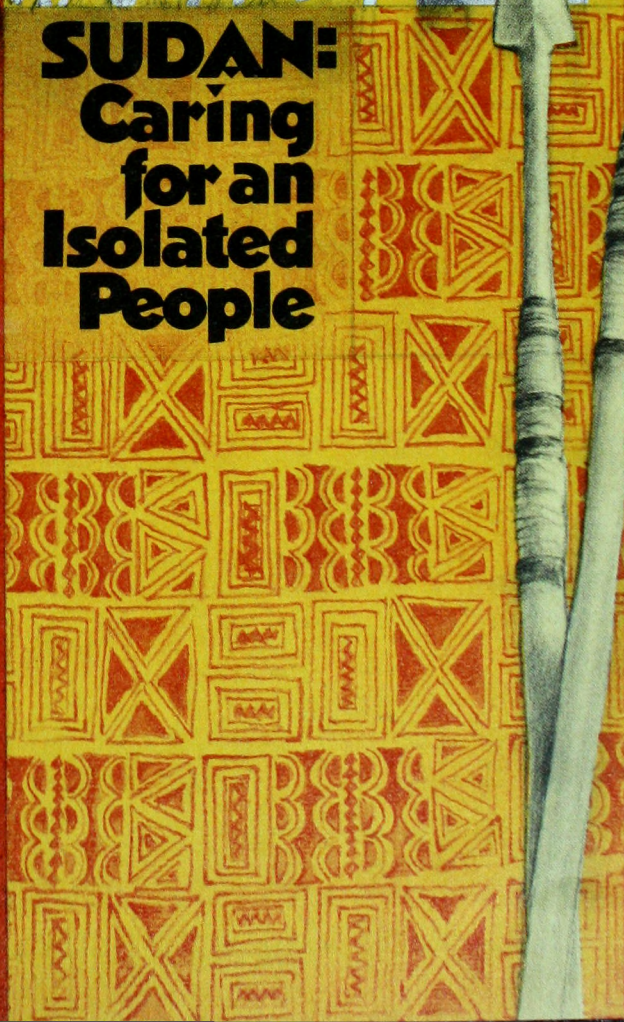


SEPTEMBER 1977

world vision



SUDAN: Caring for an Isolated People



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Inside Our World...

You can be *isolated* anywhere.

The word means “alone . . . lonely . . . apart . . . removed . . . unaided . . . unassisted.”

That means you could be isolated even within a group of people. Or in your own community or city. Or even in your own home. You could be *isolated*, “lonely, unaided” in any of these places.

But I'm not talking of isolation like this. I am talking about places in the world where you are totally cut off from the rest of the world. Thiet is one such place.

Where in the world is Thiet?

Even if you have a fairly good atlas of Africa, you won't locate it.

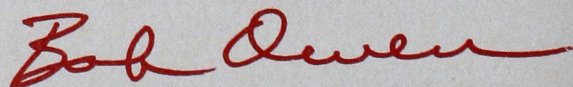
You might find Juba. It's possible you might find a tiny speck on your map that would pinpoint Rumbek. But Thiet? Hardly.

All three of these communities are isolated. All three of them are populated with people. People with needs. People who hurt. Children who die of tetanus (an agonizing, but preventable disease). People who are hungry. People who can't care for their own needs.

Read about these people in the article, “Sudan: Caring for an Isolated People,” beginning across the page.

God was speaking about these kinds of isolated peoples when He gave these words to His prophet, Isaiah: “I want you to share your food with the hungry and bring right into your own homes those who are helpless, poor and destitute. Clothe those who are cold. . . . Help those in trouble! Then your light will shine out from the darkness, and the darkness around you will be bright as day” (Isaiah 58:7,10 *Living Bible*).

This is what God expects of us, what He commands. So, what about the people in isolation? Shall we leave them out there alone and unaided?





SUDAN: Caring for an Isolated People

by Phil Smith

World Vision Correspondent, Africa

If you decided to tour Africa, you'd most likely not visit Sudan. Why?

Because it's off the main tourist route. It doesn't possess the glamour of well-traveled cities like Cape Town. Or Nairobi. Or Alexandria.

Instead, you'll hear names like Juba. Khartoum. Rumbek and Thiet. Khartoum is probably the only one of the four you've ever heard of.

But in those three lesser known places, some events are happening that are shaping lives. You should know about them. So I'll introduce them to you . . . one by one. First, there's . . .

JUBA

You are dirty, dusty and weary. And thirsty. You have already spent two long days on the road from Khartoum, in central Sudan. Now you're approaching Juba, the Sudanese southern capital, a small city about 100 miles north of the Ugandan border.

Suddenly your Land Rover develops an ominous engine noise. Veteran traveler that you are, you stop immediately and let the heated engine cool. When it has cooled sufficiently (and you're about to suffer a sunstroke from the hot African sun), you start the Land Rover, and carefully limp your way into Juba.

All the while you are saying to yourself, "What can I do now? I'll never find an experienced mechanic in a place like Juba."

Right?

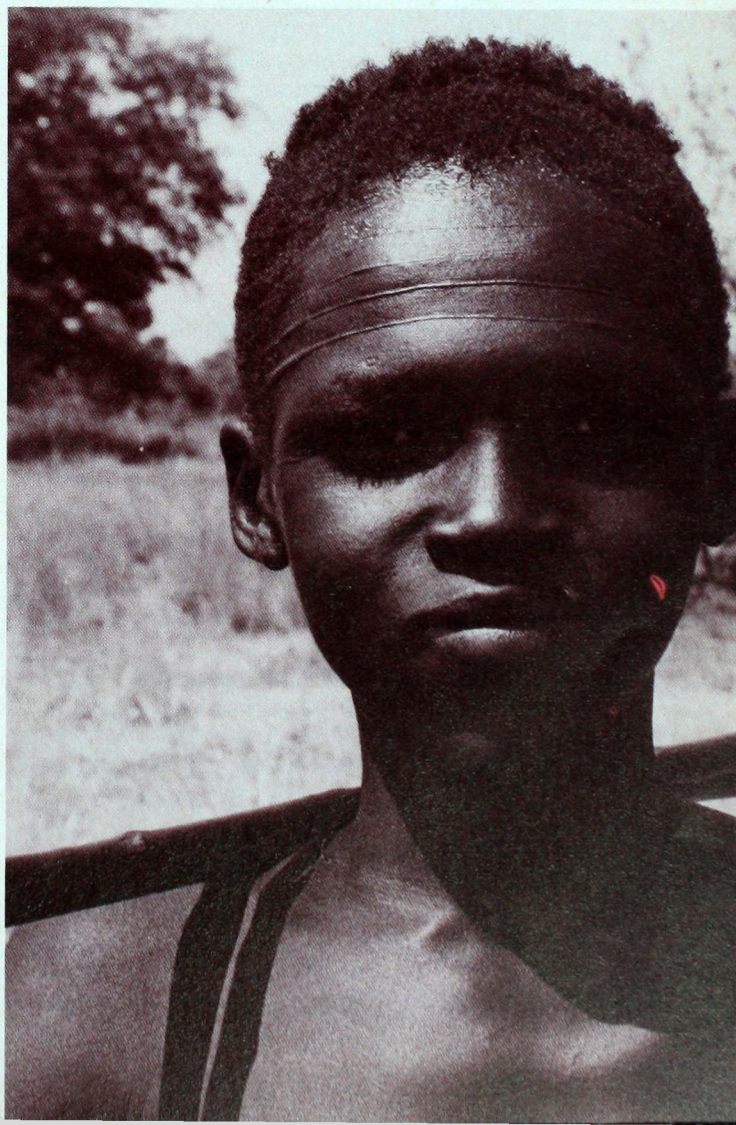
Wrong!

Thanks to ACROSS (the African Committee for the Rehabilitation of Southern Sudan) and a World Vision grant, Juba now has a well-stocked, ably manned garage that can handle about any problem you and your Land Rover might encounter.

A pleasant surprise?

Yes, of course. But this is exactly the kind of auto service Juba needs. Because in this area of the world, Land Rovers and motorcycles are essential. Sometimes they are the only means of transporting water.

This means that a vehicle breakdown in this



wide, barren land could have some very serious consequences. Even death.

By now you've learned about Juba's garage. So you chug up in front and climb out—hoping that what you have heard and what you see are for real. They are!

And after a quick, professional diagnosis, plus a reasonable time in the shop, your Land Rover is as good as new.

You thank Jim Rosenberry, who heads up this unique training center garage, and pay the very reasonable bill. You also say a fervent, "Thank You, Lord . . . for placing this garage here . . . just when and where I needed it!"

Then you go on your way rejoicing.

Not only does this service benefit travelers such as yourself, but it meets an important need in the community, and for miles around. This training center garage is only one arm of ACROSS—an organization that shares the Good News of the Gospel in many practical ways.

Through this center Jim Rosenberry is training a number of local men to become professional auto mechanics. This allows them to serve their own people, along with providing them with self-respect and a well-paying position.

It also provides the training necessary to enable men to move into larger cities, away from the isolation they feel in this community.

All this at Juba, a city where you might not have stopped . . . unless your Land Rover had broken down. Moving on now, we go to . . .

RUMBEEK

If you thought Juba was out on the edge of nowhere, wait till you see Rumbek. To get there you take a dusty, little traveled road and drive 350 miles northwest of Juba.

Population: 25,000. Description: flat, hot, its dirt streets lined with mud, brick or stone huts, all topped with thatched roofs. Standing apart, in what used to be the "better" part of town, a few deteriorating European-type houses take their places. Nearby is a sprawling hospital complex.

From 50 to 150 patients await Nurse Erika Waser when she arrives in her Land Rover. (across page, top) Teaching/learning the "care and feeding" of Land Rovers.

Electricity: A few generators give sporadic service, though there's been no real electric service since October 1976. Sewage: none. Water supply: a few hand-dug or drilled wells.

There are no automobiles in Rumbek. Only the ever-present Land Rovers and a few trucks.

For years the sprawling hospital complex was left to the elements—and the destructive white ants. But last year ACROSS carpenter-builder Bill Muncey began restoring the buildings. World Vision is paying for the extensive renovation, and this year is helping the clinic as part of its Rumbek Community Health Project.

Erika Wasar, a Swiss nurse, is in charge of the project, also supported by ACROSS. It is here, at the recently renovated hospital, that she bases her mobile clinic, which—with its weekful of stops—keeps her perpetually on the move.

Erika's "beat" consists of 13 medical mission stations throughout the south, including



Rumbek. At each stop along the way she meets long lines of 50 to 150 people awaiting her healing touch.

"I love the work," Erika says. "I love to share my healing skills with people . . . and at the same time tell them about Jesus, the One Who can heal hearts as well as bodies.

"But sometimes it's discouraging. Because, in spite of all I do for these people . . . after I have done my best to cure them of their disease and trouble . . . some of them still go back to their primitive ways."

Slowly the lifestyles are changing, she told

me. Even though some of the mothers "still give birth to their babies on the bare ground. And some of them still drink unboiled, contaminated water and exist on deficient diets."

Erika is excited about the outreach of the hospital and its medical training program. Even during the hospital renovation ACROSS has continued to increase the size and effectiveness of the program.

Erika had ministered in Sudan before the war.

"When it was possible to return," she said, "I did so because of a dream or a vision. God showed me that the sick people near Rumbek needed me. So," she said, smiling, "here I am. God has put me here."

God has indeed placed Erika there as a vital link in the preventative medicine arm of the medical school. Lectures and training here cover such areas as infectious diseases, physiology, surgery, psychiatrics, pharmacy and nursing.

This year, due partially to World Vision's support, the school has more than 100 young Sudanese enrolled. The school, by the way, is the largest outside the southern capital of Juba.

THIET

My eyes swept across the landscape. Thiet: wild, barren, remote, interspersed with the inevitable kapok and fig trees. And I had thought Juba was way out in the boondocks. But Thiet was another five-hour drive from there.

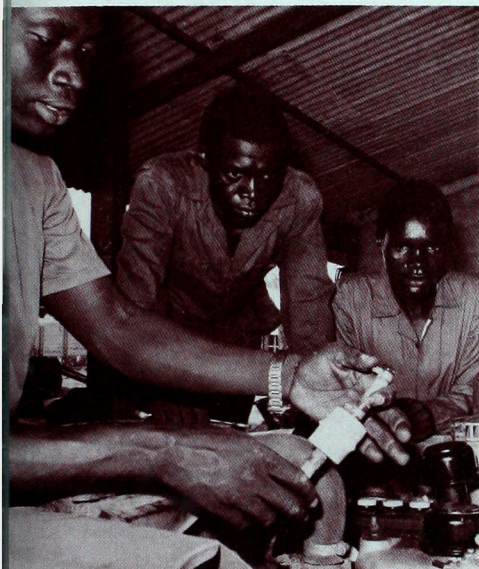
Widely spread out across the horizon-wide scene and beyond are 200,000 or more tribal people, mostly Dinkas.

It's here, almost as far from nowhere as it's possible to get, that the Thiet Mother and Child Welfare Center is located. What a place for a clinic!

But it's here where I met and interviewed Nurse Elsie Redman.

And now, inside that small, sweaty clinic, my stomach was tight, my throat dry as I watched the tiny, rigid body in the nurse's arms. Its muscles were stone hard. Its face: tight, unnatural. Nearby the child's mother ignored me and anxiously watched the nurse's every move.

"My baby . . . my baby. . . ." she spoke, in halting English. "He very sick?"



Nurse Elsie Redman didn't look up. "Yes," she said. "Your baby is very sick."

Though Elsie had suspected the nature of the child's illness immediately, she carefully went over every inch of the emaciated body. Her examination was hindered by the continual convulsions.

It was tetanus, a major cause of death for newborn babies in this wild area of southern Sudan. She explained to the mother, "We'll do the best we can. . . ."

Later as Elsie and I discussed these almost daily tragedies, she told me, "The really sad thing about it is that tetanus can be prevented so easily."

"How?" I asked.

Elsie sipped her iced tea. "A couple of ways. The first, and really the best, is a vaccination for tetanus sometime during the first few months of pregnancy."

"It's that simple?"

She nodded. "That's right. But if you're a pregnant woman and have to walk anywhere from 20 to 80 miles to get an injection . . . well, I can understand. . . ."

I tried to picture what that would be like, but not being a woman, I couldn't. "But, tell me," I said, "why is tetanus so prevalent among small children and babies?"

"That brings me to the second thing that can be done to prevent the disease," Elsie said.

"What's that?"

The nurse told me that these tribeswomen, and even the village women, are attended in birth by untrained midwives. Or else they deliver their own babies all by themselves. In either case, instead of using a sterile instrument to sever the umbilical cord, they often do this with a dirty knife, or whatever else is handy.

"What do you mean, 'whatever else is handy'?" I asked.

"Sometimes they actually use a piece of sharp grass to do this," she told me. "And either the dirty knife or the blade of grass is often loaded with tetanus spores. These immediately invade the raw end of the umbilical cord. Then shortly thereafter, the newborn child exhibits the classical symptoms of this killer disease."

I shuddered, remembering the rigid, convulsed tiny forms I had seen in the clinic. "Isn't there anything these midwives and mothers can do about this . . . I mean, if they haven't received the vaccination earlier?"

"Yes there is. All they have to do is simply sterilize the instrument by boiling it. Then use very basic sanitary measures to keep the severed cord clean. . . ."

Together with two other nurses—Mary-Lou Thonger and Jouk Van der Graaf—Elsie keeps the clinic open six days a week. The three of them teach the Dinka tribeswomen the basics of elementary health and hygiene.

And . . . caring for babies. Countless numbers of babies. During the rainy season (an endless three months each year), as many as 200 children and pregnant women line up for treatment every day.

I had visited that clinic. And I was amazed and heartsick at what I saw. From what Nurse Redman had already told me, I knew that at least 30 out of every 100 Dinka babies would die before the age of five. I had seen some of those babies dying before my eyes.

Some were twisting in the final agony of tetanus. Others were pale, shivering from malaria. A few were swollen from scorpion bites.

But the majority of these tiny sufferers are the helpless victims of malnutrition-related diseases: coughing and pneumonia, enteritis, diarrhea, vomiting, dehydration. Many are completely covered with sores.

Despite all the suffering I saw in the Thiet



Veteran Nurse Elsie Redman: "Tetanus can be prevented. . . ." Elsie's work in Sudan began in 1950.

Clinic, it was rather exciting to meet the three nurses who are pouring years of their lives into this seemingly barren wasteland.

The task they have chosen to perform demands all their time and energy. Tough, lonely work: Throughout the three-month-long rainy season, their flat-as-a-pancake landscape turns into a sea of mud. During that time they are cut off from the world. They don't see a single vehicle.

Their only means of physical contact with the outside world is the twice-a-month airplane from Nairobi.

The days I spent in Thiet were uncomfortable and miserable for me (the kind of discomfort even the nurses don't get used to): oppressive heat, high humidity, constant rain. And mud. Acres of mud.

Then at the clinic my ears and nerves were continuously attacked by the fretful crying of babies . . . dozens of miserable babies.

Many of them had been here waiting—held

and cared for by their weary mothers—since before dawn. And now it was 8 A.M. Time to open for business . . . the beginning of a seemingly endless day for these nurses.

A great number of these anxious, exhausted women had carried their sick or dying children for many miles across that sea of mud—often 20 miles or more. Some had slept beneath kapok trees one or more nights along the way.

All had brought their children to the clinic in a last-ditch attempt to save their lives. And many of these women would walk home with their arms empty.

My heart ached for them.

I could still see them that night as I tried to sleep. And I can see them even now: the children with their wide, frightened eyes. The mothers: resigned to what they feel is fate.

I longed to tell them what Elsie and the other nurses have already told them . . . that Jesus Christ can bring peace to their troubled hearts. But I couldn't do that myself. For I don't speak their language.

It's so difficult for them to understand. In fact, it's impossible for them to understand, until they see and feel God's presence through the nurses' hands and smiles.

Thank God they are seeing that.

And thank God that some of these people are coming to know Christ in a personal way.

That's the reason why you give. That's the reason ACROSS is there. That's the reason World Vision is there.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO HELP CHANGE THE LIFE OF ONE OF THESE PEOPLE . . . ?

Yes, I would like to help change the life of one of these Dinka mothers. Enclosed is my check of \$_____ to help relieve their suffering. 3100-H97-315

Please use this \$_____ to care for Sudan's needy children. 1000-H97-106

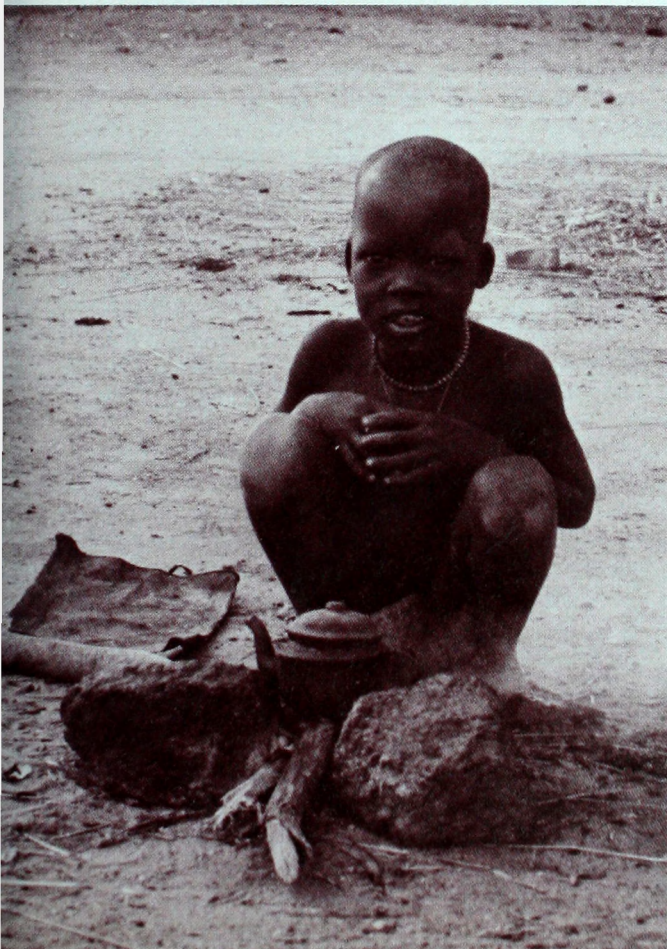
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facts of a field

Compiled by MARC, a division of World Vision International
Information on some other countries available

VITAL STATISTICS

Population: 883,000 (1975). Sparsely populated.

Population Growth: 2.1 percent annually.

Urbanization: 32 percent.

Capital: Windhoek, population 61,369 (1970).

Area: 318,261 square miles (approximately the size of Texas and Louisiana combined).

Ethnic Composition: Africans and mixed (approximately 88 percent), Europeans (12 percent).

Languages: White population: 67 percent Afrikaans, 23 percent German, 10 percent English. African population: Afrikaans, Khoisan and Bantu (assorted dialects and derivatives).

Literacy: Whites (100 percent), Blacks (31 percent).

Economy: GDP (Gross Domestic Product): \$680 million (1972 estimate).

Per Capita GDP: \$5,525 (white), \$325 (non-white) (1972 estimate).

Agriculture: Desert or semi-desert conditions, periodically aggravated by prolonged drought, prevail over virtually the entire country. Land: 30 percent. Labor: 58 percent. Products: Corn, millet, sorghum, livestock.

Industry: Labor: 4 percent. Products: Canned meat, dairy products, tanned leather, textiles, clothes, mineral concentrates.

Trade: 90 percent of imports are received from South Africa.

Natural Resources: Diamonds, copper, lead, zinc, uranium, lesser amounts of other minerals, fish.

Religion: Christian, 66 percent (mostly Lutheran); animist.

History: A German colony since the

end of the 19th century, Namibia became a Mandated Territory of the League of Nations after World War I and was governed by South Africa. The United Nations ordered free elections in 1976 that were never held. South Africa continues to rule Namibia illegally.



Current Status of Christianity:

Almost 67 percent of the population of Namibia claims the Christian faith. Protestant church membership numbers almost 460,000, accounting for over 78 percent of all Christians. By far the largest Protestant church is the black United Evangelical Lutheran Church of South West Africa (UELCSWA). UELCSWA's membership was reported as 350,000 in 1976. The UELCSWA was formed in March 1972 by the merger of the Evangelical Lutheran Church (the former Rhenish Mission Church), whose members include mainly the Damara, Nama, Herero and Rehobother Baster peoples, and the Evangelical Lutheran Ovambo-Kavango Church (the former Finnish Mission Church), whose members belong to the Ovambo-Kavango people. There were 118 ordained ministers and 1448 lay workers serving in 170 UELCSWA churches in 1968. There is also a small white German Evangelical Lutheran Church that had a membership of 12,000 in 1975. The Diocese of Damaraland,

which embraces most of Namibia and has a reported membership of 80,000, is the second largest Protestant denomination. The Dutch Reformed Church in South West Africa reported over 18,000 members in 1968. The 127,302 members of the Catholic Church comprise almost 22 percent of the Christian community. Priests, nuns and other religious workers, mostly German, number over 500 and serve in 61 parishes.

Missions: Missionary work has been carried on in Namibia for more than 170 years. The London Missionary Society began work in 1805 among the Hottentots (or Nama people). About 1840, this society transferred its mission stations to the Rhenish Mission Society, a German organization. The first missionaries from the Finnish Missionary Society arrived in 1866 to begin work in Ovamboland in northern Namibia. Education, literacy and medical care continue to be vital aspects of the Rhenish and Finnish mission programs. Lutherans account

for three-fourths of all missionaries in Namibia. North American-based Protestant missions are working in Namibia with a total personnel of eight (not all groups reporting). The Church of God, World Missions, which began work in 1964, has 12 established churches. Two Catholic orders are represented in Namibia by seven North American missionaries.

Unreached Peoples: Together with the Finnish Missionary Society, the Ovambo-Kavango Church is working among the Bushmen. A small work of the Dutch Reformed Church is now extending to the Caprivi, the Bushmen and also the Coloreds (peoples of black and white mixture). Two groups of unreached peoples which have been specifically identified are the Heikum (population 16,000), and the Kung (population 10,000).

He was young and fashionably dressed, and was seated near the aisle of Nairobi's All Saints' Cathedral. As the minister passed by him, the man looked up.

"A most inspired message," he said. "And the choir was magnificent this morning, wasn't it?"

The minister said, "Thank you," smiled and passed by. The man's face had not been familiar. "But then," he thought, "it's Easter . . . and there are many once-or-twice-a-year people here today."

Others, however, noticed the spruce African gentleman, and paid him special attention. They knew he was dangerous, especially for the Ugandan Christians in the congregation. And those people prayed their names were not on this man's list.

In recent months, the steady trickle of refugees from Uganda has risen to a flood, between 15,000 and 20,000 since January. So, also, have the increased numbers of President Idi Amin's secret police. For the Ugandans, though, the risk of being followed, caught and taken back to a sure death is worth the attempt for freedom.

They escape by road or through the bush. Or by canoe across Lake Victoria. Their numbers include impoverished country folk and top Government officials and professionals. A few had previously transferred

money into Kenya through banking friends, but most of the people arrive with nothing more than the clothes they wear.

A large number of the refugees leave their families and friends behind, knowing they may never see one another again. But for others, like 17-year-old Samson Sempasa, who arrived in Nairobi in May, there is no agony of waiting and hoping: Samson's parents are dead.

Samson's father was the senior Government printer in the Ugandan president's office for 20 years, but was demoted to deputy printer when Amin took over in 1971. He retired last year and went to work for a private tea company.

"But from 1974 to last year, the military police would surround our house, and very often they took money and personal property from us, and beat us as well," Samson said. "One month after my father changed jobs, the police went to his office and took him away. For a long time we did not hear anything about him.

"We collected money from friends and relatives, and bribed a policeman who told us that my father was in an underground

cell at the secret police headquarters prison."

The Sempasa family was then told they must pay the policeman another 30,000 shillings (about \$3500) to see Mr. Sempasa. Once again friends and relatives helped with the money, and Samson went with his mother and uncle to see his father.

Samson recalls, "We found him in the worst state anyone can be in on earth. He had been badly beaten and his knees were nailed together. We knew he was going to die.

"He managed to say only one word to us: 'Mweraba'—which means 'goodbye.' That word has been ringing in my ears since that day."

In the months that followed, life again took on some semblance of normalcy for Samson. In January, he was given a place to study at Namasagali College; but his education was to be short-lived.

"When we broke off for holidays in March, our car came, driven by our family driver, with three other people as passengers," Samson remembers. "When I went over to the car, the men pulled me inside and drove

FLIGHT FROM TERROR

off, leaving all my things still at school."

After traveling for a while, the car stopped. The men got out and opened the trunk. Inside was Samson's mother, badly beaten. Samson was told to trade places with her, and once more the car drove off.

After another series of starts and stops, they pulled up to a house.

"The men came and took me out of the trunk," Samson said. "Two of them were in military uniform, carrying guns. My mother and our driver were no longer in the car—and I never saw them again."

Samson was taken into the house, severely beaten and locked in the toilet.

"I spent a week in the toilet," he says, "and each evening a man would bring me food, usually *posho* and beans. At first I refused to eat, hoping that I would die."

After a week, the man told Samson he could take a bath. But when Samson got into the bathroom, he quickly climbed up into the roof and hid in the water tank.

"They started looking through the house for me and fired some shots to frighten me," he explained, "but I stayed in the tank. By nightfall they must have thought I had run away, because I heard cars starting and being driven off."

Later that night he quietly made his way out of the water tank, crept from the house and slipped through the barbed-wire

fence surrounding the property. Once he was a safe distance away, he hid until morning. Then he moved on, hiking to a town 25 miles away, where he had an uncle.

"When I told him my trouble, he advised me to leave the country quickly," Samson said. "He took me to a town near the Kenya border and paid a taxi driver to take me to Nairobi."

Samson was a stranger in Nairobi, but after a few days he met the Rev. Daniel Serwanga, a fellow Ugandan who works with African Evangelistic Enterprise. Daniel listened to Samson's story, knew he was telling the truth, and gave him some money for food and clothing, in addition to finding him a place to stay.

But what about the future? Where will Samson work? How will he live? And what about the thousands of others just like him?

"On the average, there are 15 Ugandans coming to me for help every day," said Daniel Serwanga. Pointing to four thick folders containing the testimonies and biographical details of hundreds of people, he continued, "If all of these were compiled in a book, you wouldn't believe it. You would insist it was fiction."

Refugees have reported mass slaughter in Uganda, with the bodies being dumped over Murchison Falls on the Nile River. Others tell of soldiers bombing buses with gasoline, as well as instances of men being lined up and forced to kill each other with a sledge hammer. Those who refused were shot.

So great is the slaughter that the State Research Bureau—Amin's secret police—has formed a "Disposal Department." Its function needs no explanation. Christians, Muslims, members

of the Acholi and Lango tribes: All are victims of this senseless purge.

So as many as can leave do so, literally fleeing for their lives. Kenya, their neighbor to the east, is the most logical destination, and they pour across her border for assistance.

World Vision is one of the agencies providing relief for these people. Working through Daniel Serwanga and African Enterprise, the funds are being distributed to the people in the form of small cash gifts.

"It is just enough to help them get started," said Daniel. "Generally, they all lack adequate clothing, food and blankets. Many of them have left top jobs and beautiful homes—they arrive here with nothing.

"The major problem," he continued, "is to keep receiving money for clothing and cheap housing. And housing is hard to find in Nairobi."

Daniel has found jobs for doctors, accountants, teachers and others, but time—and money—are running out. Kenya herself is short of jobs and is worried about the influx of refugees; yet the Ugandans want to stay as close to their homeland as possible.

There is no easy—or quick—solution to the problem. When Amin's reign of terror is ended, most of the refugees will probably return to Uganda and try to restore what is left of it. Their skills and professions will be badly needed.

But in the meantime, they must rely on their Christian brothers for help, and Christians around the world must respond. The refugees pray for the grace to remember that "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord." Especially when a secret policeman is sitting in the same pew.

With the help of concerned Christians, World Vision is meeting the emergency needs of suffering people throughout the world and making it possible for them to build for future self-reliance.

What you are saying to a hungry world



MEXICO: LOOKING TOWARD SELF- RELIANCE

Mexico is the home of many people in need. Your gifts are being used to help some of them through several new World Vision projects:

Vocational Training

The village of Joquicingo is located in arid mountainous terrain about 100 kilometers from Mexico City. World Vision has been caring for children in Joquicingo, seeing that they get proper nutrition and health care. But the greatest need is to help the children's parents find a reliable source of income; then they would be able to support their children. Farming no longer pays off, since the soil is depleted and the rains are uncertain. So many fathers have had to leave their families in search of seasonal work elsewhere. Your gifts are being used to set up a center where these families will be trained to produce marketable knitwear. The goal is to help them become self-sufficient by September 1979.

Well Drilling

The small town of Teocalcingo is situated among dry hills in southwestern Mexico. The 200 families living there normally earn an income by raising corn and beans and making charcoal from desert scrub. But with only two days of rain last year, the crops failed. The town's only source of water is a little spring, which is not even adequate for the WV childcare project there. A well, being provided through World Vision, will give these people hope for a better future. The water will be made easily available to the people through a water tank and a pipeline to the nearest part of town. A windmill will also be installed to give them

the benefits of electricity. (See complete report in October WV magazine.)

Animal Raising


Self-sufficiency is also the goal of some 40 families in the state of Morelos whose children are presently under WV care. The Mexican Government is offering free supervision and veterinary services to those persons willing to raise chickens and rabbits for sale as food. With your help, 30 families are getting started in chicken production, and 10 families are raising rabbits. World Vision is providing 3000 chicks, 40 rabbits and animal feed. As these families establish a regular income, they will be able to pay back the initial loan. Other families will then get involved. As their incomes increase, the need for childcare assistance in this area will eventually be diminished or even eliminated.


Sewing Instruction

In Mexico, even pastors need to learn a trade for an income. At the Christ Gospel Bible Institute in Mexico City, they are being trained to sew clothes. Your contributions are supplying the institute with sewing machines, accessories, a qualified teacher and material for the first two months. The market for such clothes is ample; the new tailors can also make school uniforms at a moderate cost for nearby WV projects. The pastors learn sewing not only as a means of supporting themselves, but as something they can teach to the poor people in their parishes—an indirect but effective way to help a hungry world.

Fruit Tree Cultivation

Finally, some 450 families related to 15 World Vision childcare projects are being given fruit trees and fertilizer in an effort to lead them toward self-reliance. Guidance in growing them is being provided by the project directors, who attended a Government training session in Mexico City. The directors learned about such things as the kind of fruit trees to plant and which fertilizer is best. The future holds real promise for these people as they work to increase their income.

Together these five projects are costing \$40,000. Thanks for your part in the work. 



**“Lo, children are an
heritage of the Lord....
As arrows are in the hand
of a mighty man;
so are children
of the youth.”**

Psalm 127:3a,



Cambodian Orphans- HOME TO STAY

The courtroom was in chaos," Cheri Goodman said, "happy chaos!"

Cheri Goodman is manager of Public Information for World Vision and was present in the Los Angeles Superior Court in July to cover one of the most exciting events of the year.

This was the long-awaited day, the "final wrap-up" for the Cambodian orphans. (See

"Cambodian Orphans... Home at Last," WV, Oct. '76.)

The story began over two years ago when 20 Cambodian orphans were brought to the United States by World Vision shortly before Southeast Asia was overrun by Communists.

These children had been turned over to Family Ministries, a licensed California Christian adoption agency, and had then

been placed with evangelical families.

Then—a few months later—came the blow that upset all the adoptive parents, as well as thousands of others. The Los Angeles Superior Court ruled that all 20 of these children be removed from their adoptive Christian families and turned over to the county adoption agency for placement.

World Vision protested, hoping to help overturn the ruling. Dr. Mooneyham was personally perturbed at the situation, because, he said, "I risked my life to save those babies from certain death. . . ."

He further indicated that, if the Court decision were allowed to stand, it would imperil every private religious agency.

The result of World Vision's appeal brought no immediate action: just more waiting. Even though he did not reverse his decision, Judge Lester E. Olson did allow the children to remain in their foster homes.

And now, more than two years after these children came to the United States, final definitive action regarding their futures has been taken. This was the day Cheri was talking about.

"The courtroom was too small," she said. "And joyous parents and their bewildered, excited children—plus reporters, attorneys and other court personnel—immediately jammed it to the walls.

"But it was refreshing," she



said, "to see so much news media attention being focused on 'good news.'"

This was certainly so. Along with reporters and photographers from a number of newspapers, radio and TV coverage were excellent.

"Since news cameras were banned from the courtroom," Cheri said, "the media gathered in the corridors outside. And as each happy family emerged from the court, they were immediately surrounded by cameras and microphones and besieged by reporters.

"But nobody seemed to mind. I think everyone, including those reporters, had a good time."

So on July 25, 1977, Superior Court Judge Lester E. Olson

officially finalized the adoptions of all 20 of the Cambodian orphans.

Dr. Stan Mooneyham congratulated the Court and the Los Angeles Department of Adoptions for their action. "In allowing the children to remain in the homes where they were originally placed by Family Ministries," he stated, "the Court has

come to the only decision compassion would allow."

Obviously, the parents were relieved and happy that the long period of waiting was over, but were quick to point out that the wait was worth it.

"The uncertainty was hard," said Martin Lonsdale, one of the new parents, "but it just made Nathan that much dearer to us."



Inflation Strikes Childcare

The word "inflation" is considered almost a dirty word. We see and hear it every day. And there's no way we can ignore it, because it directly affects every one of us.

In the U.S. the inflation rate is spiraling, nearly out of control. Even so, it's minor when compared to that of the world's developing nations: an average of 214 percent across the past three years!!

We talked with Dr. Edmund Janss, International Director of Childcare, about the effect of inflation on World Vision's projects overseas, especially as they relate to childcare.

WV: Dr. Janss, in the light of the inflationary trends here in the United States, but especially overseas, what's happening to WV's childcare projects?

Dr. Janss: First, let me say, we are stretching every dollar as

far as it will go. We are teaching some of our homes and schools to grow their own vegetable gardens. This helps us save on childcare costs, and it helps the people to supplement their income.

We also have vocational training for mothers in some Family-to-Family projects to enable them to better care for their own families.

WV: Is inflation affecting the costs of caring for children?



Dr. Janss: Yes, very much. It's bound to do this. Inflation affects overhead costs in the United States as well as overseas. In fact, it's because of the inflationary spiral that we've been forced this month to increase our childcare sponsorships from \$14 to \$15 a month.

WV: Does this mean, Dr. Janss, that "parents" of sponsored children should now begin sending in \$15 each month for their child, instead of the \$14 they have been sending?

Dr. Janss: Yes, to assure the same kind of care we have been giving our children, it's necessary that this be done. And I want to say I'm grateful to our family of sponsors for their understanding and support as we strive to maintain a high quality childcare program at the lowest possible cost.



“Roots” in the Gulf of Honduras

It would take a fertile imagination to dream up “roots” like these.

They were originally taken as slaves from West Africa in the 16th century and sent to the Caribbean islands. After liberation or escape in the 17th century, they merged with a local Indian group, the Caribs. Several rebellions during the American Revolution led to their mass deportation, 1800 miles across the sea to the coast of Honduras. Difficult relations with Spanish authorities resulted in further dispersion.

Now the 30,000 Black Caribs are found in 25 settlements scattered in three countries, along 400 miles of coastland. The fish and lobsters they har-


vest are often found on the plates of gourmet restaurants in the United States.

To visit them in Honduras, Guatemala or Belize is to be surrounded by a cheerful people with a strong sense of roots. Carib and African respect for ancestors as the source of the life force has blended in with a loose adoption of Catholicism. The local *shaman* interprets the messages of the ancestors and leads the Black Caribs in elaborate rituals with African, Indian and Christian elements.

Less than 1 percent have found their most important roots in Jesus Christ. Scripture and church worship are needed in their distinct language, because they are not responsive to

Spanish churches.

The Black Caribs can be reached, and you can have a part. You can learn more about them and reach out in love to them—as well as hundreds of other unreached peoples around the world.

In order that you may pray, love and understand the needs of unreached peoples like the Black Caribs, World Vision's MARC Division has prepared a brief prayer folder. This folder includes the data from the World Vision/MARC Unreached Peoples Program and is available to you for the asking. At the same time you will receive a list of 200 other unreached peoples about whom you may receive additional information. 

monthly memo

Although a special World Vision ministry known as “International Intercessors” began in 1972, prayer has been at the very heart of all that God has led us into for these 27 years of our unique ministry. We have long since proved the Word that “It is not by might nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord.”

Presently, over 11,000 friends have enrolled, voluntarily, in this special intercessory program to pray for ministries of the Gospel worldwide.

The Rev. Mr. Herbert Scott, who heads up this vital part of the work for us, has told me that a recent survey reveals that there is a wonderful “mix” of people who forge this prayer partnership—with all age groups represented. Some are in prison; others are busy bringing up families. Some have written us from religious convents, others from nursing posts in



hospitals and nursing homes. One very moving note told of prayer for wayward children; many others shared the agony of prayer in behalf of wives and husbands. Some have told of answered prayer giving them saving relief from deep depression. Still others have told us of their yearning for companionship at the family altar.

We also frequently hear from those for whom prayer is requested, giving thanks for the intercession of God's servants.

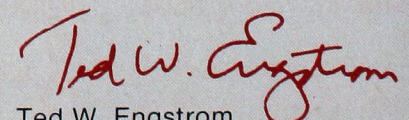
These special World Vision prayer intercessors are everywhere in the world. On a recent ministry visit to Namibia (Southwest Africa), our president, Dr. Stan Mooneyham, met a gentleman who proudly indicated he was a part of this “elite” group, typical of hundreds of others in far-flung nations.

You are invited to share in this

very special ministry. In addition to the attractive daily prayer reminders sent out monthly, there is a special monthly prayer monograph prepared by Mr. Scott and often special excerpts from some of the classic literature on this magnificent theme.

And—we know hosts of you continue as prayer partners even though you are not officially a part of International Intercessors.

Thank God for this Word: “The Lord is near; have no anxiety, but in everything make your requests known to God in prayer and petition with thanksgiving. Then the peace of God, which is beyond our utmost understanding, will keep guard over your hearts and your thoughts, in Christ Jesus” (Phil. 4:6,7, NEB). Thank you for your partnership in every way—and God bless you.



Ted W. Engstrom
Executive Vice President

readers' right

Reaching Out

Sir: On October 12, 1976, we lost our beloved 9-month-old son—our first child—to Jesus. He was taken suddenly, without pain, through an unavoidable accident and had lived nothing less than a beautiful life for nine months. In our grief, we wanted to reach out in love to others, as they reached out to us “with the comfort wherewith He comforts us.”

We desired also, to extend our concern for all children, everywhere, less fortunate than was ours, by collecting, in memorium, the enclosed sum, to be distributed as World Vision sees fit, around the world. We feel privileged to be able to help out in this way, in the memory of our dear son.

God is truly a God who works “all things together for good to them who are in Christ Jesus.” We have experienced this promise, in the midst of grief and are seeing our own as well as others’ lives changing—for His glory—because of it. Hallelujah!

*Mr. and Mrs. Ritzenthaler
Oregon, Illinois*

Love Loaf

Sir: Could you please send me a Love Loaf. I would like to challenge my family to give to someone we don't even know, with nothing expected in return. It can be such a joyful experience.

*Mrs. Thomas Shell
Lake Zurich, Illinois*

Sir: Please send a Love Loaf for us to fill. We are senior citizens, living mostly on Social Security and a small pension. Mrs. Glass is 80 years of age and has a heart condition. I am 73 and have glaucoma. Although we have to budget our money each month, I thought perhaps putting a few cents or so a day in the Love Loaf would be easy for us to handle.

Thanks for the *World Vision* magazine. We enjoy reading it. May God multiply what we can send in.

*Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Glass
Beacon, New York*

Hunger Response

Sir: It is impossible for me to send my check without including a few words as to how I found the way

to be part of the World Vision cause.

I am a retired person with a fixed income. I watched your hunger program thinking, “I’ll see what it’s about and then turn to my usual programs.” Well, it didn’t turn out that way. In fact, I couldn’t take my eyes off your program. When those little hungry babies looked out at me, I could feel God Himself looking at me through those eyes.

Well, I started to set priorities in a big hurry! I have looked for a way to give to the needy—and your program found it for me.

I’ve known about your work; in fact, my daughter’s youth group sponsored a little boy. I liked the picture where all his little friends were grouped together showing off what he had shared with them at Christmas. We had sent him some money for a present, and he bought gifts for 11 other children. He bought himself a knitted cap with a big pompon on top; I guess he felt like a king!

But the point is, *he shared with the others*, which is what happens when we give them the opportunity to receive something so they can share.

Our money doesn’t go very far when we go to the store, but when we see how far a few dollars can go through World Vision, we feel good about giving.

How did I find a way to share my fixed income? First, I no longer buy a daily or Sunday paper. Not a big sacrifice, but I was still short of the \$10 per month. So, out went the telephone today! Now I have enough to meet my pledge.

*Eric A. Fagerholm Sr.
Minneapolis, Minnesota*

Sir: I want to tell you how much the good Lord has blessed my husband and me. When it came time to make the final payment of our pledge to World Vision, we were unsure as to whether we would continue the next year. Then, God really impressed on my heart

the fact that I had never gone hungry. I couldn’t get the check written fast enough! My husband and I are on Social Security—but we have had many blessings since we have been sharing what God has given us. My husband’s garden prospered—in spite of lack of rain.

God bless your work as you save souls for Jesus.

*Mr. and Mrs. Burl Wilson
Concord, North Carolina*

Sir: I just wanted you to know that my 5-year-old-daughter, Amy, really prompted me to send this. She came to me crying last night. She said she felt so sorry for the “poor” people, and wanted to know why they had to starve and be sick and wear worn-out clothes. I couldn’t comfort her until we prayed and I promised we would send what money we could to try and help someone. We just wish we had more to send.

*Kristine Rising
Guldendale, Washington*

Magazine Response

Sir: It is really great to hear from you. I do appreciate your ministry and the encouragement you have shown me through the outreach you have. Thank you for allowing me to be a part of it. I know the Lord will really bless your work in the future and that He will answer prayer. I thank you for your magazine which allows me to be more informed and to pray for your ministry.

*William D. Carlsen
Fort Bragg, North Carolina*

Sponsors Write

Sir: We have been supporting a child in Bangladesh this past year and we have prayed that we will be able to see this child through school. My husband will have to retire soon and we will both be on a fixed income. But we have the faith that God will provide a way to continue our support for Jotsna.

We believe that World Vision will see that our money goes to help those in need. We’re praying for you and *know* that God answers prayer.

*Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Panther
Claremont, North Carolina*



HOW TO INCLUDE MISSIONS IN YOUR CHRISTMAS

by Patricia Hershey

A Christmas party . . . in October?" Suzanne looked at her pastor incredulously.

"Sure."

"But why?" The words were spoken almost impatiently.

"Well, I've been thinking about last Christmas. The day itself was full of happy excitement for most of us. But the next day, it was gone . . . over. And it seemed of such fleeting value."

Suzanne nodded, "I know the feeling."

"So I've been praying for ideas to encourage our church to include missions in our Christmas celebrations. To share what Christmas really is."

"Christmas *is* missions, isn't it?"

"Yes, and that's why a church Christmas party in October. It will give everyone an opportunity to give in a special way to our church missionary families."

Those of us who want our holiday celebrating to be centered around the essence of Christmas then, must plan meaningful ways to do this.

One church begins by making posters three weeks before the party. Pictures of each member

Patricia Hershey is a freelance writer, editor, PR consultant and seminar speaker from Arcadia, CA. Free REPRINTS of this article are available upon request.

of church-supported missionary families comprise these posters. Listed under the pictures are sizes of clothing and suggestions for both clothing and miscellaneous needs. Anyone desiring to give a particular item draws a line through that suggestion, thereby avoiding duplications.

The night of the party, anticipation of Christmas is generated through a Christmas menu and gala decorations with Christmas music permeating the room. On tables, gifts that have been brought are displayed near the picture of the family they are being sent to. There is also a money tree for those wishing to give an extra gift of money.

A church in Nevada plans a similar party in November. The gifts are not going to be sent overseas, but delivered by the church youth to an Indian reservation. The church bus takes a group of young people for a weekend to the reservation where they enjoy sharing. The contents have been marked on the outside of the colorfully wrapped packages. And if it's clothing, also the size and type.

In Chicago, several churches have early Christmas parties for inner-city missions. But, regardless of where your church is located, there are mission needs that could be met in a very special way during the Christmas season.

One missionary society sends the unusual treat of Christmas decorations for the missionary's home or church. Another sends, instead, the necessary materials with which to make the decorations.

Another rather unique gift is Christmas cookie recipes with those needed ingredients that cannot be purchased in that specific country. Some countries do not allow any kind of food to be accepted through the mail and other countries will permit almost anything. Your post office has a manual with explicit instructions on what can or can't be mailed to every

country. So be sure to check on regulations before you begin your gift planning.

It is important to make your plans far enough in advance so that your packages can be in the mail *no later than the first week of November*.

Some churches use the savings of personal postage costs for a Christmas missionary gift. Two examples of how this might work are:

- Church members address cards to other members but do not stamp them. They leave the cards at church where volunteers sort the mail into family shoe boxes. A family member can stop by the church office anytime during the Christmas season and pick up his mail. The stamp money that everyone saves is then sent to missionaries for a Christmas gift.
- Or, the all-church Christmas letter. One Christmas letter is written for all names to be signed by those who contribute to the Christmas missionary fund. A copy of this letter is then sent to each missionary supported by the church, along with the Christmas love gift.

The letter is also shared with the church members as an insert in the bulletin the Sunday before Christmas. To increase the personal involvement, some churches encourage members to contribute original Christmas messages in verse or art to be used in the all-church greeting.

Tradition seems to have established that Christmas Sunday school or church programs should be a re-creating of the birth of Christ. But one of the most enlightening Sunday school programs I ever witnessed was a visit to India via a small church in Michigan.

The front of the church had been transformed into a country

village, with the platform decorated as the missionary's home. The simplistic interior emphasized the absence of all visual signs of Christmas.

The program's script had been written by a church-supported missionary family in India. The play began with the missionary family excitedly opening a box from their home church.

In the second scene, sounds of "Joy to the World" and Christmas greetings from the home church rang out on their newly received cassette recorder. Since there was only one radio in the entire village, the nationals were eager to listen to the music and have the words interpreted by the missionary.

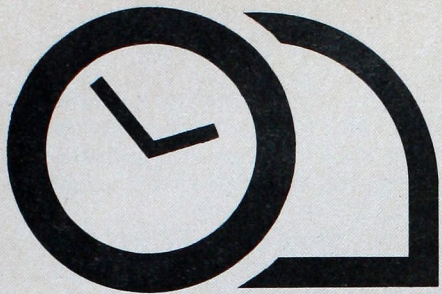
The realistic impact of the skit far exceeded the planning committee's expectations. For now there was an understanding of the significance of letters, cards and gifts from friends and prayer partners. And a new insight on how the story of Love—of Christmas—touched the lives of the Indians. As a result, this church plans a missions Christmas program every year, portraying a different country and family.

Giving of your talents, resources and time to missions can be done in many ways. This is just a sample to prime your own ideas for this Christmas.

Missions is Christmas. "For God so loved that He gave. . ."

Christmas is also a birthday remembrance. A birthday is a time when gifts are to be given to the One whose birth date it is. Look at the Bible pattern on that first Christmas. Guided by the Spirit of God, the wise came bearing gifts to Jesus. Jesus—who came for the purpose of giving—stayed until He had given His all.

In the light of such giving, let us plan *our* giving. And in so doing, perpetuate our own Christmas.



MANAGING YOUR TIME

A TWO-DAY SEMINAR

- Oct. 6-7, Phoenix, AZ
- Nov. 3-4, Grand Rapids, MI
- Nov. 17-18, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Engstrom and Mr. Dayton invite pastors and Christian leaders to attend this seminar.



Ted Engstrom
Executive Vice-President,
World Vision International



Ed Dayton
Director,
Research and MARC Division,
World Vision International

Books by Engstrom and/or Dayton:

- *Managing Your Time*
- *Managing Your Time Seminar Notebook*
- *Tools for Time Management*
- *Art of Management for Christian Leaders*
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(Check one. \$95 covers all costs. Make checks payable to **Managing Your Time**.)

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Name _____
Church or Org. _____
Org. address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____
Telephone () _____

Agriculturalist Joins Staff

World Vision is pleased to announce that Dr. Robert Pickett has joined the Relief and Development staff as Associate Director for Agriculture. Dr. Pickett, a former Research Professor of Agriculture at Purdue University, has consulted in 98 countries on crop improvement programs during his career.

Refugee Aid to Namibia

Refugees from troubled Angola have fled to many different countries, including Namibia (also known as Southwest Africa). Because Namibia is still under the territorial control of South Africa, many international organizations have refused to note the refugees' presence.

Following a five-day visit to the country by Dr. Mooneyham, World Vision has announced a grant to assist the Angolan refugees in Namibia. The funds will be used primarily to buy tents for 250 families and blankets for 1500 people. In addition, a portion of the grant will be used to help university students among the refugees continue their education by correspondence courses.

Prison Ministry Assistance

In an ongoing involvement with prison ministries here in the United States, World Vision will be giving financial assistance to a new project administered by Tom Skinner Evangelistic Associates. The five-year program is designed to reach black prisoners in both federal and state prisons in eight facilities in New York and New Jersey.

The main thrust of this ministry is the presentation of the Gospel, both in person and in print. There will be follow-up programs in discipleship, and selected individuals will be given leadership training.

President Receives Honor

During a recent trip to Poland for talks with Metropolitan Basilos, the head of the Polish Orthodox Church, Dr. W. Stanley Mooneyham, president of World Vision, was surprised by a special ceremony in his honor. At this ceremony, held in Warsaw, he was presented with the "Order of Mary Magdalene," the highest honor bestowed by the Polish Orthodox Church. The medal was accompanied by a citation, which read in part: "...for bringing the smile of motherhood and the joy of life to poor children in the world."

Bermuda Festival of Missions

Plan now to attend the 1977 Bermuda Festival of Missions, sponsored by World Vision's Northeast Area Office. It will be held October 21-28 at Willowbank, Somerset Bridge, Bermuda.

Speakers will include Dr. Ted W. Engstrom, World Vision's executive vice president; Dr. Samuel T. Kamaleson, vice-president-at-large; Dr. F. Carlton Booth, secretary-treasurer, and Mr. Graeme Irvine, director, International Relations Division. There will also be outstanding Christian vocalists and musicians.

For details, please send the coupon below to Mr. Richard Hamilton, World Vision Northeast Area Office, 45 Godwin Avenue, Midland Park, New Jersey 07432.

Please send me details about the 1977 Bermuda Festival of Missions.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____

India Rural Health Project

Simana, a small, remote village, is situated on India's border with Nepal. Its people are very poor, and there is much malnutrition and tuberculosis. Villagers have had no opportunity to learn about hygiene, nutrition and healthcare.

In an ongoing effort to meet this need, the Darjeeling Diocese of the Church of North India started a Christian Dispensary at Simana and has been making medical visits once a week. In cooperation with the diocese, World Vision is now involved in a project to identify and train leaders from surrounding villages. These men will attend weekly classes at the Simana clinic, studying health, sanitation, nutrition and family planning. They will then carry these preventive healthcare concepts back to their own villages.

World Mission Center Formed

The newly formed United States Center for World Mission (USCWM) has just signed an option to purchase the \$12 million Pasadena (Nazarene) College campus (including off-campus housing) in Pasadena, California.

USCWM has been formed in response to the disturbing fact that "84 percent of the world's non-Christians are beyond the reach of virtually all efforts of all mission agencies as well as beyond the normal evangelistic

reach of presently established churches."

The highest priority of the Center is to develop and use new methods to reach major groups of unreached peoples: the Chinese, Hindus, Muslims and tribal or minority peoples.

Dr. Ralph D. Winter, director of the Center, considers the Pasadena location to be the best in the world for such a venture. "This," he says, "is due to the broad spectrum of mission resources available there and to the unparalleled multicultural and polynational aspects of this area."

Dr. Winter indicated that the option to purchase the campus expires October 1, 1977. He further said, "Unless \$1.5 million is raised by that time the opportunity will be lost to a spiritist cult and this venture of reaching the world's unreachable 2.4 billion people will be seriously handicapped."

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

PROGRAMMER ANALYST SENIOR

Need experienced D.P. professional to participate in implementation of large-scale, on-line CRT system utilizing data base (DBMS) software. You'll work in challenging new application area with latest hardware and software from DEC. COBOL experience a must, and previous data base software and on-line systems experience is preferable. Experience desired on a DEC-SYSTEM 10/20, but not required.

MANAGER OF WORD PROCESSING

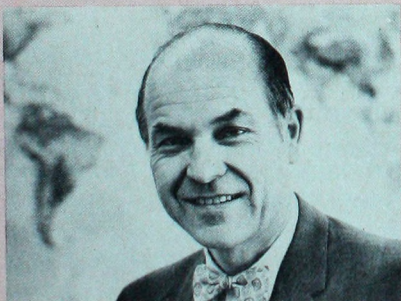
Job entails responsibility of establishing a new Word Processing department. Word

Processing will be an organization-wide service on the same level as Data Processing. Applicants should have good communication skills and ability to work with people. Requires previous people-oriented management experience and technical knowledge of word processing or data processing. Great opportunity to be a leader in an exciting new field. Interested individuals please forward their resumé and salary history to: Al Trussell, Director, Data Systems, World Vision International, 919 W. Huntington Dr., Monrovia, CA 91016.

world vision prayer requests

Please pray:

- for Dr. Mooneyham, that he might have continued strength and guidance as he leads evangelistic crusades in both Indonesia and Korea during the month of September.
- for World Vision's Data Systems staff, as they overcome difficulties in bringing the new computer into full operation.
- for Dr. Sam Kamaleson, as he leads Pastors' Conferences in Colombia (September) and in Yugoslavia (November). Pray also for other speakers and participants, that God will richly bless their time together and bring national pastors new insights into their ministries.
- for all World Vision field staff members, including 35 expatriates, that they might receive wisdom and patience in dealing with cultural and logistical problems in the areas where they serve.



globe at a glance

NEWS BRIEFS FROM THE INTERNATIONAL
CHRISTIAN SCENE FOR YOUR
INFORMATION AND INTERCESSION

CHRISTIAN WITNESS CONTINUES IN CHINA

Although Communist officials deny the existence of Christians in China today, there is mounting evidence that the Church is very alive in that country.

The Far East Broadcasting Company (FEBC) recently received a report that Christian radio broadcasts are being received clearly both in the cities and the countryside of the People's Republic of China. An unnamed source who recently visited China said that shortwave and AM transmissions could be heard throughout the Mainland.

A broadcast by Vatican Radio has also asserted that "Chinese Christian communities have resisted the storm (of longstanding persecution)." According to the Vatican station, "They hold meetings in remote places or in private homes. They read and comment on the Bible and pray." The broadcast also indicated that there is an interest among Chinese young people to study Christian thinking, stating that "Chinese youth is avid to know about the values of other cultures, even Western and Christian ones."

Africa

KINSHASA, Zaire—The Bible Society of Zaire has announced plans to supply scriptures to the 2.6 million children who attend church-related schools in that country. The Government nationalized all schools in 1974, but has since decided to return control of the schools to the churches. As a first step for the planned distribution, the Society has ordered 90,000 Bibles and 125,000 New Testaments.

CAIRO, Egypt—In step to align Egyptian law with Islamic tradition, President Anwar Sadat is reportedly drafting a law under which Muslims who renounce their religion could be executed. According to a semi-official newspaper here, evidence from two other Muslims would be enough to convict a person of apostasy. Failure to repent and return to the faith within 30 days would result in the death penalty.

Europe

MADRID, Spain—An evangelistic campaign sponsored by Evangelism in Action is mobiliz-

ing believers across the country. According to the Spanish evangelistic association, the campaign will use "all the means of communication with the public it is possible to use" to spread the Good News. These include questionnaires, discussion groups, literature distribution, public meetings, radio programs, newspapers and a telephone message ministry.

BUDAPEST, Hungary—Efforts by the Council of Free Churches of Hungary have successfully resulted in an official invitation being extended to Evangelist Billy Graham to conduct a series of meetings in this country.



Dr. Graham has said that he would be willing to cancel any other engagements in order to accept the invitation.

North America

TORONTO, Ontario—The Sudan Interior Mission has announced three new areas for evangelism that are being added to its ministries in Africa. The first is among the predominantly Muslim Mandingo people of northern Liberia, who have virtually no Christian witness. The second focuses on an unreached region of southern Sudan, and the third is an emphasis on reaching Muslims throughout the areas where SIM is working.

AUSTIN, Texas—In her latest campaign against God, atheist Madalyn Murray O'Hair plans to challenge the motto, "In God We Trust" on U.S. money and seek removal of the phrase "under God" from the Pledge of Allegiance. She announced her plans at the formal opening of the \$1 million American Atheist Center here, saying that atheists also plan to pressure for enforcement of the ban on prayer in schools.

President J.A.O. Preus has been reelected to his third term as head of the 2.7-million-member Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod.

According to **Dr. Leighton Ford**, chairman of the Lausanne Committee for World Evangelization, 55,000 people become Christians each day, and 1400 new churches are launched each week around the world.

A California homemaker, **Mrs. Cora Sparrow**, has been elected president of the American Baptist Churches.



lift up your eyes

News Where News Is Scarce

In what was formerly North Vietnam, most Roman Catholic churches that were destroyed or damaged by bombing are now largely rebuilt or repaired. The much smaller Evangelical Protestant Church has undergone similar rehabilitation. As of last May it is being served by 13 full-time pastors and 12 deaconesses. Both churches are engaging in communications that have as their purpose the unifying, in the near future, of their respective congregations, North and South. The Evangelical Protestants (almost wholly the product of The Christian & Missionary Alliance) expect that by the end of the year they will have achieved reunification and will have reopened their Bible school at Nha Trang.

The foregoing sentences are based on an account given me the other day by a longtime friend, Dr. Harry Haines, who has spent 11 days in Vietnam, traveling from Hanoi to Saigon, from Saigon into the Delta along the coastal plain, and then in a northwesterly direction, to a point only 10 kilometers from the Cambodian border. For 25 years Dr. Haines has been a close observer of the Southeast Asia scene. He has been intimately connected with United Methodist Relief and Church World Service.

At least officially, Vietnam is today one nation of 50 million people. However, as Dr. Haines points out, the task of healing the wounds of war (after 30 years of it!) is very different in the North from what it is in the South. The enormous damage inflicted on the North by the years of bombing has been largely repaired. So as to make the rail line between Hanoi and Saigon operational, approximately 700 bridges have been rebuilt. Thousands of unexploded shells have been cleared from the northern rice fields. Irrigation schemes have been reopened and thousands of bomb shelters have been filled up. Some economic aid has come from the Chinese, but most of it is from Eastern European countries.

Meanwhile, the weather has been less than helpful. A 1976-77 drought plagued the North, resulting in the loss of two rice plantings. Thus, the overall situation remains one of austerity and struggle.

The problems of the South are viewed by Haines as different, but hardly less difficult. The underproduction of fertile land, the overpopulation of urban centers (chiefly Saigon, now reduced by one and three-quarters million people), the high rate of unemployment, the vast disruption of life created by the sudden ending of U.S. economic support, the high incidence of malaria and venereal disease (made worse by

shortages of essential medicines)—these are only the most acute problems with which the tenuously united nation is wrestling.

Consultations with church leaders clearly indicated their desire for the cultivation of long-term outside relationships, enriched by occasional visits from abroad. As for direct monetary assistance: No. It is not wanted. But technical aid and equipment that facilitates food production: Yes. Agriculture and the fishing industry are urgently in need of expansion.

The following excerpts are taken from the conclusion of Dr. Haines' report:

The questions facing the Christians of Vietnam are quite different than in other parts of the Socialist world. Unlike China, North Korea and part of Eastern Europe, the Church can and does function, with well-attended services in which a large percentage of worshipers are young people. . . . Church leaders are seeking a model of Church-state relationships that will enable the Church to make its witness.

The heart of that witness will have to be Christ, of course—the Christ of the cross and the conquered tomb and the torrent of reconciling love. Its framework, however, will have to be shaped by the Holy Spirit himself in their situation. And it may not be easily recognized by us Western Christians. Take a case in point. Simon Barrington-Ward, in the "CMS News Letter," tells of a little group of Christians in India, a few of whom had been registered with the Government as "missionaries." These had chosen to give up their official classification to become part of a Christian cell devoted to prayer, small-scale farming, dispensing a few medicines and giving welcome to visitors who came in search of all kinds of help. One day a Government official appeared, asking why the missionaries had not registered as such. Their answers fascinated him. He spent an hour with them as they talked about their experience of God as made known in Jesus Christ. Later he said of them: "They are just being there for God!"

One knows perfectly well how bland, how evangelistically non-aggressive this can sound in our ears who live amid the religious freedoms of the West. Our passion for traditional patterns may take a beating in Vietnam—or it may not. In any case our fervent prayer is not amiss: "Father, keep them where they are—'being there for God!'"

Paul Stees

This label is to be used on the enclosed envelope.

Choose a child to love

Take a look at these children—all eight of them. Look at them slowly... one at a time. Read the description below each child's picture. Wrapped up in that brief sketch is more misery and suffering than we can ever know.

These eight children represent hundreds of needy children World Vision is trying to help till sponsors can be found.

Each of these children has always lived in extreme poverty. A few of them have both parents. Others have only one. Or none. In any case, the only real future any of these children could have depends upon the love gifts of someone who will care.

Perhaps you will be one who will sponsor one of these children... who will share a few dollars a month—and your love—with one of them. Though it may be a sacrifice for some of you to give \$15 a month, your gift will cover the educational, medical, food and clothing expenses for "your" child each month.

It will also allow that child to know Jesus in a personal way.

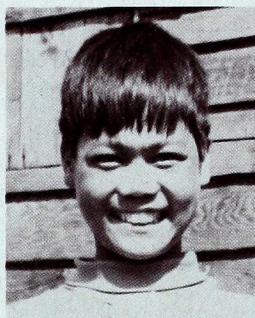
You will receive your child's picture. You'll be able to write to him/her and get periodic reports about his/her progress. You will know that your monthly gifts are really helping.

If the child you choose has already been sponsored, we'll select another one for you to love. Will you accept one today?

Norma Elizabeth Ruano C. is from El Salvador. She has no father. Norma is 5 years old, enjoys music and dolls. And... would like to love you. Her identification number is: (26-725-560)



Sonia Maria Cordero L. is from Colombia. She is very poor and undernourished. She is 6. Her favorite subject is drawing. Will you love her? (57-350-240.)



Son Khen Thang loves science. He is from Burma, and likes to play soccer. The family is desperately poor. He needs you. (54-814-101)



Adna Maria Alves, from Brazil, is 10 and has no father. She enjoys reading and ball games. She has always known poverty. She would be blessed by your love. (52-195-361)



Extreme poverty is all **Edgardo Emilio Monterroza T.**, who lives in El Salvador, has ever known. The 6-year-old boy likes toy cars. He needs you. (26-725-582)



Pennapa Pumi-puck, age 10, from Thailand, lives in a poverty-stricken home. Your sponsorship would make her smile. (22-546-096)



Sungkowo Masnan lives in Indonesia. He has no parents. His father died and his mother left him with strangers. Soccer is his favorite sport. Your sponsorship will be a blessing to this lonely boy. (20-207-111)



Since birth, **Blanca Aracelia Robles C.**, from Mexico, has known only poverty and hardship. Your love will give her a chance in life. (64-121-191)

Yes, I want to sponsor a child to love. Enclosed is my check for \$15 for the first month's sponsorship. (I accept this responsibility for at least a year, if possible.) The child I have chosen is _____ His/her identification number is _____ If he/she has already been sponsored, please choose another for me

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____