# WORLD VISION magazine / may 1970

Mass media and the Great Commission

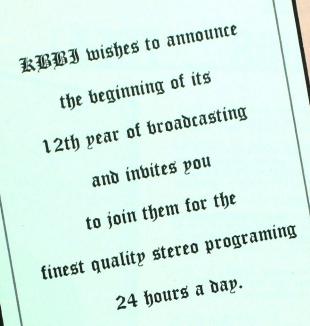
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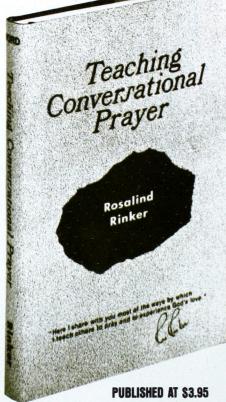
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# a look at this issue: communication

God is the supreme communicator. e speaks with no stammer. He has ooken to us by the prophets. John the aptist was called a voice. But God has eeminently "spoken unto us by his on" (Heb. 1:2), who came "preaching e gospel of the kingdom of God" Mark 1:14). The kingdom is one of ve and God's love could not content self with a secondhand report-he me to proclaim it himself. And he me to embody it.

Giving and sharing lie at the very art of Christianity. Communication is us central, for by it truth is given and ared. Jesus Christ is the truth, and he also the living Word. God graciously mmunicates to us also through the

written Word by the Spirit of Christ.

Throughout its history the Church has shared this gospel through such means of communication as preaching, individual witness, writing, and social work. With the arrival of the mass media, the church has faced and yet faces staggering opportunities for world-wide sharing of the gospel. In this issue of World Vision Magazine C. Richard Shumaker traces the development of the media with reference to evangelistic opportunity (p. 6). But the secular world has learned that effective tools do not guarantee effective communication. Don K. Smith cautions against excessive optimism and emphasizes the need for localizing the mass media (p. 8). Abe Thiessen states the flat imperative of the church's use of technology for global communication (p. 11). And John T. Seamands holds out hope for a world-wide impact as a result of the Asbury College awakening (p. 14).

3

All the writers share in common with Isaiah and Paul the ultimate hope in communications: "... the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea," and "every tongue... confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father."

h famer a

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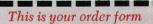
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# American Affluence Redirected



Recently I was asked during a misonary convention: "If there is an idigenous church, why then continue send missionaries and money to the ission field? Nationals should be able support their own work and provide ne necessary personnel."

During the past decade, great emphas has been placed on developing an idigenous church in mission-land puntries. Missionaries have sought to quip and train national men and womi to assume responsibility for every hase of church activity. The primary urden for initiating evangelistic proams, nurturing believers to maturity id training indigenous leadership has hifted from missionary to national.

The results of this approach are henomenal. In areas where emphasis as been placed on developing an indighous church, statistics indicate subantial church growth. Mission leaders port that national pastors have maured in spiritual dynamics and adminisative skills to provide the necessary fective guidance for the church.

The implications of this approach to hissions are extensive. The missionary imself has had to reevaluate his own hinistry within the framework of the ational church. He has been forced to lentify himself and to restructure hany of his concepts.

The American church is also having determine how it can meaningfully articipate in this approach to missions.

Many church members have been old that to give money outright to ationals or to their church will not elp in the development of the indignous church, but rather, stultify the ynamic of the young church.

It is true that one of the basic tenets f the indigenous church is the youthful Calvin C. Ratz served as a missionary to Hong Kong under the Canadian Assemblies of God and is author of the book Under Mao's Shadow.

church assuming total responsibility for its own financial obligations. It has been adequately proven in practice, and current missionary journals substantiate the fact, that while an inflow of American funds may give the appearance of advancement, it is a stilted growth, and the development of the church is problem oriented. National pastors and churches can come to the place of dependence on foreign money.

If giving money to the "have-nots" will not in reality help them, what is America to do with her wealth in attempting to project the gospel into every country and to every people?

Americans must find a new place in missions. The technical ingenuity, the financial resources and, perhaps most importantly, the intangible spiritual heritage of our churches must be harnessed to cooperate with the development of the world-wide church. The fledgling churches in mission-land countries must not be abandoned.

The emergence of an indigenous church in any country does not mean that the church is large. In many countries, leadership is in the hands of nationals but the pastors and evangelists are swamped with so many opportunities that they cannot accept them all.

The dilemma facing many mission leaders is how to aid the young church with both finances and personnel in such a way that the youthful church will not be harmed. Emerging churches have genuine needs. How do we give from our abundance to eliminate these needs and still produce a mature, stable church?

The existence of an indigenous church does not mean the missionary is finished. Missionaries still need to be equipped and sent. The presence of a conscientious missionary will enhance the development of national leadership, regardless of the condition of the young church. Men, not machines are still the key to missions. Mission-land Bible colleges and seminaries need to be subsidized. Adequate facilities are expensive. They are the key to training national leadership. Funds wisely channeled into this area will not damage the young church.

DIECE

of mind

Literature is costly and too large a burden for the young church. It is one thing for a church to support its pastor and pay for its buildings. But to produce attractive gospel literature that is pungent and relevant, and in sufficient quantities is beyond the scope of most developing groups of believers. Advertising is not practical in most mission-land publications.

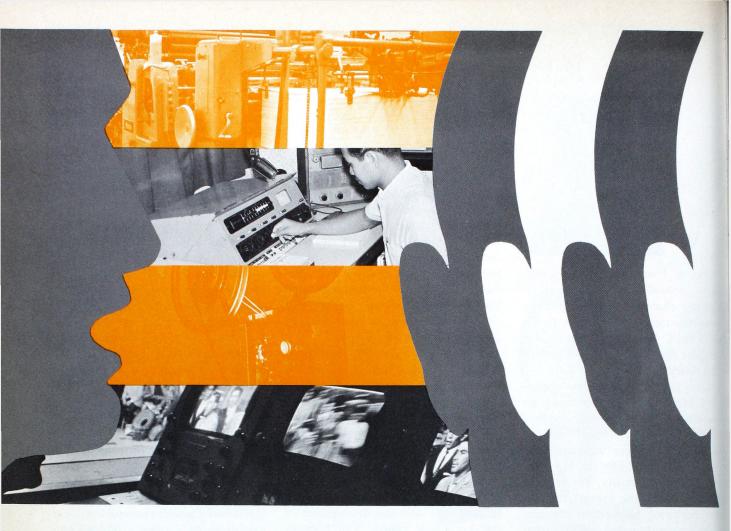
Radio and television are too costly for national churches to carry in their budgets. There cannot be the financial appeal or feedback that characterizes the gospel programming in the United States and Canada. Yet, radio and television may be the best, if not the only way, of penetrating the congested cities and sparsely settled rural areas.

Construction costs for buildings are prohibitive in some countries and to embark on new building programs, particularly in a city, is impossible for nationals. Land is scarce and building codes often require a specified minimum amount of money to be spent on the building. 5

Perhaps in the long run, the church could pay for the new building. But young churches find it difficult to raise necessary capital and when they do obtain loans, interest rates are exorbitant.

One way of helping the young church is to establish a revolving loan fund for the developing churches. The loan, unlike a gift, expresses confidence. It gives respect to the relationship between national and missionary.

The Macedonian still beckons. His needs demand from us meaningful participation and activated commitment. We *can* help the indigenous church without damaging it. We must remember that we are brothers not fathers.



# OUR UNSURPRISED GOD

by C. Richard Shumaker

6

Not as the astronaut far out in space! But as the incarnat face-to-face GOD, he is concerned with all living humanity. H views our world not as a cold mass of hard, distant rock, but a a warm mass of individual persons in Hong Kong, Nairob Lagos, and Chicago—humanity that gropes for meaning an fullness of life. Our unsurprised God meets the need of th world's 3½ billion people.

Unto the church he has given the job of bannering th headlines that the Son of God came to the planet called earth

C. Richard Shumaker is literature coordinator for Evangelica Literature Overseas in Africa.

# listory Has Not Caught ts Author Unawares – He Has rovided the Media or Reaching Our World

d communicating the great message of the Cross and the surrection. Nearly 3½ billion people living on this golf Il-size globe need to hear. Though none are outside the nce and grace of God, many seem outside the go-power of e church.

It's not a small task, and it's right that we ask how it can be ne. How does God intend that so few can reach so many?

What HE commands us to do, he enables us to do! The pulation explosion does not make the good news impossible be communicated or unneeded. History has not caught its thor by surprise. He has prepared well for this moment in ne. He has set before his church the means of reaching the nole world with the whole Word. The Lord prepared for 70 as far back as the fifteenth century.

In the early 1400's a German worked feverishly with a stal alphabet. He invented a type mold that would cast iform, movable letters. Johannes Gutenberg was part of od's provision for the 1900's. With the discovery of movable pe 30,000 different titles were printed in the first 50 years. Do had provided his first means of reaching a bulging society. The birth of Christian publishing was at hand.

By the 1800's Faraday and Henry were experimenting with ctro-magnets, currents and waves. On April 18, 1899, a ak signal was picked up on England's shore from the odwin Sands Lightship. "Heavy seas have torn away our ckhouse, save our ship." Emergency wireless called for help ich arrived in time to prevent the loss of life. Radio became neans of men finding salvation. Christian radio opportunity s born. Marconi had presented us with one of God's means reaching multitudes for Christ.

During those same years, at the request of Governor anford of California, Edward Mybridge was challenged to otograph running horses. With 24 cameras placed in a row put a string from each shutter across the path of the nning horse. As the horse was whipped and went running by, composite picture was taken by 24 cameras.

Meanwhile Edison and Eastman were testing celluloid strips th pictures in consecutive action. In 1896 the first public owing took place in New York. As the rolling waves of the ean came on the screen, the people on the front row moved t to keep from getting wet. Thus was born a third means of uss communication. The Christian film industry became a ssibility. Using the same principles as radio, the ways to ear gate and eye gate were joined in the early 1920's into one machine. This new-found means of communication, television, could not be developed until after World War II. But God had provided his fourth means of communicating to the world's seven billion world population in the year 2000. Christian television is only in its earliest stages but some day it must become God's missionary tool for world-wide evangelism.

It is significant that one mission in Africa has already been approached by a government television station with the request that they begin programming. The government offers to purchase the film and pay development costs if the mission will produce a series of Christian TV programs for viewing across Africa.

One magazine reports:

Mt. Margaret does not look as if it had any connection with the space age. Located in the middle of the Rift Valley, it isn't even worthy of being called a mountain. Yet here in full view of the squat Masai villages and herds of inquisitive giraffe, is being built an installation that will link Kenya with the rest of the world. A 97 foot reflector will be aimed at Satellite Intelsat III positioned 23,000 miles in space. Soon it will be possible to dial New York direct. Full color television will come to East Africa over 20 channels.

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The questions remain: Does Christian leadership recognize the priority of these four tools as God's means of reaching the multitudes? Do Christian young people see the challenge of these four career opportunities as areas of service for their generation? Do Christian institutions plan mass communication courses for tomorrow's witness in tomorrow's world? Will the church involve itself seriously, in a financially committed way to the utilization of these four media?

If some one feels impelled to lift up holy hands and shout, "These are tools of the devil," may we say indeed they are! They have been provided in God's economy for use by anyone. Meanwhile the devil continues to have great success in winning the world while the church makes up its mind.

God loves the world's billions of people-fearful, thirsty, uncertain, and searching people. He loved them so much that he gave his Son. He still loves them and has placed in our hands the opportunities of Christian literature, Christian radio, Christian films and Christian television. What we do with our hands really counts. by Don K. Smith

8

**MEDIA** 

NC

"It is impressive to quote the number of nations we are reaching, or the number of languages we are using. But the peculia demands that mass communications imposewe are to utilize them effectively to wi men to Christ-mean that they should b primarily locally oriented.

Repeatedly we are told that mass communications offer the best hope for fully obeying our Lord's command to "tell every creature." We are told in a variety of ways that when we utilize mass communications we can evangelize the world.

"I am convinced," it is often said, "that this use of the media is the best and most economical way to reach people for Christ."

"In twenty years, the population will have doubled. Christians are constantly decreasing in percentage of the world's population. Only the use of mass communications will alter this trend."

"If we don't utilize the mass media, the Communists will."

These things may all be true. But they are not the complete truth. They overlook some important characteristics of the mass media.

Don K. Smith is director of communications research for Daystar Communications. Mass communications reinforce existing opinion.

One of the best established far about mass communication is its re forcement, or polarization effect.

Some major changes do occur, a under particular conditions the chang may be widespread. But in norm circumstances, change of attitude is t rarest result of mass communication Joseph Klapper comments, "Persuasi mass communication normally tends serve far more heavily in the interests reinforcement and of minor change."

Anyone can prove by illustration that conversion to Christ can resufrom the use of mass communication But have we evaluated the true effectiveness of the way in which we us mass communications? Have we cosidered the possibility that indiscrimnate spread of the words of Christiani may have the opposite effect from the ich we see? For every illustration of nversion, how many illustrations of tagonism created by our presentations we not know?



What kind of changes do mass communications bring about?

Many ideas have been put forward to nket areas, even the world, with lio, with literature, with television, by e use of satellites and elaborate proimming techniques. These ideas are od, perhaps even excellent, but they not guarantee evangelism, and they iy not even approach the basic task of angelism.

The media greatly increase the flow information, bringing isolated oples into the flow of national and orld affairs. But increasing the flow of ristian communications may merely ike the audience more resistant, more use to our basic message.

There is at times an almost magical proach to our evangelistic efforts ough mass communications. We asne that because we have added the ht content that far-reaching results 1 be expected through mass comunications. We insert a pattern of rds into a society and then confintly wait for many to believe in rist. Some do respond in the way we ticipate, and we consider them sufient evidence of fruitfulness to reuble our efforts to spread the pattern words that we call the gospel.

I would suggest that this semi-magl utilization of the mass media is not mmunication at all. It assumes that Truth is an inanimate set of facts at can be shipped to people via the ss media. A presentation of a set of ts to a huge audience is not cominicating Christ, even if the words are hodox. Even if a good portion of at audience recalls the words, and n repeats the words, that is no guarantee that true Christian communication has occurred.

The primary change we want is not social change, but a change in man's relation to God. Conventional use of mass communications, however, may only stimulate social change, leaving the heart untouched and Christ unknown.



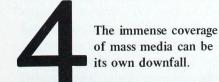
The audience may merely listen passively and not become involved.

Christian communication is a process demanding some reaction, some involvement by the listener.

In Marshall McLuhan's terms, a "cool" medium is required—one in which there is considerable exchange between the one giving the message and the one receiving the message.

If Christian mass communications are to be effective, they must proceed from a basic one-to-one encounter with Jesus Christ, through one of his witnesses. Mass communications cannot be useful tools in Christian witness when they are consciously or unconsciously a substitute for a personal witness to individuals.

Mass communications are useful tools of evangelism only when involvement is part of the process. Imparting and learning facts is not involvement, and we do not seek merely to impart the facts of Christianity. We seek the involvement and commitment of individuals to Jesus Christ.



Modern mass communications can cover a fantastic area, geographically. A dozen tribes, or a hundred, may be within range of a powerful radio station. A mass circulation magazine may circulate in twenty or thirty nations. The diversity in this audience is difficult to imagine. And that is precisely why mass communication can easily fail at its point of greatest potential strength.

Culture is the screening device through which messages may pass. They may be eliminated, or altered, and only occasionally passed through the cultural screen intact. This fact of culture must be constantly remembered. All users of mass communications must be aware that the wider the coverage of the media, the greater the differences within the intended audience.

When men within the same culture communicate, it is usually successful because they share a common cultural framework. But when men who have derived their meanings from different cultural experiences try to communicate, misunderstanding is common.

If we forget the absolute necessity of making our Christian communications culturally intelligible, we are naive. We default on the great commission despite the vastness of our supposed audience.

# WILL MASS COMMUNICATIONS EVER WORK?

In certain conditions, mass communications can be tremendously useful. When people are dissatisfied with their present situation, they are much more open to receiving messages that call for personal and group change—such as the message of Jesus Christ that demands a total reorientation of life. People in nation after nation are dissatisfied. Can we use mass communications to bring them the supreme message of change, the gospel?

Yes, provided we use the media cautiously, not carelessly. Provided we use the media appropriately and not thoughtlessly. Provided we seek involvement and not passive acceptance of our words. Provided we use coordinated, multiple channels to reach people and not exclusively emphasize our particular media enthusiasm. And provided we are

# NO MAGIC IN THE MEDIA

extending a personal witness and not using the media as a substitute witness.

To best achieve these standards, I believe our use of the mass media must be locally oriented and not nationally or internationally oriented. It is much more impressive to quote the number of nations we are reaching, or the number of languages we are using. But the peculiar demands that mass communications impose (if we are to utilize them effectively to win men to Christ), mean that they should be primarily locally oriented.

What is meant by local? Basically, it means the area or group of people where all forms of communication flow easily and normally. It means the group of people that share common cultural patterns and that share common experiences. It may refer to an entire nation of millions of people in some instances. In other instances, three, six, or twelve different "local" groups exist within that nation.

Localized media make possible feedback from the audience in a much more representative manner, much more quickly and thus more usefully, than is possible with national or international media.

Media in developing nations have special need to keep close contact with their audiences. The audiences are changing rapidly, and the media must change rapidly as well. There is no tradition to guide the use of media in developing nations and without two-way communication we will be highly inefficient at the best.

The Christian communicator who plans for feedback has many devices available—if the media are locally-oriented. He can go to the villages and city gathering places, and seek interviews on current goals and problems. Opinions of the "man in the street" can be sought and used. Forums can be made up of typical audience members. Local speakers can be used for broadcasts or articles. Encouragement, possibly even rewards, can be given to letters to the editor. Discussion groups centering around specific program or article content have been used with considerable success in several countries.

Evangelism of a nation, and changing its people's habits of mind, is less dependent upon increased investment in the modern urbanized trappings of mass media than it is upon establishing locally-based media systems that are adjusted to their specific audience and to the existing national media.

This may lead to apparently very unsophisticated papers, magazines, TV, and radio programs. Sophistication, communicators must remember, is of value only if it aids in communication.

In transitional societies old values are dysfunctional, the people want change, and are searching for the best and quickest way to change. Attitude formation is a large part of this change. The people are confronted with new experiences, new opportunities, new choices, and are perplexed to know how to react. The media are often consciously used to learn the most satisfactory way to react, and what attitudes and beliefs will now be functional. It is therefore to be expected that the mass media will have a much greater impact in these societies than in modern societies.

Locally-oriented media are needed for each sub-society within the nation. As the local media develop, they will keep in contact with each other, sharing news and information. Over a period of time the local communication network will be thus extended to cover the entire nation, and perhaps beyond. *Then* is the time to consider continent-spanning Christian communication projects. "Mass communications reinforce existing opinion. Can we use then to bring the supreme message of change, the gospel? Yes, provided we use the media appropriately and not thoughtlessly."

# USING THE MEDIA: AN IMPERATIVE FOR THE CHURCH

"Using modern technology to present Jesus Christ to our world is not an option for the church, it is an imperative. The molding force of mass media upon the minds and hearts of people is enormous."

# by Abe Thiessen

cience and technology are reshaping world before our eyes. Dramatic velopments appear almost daily. Elecnic communication is now our way life. And it has brought with it a narkable knowledge explosion. Half what we now know is obsolete, and f of what we need to know is yet to discovered.

Much has been said about the rapid d radical changes of our times; but

be Thiessen is executive director of ternational Christian Broadcasters.

what can be said about the rapid and radical changes in the church and its outreach?

Society seldom discerns the great crises of its time. The sack of Rome, and the invasion of the barbarians was not seen as the last act of a long drama by that generation. The rise of Islam did not preoccupy the scholars and politicians of that time. The new insights of Einstein did not electrify the masses of the past generation. We too are in danger of living through the dynamic changes of our time without recognizing their significance. Reaching the world via the marvelous tools God has given is the challenge confronting the church in the seventies. The dazzling developments of tomorrow are not a part of some far-off age of fantasy. They are the tools of evangelism that offer the church unprecedented potential for presenting the Son of God to every man in our time.

Computers, the data bank, electronic education, communications centers wired for sight and sound are today's avenues for the gospel.

Using modern technology to present Jesus Christ to our world is not an option for the church, it is an imperative. The molding force of mass media upon the minds and hearts of people is enormous. To fall behind the times and not use the means commensurate with the task is like using a teaspoon to build a freeway. This is functional impropriety.

The proper use of television is one of the pressing challenges facing the



Electronic education plays a strategic part in today's learning process.

church. Too many are dodging the issue by saying it's too expensive. If this were the case we would have to conclude that for the first time in history God has brought upon the scene a tool that he can't afford to use. It is to our shame that we have not made better use of this magnificent vehicle for communicating Christ.

Not only must the church utilize the methods and the means that God gives for our times, but she must be sure to speak the message in terms that communicate.

The secular man, and even more particularly the young people, in our society are not listening to the message presented in the old way. There's nothing sacred about the way we have been saying it—so let's say it in a way that actually gets through. Let us risk some of the criticism that the Master himself received when he became involved with the secular world of his day. We must be relevant. We must recognize that language and idioms change, thought forms change and sounds in music change—even though our message does not.

In this connection we must remember that the new generation is being educated more and more through electronic information. Television contributes to the "image" thought pattern, rather than the horizontal straight line of the print medium. Verbalizing tech niques are actually being threatened and may be quite inadequate to com municate to the upcoming generation This means that the church simply *mus*, be prepared to communicate in these terms.

Even in developing nations this is a factor. India has embarked upon a program that may make her the firs major country to leap over local tele vision expansion directly into satellite television transmission.

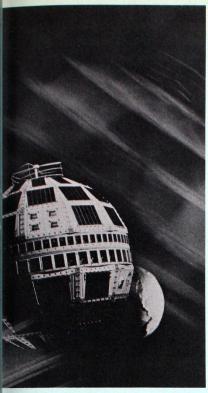
No doubt it could be said that the church's missionary endeavors since the time of William Carey have in some areas become sophisticated and wel developed. For this we praise God and rejoice. At the same time we mus recognize that we also have serious problems.

If there is anything that characterize the Protestant church today it is prolif eration and competition. Hard line have been drawn at home and abroad We have become so accustomed to these divisions and the resulting overlap tha we give little thought to this constant violation of the principles of sound stewardship.

In Japan, for example, there are more than ninety missions with less than 10 missionaries each—this in addition to all of the larger missions. In the little island country of Taiwan there are 71 missions with less than 10 missionaries each. In the city of Beirut, Lebanon, there are 81 mission organizations 18 of which center around correspondence course ministries.

These examples merely illustrate the problem. The church is greatly weakened and its testimony hindered by this practice, and certainly she cannot afford it. Much greater cooperation and coordination within the church is an urgent matter.

Further, we have developed a pecu-



Communications satellites have made the whole world an instant audience.

parochialism, a group orientation. think in terms of "we," "us," and urs." We are also provincial, that is a-oriented because we think in terms Ethiopia, or Japan, or Peru. We seem have lost our Lord's "world" view. need to develop a global concept d concern. Scripture makes it plain at ours is a global responsibility. rtainly the gospel demands, and lay's media, by their very nature, uire global thinking.

We might well redefine the task of church for the seventies. What do mean by "evangelize the world?" It pears that many of us have a "reap harvest" complex. Should we not te time to prepare the ground for nting? What is the place of sowing seed of the gospel? What is involved cultivating, and making fertile, and tering, so that a proper harvest can be pected? Just what is the task?

Careful consideration must be given the logistics of this task. It involves understanding of people prob-

ns-3½ billion of them. What is a workable strategy for our ne? To actually accomplish the task ore the church we must understand the role and the relationship of the various means at the church's disposal. What is the proper use of the new technology? Also, how can we cope with materialism, and with current powerful ideologies? What do we do with regard to "closed" areas, and changing government policies? How do we go about recruiting and training qualified personnel for the task? How do we secure adequate financing? We shall need keen spiritual discernment and Godly wisdom.

High on our list of priorities must be a program to inform and to educate the church. God cannot act upon uninformed minds and hearts. We have to look realistically at our world as it is, not as we wish it were. Too many fail to understand the meaning of the events of our time, as well as the application of the developments of our time.

Certainly our theology of mission needs to be articulated. Any coherent church action must have a solid theological foundation. It is here that we find the content of God's will and specific guidance for our plan of action. Our dependence is not upon technology. We merely take advantage of it. It is a means to the end.

Extremely important to incisive planning and strategic action is accurate information. This requires research of a professional nature. Surely we do not believe that our ministries are so important and so lofty that God will bless them in spite of bad planning, management and stewardship. "Be not slothful in business" includes God's business, the most important business on earth. Let us therefore obtain in scientific manner all the necessary data, properly evaluate it, and under the Holy Spirit's guidance arrive at the correct conclusions. This can form a sound basis for decisions and plans to effectively do our task.

A disturbing note is sounded by those who insist that there is no need for any great change in the church and its outreach. But the materialistic society of the seventies, and the technology that continues to shape it, will not tolerate traditionalism or retreat from the revolutionary future. The church has the opportunity to take the initiative. Upon her response depends her status for the seventies.

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The invention of the computer has brought with it endless possibilities for modern technology.



"What began as a routine chapel service that February morning turned out to be the longest and perhaps the most significant chapel service in the eighty-year history of Asbury College."

# "A DIVINE HAPPENING": THE ASBURY STORY by John T. Seamands

ou simply wouldn't believe what? happening at the college," exclaimed our daughter, Sandy, excitedly, as she flung her coat on a chair. "I want to ear lunch in a hurry and go back. I can't stay away!"

"Just what is happening?" we asked "You're half an hour late."

My wife and I listened eagerly as Sandy, a sophomore in Asbury College told the story.

That morning the student body had filed into Hughes Auditorium for the regular 10:00 a.m. chapel service. In stead of the usual song, prayer and sermon, the period was given over to voluntary testimonies. Anyone who so desired could stand and relate to hi college-mates what God had done fo him. As several students witnessed to fresh, personal encounters with Jesu Christ, others began to recognize the spiritual needs in their own lives. An unusual awareness of God's presence prevailed throughout the entire audit ence.

It soon became evident that the service was an extraordinary one. Fifteen minutes before the end of the chapel period one of the professors walked up on the platform and expressed a feeling that opportunity should be given for prayer at the altar Immediately a number of students re sponded; soon afterward others followed. By now the atmosphere was electrified. There was a spirit of expectancy in the air.

As the students found spiritual vic tory at the altar, many of them went up to the pulpit and used the microphone to express their praise to God for his forgiveness and grace. Some made oper confession of their sin and hypocrisy others confessed hidden feelings of re sentment and hostility; still others expressed their new-felt joy through song. Here and there throughout the

John T. Seamands is professor of mis sions at Asbury Theological Seminary



ditorium there were tender scenes of conciliation as old enmities were elted away by the fervent love of God. What began as a routine chapel sere on that February morning turned t to be the longest and perhaps the ost significant chapel service in the hty-year history of Asbury College. It ded exactly one week later. Meannile all classes were canceled and ighes Auditorium continued to be the nter of activity. By the second orning the revival had crossed the eet to its sister institution, Asbury neological Seminary. Townspeople om Wilmore were starting to attend, d visitors from other states were ginning to arrive. During the hours of ylight as many as 1200 persons thered in the auditorium; during the ght hours there were never less than to 75 people present. On Sunday the tendance grew to 1500. All during

these days there was no preaching-only praying at the altar, singing, and witnessing.

Soon news of the "marathon revival" began to spread throughout Kentucky and across the nation. The Lexington Leader and Louisville Times both carried front-page reports. Station WLEX of Lexington ran a three-minute film clip on the revival during its evening telecast. Newsman Bill Thompson introduced the report by commenting that nothing in his 34 years of newscasting had impressed him as much as the Asbury story. By the weekend the revival movement had spread to more than twenty college campuses and hundreds of churches as over 600 college and seminary students fanned out across the states and even into Canada to tell of the Asbury revival and witness for Christ.

As one looks back over the events of

the past few weeks, one thing stands out clearly. That is the "given-ness" of this revival movement. Though there are evidences of certain human factors that prepared the soil for revival, namely, the spirit of prayer and expectant faith in the hearts of a concerned nucleus of Christian young people, this revival was definitely not the result of human manipulation. It was a "divine happening." God acted sovereignly and graciously. Most of us were taken by surprise. Even outside visitors and secular newsmen who came to observe the event said in awe, "This is God's doing!"

What was God's purpose in all this? Was he trying to say something to us as a people?

I believe there is something significant about the timing of this revival. The decade of the sixties was an explosive decade. It was a period of violence, with strikes, demonstrations, riots, THE ASBURY STORY

burnings, and assassinations. It was a sordid decade, obsessed with the bizarre and unseemly, when situation ethics and free-love held sway. It was a period of racial animosity, characterized by white prejudice and black power. The close of the decade left us exhausted, frustrated and despondent. Was there any hope for the future?

Then suddenly, at the dawning of the seventies, God stepped into the picture. He visited his people. He demonstrated his power. He poured out his love. True, he manifested himself only to isolated portions of the country, but is God trying to press home a point to the entire nation? Is he trying to tell us that we have tried every way but the right way, that he has a way to lead us out of our mess? I have a strange feeling that he is.

It is breathtaking to analyze the characteristics of this God-given revival.

A youth revival. Many of the young people of our land are in trouble. They have given themselves to demonstrations and violence, to booze and pot, to crime and sex. For them life has no meaning, the future no hope. Then suddenly God became real to a group of college young people. They found a new purpose in life, a new joy in living. Fired with fresh enthusiasm, they committed themselves to a cause far beyond their own resources.

I heard a student in Indiana say to a large congregation, "It's really groovy to be high on the Lord, to be tanked up with the Holy Spirit. It's great, man, it's great!" Several young people who had become enslaved by drugs and pills

"Could it be that God is trying to teach us that the only answer to our racial strife, the generation gap, our national divisions, is love—his divine love operating within us?" found glorious deliverance through the power of the Holy Spirit. One of these was 20-year-old Gary Montgomery, student from Miami, Florida. Giving his testimony to a news reporter of the Louisville Courier-Journal, he said: "I had taken trips on everything before coming here. Drugs, sex, booze, gambling, everything. I was smoking joints (marijuana) like they were going out of style. Now I don't need to get 'high' on drugs or booze. With drugs you get 'high' and then come down hard. With Christ, I'm going to try to stay on an even keel and try to get all my friends to do the same."

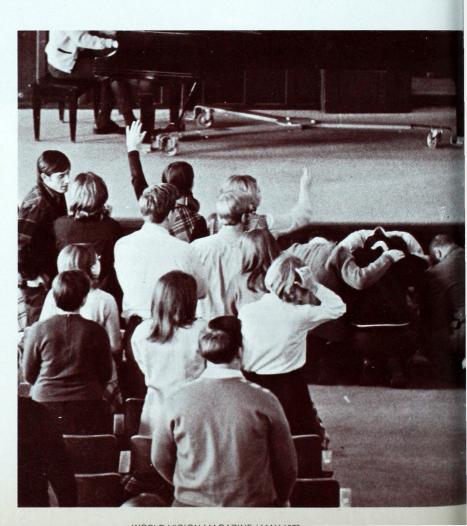
Through the revival was God trying to teach us that he has the answer to youth's problems of today?

An ethical revival. During the past decade we witnessed an appalling moral

sag in our nation, a decline in bas integrity and in common decency. W heard much about the "credibility gap and "situation ethics." The doubi standard was in vogue; divorce reache an all-time high mark.

The revival produced a renewal c Christian ethics. Students confessed t turning in false reading reports. Som husbands confessed to cheating on the wives. Several employees made restitu tion for stolen articles. I heard on young man say, as he arose from th altar, "This commitment is going to cos me several hundred dollars. I must se things right." The editor of a newspape in an Indiana city told the congregatio that he would no longer accept adver tisements for X-rated movies.

A certain congregation will probably never forget the confession of a man in his mid-fifties, who stood before th



rophone and said, "I have been an ve church member for years. I have cted many summer youth camps. I've been a phony." Then he went to relate how in the new reorganion of schools in the city, he had n so hostile to some members of the ool board that out of spite he had ed dead skunks in their mailboxes smeared red paint on their drivevs. When the Holy Spirit convicted of his meanness, he went to each of the homes and confessed that he the culprit. In the first home the erly couple broke down and wept. In second home, the husband said

rily, "I threatened to shoot the man I ever found him out. I feel like oting you now." Later he mellowed I expressed admiration for the man's trage in confessing.

The answer to our moral problem is nd in the holiness of God and the isforming power of Jesus Christ.

A revival of love. How much bitters, hatred, and violence we witnessed the decade of the sixties, between oves" and "hawks," blacks and ites, student body and administran, labor and management. It was the cade of the clenched fist and the irp tongue.

The secular newspapers spoke of the bury revival as a great "love-in." They re right. God gave us a new baptism love. Resentments were exposed, lousies cleansed; hostilities melted ay. As people were reconciled to d, they were reconciled to their low-man. It was a common sight to someone stand in the congregation. 1 out the name of a person seated ere, ask forgiveness, and then to see e two meet in the aisle and embrace. ten husbands and wives, holding nds, walked down the aisle and knelt gether at the altar, or stood behind e pulpit, with arms around each other, d spoke of their new-found love for d and for one another. I saw a most autiful sight when I peeked into the minary chapel late one afternoon. The ws were empty, but the altar was

filled with young married couples kneeling together in prayer and jointly making a new commitment to God.

This was no sentimental emotion or momentary effervescence. This was the "love of God poured into our hearts by the Holy Spirit." In church after church the atmostphere was charged with love.

When an African student who is studying at Asbury College went to a church in Ohio to tell the story of the revival and give his personal witness, spontaneously several members of the congregation stepped forward and put their arms around him as an expression of their love. Kneeling beside a businessman in an Indiana church, I heard him pray through tears, "Lord, I thank you for making it possible for me to love the colored folk and many people who were so obnoxious to me before. Now I feel I can love everybody."

On the campus of a certain church-related college, which felt the impact of the revival, the faculty met for a regular meeting at 10:00 o'clock one morning. What began as a business session soon turned into a genuine Christian love-in, with faculty members sharing and praying and being reconciled with one another. The meeting went on through the lunch hour and broke up about 2:00 in the afternoon.

It was this atmosphere of love that helped to bridge the "generation gap." New lines of communication were opened up between parent and child, between adult and teen-ager. The revival started with the youth and then spread to the adults. Both age groups listened to, and got through to each other. Teen-agers felt they could trust those over thirty; the elderly felt they could learn something from the adolescent. Age no longer seemed a barrier. People forgot who was old and who was young. One moment a youth in his twenties would be sharing at the mike; the next, a gray-haired old man; followed by a grade school girl in her early teens. In a large rally in the junior high school gym in Anderson, Indiana, where 1000 people were present, a hippie with full beard and shoulder-length hair received

Christ as his Savior and gave a witness before the whole congregation. An eighty-year-old grandmother, with snow-white hair done up in a bun, went forward and hugged him!

Could it be that God is trying to teach us that the only answer to our racial strife, the generation gap, our national divisions, is love—his divine love operating within us?

A revival of the church. The church has been the target of much criticism in recent years. It has been called "irrelevant," "out of date," "out of touch," "a dead organization," "a social club with an ivory-tower mentality," and so on. Much of the criticism is justified. The church, in many places, is lifeless and impotent.

But recently, as hundreds of young people from many college campuses went out to share their faith with the people, dozens of churches across the country suddenly came alive. These students were talking about a personal encounter with God, how God had delivered them from their "hang-ups" and "turned them on." Their witness had the ring of reality.

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Pastor and people responded. The sermon and order of service were pushed aside for the moment. Many church members, tired of pretending for so long, took off their masks and exposed their hypocrisy and phoniness. Broken in spirit, they confessed, prayed and shared together. They lifted their hands in the air and sang forth the praises of God. The usual stiffness and formality gave way to a new freedom in the Spirit. People forgot the clock and about food. They sat for hours in the sanctuary, basking in the Presence of God.

An elderly lady in a large United Methodist church in Atlanta stood, and lifting her hands in the air, prayed, "Lord, thank you for saving us from the sin of sophistication." The pastor of a large Baptist church in the same city cried out in prayer, "O God, you have done more in one moment than we have done in five years." A businessman, on

# THE ASBURY STORY continued

"God's cure for the missionary slump in American churches is a fresh outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the people of God. He alone is the Originator and Promoter of Christian missions."



seeing the Spirit at work and sensing the new feeling of Christian fellowship, said excitedly, "This is the New Testament Church!"

In the Meridian Street Church of God in Anderson, Indiana, when a group of Asbury College and Seminary students went to share about the revival at a Sunday morning service, a marvelous outpouring of the Holy Spirit took place. Since then over a thousand people from all over the city have been crowding into the sanctuary each evening to sing hymns, pray at the altar, and witness to God's grace. The meeting begins around 7:00 p.m. and continues until 10:00 or 11:00, sometimes until midnight. No one is in a hurry. There is joy in the hearts of the people and excitement in the air. Hundreds of college and high school students and adults have either been converted or filled with the Spirit.

Talk about an ecumenical movement. This is it! The revival cut across all denominational barriers. It spread to United Methodist, Free Methodist, Baptist, Nazarene, Christian and Missionary Alliance, Wesleyan, Quaker, Evangelical Methodist, Episcopalian and Presbyterian churches. United Methodists witnessed to Baptists, Free Methodists to Nazarenes, and Salvation Army recruits to members of the United Church of Canada. The pastor of a church in Robinson, Illinois, testified that he saw Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and United Methodists all kneeling together at the altar. Businessmen of several denominations have been meeting together each noon for a time of prayer and sharing in the City Hall of Anderson, Indiana. Everywhere the revival has reached there has been a marvelous sense of unity in the Spirit.

Is God demonstrating to us these days that the church is still the Body of Christ, that it can be gloriously renewed by his Spirit, and that it can once again be an instrument of redemption and reconciliation in the world? Is he trying to teach us that without the vitality and purity of the church organic unity by itself is inadequate? A revival of mission. In recent ye: there has been a perceptible sag in t missionary outreach of the Americ church. Many theologians are qu tioning our right to evangelize a convert the followers of other religion Many congregations are wondering the day of foreign missions is pa Fewer young people are offering the selves for service abroad.

The Asbury revival was a remarkat demonstration of the words of Jesu "You shall receive power when the Ho Spirit comes upon you and you shall witnesses unto me...." As studen received a new touch of the Spirit, the felt impelled to share their new-four joy with others. They began phonin their families, friends and pastors to te them the "good news." A call went o to newsman Paul Harvey, Senator Ma Hatfield, to a close aide of Preside Nixon. One girl phoned Madaly Murray O'Hair, perhaps the natior best-known atheist, and witnessed her about God's love and power. Mi O'Hair listened for a while and the hung up. Faculty members and studen arose in the meetings and with tears their eyes expressed concern for the spiritual needs of unsaved loved on and requested special prayer for the by name.

But the Holy Spirit could not a contained within the city limits of tir Wilmore.

Soon students and faculty membe were fanning out across many states carry the torch of revival. Many wh were previously shy and self-consciou afraid to speak in public, broke throug to new confidence and freedom in th Spirit, and boldly testified to the r demptive power of the Risen Lord. Or college student flew to Azusa College California, another to Seattle Pacif College in Washington State. A team went to Oral Roberts University Tulsa, Oklahoma. Others went to co lege campuses, home churches, an gatherings in many of the eastern state one group crossed over into Canada.

In each place they witnessed the same response-confession, prayer, with the same response of the same response of

sing, singing, reconciliation. Then, in 1, these groups started going out to rounding cities to share their -found victory and joy. As a result, usands upon thousands of people e made new commitments to Jesus ist.

A student from Azusa College called the Sirhan home in the Los Angeles 1 and for an hour-and-a-half shared 1 the assassin's mother and brother ut the love of Christ.

An Asbury Seminary student went he Fulton County jail in Atlanta and ached to the prisoners. Out of the 97 1 who voluntarily gathered in the pel, 80 responded to the challenge to ept Christ as personal Savior.

When two student pastors related the y of the revival in a large Baptist rch in Atlanta, there was a great oonse from the congregation and ny came to the altar for prayer. ee young men received a call to the istry, another a call to missionary ice. One of the men went home and I his wife about his call, but she was et. She said, "Honey, this is one time 'll have to go it alone. I'm not one God's children and don't intend to be ninister's wife." However, she acpanied her husband to the evening rice, and when the invitation was n, she went forward and surrendered self to Christ. She then went to the rophone, confessed what she had to her husband in the morning, and it on to say, "Now I am a child of 1 and I'm on the team with my band."

I was present at the chapel service in ury College on the morning of ch 7th. The missionary dimension of revival was much in evidence.

A Jewish boy from Center College in

"The Holy Spirit could not be contained within the city limits iny Wilmore. Soon students and ulty members were fanning out across many states to carry the torch of revival." Danville, Kentucky, testified to finding the Messiah recently when the revival movement touched his campus. He said, "I've never been happier in my whole life." One of the Asbury girls read a letter from her missionary mother in Colombia, South America, telling about an unusual response at a spiritual life retreat held in a Catholic church, where 150 Catholic women made commitments to Jesus Christ.

Just then Asbury President Kinlaw came to the front and told of receiving a letter from Colombia, asking for some college students to come down during the summer and hold meetings among the youth. "I don't know where the money will come from," he remarked, "but it will have to come from this side."

A seminary professor called from the balcony, "I would like the privilege of giving the first one hundred dollars." Then a professor from the college made a pledge of two hundred and fifty dollars. A student walked to the platform and told how his witness team had received an offering of two hundred dollars the previous weekend. "Our group would like the amount to go to this missionary project," he said. A girl stood up and said, "Here's a ten dollar bill I was planning to spend on a new skirt this afternoon." Then someone suggested they place an offering basket on the platform. Before the chapel service ended, over one thousand dollars was collected for the mission to Colombia.

God's cure for the missionary slump in American churches is a fresh outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the people of God. He alone is the Originator and Promoter of Christian missions.

Time alone will reveal the extent of the influence of the revival that began on the campus of Asbury College on February 3, 1970. It is exciting to think that a spiritual chain-reaction has been started that could possibly reach around the world.

Could this be God's answer to man's present dilemma?





## **KENYA**

### Delegates discuss need for research

Sixty delegates of The Evangelical Literature Fellowship of East Africa meeting at their eighth annual conference in late February discussed the need for a wholesale house which would serve all of the church/mission literature distribution programs and the need for market research to evaluate the Swahili-English readership.

Speakers from Bible Literature International (Columbus, Ohio) were present. Three of these B.L.I. men are presently studying the literature needs of Africa. Burundi and East Congo were represented at the conference in addition to Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

E.L.F.E.A. plans an evangelical literature thrust for Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

### NIGERIA

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### Postwar literature planning

A pastors' and Christian workers' conference sponsored by the Council of the Evangelical Churches in northern Nigeria is to be held this month. The Evangelical Literature Fellowship of Nigeria is to hold its annual meeting at the same time in order to formalize plans for a literature outreach now that peace has come to Nigeria.

Thirty-nine tons of Bibles in four

Nigerian languages have been shipped to Lagos from London, according to a recent Reuters report. The British and Foreign Bible Society says that some 24,000 Bibles await unloading at Lagos and 35,000 are on the way by sea.

### MEXICO

#### **Directory** available

The 1969-1970 edition of the Evangelical Directory is now available from the Evangelical Directory of Mexico, Apdo. 333, Mexico, D.F., for \$1.50.

## GREAT BRITAIN Mission merger

Two missions which have for some years collaborated closely have decided on an official merger, according to the British paper, *Life of Faith*. The British branch of the Unevangelized Fields Mission and the West Amazon Mission made the merger effective early this year. The West Amazon Mission was founded in 1953 and formed close ties with the UFM early in its history.

### CONGO

### Autonomous church recognized

In formal ceremonies held March 15 in Luluabourg the Presbyterian Church in the United States recognized the coming of age of the Presbyterian Church of the Congo. The American church mission was dissolved and the missionaries of the denomination will work within the structure of the Congolese Church.

Today the Presbyterian Church in the United States has 110 missionaries

in the Congo. They are engaged educational, medical and evangelis endeavors. Several are also working the severe problem of malnutrition a hunger.

The ceremonies, which were al held in two other centers in Ka Province, marked the fulfillment of t dream of the founding missionaries, t Rev. William Sheppard, a black ma and the Rev. Samuel N. Lapsley, a wh man. Together in 1891 they set up mission station at Luebo in the name Jesus Christ and on behalf of the Pro byterian Church, U.S. Today the Co golese Church has an estimated member ship of 130,000.

# PHILIPPINES

## **FEBIAS** needs teachers

The Asian Theological Seminary, ti recently established graduate division FEBIAS College of Bible, needs teache in the fields of Old Testament, Churc History and New Testament. The teachers, preferably with a Th.D. Ph.D. degree (Th.M. acceptable) a needed on the field July 1970 and Ju 1971. There is a one-year orientatic period prior to teaching.

For information write to Far Easte Gospel Crusade, 14625 Greenfie Road, Detroit, Michigan 48227.

# CAMEROON

# Plans for evangelism

Representatives from Cameroor ten denominations have hammered o a three-year plan for mobilizing the churches for evangelism. They are pla



WORLD VISION MAGAZINE / MAY 1970

to draw upon resources of the New for All materials the first year and tot elements from Congo's Christ for program.

## CLIFFE

erican Indian work moves to Denver Vycliffe Bible Translators is moving Denver their tribal division for the ted States, Canada and Alaska. The ce, which coordinates translation k in 30 North American Indian es, had previously been located in fornia.

Dr. Irvine Davis, director of the th American tribal work, noted that complex to be developed is to serve he nerve center for Bible translation the Indian and Eskimo people of the tinent. In addition to the 30 langes already with translators, surveys shown that some 20 other langes need first time Bible translation, others need literacy programs to the the Bible a vital part of the lives ne people.

### REA

#### le society honored

The Korean Bible Society has been ored by the government for its servation of the Korean language ing the Japanese occupation of 9-1945, according to a report in igious News Service.

A citation was presented on the rd anniversary of the formation of Korean alphabet by King Setong. It ked the first time the Korean ernment had bestowed such high honors on any Christian organization.

During the Japanese occupation the Korean language was deleted from all books including school texts. The single exception was the Bible, supplied by the Bible Society.

### HOLLAND

# Appeal to South African Reformed Churches

Moderators of the General Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church have called on the three South African Reformed Churches "to reconsider" their "attitude toward the policy of apartheid."

The carefully worded letter was sent following a conference in Luntern, Holland involving the General Synod and delegates representing the South African Churches.

"The holy Gospel demands a different attitude on the part of the church, in respect to racial problems, from what seems to be reflected in the discussions and practice of your church," the letter stated.

"The Bible should be studied and listened to in a way that safeguards against the influence which socio-political... circumstances are apt to have on our and your thinking."

In particular, the General Synod's spokesmen asked the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk, the largest Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa, to "throw down a bridge and pave the way for the multiracial 'Christian Institute for Southern Africa.""

This institute was rejected as "misguided" by the general synod of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in 1966, but only by one vote.

### **ECUADOR**

## Aucas receive therapy

Bud Swanson, physical therapist of Santa Ana, California, returned in late March from a month-long mercy mission to the Auca tribe which was struck with polio late last year.

Swanson's purpose was to ascertain the damage done to the Indians who had the disease and develop plans for rehabilitation treatment.

"Damage done by polio is permanent," Swanson explains, "so all we can expect to do is strengthen muscles that are still usable. We designed therapy equipment out of local materials and rigged systems by which the victims could exercise from their native hammocks. They work hard on their individual exercise programs, and the results are as good as can be expected. One man, for example, confined totally to his hammock, will now get around on crutches."

He reports the most significant effect of the epidemic on the Aucas is spiritual. Under the old system a helpless Auca would be left in the jungle to die. But now they find not only the missionaries helping them unselfishly but Christian tribesmen giving sacrificially of themselves to aid the sick. To the unsaved it is a vivid revelation of the love of Christ, and those who haven't received Christ as a result, are at least profoundly moved by it, according to Swanson.





# This college student from Africa won't vacation at home this summer

When family and friends are half way around the world, summer vacation at home is impossible.

# What will he do?

In loneliness he will look for any offers of friendship. \*ISI befriends these foreign students (over 200,000 now in the USA) and shares Christ with them.

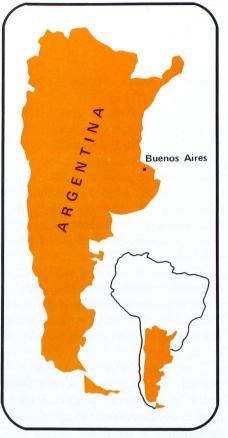
Your gift will make you a part of this foreign missionary outreach.

> \* International Students, Inc. 2109 E Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20037

Enclosed is	my gift	of \$	to c	ssist
ISI reach	foreign	students	during	the
summer mo	onths.			

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# Facts of a field: Argentina



# VITAL STATISTICS

Area: 1,080,000 square miles. About the same size as the U.S.A. east of the Mississippi River. Second largest nation in South America.

Population: 23.4 million (1968 estimate).

Population Density: 21 persons per square mile.

Population Composition: 97 percent Caucasian, mostly of European origin; some Indian, mestizo and Arab.

Age Distribution: Almost 40 percent are under 20 years of age.

Urbanization: 75 percent. Highest in Latin America.

Literacy: 86 percent. Highest in Latin America.

Major Languages: Spanish, Italian, English, French.

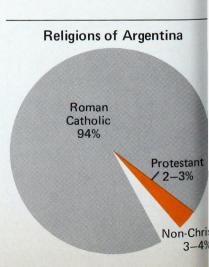
**Economy**: Largely agricultural; increasing industrialization.

History: Discovered by Europeans, 1516. Spanish colony 1580–1816. Independent since 1816. Several military governments and dictatorships. Capital: Buenos Aires: world's 7th

largest city; 3rd largest metropolis in Western Hemisphere; one of world's largest ports; contains more than 30 percent of nation's population.

CURRENT STATUS OF CHRISTIAN-ITY: The Roman Catholic Church in Argentina claims about 94 percent of the population, while Protestant churches include about two or three percent. Argentina has been predominantly Roman Catholic throughout its history and it is the "official" religion. Although the constitution guarantees religious freedom, there is compulsory Catholic religious education in public schools, government officials have openly expressed support for that church, and some non-Catholic missionaries have been denied entry visas in recent years. Despite this long Christian influence, several observers have noted widespread materialism and lack of interest in religion.

**CHURCHES:** The largest church is the Roman Catholic, with claimed membership (including children) of over 20 million. By comparison, the total Protestant community in Argentina is estimated at about half a million, wi church membership of about 250,00 However, Protestant church membe ship has been growing at a rate of abo five percent a year, compared with overall annual population growth rate less than two percent. Argentina's Proestant church membership is the four largest in Latin America.



Within the one-quarter million Protant church members, the Lutheran dies are the largest single grouping, h about 34,000 members. Second gest are the rapidly growing indepennt Pentecostals, with about 30,000. e largest single church in Argentina is

Plymouth Brethren with an estited 25,000 members.

Argentine Protestant churches have n engaged in a variety of ministries luding broadcasting, urban and rural ngelism, work among Indian tribes, l literature distribution. Some have perimented with new forms of minissuch as parish teams.

Broadcasting time is available on nmercial stations and several denomiions and mission agencies are procing radio and television programs. e Southern Baptists have made extene use of the mass media and have one the largest film libraries on the ntinent.

Literature distribution is conducted several groups, and Bible distribution increased significantly. The Bible ciety reports over 4.3 million comte Bibles or Scripture portions distrited in 1968, compared with only .3 lion during 1967.

Much of Argentina's population has migrated from European countries i, as a result, there are many ethnic urches: German, Italian, Spanish, and ters. Some do not conduct services in anish or even try to evangelize the anish-speaking population. The gentine Protestant church has been aracterized as "inward looking" or as ng a "closed community," and the allenge to these churches is seen as been to break out of their cultural unds.

**.OTESTANT MISSIONS:** The first ptestant missionary effort in Argena is credited to the Scottish Baptist, nes Thompson, in 1820. He opened eral schools but these were later ced to close, and it was the Methods who began the first permanent ptestant missionary work in 1836.

Over 40 Protestant missionary agens are now active in Argentina, most them from North America. There are rhaps 700 to 800 Protestant missiones working in Argentina, the largest 1gle total belonging to Baptist encies.

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# personality 2

A PERSUASIVE

Bob Bowman of Far East Broadcasting Compa

"In Asia all leaders look forward to unity. The Far East Broadcasting Company has helped strengthen unity in this part of the world." The speaker was Philippine President Ferdinand Marcus and the occasion was FEBC's twentieth-anniversary observance.

Behind every organization there has been a man of vision and obedience. Behind the Far East Broadcasting Company there were three. One of them, Robert H. Bowman, is now its president.

For over 25 years the story of Bob Bowman's life has paralleled the story of the missionary radio group which he helped to found. In many instances the two are impossible to separate. But beyond those 25 years were nearly three decades of preparation.

There are relatively few native Californians, but Bob Bowman is one of them. He spent his childhood on a farm in the San Joaquin Valley. Then his family moved to Inglewood in the Los Angeles area.

During his high school days in Inglewood, no one would ever have guessed that Bob would someday be the quiet, gracious Christian gentleman he is today. On the contrary, he by far preferred the excitement of football and driving racing cars to studying. Because of this he was considered "a problem" by many of his teachers. But there was one person to who Bob was never a problem—his goo mother. In her prayers and through I discipline she refused to let her son the way he wanted to go. If she had, I fate might have been an early death li that of most of his racing friends.

After high school, to please mother, Bob entered the Southern Ca fornia Bible School in Pasadena. wasn't there very long before God a swered a mother's faithful prayers a Bob Bowman yielded his life to t Lord.

The strong emphasis on missions the school cast the mold for the futu work of the Bible school student. A the lives of Hudson Taylor and Hen Martyn especially challenged Bob to life of missionary service.

A young art student at the scho Eleanor Guthrie, was also being inf enced along the same lines. She and B were later married. They have two sor one is now a teacher in Indiana and t other manages one of FEBC's station

It was Bob's appealing baritone vol which led him to a job during his secony year in Bible school and into a minist to which he would devote his life.

In those days the staff for a Christia radio program was being organized Los Angeles. Bob Bowman, at 18, w asked to be soloist and a member of the quartet. For over 12 years Bob sang on the aven of Rest broadcast. There he ined a real love for direct air work and itil this day he would rather stand of a mike than do any of the many her things which crowd his busy days.

Haven of Rest's First Mate Bob (Paul yers) had been in commercial radio fore launching the Good Ship Grace id from him Bob Bowman learned uch about radio work.

A pioneer in Christian broadcasting, aven of Rest was widely known roughout the United States. As Bob aveled with the radio staff to hold eetings he saw at firsthand the effecveness of interdenominational endeavs and how God could use radio to ach the masses. And from this was orn a vision in Bob Bowman's heart to esent the gospel message, which tranends all denominational boundaries, a lost world via the airwaves which n freely cross geographical barriers.

The result of the vision: the Far East oadcasting Company which today has venty transmitters daily beaming the spel to all of Asia and Latin America forty languages. Over twelve thound letters are received every month by EBC from listeners in sixty counes—including some from behind the on and bamboo curtains.

As for Bob Bowman, he continues to arvel at the means God has placed thin our hands to present the gospel the masses living in the twentieth ntury.

And his desire is that of an unknown an who before the days of radio rote:

If I were a voice, a persuasive voice that could travel the wide world through, I would fly on the wings of the morning light and speak to men with a gentle might and tell them to be true. I'd fly, I'd fly over land and sea or wherever a human heart might be telling a tale, singing a song in praise of the right, in blame of the wrong. If I were a voice, a controlling voice, I would travel with the wind and wherever I saw the nations torn by warfare, jealousy and scorn and hatred of their kind, I'd fly, I'd fly on the thunder crash. And into their blinded bosoms flash, and all their evil thoughts subdued, I'd teach them of Christ, His way the true. 

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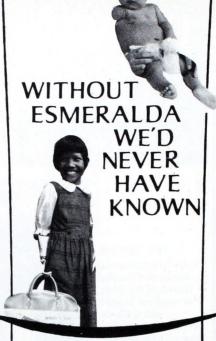
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Vast, immense Deity of all the mind of men in all of time Who intersects the history of the race, Who renders person-picture of Himself upon my min my yearning hope and my joy so full yet so hungry for Yourself.

Present, friendly sovereign His race, disowned by them—and God Who gave His law and paid Himself its due with His own death, Who loves me too— Who loves me too— Who loves me too.

John C. Hoaglan

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**V50** 



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#### Bright Canaan HT CANAAN Hartville Singers

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The Shepherd of Love

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#### The Shepherd of Love A1000 Bob Neff. Tenor

The Shepherd of Love Jesus Revealed in Me . Submission . Christian All . Calvary . The Upper Window . Tell It Again . Fully Surrendered . Great Judgment Morning . When Jesus Beckons Me Home . Come Unto Me . Harvest Time



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# Piano Portraits Bill Maxim A1001

Plano Portraits Bill Maxim A1001 Hallelujah, What a Saviour A Mighty Fortress. Blessed Assurance . Come, Thou Fount of Eviry Blessing . Jesu Meine Freude . Lead on, O King Eternal . He Leadeth Me . We Will Follow the Steps of Jesus . Tis So Sweet to Trust in Jesus . Great Is Thy Faithfulness . To God Be the Glory . Saviour, Like a Shepherd Lead Us . I Would Love to Tell You What I Think of Jesus . Thy Word Is Like a Garden, Lord . What Did He Do? . Jesus, Lover of My Soul . Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah



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Africa East-Africa We SATELLIT EARTH STATION by C. Richard Shuma

Is it time for the church in Africa decide its role in communicati through mass media? Is it time Christians in Africa to seek a place this developing field? Is it time missions and churches across America plan a heavier concentration of pers nel and funds in distinctly Christ communications? The following ne report seeks to point up the trend bring the world to Africa's doorstep to take Africa to the world.

NIGERIA: As a first step into wo communications the Lagos governme



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airfax, Calif.) The investment we ive made in kichi's life is nall compared to hè can do in rvice to God who ve him these lents. (Eikichi as grand prize inner in World ision's Interational Art Talent ontest.) What a allenge to do ore in helping ese lives find od's will for em.

r. & Mrs. Bill Pitts



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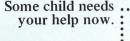
their love.

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(Pittsburgh, Pa.)

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Mrs. C. W. Barber (Darlington, S.C.) "As we have love in our hearts for little Sun Ai, she is linking us to the world for whom Christ died."





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# SATELLITE EARTH STATIONS continued

gave out a \$5.6 million contract construction of a communicati ground station. The satellite earth tion will link Nigeria with world-w telephone, radio and television. It is to be completed by 1971. The ide ogies of this world will come pour into this most populous nation of Afr by the middle of the seventies.

KENYA: About one year ahead the Mt. Margaret earth station situa in the Great Rift Valley of Kenya. A cost of over \$3 million it is to operational by the middle of this ve In its final stages the King Postmain part of the rotati aerial-weighing 22 tons was lifted in position. The final stage, the top aer about 30 tons should be in place this month.

Messages will be beamed from 'dish' on a sky journey to the satell and back to earth in less than a quar of a second. The journey will be 44,0 miles. It will receive and transmit to geostationary satellite positior 22,000 miles in space above the Ind Ocean.

The day of Africa's isolation w shortly be past and she will come un the influence of all the many voices this world. The day when Christian could work as it were in a vacuu unhindered by these many cries attention, is gone. How shall we rear With what shall we respond?

Secretary of State, William Roge has recently taken a hurried trip Rabat, Addis Ababa, Nairobi, Lusa Kinshasa and Lagos. Why, we may as For the first time our country is seeki to establish a positive relationship w this developing continent. Can it be the President Nixon recognizes that Afri is going to play a major role in int national circles because of its thirst be communicated to and to commu cate? Such a thirst for learning a knowledge and information as it exist in present day Africa is rare to find our more developed nations. In wh way we may ask will Christian missio and churches of America react? C they afford to plan NOW? Can th afford NOT to plan NOW?

xpo'70 Calling

Dur jet shot in under the cloud-cover that lay over Osaka, there it was, all 800 acres of it-Expo '70. The first ld's fair ever to be staged in Asia, the ingenious and pressible Japanese have spread it wide and reared it high, a wonderland of multishaped steel, glass, and aluminum.

Behind it all—this exposition that *Time* has described as aka's \$2 Billion Blowout"—is the driving, hard-working, ignals-go spirit of the Japanese people.

I was first privileged to preach among them in 1925. In cyo they were just getting on their feet again after the astation of the 1923 earthquake. That privilege became e again in 1952, when they were still hard at work in the ibly grim aftermath of World War II, rescuing Tokyo from ng a shambles, rearing it into the world's largest city ,400,000). Twice down and twice up again—with a bang!

#### ere Growth is Impressive

In "gross national product," to use the sometimes curious on of the financial experts, Japan went ahead of Great ain in 1967, surpassed France in 1968, and last year ped West Germany. Economist Peter Drucker calls it "the st extraordinary success story in all economic history."

Japan is crowded and headed for a housing shortage. Along Honshu island urban belt (Tokyo to Osaka-Kobe) there is a pulation density of 2,365 to the square mile. Like all ustrial countries, it has a growing pollution problem. The cyo smog gives tourists and townsmen alike fewer and er glimpses of Mt. Fuji's breath-taking grace and grandeur. ch more surprising is the fact that this capital city is still p-thirds without sewers and the night services of the neybucket" men continue in wide demand. Japan's generan gap is getting menacingly wide. The youth unrest appears be even more baffling to the elders than it is in Western ds. Japan's suicide rate, for the age bracket between 15 and is one of the highest in the world. Hope's fire blazes cely for most of the young people but, for many, when it s out, it goes all the way. Japan's "true believers" (using phrase sociologically, not religiously) appear to be too few. ey are confined chiefly to the Zengakuren (student federan) and the Soka Gakkai. The latter is a radically anti-West-, highly political, quasi-religious group that claims millions followers.

In the thick of all this pulsating life, this curious mixture of feudal and the far-out, this paradox of optimism and pair, this strange medley of charm and crassness, what is church doing and how is the gospel faring? Who ows-really? It is probably stronger than it appears to be. tainly its influence is much greater than its numbers. Yet facts must not be allowed to dissolve in wishful thinking. e church is much too divided—group *from* group and party m party *within* a group. Missing, to a sad degree, are the namics of cell multiplication—the healthy coming into being new churches where the gospel is both witnessed to and bodied in appropriate forms of evangelistic and social treach.

# editorial correspondence

### Where Growth is Imperative

Yet the horizon is not without those cloud-tokens that signal the approach of refreshing showers. The churches of Shikoku island are well embarked on the largest united effort in disciple-winning and church-advance that they have ever known. It is soundly indigenous. It puts responsibility for evangelization squarely on the shoulders of the Japanese Christians. Reports I heard from some of its leaders indicated that it is generating, by God's good gift of the Holy Spirit in presence and power, a dynamism such as no previous effort has known.

Continuing to play their role as centers of fellowship, Bible study, and spiritual deepening are the "Japan Keswick" conventions held each year in February. The senior of the lot-there are three of them-is held in the beautiful Hakone mountains in the Tokyo area. To share the platform with my beloved friend, the Rev. George Duncan of Glasgow, Scotland, was sheer delight. At the "mother" Keswick of all, held each July in England's lovely Lake District, no man has been more eagerly heard across so many, many years than has Mr. Duncan. It was his second visit to Hakone and the effect was to enrich and solidify his already happy relations with Japanese Christians. The smallest convention, held in Hokkaido, also had the good fortune to have Mr. Duncan's ministry.

While a few more than 1400 registered at the Hakone convention, 815 turned up for the one-week-later gathering at Arima in the Osaka area. We heard two remarkable addresses out of the Old Testament by one of Japan's senior theologians, Dr. Zenda Watanabe. Nearly 60 years ago he took studies at Southern California's Pasadena College. When I met him in Tokyo, perhaps five years ago, he told me that sitting under my father's ministry became one of the formative influences on his early Christian life. He is now well into his 80's. Exceptionally tall for a Japanese, he *sits* behind the pulpit in order to conserve his strength. But his voice is strong and his mind is clear. He was listened to with profound respect and with much profit. (Had we ever before seen so much in the book of Proverbs?)

A convention differs from a conference. A conference, Dr. Graham Scroggie used to say, has a *subject*; a convention has an *object*. A deeper-life convention does more than inform or indoctrinate. It *confronts*. Teaching, yes; but the target is total response from the Christians present. Not vaguely, but decisively! This we experienced both at Hakone and Osaka. The spontaneity of the prayers of confession and full surrender was a marked feature of both gatherings.

More than once the hush of the Upper Room was ours to experience. And we somehow knew, with overtones of meaning rising far above the words, that

> What I give He takes, And what He takes He cleanses, And what He cleanses He fills, And what He fills He uses.

# editorial view

# "Silence" and "Breakthrough"

Shusako Endo and Alan Walker-what have they in common?

Both are living writers and both stand in the Christian tradition. Beyond that, they have almost nothing in common. One is a Japanese novelist, the other an Australian Methodist minister. One calls his latest book *Silence*, the other *Break-through*. One is a protest because God seems hidden and voiceless, the other a celebration of God's contemporary presence and action. One is by a Roman Catholic who believes that Christianity is now so Westernized that it will never take deep root in Japan, the other by a Protestant who is convinced that the Spirit of the living God is even now breaking through in world revolution to create a new climate in which the gospel will win incalculable victories.

I.

Endo's volume on *Silence* is historical fiction. It is based on the earliest penetration of Japan by the Christians. It was about the middle of the sixteenth century. By 1614 the Christian community numbered 300,000. At that time Japan had only 20 million inhabitants. Sadly noteworthy is the fact that the percentage of Christians has never again been as large.

The seventeenth century brought two developments which, as viewed in the twentieth century, were to present novelist Endo with the problem that forms the theme of his widely read *Silence*. These developments were: (1) the incredible loyalty and tenacity of those early Japanese Christians in the face of ruthless persecution and (2) the seeming indifference of God (his "silence") either to the agonies of the faithful martyrs or the apostasies of those few Christians (notably two) who denied their faith.

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A Portuguese missionary, after hanging for hours head down in a pit, with scalp all but touching a pile of human excrement, signaled his repudiation of Christ. Then a second prominent missionary, under similar circumstances, recanted.

The effect was far-reaching. Although the Christian community was not wiped out, the pace of its advance was cut down and, worse still, for a long time it turned inward upon itself. Remnants of that early Christian presence are still found in the extreme west of Japan around Nagasaki.

And now, three centuries later, a troubled, thoughtful son of Nippon wrestles with the question: Where was God when his suffering people were enduring the unendurable, especially when some of them, unable (as they supposed) to "take it" any longer, let their faith slip away?

#### II.

Who has the answer? No one has it in full.

Job in torment longed for light—and the sound of a Voice. When at last it spoke, it was not to clear away all mystery but to generate in Job a triumphant humility.

Thomas Carlyle, though burly of mind and rugged in faith, had his moments of doubt: "God," he once exclaimed, when contemplating the sum of human woe, "God sits in heaven and does nothing!" That wasn't Carlyle at his noblest; it was Carlyle at his nakedest—his anguished mind stripped bare. There is a strain of teaching in the Bible about which I is ever said. The Bible repeatedly shows us the *speaking* C But it sometimes discloses to us the *silent*, hidden C shading his voice to a whisper or muting it altoget Countless chapters have been written on the "sayings" Jesus, but how few on such a text as you find in Mattl 27:14, which tells us that Jesus "gave him no answer!"

We need to apply to our own day what Jesus ma Abraham say to the "rich man" in the parable: "They ( rich man's brothers who are still alive on earth) "have Mc and the prophets; let them hear them.... If they do not h Moses and the prophets, neither will they be convinced someone should rise from the dead" (Luke 16:29,31).

At the level of the spectacular-the silent God. At the le of Scripture and the Spirit-the speaking God.

#### III.

This brings us to Alan Walker's *Breakthrough*, which subtitled "Rediscovering the Holy Spirit." It ranges over su chapter-themes as "The Spirit Makes New People," "The Sp Brings Maturity," "Special Baptism of the Spirit," "The Sp and World Revolution," "The Spirit in World Mission."

Revealingly personal is the manner in which Dr. Wall opens the chapter on Spirit-Baptism:

There is a special baptism of the Holy Spirit available to who follow Jesus Christ. This is a conviction that slow but now irresistibly, has formed in my mind.

With warm and discriminating candor he discusses Pent costalism and the gift of tongues. His conclusion is th tongues-speaking may or may not occur in connection wi Spirit-baptism. He speaks with appreciation of the burstin vitality and freedom of witness that have been conferred of masses of socially marginal, inhibited Christians in Lat America. At the same time, on biblical and psychologic grounds, he doubts that it is God's will to put all of h children through a process that subordinates their minds unintelligible sounds.

Dr. Walker believes passionately that the Holy Spirit calling the churches to fling their strength into the struggle fe social justice and progress, as against racism, poverty, diseas and illiteracy.

At the same time he is crystal clear on the primacy of gospel proclamation in the responsibility the Christian conmunity must shoulder. He wants no one to say that Christian must mute "the joyful sound" that "Jesus saves" in favor of silent Christian presence in which the "secular city" swallow up a secularized church.

In his own church in Sydney and through "Life Line"remarkable telephone counseling service—Dr. Walker and h people are seeing hundreds of lives changed, marriage mended, homes rebuilt.

For them, and for many like them across the world, it *Breakthrough*. God is not silent. He is the speaking God. Bu we need the Holy Spirit to hear him; and, hearing, to interpre what he is saying; and, understanding, to obey him. *PSR* 

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