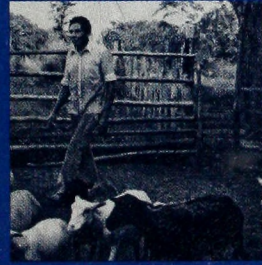
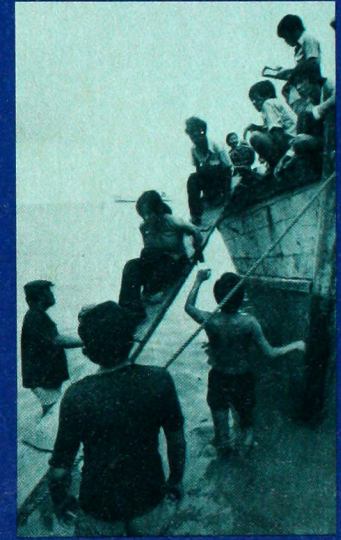
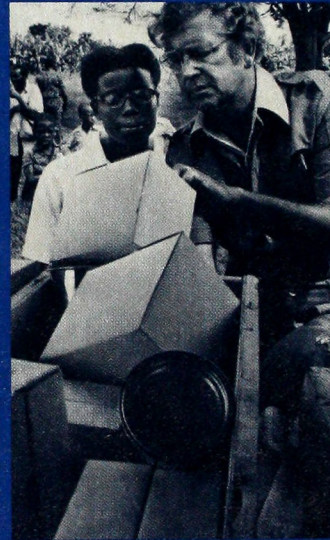
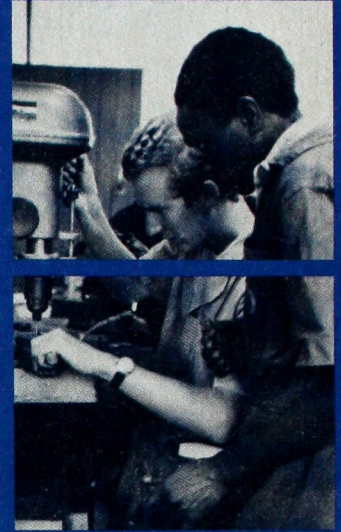


February 1980 world vision



Helping people where they hurt

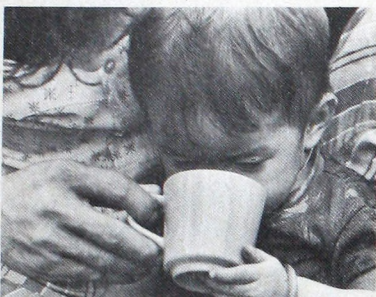


Wounds only God can heal

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COVER PHOTOS

A year in the life of World Vision

Every winter, World Vision publishes a report on the full scope of its previous year's work, including a complete financial statement covering the fiscal year (October 1 through September 30), available to anyone on request.

Each annual report has interested so many people that we've decided to pack the essence of the current one into six pages of this magazine, where it can reach most of our constituency quickly and economically.

Pages 11-16 give you this overview of our 1979 work and a summary of the financial facts. And within this section you will find an executive message from President Stan Mooneyham and Executive Vice-President Ted Engstrom, which this month replaces their usual "Words on the Way" and "Monthly Memo."

By the time you've read this section of the magazine you'll be able to quiz your friends:

What are World Vision's six forms of ministry?

In how many countries did World Vision work last year?

Where did we do most of our refugee relief work?

How many development projects?

How many childcare projects?

How many children did sponsors assist?

Besides quizzing people, please encourage them to pray for these ministries and the expanding opportunities of 1980. And if you'd like more information, don't hesitate to ask. Your letter and our reply may even show up in one of our "Questions People Ask" columns.

David Olson

PHOTOS—Jon Kubly: cover a,d,h; p. 13. Dave Toycon: cover b, p. 20 (top). Douglas Dudley: cover c, p. 23. John Stewart: cover e, pp. 14 (lower right), 16 (top). Kenny Waters: cover f. Eric Mooneyham: cover g, pp. 14 (lower left), 15. Roger Walker: pp. 3,4,5,6, (upper and lower left, lower right), 20 (bottom). Stan Mooneyham: p. 6 (upper right). John Parkin: pp. 8, 9 (top left), 10. Herb Shoebridge: p. 9 (upper and lower right). Cheri Goodman: p. 11. James Green-elsh: p. 14 (top). Brian Rennie: p. 16 (bottom).

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Children in Phnom Penh

INSIDE CAMBODIA ***Wounds only God can heal***

by Paul Jones

Do you say miracles no longer happen? For me, a miracle happened on October 29, when our flight from Singapore to Phnom Penh stopped for refueling in Saigon.

Saigon, now known as Ho Chi Minh City, is a place I had grown to love almost as dearly as the street children I had cared for during the four years prior to April 1975.

The second miracle of the day happened that afternoon, after we landed at the Phnom Penh airport.

Roger Walker and I announced to officials that we wanted to remain in Kampuchea and establish a World Vision office. After brief discussions regarding the cargo on the aircraft, we were warmly received and taken to our hotel.

God had opened the doors to Dr. Mooneyham and others during two previous trips to this Kampuchean capital. Now He was still guiding our path as we began the difficult task of determining what type of assistance



Arrested by Pol Pot soldiers, these residents of Phnom Penh were photographed before being executed. The "crime" of most was that they had an education.

we could give to this very needy country.

For me this visit was meaningful because I had worked in Vietnam for many years during the war there. I had seen the problems of war-in-progress. However, I was shocked to see the destruction that had been brought upon Kampuchea, and was overwhelmed by the tremendous amount of rehabilitation and reconstruction needed.

While the first few days of our visit included the usual formalities of meeting the foreign minister and various other government officials, we were also taken to several areas where the terrors of the Pol Pot regime were evident. The sufferings the people have gone through are indescribable. You can't comprehend the horror without actually being in the country to sense it. I talked to many people who saw members of their family die. No one I talked to had all their family members still living.

A particularly moving experience was a visit to a mass grave that was discovered only two weeks earlier. Some people had come upon it while digging for money and gold they thought had been buried in this area. Here were hundreds of skulls, other human bones and rotting clothing.

Many people now live in this area, having returned from the countryside to Phnom Penh. Children play games here, just like anywhere else in the world. The people go about their daily tasks, rebuilding houses and making simple

Their faith has brought them through a living hell that I pray none of us will ever have to experience.

furniture. And yet, there are those upon whom the scars of war are apparent.

After several years of working closely with Asian children, I have learned to read their emotional character, stability and intelligence level by observing their nonverbal behavior. Here is what I've noticed in Phnom Penh. First, the younger children, ages two through six, seem not to understand what has happened. They have fun pulling a tin can along on a string, and play games quite normally near the human bones.

Children of 11 through 14 seem the most disturbed. I am sure that in many instances they watched their families being killed.

These children are, for the most part, friendly and outgoing. They want to come as close to you as possible and watch what you are doing. They enjoy having their pictures taken. Like children everywhere they are interested in a piece of candy. Once you've established rapport with them by a few simple Khmer phrases, they readily smile and are quite warm and affectionate.

One boy, however, made an impression on me that I won't forget. He was the first person we met after getting out of the car to inspect the mass grave.



Our guide had stopped and asked this lad if he would take us to where the grave was located. The boy pointed out two or three areas on the way. In talking to him, I noticed that he showed absolutely none of the emotions that are part of most conversations. Although exhibiting proper Asian courtesy for a child his age, the boy did not change his facial expression even once.

Roger and I played with the children whenever we could, and we tried to smile as much as possible. This boy, however, would not return a smile or even look at me. When I began to photograph the children he avoided the camera, and soon disappeared.

Although that boy's outward appearance was clean, and he was relatively well-fed in comparison to the other



Food arrives in Phnom Penh last October on one of World Vision's first relief flights.

children, I am sure he had witnessed atrocities beyond the comprehension of any of us. He is already like thousands of adults who, while technically alive, are emotionally dead. They have lost the capacity to love, to care for others, to fear the pain of death, or even to hate. They have deep inner wounds that only God can heal.

While we still see signs of war everywhere in Phnom Penh—blown-up houses, destroyed buildings, abandoned cars—we may look forward now to the reconstruction of the people and of the society in which they live. This is a real concern for the church.

Reactivation of formal worship services will be difficult, but I do not think it will be impossible. The World Council of Churches' delegate to Phnom Penh is a former Christian and

Missionary Alliance pastor who spent five years in Kampuchea (then Cambodia). Already a group of Christians have contacted him for assistance in holding a Christian worship service. This will not happen quickly, because of government laws, but I am sure the Lord will open the way for this to happen in the future.

I saw something of the spiritual and emotional encouragement that the presence of World Vision has already brought to a number of people. World Vision is a well-known agency within Kampuchea, and we frequently find people who have long known of us and who express, sometimes quietly, their joy that we have been able to return.

Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hum Sen.



The people privately greet us with a warmth which cannot be described. It has to be experienced. Yet they are fearful for their personal safety and that of their families if they are seen in extended discussions with foreigners.

The Christians who have identified themselves to us are especially warm and friendly. I feel that they are the most dedicated group of people on the face of the earth. Their faith in God has brought them through a living hell that I pray none of us will ever have to experience.

I am impressed by the degree of dedication the people show toward rebuilding their society. Most of the government officers are young and inexperienced. This can generate considerable confusion at times, with many of the larger agencies and other countries attempting to work within Kampuchea. We'll have opportunity, I feel, to work with some of these leaders at a later date and to encourage them as they attempt to rebuild their country. This is a delicate process, as the Kampuchean understandably wish to maintain independence from outside

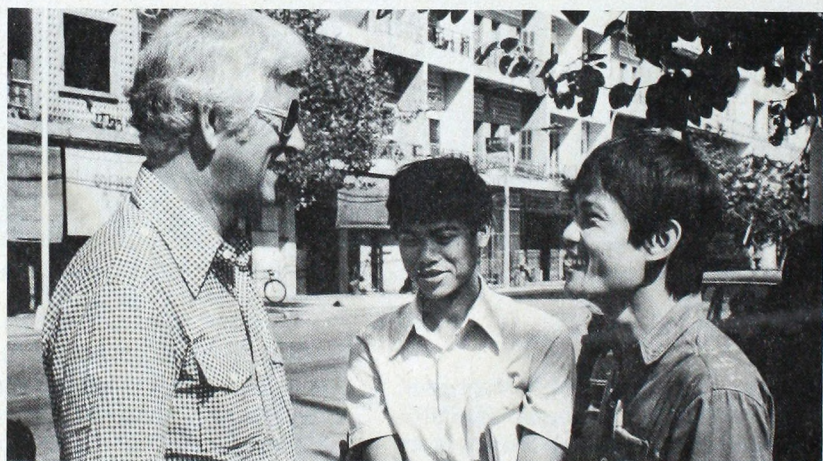
Metal objects of every kind were plundered by the former regime to make busts and statues of Pol Pot.



Bartering for food in a nation without currency.



Child eats rice given at a Phnom Penh orphanage.



Stan Mooneyham greets a former World Vision employee in Phnom Penh.

forces. And, being a gentle and easy-going people by nature, they are not inclined toward Western "efficiency."

Opportunities for worthwhile friendships with individuals do present themselves, however, and since the government officers have nothing with which to function, the contribution of a typewriter, a calculator or a box of office supplies is greatly appreciated.

A unique factor in this society is the absence of money. The people have been reduced to a level of bartering, primarily with rice, for daily commodities. The fisherman, for example, may trade some of his fish to someone

who has vegetables. That person, in turn, may trade the fish to someone with rice. While the Vietnamese currency, the *dong*, is somewhat a medium of exchange, very few people have it. We have been told that currency may be introduced during the first part of 1980. Until then society will continue to use bars of soap, packs of cigarettes, sacks of sugar and rice and other items as mediums of exchange.

For me it is strange not carrying a wallet or a pocket of loose change. But

there is nothing to buy and no money to buy it with.

While problems and frustrations exist, opportunities for service are great. The Lord has opened the door this far and I'm sure He will continue to do so in the future. We look forward to each day as a new challenge for service. □

Paul Jones directs World Vision's new office in Phnom Penh.

Suwannee

by Lenore Sullivan Cash

Jesus had time for children. Time to put His arms around them, time to draw them onto His lap for a blessing, time to meet their need for attention and tenderness. To Jesus, every child is a mirror for the face of God.

You can see the face of Jesus across the dinner table at home when a dollop of food, launched from the spoon of a one-year-old, is suddenly, startlingly, airborne. You can see Him also when a child hoots at a passing herd of zebras on the plains of the Serengeti. But today let's look for Him in the mirror of a little girl growing up in the slums of Bangkok, Thailand—a girl named Suwannee.

The streets of the slum district of Bangkok present a montage of children's faces—children selling an array of foods along the crowded lanes, children hawking woven flower necklaces to drivers stopped at traffic lights. Ten-year-old Suwannee Sittijinda is among them, perhaps with a dish of the sweetmeats her mother prepares daily to sell in the streets. Or she may be offering small plastic bags, gleaned from the refuse area behind her tiny wooden house.

Often Suwannee's small, practiced fingers search in the garbage until she finds a bag worth cleaning and selling—recycling, to help earn money for her eleven-member household. But in this slum, built along the edge of a polluted canal, disease and infection are the most likely candidates for recycling.

This is a poor district in a city jammed with four million people. Suwannee's home lies in a jumble of wooden houses smashed up against each other, which are accessible only by narrow wooden lanes. The houses afford no privacy, no sanitary facilities, no protection from the diseases diffused through the air among so many people. But there is room, even in the smallest place, to share a meal and one another's company.

As soon as she awakens, Suwannee is pleasantly bombarded by the bustle of her large family and the good smells of breakfast already cooking. Her mother has been at work for hours, preparing not only the family's meal, but also the food she will try to sell, so Suwannee hurries to help, taking special time to entertain her younger sister.



Suwannee helps her mother prepare a meal.

Seated on their plank floor, the family shares a common meal. Suwannee helps her mother with the dishes, then gets ready for school. If there is some to spare, her mother may give her a little money to buy a candy at school. Suwannee sets off along the narrow boardwalks with her book bag in hand and her white tennis shoes squeaking agreeably along the way.

School is nominally free and required for all children in Thailand, at least through the sixth grade. In her classes Suwannee studies much the same things children all over the world study in their schools. She wrinkles her nose at an arithmetic problem which refuses to work out correctly. She'll enjoy a story or a song. She studies history and geography. She dreads the awesome moment she is called to the blackboard to recite. Like schoolchildren everywhere, Suwannee waits to hear that wonderful word: "recess!" Outside with her friends, she shows great style in a jump rope game.

After school Suwannee usually hurries home to sweep, clean house, wash clothes, and help her mother prepare more food for sale. Then she has homework to do, the younger children to watch, and the plastic bags to scavenge and sell. But today she stops at the World Vision project office near her home to write a letter to the sponsor who is making her life better every day.

Although Suwannee's school is officially free, a child as poor as she could never afford the school materials and clothing she requires, without the special funds provided by her sponsor. Through World Vision, Suwannee's sponsor helps provide shoes, clothes, books, basic health care, Christian instruction and even a hot midday meal

for this child who enjoys school so much.

Because someone cares enough to take an active part in her life, Suwannee can afford what she needs now for school; she can enjoy the personal attention of a teacher and the fun of friends; she can develop skills which can break the bonds of her poverty. She looks forward to a future which promises more than selling food in the streets.

Through World Vision, Suwannee's sponsor helps provide shoes, clothes, books, basic health care, Christian instruction and a hot midday meal.

Tonight, as Suwannee closes sleepy eyes, she has an extra sense of accomplishment, knowing her letter to her sponsor is on its way. With a yawn, she recounts the activities of her busy day and quietly drifts off to sleep.

She's little. She's vulnerable. In her face Jesus beckons to us. As He surprised His people long ago, He now surprises us, for we, like them, spend too much time watching the skies for a flash of glory. Of Him who came to earth as a newborn child, it can still be said that "among you stands one whom you do not know" (John 1:26, NAS). Setting a small, poor child in our midst, Jesus today invites us to see our God in the mirror of a child. □

Currently, more than 190,000 children whose parents are too poor to care for them are getting help from sponsors through World Vision. Meanwhile, more children need such help. Eighteen dollars a month provides for a child's basic needs. To sponsor a child, please use the reply envelope at page 12.

The man with soft hands

by Joyce Donaldson Minor

One final, firm tug and the tooth is out. Smiling, the youthful-looking dentist holds the troublesome bicuspid aloft for 20 to 30 onlookers to behold.

"See, no pain!" he says in faltering Spanish.

The people smile back, displaying the rotted evidence of their need for this doctor. He has won their confidence. Another day in his makeshift clinic begins.

With the sky for a roof and only the sun for light, the dentist sets to work, whistling through his handlebar mustache that is already drooping in the steamy jungle heat.

His name is Dr. Charles Wood, but to the people of Guatemala he is "the man with soft hands" because his touch brings relief from pain.

Dr. Wood, whose regular practice is in Santa Monica, California, recently completed his fourth ten-day trip to remote villages of Central America. There he gives free dental care to more than 500 patients a week.

No one pays him to go. In fact, much of the cost of the trips comes from his own pocket. But, says Dr. Wood, "When a child gets up from the chair and gives me a big hug because he's free from pain for the first time in months or even years, it's all worthwhile."

Americans may not think of dental care as a primary need of the underprivileged in developing countries, but Dr. Wood reminds us that to a child with a toothache nothing is more important. "It does no good to give a hungry child food if he's in too much pain to chew it or if infection from an abscess has made him too sick to swallow." Therefore, the doctor's first priority is to relieve pain.

Almost 100 percent of his work



Surgery by sunlight in the Ixcán, with no running water, no electricity. Says Wood: "I'm constantly amazed at how they can stand around watching this bloody operation and then jump right into the chair to be next."

among the Guatemalans is surgical extraction, but since most of the people have never been to a dentist or even to a doctor, they have no fear.

"I'm constantly amazed," says Dr. Wood, "at how they can all stand around watching this bloody operation and then jump right into the chair to be next."

Assisted by a registered nurse, who also donates her time, Dr. Wood anesthetizes three or four patients at once, then returns to the first when the drug has taken effect. He extracts two or three teeth per patient, spending only about ten minutes on each person in order to get to as many as possible.

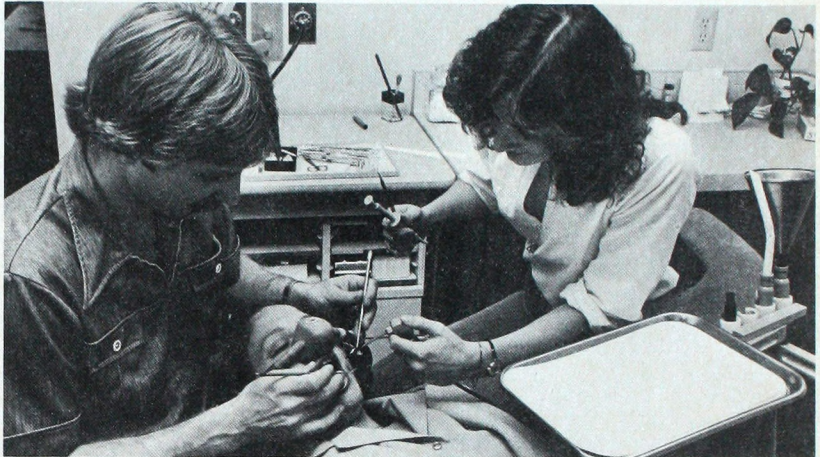
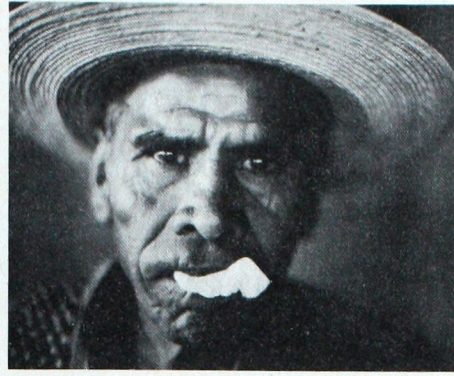
But Dr. Wood's treatment of the people is not impersonal. "We use a lot of dialogue and a lot of love. We joke with the patients and each other all the time."

Often the fun arises from the language barrier. Dr. Wood speaks only what he calls dental Spanish, so in Guatemala a World Vision interpreter accompanied him and was especially helpful in areas where Indian dialects are spoken.

The doctor goes by the nickname Chuck, but his nurse, Kay Ehrmann,



(below) One of Dr. Wood's satisfied customers. "See, no pain!" (right) Dr. Wood had to say good-bye for a while to his wife, Mary Ellen, and two-year-old daughter, Jennifer, when he went to help Kampuchean refugees in Thailand.



At his Santa Monica office, Dr. Wood, along with his assistant Yvonne Fortin, works on a Californian's mouth.

likes to call him by the Spanish name Chiquito. In one remote village, each time she addressed him as Chiquito the people watching seemed to strangely recoil—some giggling, some puzzled, some fearful. Finally, the interpreter remembered that in the dialect of the villagers Chiquito refers to a person who is blind or an idiot or both. The nickname was quickly abandoned.

Second on the doctor's list of priorities in Guatemala is teaching the people oral hygiene. He gives each patient a free toothbrush, but since most have never seen one before, they must also be taught to use it.

Dr. Wood feels it is important to involve the locals in running the clinics, so in each village he teaches proper brushing techniques to a leading citizen—usually the mayor or school principal if there is one—who then teaches the villagers. The doctor also recruits villagers to help sterilize equipment.

Guatemala is still recovering from the devastation of a massive earthquake in 1976. One of Dr. Wood's free clinics was held in the village of Comalapa which was 95 percent destroyed in the quake. Disease is rampant. Fifty percent of the children die before the age of five from malnutrition, dysentery, malaria or pneumonia.

Dr. Wood especially loves the children. "They're so curious and trusting and so much fun." The feeling is mutual. To the black-haired, golden-skinned Mayan children, Dr. Wood, with his blond hair, trailing mustache and shiny metal instruments, is a natural attraction.

One day, while setting up his collapsible cardboard dentist's chair, Dr. Wood noticed a group of children gathering to watch. Soon they began singing in Spanish. He recalls, "I couldn't make out the song until they got to the chorus: 'Eie-io!' Then we all joined in." Before they were through, Old McDonald had quite a farm.

Most Guatemalan children have extensive tooth decay by the age of three because of a habit of sucking sugar, plus a diet generally high in sugar. To combat this, Dr. Wood tries to counsel the villagers on nutrition, encouraging them to eat more of the fresh fruits and vegetables available at their open-air markets.

Organizing native dentists to continue the free mobile clinics is the doctor's third concern. He visited a dental school in Guatemala City to demonstrate the latest in instrumentation and drugs, and invited some of the students to join his traveling clinic on its visit to the jungle villages. Most had no idea such an undertaking was even possible.

"It was just a matter of showing them that it can be done," says Dr. Wood. "Once they found out how easy and really fun it is, and that it can be done on a part-time basis, most of the students



The principal of a grade school in Comalapa gives toothbrush instruction to the children. Toothbrushes were donated by Dr. Wood's clinic.



With Dr. Charles Wood (left) in an extremely isolated village in the Ixcán jungle are Kay Ehrmann, registered nurse, and John Parkin, a layman who helped with toothbrush instruction and instrument sterilization. All are from Santa Monica, California.

were anxious to agree to regular involvement in the clinics."

World Vision supplied Dr. Wood with base housing where he could leave most of his 27 boxes of supplies and return every few days to restock and refresh. According to the doctor, "Usually what we needed more than anything was a good meal."

In the villages, people always want to show their appreciation by feeding the doctor and his assistants. But usually the food they offer is far from a feast. In the village of Comalapa the team was treated to a meal at the local restaurant. It turned out to be the dirtiest shack in the village and the food served was covered with flies. Luckily some fresh fruit was also offered, and the team members were able to convince their

hosts that was all they cared for.

Choosing which villages to visit and establishing an itinerary were handled by World Vision's Don Weisbrod. Each clinic was scheduled on the village market day in order to reach the maximum number of people.

Word travels fast and far when a dentist is coming to the village. Patients are often lined up before the doctor arrives. In the village of San Andreas, first in line was eight-year-old Pedro who had walked with his father 18 miles from their home in Canilla. After three of the boy's teeth were extracted, Pedro and his father walked home.

World Vision arranged for a missionary plane to fly the dental team from village to village. The craft was old and dilapidated; its tires kept going flat and the engine guzzled oil. A little sign on the instrument panel read, "This engine may fail but Jesus never fails."

To reach the isolated village of Ixcán, weight on the plane had to be limited to three people and 100 pounds of baggage to insure a safe landing on a very short mountain landing strip. From there the team had to backpack two hours into the jungle.

Dr. Wood recalls, "God was with us. The landing went fine and we even made the trek in record time."

God's presence with the team was demonstrated in many ways. For instance, it didn't rain that day in Ixcán, an area which receives more than 120 inches of rain annually. Residents could not remember another rainless day.

Dr. Wood also praises God for the fact

that (to his knowledge) not one of his thousands of Guatemalan patients has suffered complications following surgery, a record it would be difficult to match even with the most modern facilities.

The traveling clinics in Guatemala are sufficiently established now to be perpetuated by native dentists. The same is true of a free dental clinic Dr. Wood established last year in the slums of Guatemala City. It now has electricity, plumbing and a full-time local dentist funded by World Vision. Dr. Wood revisited the clinic recently and was surprised to find that dental emergencies have declined to where the dentist even has time to do fillings. "It was so good to look around and say, 'I'm not needed here anymore.'"

But there are plenty of other places where he is needed desperately, so Dr. Wood is moving on. Last fall, a clinic was held in some mountain villages of Mexico. Others are planned for the future if funds are sufficient. And this winter he went to Thailand to do dental work on Kampuchean refugees.

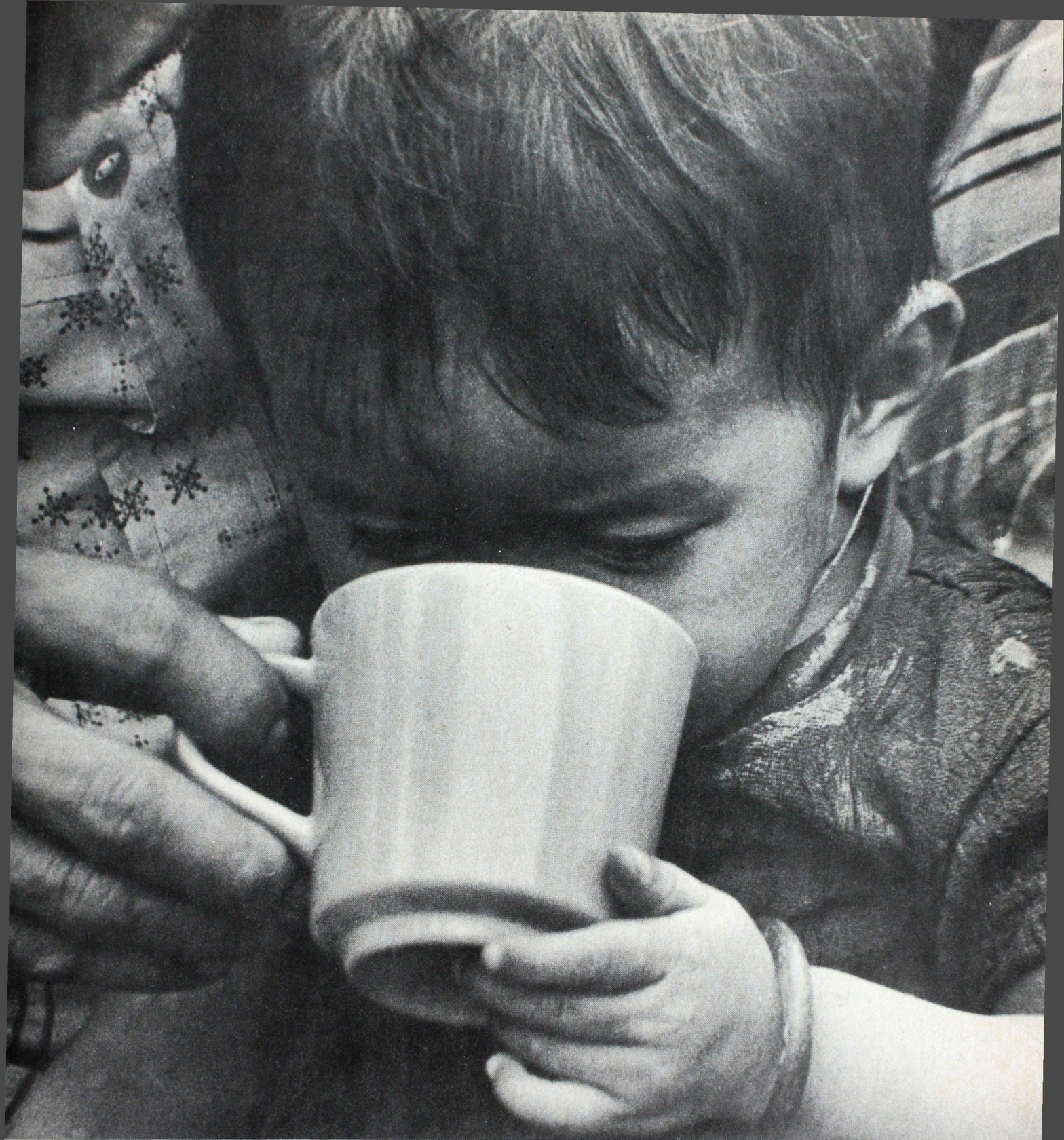
Dr. Wood spends at least one night a week, year-round, speaking to church groups and service organizations to raise support for his traveling clinics.

Each team member pays his own travel expenses so funds raised can be used for supplies. Toothbrushes to leave with the villagers are a major expense as well as drugs, gauze and rubber gloves. (Because they can't wash between patients, the team members go through about 3000 pairs of gloves every 10 days.) In addition, on his last trip to Guatemala, Dr. Wood left behind a complete set of surgical instruments for a dentist going into training.

Dr. Wood learned how to organize a free mobile clinic while a student at University of Southern California Dental School, where he participated in clinics for migrant farm workers. But he feels almost any dentist or doctor could do it if he or she felt led by God to do so. "It's not so much a matter of knowing how. It's a matter of wanting to—enough to expend the energy and to give up the income from your regular practice for a week or two each time."

It's costly, but for Dr. Wood the rewards far outweigh the expense. "When I finish a clinic and pack up to leave, I can look back at that village and say to myself, 'No one there will go to bed tonight with pain.' And that's enough for me." □

Joyce Donaldson Minor is a freelance writer living in Monrovia, California.



1979: ANOTHER YEAR OF

***Helping people
where they hurt***

Again in 1979 World Vision has been a growing channel of care to hurting people around the world. We are thankful to our many friends who have become partners with us in the work God has given to all of His people—to reach out to others and help them become whole . . . physically, mentally, emotionally and spiritually.

Because war, famine and political oppression have multiplied the number of refugees around the world, this report highlights World Vision's aid to people who have fled their homes and countries in search of a better way of life—or, in some cases, simply in an attempt to survive. We do not, however, hold any of our areas of assistance to be more important than the others. God has led us to meet people where they hurt—where they feel the greatest need. If their most immediate need is for food or shelter, we start there. If it is a spiritual need, that's where we often begin.

In every case, our goal is to allow each person whose life we touch to become all that God created him or her to be. We care for children with the hope that they will be able to care for themselves someday. We are quick to give aid in times of disaster, but we try to go beyond the crisis to enable people to help themselves on a long-term basis. We give training to Christian leaders so they can be more effective in meeting the needs of their churches and communities. And at every opportunity we tell people of the power of Jesus Christ to make them complete and secure as children of God.

The year 1979 showed that despite inflation, people are still concerned for the needs of their fellow humans and are willing to give—even sacrificially—to help overcome spiritual and physical poverty. World Vision's income in the United States grew 19 percent last year, to \$46.7 million. New sponsors pledged support for 55,000 needy children, bringing the worldwide total of sponsored children to 193,000. In June we introduced a way for people to have a sense of personal involvement in assisting a needy community. The new program, called Lifesharing Partners, links American individuals and families with a specific project that is helping people help themselves. In just three months, 40,000 people became ongoing partners in building self-sufficiency in poor communities overseas.

World Vision's ministry expenditures from the United States totaled \$36.9 million last year. Combined with money from our other support offices worldwide, we used these funds to assist needy children and families in 51 countries; we responded with swift relief for emergency situations in 37 countries; 344 development projects helped raise the health and quality of life for communities in 43 nations; evangelism and Christian leadership training projects strengthened the work of the church in 32 nations, and thousands of Christians in the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand were

motivated to broaden their outreach to an impoverished world. All together, approximately three million people in 78 countries were assisted through World Vision's ministries in 1979.

We recognize that each gift we receive is, to someone, a special investment in the life of a needy person. We therefore believe that our accountability is threefold: to God, to those who receive, to those who give. We strive to be faithful to God and obedient to His voice. We are constantly looking for ways to make our field operations more responsive to people's needs and more effective in helping them toward self-reliance. And we try never to lose sight of the commitment we make to our supporters—to be straightforward in our fund raising, trustworthy in our financial dealings and dependable in reporting the use of our donors' gifts.

As part of its long-standing commitment to full financial accountability, World Vision was privileged this year to become a charter member of the Evangelical Council for Financial Accountability (ECFA). This independent, voluntary agency has set high standards of financial and operational integrity for evangelical Christian organizations; we believe ECFA represents a significant step forward in helping the public to be more informed in their charitable giving.

As World Vision enters its 30th year, we are deeply aware that our efforts will succeed only as God gives His blessing to them. Our commitment to Him and to you is that we will seek His will and do with compassion and integrity the tasks He gives us to do.

Stan Mooneyham
Ted W. Engstrom



W. Stanley Mooneyham
President



Ted W. Engstrom
Executive Vice-President

1979: ANOTHER YEAR OF

Helping people where they hurt



Emergency Relief

WORLD VISION RESPONDS TO GROWING REFUGEE PROBLEM

Refugees total 10 to 13 million in the world today and the number is increasing on all continents. For World Vision, 1979 has been a year of growing involvement with refugees in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Since 1975, nearly a million people have fled their homelands in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia (Kampuchea). By September 1979, more than 300,000 of these languished in crowded refugee camps in Southeast Asia, with more arriving every day. World Vision worked in 9 of the 14 refugee centers in Thailand last year, supplementing the aid being given by the United Nations and other agencies. We also continued our emphasis on development programs to enable the refugees to provide for themselves.

As our fiscal year drew to a close in September we began to gear up for the flood of Kampuchean refugees into

Thailand that shocked the world in October. In 1980, this effort will grow into the largest relief program ever undertaken by World Vision.

The massive influx of refugees has, at times, put a strain on our resources. Ban Vinai, a camp for Laotian refugees, grew in just a few months from its original capacity of 12,000 to more than 40,000. Many of these people had been living on tree bark, leaves and beetles for months, and were suffering from chronic malnutrition. We responded with an increased medical staff and a supplementary feeding program for children; by the end of the fiscal year the situation was still critical.

World Vision aids boat people

Last year was also a year of crisis for Vietnamese "boat people." The number of these refugees who had arrived in free nations grew from about 100,000 at the end of 1978 to more than half a million by mid-1979. "Operation Seasweep," begun in 1978, continued last year with the purchase of a ship—the *Seasweep*—to aid refugees on the South China Sea. During the month of July, 139 boat people were rescued.

When the governments of the United States, Italy and other nations began their own search and rescue efforts, World Vision turned *Seasweep's* attention to the 36,000 boat people scattered throughout the Anambas Islands, northeast of Singapore. In August, the Indonesian government granted us permission to service this Indonesian island chain with food, shelter, medicines and medical person-

nel. The *Seasweep* ferried refugees from remote outlying islands to the Anambas refugee camps, Kuku and Air Raya; generators were also provided, along with prefabricated warehouses and clinics. The international cost of the *Seasweep's* assistance to boat people last year—not including the purchase of the ship—totaled more than \$400,000.

World Vision relief projects aid 466,000

The refugee crisis in Southeast Asia captured headlines throughout the year, but millions of other homeless people were suffering around the world. World Vision provided 72 tons of supplies to refugees returning to their homes in Shaba Province, Zaire. In Central America, we provided emergency food and medicines to thousands of victims of the Nicaraguan civil war. We supplied building materials and household goods to families in Tanzania who were displaced by the war with Uganda. And we provided milk powder and biscuits to refugees of the war in East Timor, Indonesia.

Refugees were not the only recipients of emergency aid in 1979. In May we began a \$325,000 relief and rehabilitation program in Uganda, following the ouster of Idi Amin. Food, clothing and cooking utensils were given to 11,000 families in India affected by a cyclone in Andhra Pradesh and flash floods in the state of Gujarat. Rice and beans were flown to families in the Dominican Republic whose homes were destroyed by Hurricane David. And when fire swept through the Mathare Valley slum area of Nairobi, Kenya, World Vision provided food, clothing and blankets to families who had lost their homes.

In 1979 a total of 466,000 people benefited from 88 internationally funded relief projects in 37 countries. As we enter 1980, we continue to respond with immediate and appropriate aid to natural and man-made disasters. The greatest new relief effort for the current fiscal year is a massive relief and rehabilitation program for the shattered nation of Kampuchea.





DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS HELP PEOPLE HELP THEMSELVES

Providing emergency aid is just the beginning. To bring about lasting improvements in communities, people have to learn to help themselves. As one development worker said, "We don't aim just for relief; we aim for release."



In 1979 World Vision helped release people to develop their full potential through 344 projects in 43 nations. These projects included agricultural and vocational training, improvements in health care and nutrition, instruction

in family planning and hygiene, development of clean water supplies, and help in establishing fishing and farming cooperatives. In 144 of the projects, several of these aspects were combined to form comprehensive community development programs.

A significant addition to our development work in 1979 was the beginning of the Community Leadership Training (COLT) program in the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia. Still in an experimental stage, COLT is training key village leaders to better identify the needs of their own communities and to design and manage development projects that best meet those needs.

Approximately 1.4 million people began to be released from their prison of poverty in 1979 through World Vision's international development programs. The United States' share of relief and development expenditures increased 13 percent over 1978 to \$15.6 million.



CHILDREN BENEFIT FROM SPONSORS' CARE



Children have always had a special place in World Vision's ministry. They represent the future possibilities of our world, yet they are the most vulnerable to disease, hunger and the deprivation of poverty. Some 350 million children around the world today are beyond the reach of even basic health, nutrition and educational services.

World Vision provides a link between these needy children and people who want to help. Through our sponsorship program last year, individuals, groups and churches in the United States gave 109,000 specific youngsters the chance they need for a better future. The number of children sponsored through World Vision's international partnership totaled 193,000. Benefits to the children include such things as schooling, food, clothing, medical care and the opportunity to learn about Jesus and His love. Benefits to the sponsors include the opportunity to enjoy a personal relationship with the child through letters and progress reports.

All sponsorship funds are combined so that we may help unsponsored children in each community and provide the same quality of care to all the children we are helping worldwide. In some areas, childcare projects are set up in conjunction with World Vision's community development work; this helps bring the entire community to health and economic stability.

World Vision International cared for 214,515 children in 1500 projects

last year. Of these, 193,000 were sponsored by people in the United States, Australia, Canada and New Zealand; the rest were awaiting sponsorship.

Childcare disbursements from the United States totaled \$12.7 million, an increase of 36 percent over 1978.



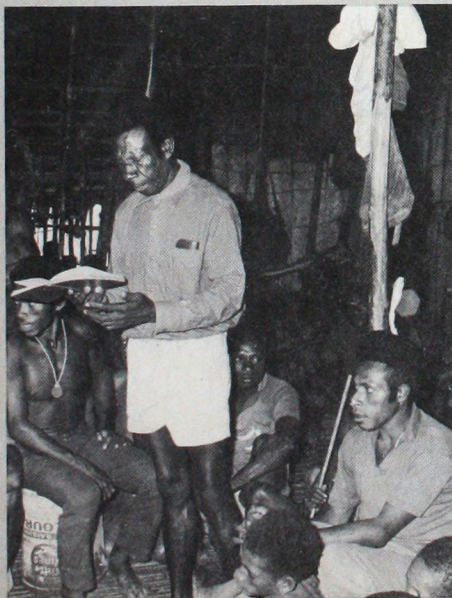


SPECIAL EVANGELISM PROJECTS REACH 22 COUNTRIES

While physical needs may compel us with their urgency, a person's ultimate need is to know God and experience His love.

True evangelism involves both active demonstration and open declaration of God's love and truth. By channeling much of our aid through local churches and mission agencies, we enable Christians around the world to demonstrate God's love in tangible ways, thereby strengthening the impact of their verbal message. Belief in Christ is never a prerequisite for receiving World Vision's aid. We try to meet people where they hurt, regardless of their attitude toward Christianity.

In addition to the evangelization that is an integral part of most of our projects, World Vision provided funds for special evangelistic activities in 22 countries last year. They included Bible correspondence courses, a cassette ministry, camps and rallies for children, prison evangelism and special outreach programs of local churches.



1979 Facts

U.S. INCOME

\$46,681,140

Expended for:	%	Amount
MINISTRIES	79.1	\$36,919,770
FUND RAISING	11.9	5,530,534
MANAGEMENT	7.8	3,659,036
For future ministries	1.2	571,800
	100	\$46,681,140

Number of children sponsored	109,000
(193,000 by global partnership)	
Number of childcare projects	1500
Number of relief projects	88
Number of development projects	344
Nations with World Vision involvement	78

Income of our global partnership in World Vision International

*Australia	*Canada	*New Zealand	*United States	Other	TOTAL
\$10,465,000	\$7,710,000	\$2,407,000	\$46,681,000	\$328,000	\$67,591,000

In U.S. dollars for year ending September 30, 1979

**World Vision entities in these countries are autonomous.*

Income and Disbursements

Income

Here are the sources of World Vision's income in 1979 and their percentage of the total.

Individuals and families	76.7%	\$35,783,290
Churches	6.1	2,829,458
Gifts in kind	8.3	3,863,051
Corporations, foundations	1.1	530,692
Wills, annuities, trusts	2.2	1,028,203
Government	0.7	335,435
Miscellaneous	4.9	2,311,011
	100%	\$46,681,140

Disbursements

Here's how World Vision spent its U.S. income in 1979.

Expended for supporting services

Fund raising	11.9%	\$5,530,534
Management	7.8	3,659,036
	19.7%	\$9,189,570

Expended for ministries

Childcare ministries	27.3	\$12,736,877
Relief and development	33.4	15,584,903
Evangelism and leadership	3.6	1,667,606
Mission challenge	12.7	5,953,561
Other program services	2.1	976,823
Available for future ministry	1.2	571,800
	100%	\$46,681,140



**Strengthening
Leadership**

CHRISTIAN LEADERS ENCOURAGED

Loneliness and discouragement are common enemies for Christian leaders in remote villages or other areas where they get few chances to interact with other Christians. World Vision combats these hindrances through its international ministry of Christian leadership enhancement. Pastors' Conferences and

other programs provide opportunities for learning, inspiration, fellowship with other pastors and consultation with outstanding Christians from around the world.

In 1979, World Vision was invited to conduct Pastors' Conferences in Bangladesh, Haiti, Hong Kong, India (two) and Poland. More than 1700 pastors and other Christian leaders attended these week-long meetings, returning to their own ministries encouraged and better equipped for service.

In the United States, Managing Your Time seminars and leadership resource materials benefited more than 20,000 men and women.

World Vision's evangelism and leadership ministries last year assisted a total of 74,000 people in 25 nations. The United States' share of expenditures for these programs totaled \$1.7 million.



**Mission
Challenge**

WORLD VISION FOSTERS PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT IN MISSIONS

World Vision strives to alert individuals, churches and other organizations to the growing needs of the world, and encourages personal involvement in meeting those needs. We provide information on hunger, refugees and specific crisis situations to enable concerned Americans to make intelligent choices in their giving.

Churches in the United States are provided with films, brochures, posters, audiovisuals and special programs to help inform their members about world missions today. Research done by MARC (Missions Advanced Research and Communication Center) aids churches and mission groups in developing outreach strategies.

WORLD VISION magazine informs its



readers of mission needs, events, strategy and developments, aiming also to foster the readers' deeper involvement in their respective churches' mission outreach.

Our Love Loaf and Planned Famine programs not only raised funds for World Vision's hunger programs, but also enabled 2600 churches to raise \$1.3 million for their own denominational missions or other organizations.

Television remained a major communication tool in 1979. A half-hour documentary, "Uganda: To Heal a Nation," showed the devastation left by a vicious regime in that once-prosperous African nation. News camera crews and reporters who accompanied the *Seasweep* on its rescue missions focused worldwide attention on the plight of the boat people. And a new five-hour television special, "Come Love the Children," was seen by hundreds of thousands of viewers in 80 cities.

Because some of these programs resulted in funding for World Vision projects, portions of their costs have been charged to fund raising. These allocations have been approved by the independent certified public accountants conducting our annual financial audit.

We count it part of our responsibility to educate Americans concerning the reality of hunger and poverty in their world. As people become more aware of the problem, we believe many of them will want to become part of the solution. □

QUESTIONS PEOPLE ASK

I feel that TV newscasters should show much more of what is being done by relief organizations and the awful need for more such work among people who are suffering in so many parts of the world. How can I make my feelings known to the people who choose what to show on TV news programs?

Make your views known directly to the news director of each of the network offices. Your letter should be short, emphatic, positive and personal. Write to:

American Broadcasting Company (ABC)
1330 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10019

Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS)
51 West 52nd Street
New York, NY 10019

National
Broadcasting Company (NBC)
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, NY 10020

National Educational Television (NET)
304 West 58th Street
New York, NY 10019

It might be a good idea to let your local TV station know your views as well.

Milton W. Kohut
Supervisor, Press Relations

Don't World Vision's hunger and aid programs in churches take away from the effectiveness of denominational hunger and aid programs?

We certainly would not want our programs to reduce the effectiveness of other hunger programs. Actually, we have found that World Vision's efforts increase the effectiveness of church programs.

With the introduction of creative programs such as Love Loaf and Planned Famine in the churches (up to 60 percent of the collected funds going directly to any other hunger program of the church's choice), World Vision has raised awareness, provided motivation and boosted scores of denominational and church programs. During the fiscal year 1979, approximately \$1.15 million dollars from Love Loaves went to hunger programs other than World Vision's own.

Norval Hadley
Director, Church Relations



Kohut



Hadley



Bergstedt



Sweers

What would happen to money I give toward a specific World Vision project if for some reason that project cannot be carried out?

This happens only rarely, but if any circumstance should halt a project to which you designate, or if the project should become overfunded, your contribution would be used for a similar project approved by World Vision's independent board of directors.

Alan Bergstedt
Director, Financial Services Division

Does World Vision feed the hungry in the United States?

At least 23 million Americans live below the "official" poverty level. Some are unable to obtain what the rest of us consider the barest necessities of life. World Vision has given special financial grants to organizations ministering to the poor in various parts of the United States, including World Impact (working in inner cities), Voice of Calvary (assisting rural blacks in Mississippi), CHIEF, (ministering to American Indians), and others.

It is because most needy Americans have access to other resources such as Social Security, food stamps, school lunch programs and local church ministries, that World Vision does less hunger work in our own country than in other nations whose poor have no such help to draw upon. But as we American Christians become more aware of the hungry throughout the world, we should also become more sensitive to the unmet needs in our own communities, and should find ways to help such persons directly through our local churches as well as through other agencies.

Jerry Sweers
Director, Partner Services

What's your question about World Vision's purpose, projects, policy, procedure? We invite you to ask WORLD VISION magazine.

Insight in the bakery store

*I'm cross.
I need
another gold bangle
but this morning
he said
wait for our
next pay cheque.*

*So here I
am in the store
tossing croissants
bagels
buns
round milk loaves
rye
rolls
pumpnickel
poppy seeded
French loaves
high protein
country style
—three each—
into the basket.*

An unutterable bore.

*But while
I pack them
I suddenly
see
her
reaching
hopeless hands
for bread.*

*My attitude
jets
to gratitude
that my children
are fed.*

*Lord have mercy
on her.*

And on me.

Merle Lamprecht
University of Fort Hare
South Africa

Employment opportunities

Is God speaking to you about using your vocational skills in Christian work? World Vision may be able to help you respond to His leading. We're looking for persons to serve in the following positions:

Internal Controller
International Internal Auditor
Church Relations Associates
 (Georgia, Oregon, Texas)
Senior Programmer Analyst

Send resumes to John Minor, World Vision Personnel Office, 919 W. Huntington Drive, Monrovia, CA 91016

1980 SPONSOR TOUR

You can see missions in action!

The 1980 World Vision Sponsor "Tour with a Purpose" is scheduled for August 4-21, 1980.

The tour will visit many unique facets of World Vision ministries in Mexico, Guatemala, Ecuador, Colombia and Haiti.

For complete information and a tour brochure, please write Mr. George Hahn, Tour Director, P.O. Box O, Pasadena, California 91109.

World Vision gift annuities

a Christian way to give and save!

If you're over 60, a World Vision gift annuity may be the answer for you.

Gift annuities provide maximum security and satisfaction regardless of economic conditions. Fixed income paid for life.

Gift annuities help avoid or reduce estate taxes, capital gains taxes, probate costs. And a portion of the annual income is tax free.

For additional information, please use coupon.

.....

World Vision Stewardship Department
 919 W. Huntington Drive, Monrovia, CA 91016

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Please have your area representative call on me when in my area, to discuss ways to conserve my estate for my loved ones and the Lord's work.

More aware

Your magazine has helped me to be more aware of my Christian responsibility to reach out to others. I have seen no clearer expression of this than the words you quoted from Bob Pierce as he prayed, "We ask not that You bless what we do, but that we do what You bless."

It has been a great joy to me, also, to share in this outreach as a sponsor of a youngster in Thailand.

*Paul J. Westerberg
 Dayville, Connecticut*

More a part

Your monthly issue of WORLD VISION magazine comes as an encouragement and insight. It helps me to be more a part of your work and accomplishments.

*Dan Sheppard
 Deptford, New Jersey*

Listen

Your article, "Cambodia: Does the World Care?" (November) was brilliant! People must take time to listen to what these youth are saying.

*R. Grochowski
 Warm Springs, Georgia*

Visitors to Haiti

As former missionaries of the United Methodist Church in Africa, who were traveling in Haiti by car, we were appalled

by the poverty of the people. We were also impressed by the work done by the Baptist Haiti Mission, whose schools do an excellent job of education and evangelizing. Their agricultural projects (chickens, tree planting, cattle breeding, etc.) also were helping people where they need help. And I saw their hospital, whose outreach program offers both medical care and preventive instruction.

I was glad to learn that World Vision does part of its work through this mission. I saw sweatshirts and athletic equipment from your good offices, and persons who received aid because they were "adopted" by American Christians. I commend the wise stewardship of your funds.

*Wallace E. Hank
 North Branch, Minnesota*

76-year-old with an idea

Our church uses your Love Loaves. In this way I have a share in helping your work with the needy. I make refrigerator decorations, and made a bargain with the Lord that if He would sell them I would make them. Every dollar goes into the Love Loaf, and it keeps this 76-year-old lady busy. From September to November 4 I was able to send \$293. I praise Him for giving me the ability to help in His work.

*Flo Delay
 Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania*

Do you know God's love?

"God has shown us how much he loves us," wrote a man who knew Him well; "it was while we were still sinners that Christ died for us!"

That's love!

The writer went on: "By his death [Christ's] we are put right with God" (Romans 5:8,9, Today's English Version).

The love shown in Jesus' death for sinners is the love we all need more than any other love. And the experience of being "put right" with the God we've shunned—that's the benefit we all need more than any other.

Peace with God, so necessary in both this life and the next, is God's great love gift to each person who simply, penitently seeks it through the Christ who shed His blood for us and rose to conquer sin and death.

Likely, most readers of this magazine already know God's great peace-making love; they've responded to the crucified and risen Savior. Likely, however, other readers merely know *about* that love; they have yet to taste it through personal response.

Do you know God's love?

To every reader who lacks the relationship with God that spells inner peace, we recommend:

1. Read and re-read, open-heartedly, Romans 5:1-11.
2. Seek additional counsel through a Christ-sharing church and/or by writing to WORLD VISION magazine for free literature on knowing God through Jesus Christ.

God wants you to know and benefit from His love now and eternally. Seek and find it in Christ!

Nicaragua update

The church in Nicaragua seems increasingly united, according to Stu Willcuts, World Vision's regional relief and development director for Latin America. Willcuts visited Nicaragua toward the end of last year to get a feel for the situation there. In his discussions with leaders of CEPAD (the Evangelical Council for Relief and Development), the following facts came to light:

● Nicaraguan evangelical leaders are generally supportive of the

Sandinista revolution and the degree of liberty it offers.

● Marxism is under much study, and Cubans are everywhere. There is a serious struggle within the government over the direction of socialism. Most of the Sandinistas favor Marxist, Cuban ideas, while others want a more liberal, socialistic democracy.

● Economic progress is slow; unemployment runs 60 percent. The soldiers are getting bored. Many

people with needed skills have left the country; others would like to follow.

● Food shortages are serious; large purchases from neighboring countries have become necessary.

● Nicaraguans are as concerned about their economic situation as about their liberty.

World Vision will continue its support of CEPAD's reconstruction efforts. CEPAD indicates that pastors seeking to maintain a vibrant witness for Christ in their rapidly changing society feel a great need for more Bible training and management skills.

REVIEW

Thinking "city"

Metro-Ministry: Ways and Means for the Urban Church, edited by David Frenchak and Sharrel Keyes, David C. Cook Pub. Co., 1979, \$6.95, 218 pp. Reviewed by George Van Alstine.

"One of the problems of thinking about the city is that every time you get up in the morning you feel as if the kaleidoscope has turned and all the parts have fallen into another shape and you have to start all over again."

This is how the urban affairs expert Stanley Hallett begins his chapter in the interesting new book *Metro-Ministry: Ways and Means for the Urban Church*. Hallett's statement expresses the frustration felt by Christians involved in urban ministries as they attempt to come up with creative new answers. The problem is that the questions themselves keep shifting.

Metro-Ministry relates to this complex issue with a potpourri of responses from Christians involved in city ministries on different levels. The book lacks a single thrust, an overriding point of view, but that is precisely what makes it effective. The book itself has some of the kaleidoscopic quality of the city. The

composite of its diverse chapters is a revealing picture of Christian ministry in urban settings.

The various writers do not always agree. They offer differing opinions on the future of evangelical ministries in the inner city, on whether city churches ought to seek to be heterogeneous or not, on the possibility of using established secular institutions to accomplish social change. Yet they operate from a single platform. They speak from within the framework of middle-class WASP evangelicalism. Even the black writers seem to speak from and to that arm of Christianity. It will, therefore, be among this group that the book will make its strongest impact.

Metro-Ministry is in four parts, each with several chapters. Part One, "The Urban Challenge," forcefully expresses the sociological, economic and racial aspects of the issue. Part Two, "The Church Faces Problems," describes positive and negative ways in which churches react to these pressures. In Part Three several authors give an outline picture of "The Church that Ministers." And Part Four offers "Resources" for Christian urban ministry.

There are several high points in

Metro-Ministry. In the very first chapter Raymond Bakke gives a biblical theology for city ministry, persuasively showing that the Bible's orientation is more urban than rural. In chapter 6 Donald Benedict outlines a general strategy for urban ministry, showing that the first step is *being there* ("institutional survival"). Chapter 7 is a poignant analysis by Carl Dudley of steps in the process typically followed by evangelical churches in changing communities—"essentially the syndrome of a patient facing terminal illness."

In chapter 9 Dennis Bakke enters pioneer territory with his discussion of "churches and energy conservation," complete with fascinating statistical charts. Co-editor David Frenchak writes about "urban fatigue" in chapter 10, where he shows great sensitivity for the personal problems typically experienced by people involved in inner-city ministry. Stanley Hallett, in chapter 18, brings a banker's perspective to the issue of resources for urban Christian ministry, and as a result sees more of the forest and fewer trees than those involved in work at the grassroots. His projection for the future is more radical and at the same time more positive than that of the front-line troops.

In his preface Frenchak writes that the purpose of the book is to bring *understanding, hope and priority commitment* to urban ministry. Though some of the book's answers seem misdirected and some tentative, there are also some profoundly creative insights. All three of Frenchak's goals are effectively addressed by *Metro-Ministry*. □

Kampuchean refugees receive medical aid

Grassroots voluntary efforts by concerned Christians in the Portland, Oregon, area resulted in the departure of several medical teams for the Sa Kaeo I refugee camp on the Thailand/Kampuchean border. By November, over 40,000 refugees were badly in need of medical attention there, while another 500,000 were expected to pour into Thailand in the ensuing months.

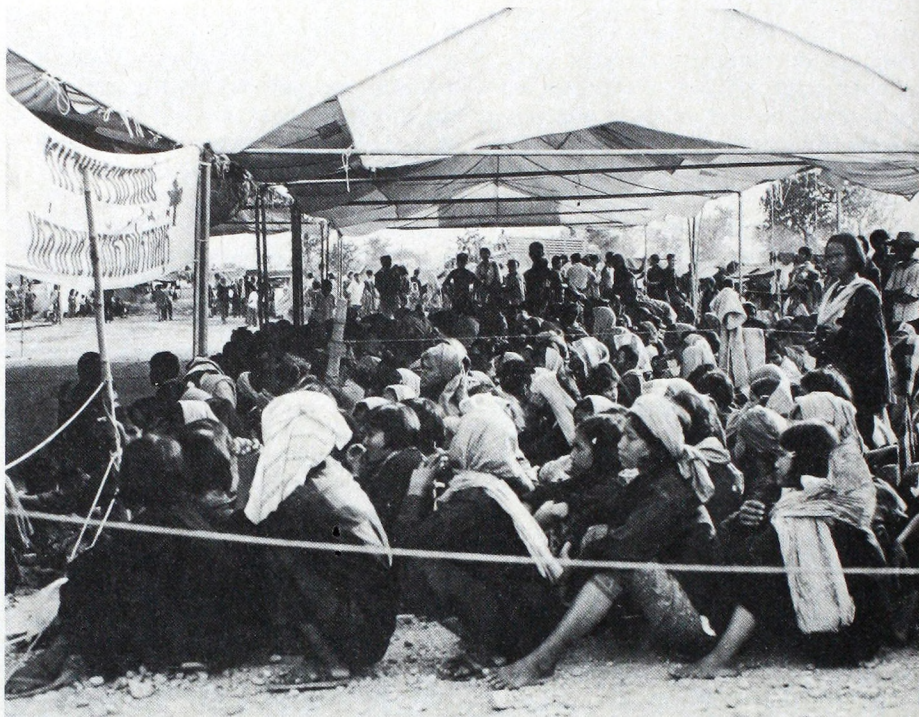
The teams joined medical personnel from other World Vision support countries (Canada, Australia, New Zealand) who were serving in the refugee camps. "These teams are desperately needed to meet the increasing demands placed on the refugee camps in Thailand," said Ted W. Engstrom, executive vice-president.

The 1980 cost of the medical program is expected to exceed \$1.4 million. World Vision is providing a wide variety of services in 10 of Thailand's 15 Kampuchean and Laotian refugee centers. Approximately 12 relief agencies are currently operating along the Thailand/Kampuchea border.

Summary of Kampuchean relief

World Vision's relief operation in Kampuchea is expected to amount to over \$3 million through September 1980. Specific commitments already made as part of the program include: \$20,000 worth of relief supplies flown by an Australian government flight, \$260,000 for eight C-46 relief deliveries by December 7, \$225,000 for 400 tons of rice by sea to Kompong Som, and \$50,000 for support services to the end of 1979.

Tentative plans (as of mid-December) for further work in Kampuchea included six months of weekly supply flights beginning in December, and a second boatload of relief goods in January. World Vision's aid majors in commodities that will further rehabilitation, such as fishing supplies, medical equipment, agricultural items and cottage industry materials.



Kampuchean refugees (above) wait in rows for medical treatment at Sa Kaeo camp on the Thai border. Meanwhile, at Phnom Penh, residents (at right) of the interior help unload another World Vision planeload of relief supplies.

Muslim students receptive to the gospel

Muslim students at the University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, listened enthusiastically to the Christian message when an African Enterprise team led a recent four-day mission there. Bishop Festo Kivengere, team leader and member of World Vision's international board, said, "The response was . . . beyond our expectations." The vice chancellor of the university, a Muslim, reportedly told Kivengere, "Now I feel that we need a department of religion!"

African Enterprise says that hundreds of Tanzanians accepted Christ in meetings throughout Dar es Salaam and two other cities.



Twin brothers show concern

Nineteen-year-old twin brothers both walked into the offices of ZBM-TV in Bermuda during the recent broadcasting of World Vision's telethon, "Come Love the Children." The two young men (named Peter and Paul) emptied their pockets of cash. Unexpectedly they found themselves being interviewed before the TV camera about their concern for hurting children around the world. Two days later, World Vision learned that the twins, left parentless at an early age, had been raised by generous, caring Christians in Bermuda.

By the end of the telethon, Bermudans had pledged an amount equal to 65 cents from every man, woman and child on the island.

Updated directory focuses on Islam

With Iran and OPEC often in the news, many Christians have come to desire a better understanding of the world's Muslim peoples. Such is the focus of *Unreached Peoples '80*, the second of the annual directories that survey and identify groups of people unreached with the Christian message.

Prominent missiologists have contributed to the introductory section that contains articles and case studies on aspects of Muslim evangelism. Also included in the book are about 80 one-page descriptions of distinct Muslim groups around the world, several of which are in Iran. A glossary defines some key Muslim terms, and the updated directory of unreached peoples (not just Muslim) lists 2000 groups, 1300 more than in *Unreached People's '79*.

Christians who benefited from the 1979 volume will want to have this one too. Special offer to readers of *WORLD VISION* magazine: \$4.50 (postpaid) from MARC, World Vision International, 919 W. Huntington Dr., Monrovia, CA 91016. Californians add 6% sales tax.

Honduras flood victims helped

Six days of torrential rains in northern Honduras recently forced 15-20,000 people to abandon their flooded homes. Moreover, the floods destroyed 80 percent of the crops in four provinces. World Vision helped 600 homeless families get much-needed rice, beans, powdered milk, sugar, blankets, cooking utensils and medicines.

Literature for Poland

An unprecedented hunger for biblical literature in Poland led World Vision to grant funds to the Polish Bible Society for the purchase of 20,000 pastoral care booklets. Printed in England, the booklets contain Scripture texts and color pictures that will mean much to the Polish people.

Workbook available for prospective missionaries

A completely revised edition of *You Can So Get There From Here* is now available to young persons and others needing advice in planning for a missionary career. Produced by World Vision's MARC ministry, the publication outlines 12 major steps to mission service and includes a large section describing available resources. Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship is using the workbook as part of an "Urbana Onward" program following the recent student missions conference.

Order your copy from MARC, 919 W. Huntington Dr., Monrovia, CA 91016. \$2.50 postpaid. California residents add 6% sales tax.

Please pray for:

■ **Paul Jones, Stan Mooneyham, Graeme Irvine** and other World Vision personnel ministering in Phnom Penh under circumstances requiring wisdom and careful action.

■ **Dr. Charles Wood** and many other Christians seeking ways to help the poor with their medical and dental expertise.

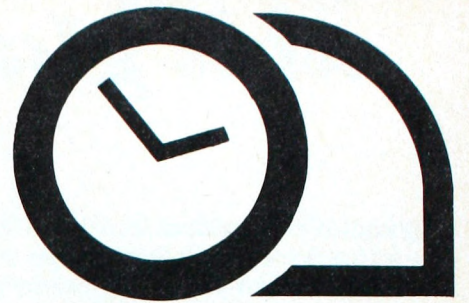
■ **one thousand** World Vision staffers involved in field ministries around the world. Pray especially that they may find multiple opportunities to share the gospel of Christ in each relief, development and childcare project.

■ **leaders** of World Vision's small childcare ministry in Iran.

■ **relief workers** and Thai government officials burdened by the needs of hundreds of thousands of refugees entering Thailand from Kampuchea.

■ **victims** of a December earthquake that leveled six cities in southern Colombia.

■ **Filipino pastors** returning to their various island parishes after January's pastors' conference at Baguio.



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Globe at a glance

NEWS BRIEFS FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND INTERCESSION

A Ugandan evangelical leader says that the church in his country has been guilty of many faults in the past and should acknowledge them and work toward reconstruction. The Rev. John Wilson, noting that the churches of Uganda had kept almost silent during early excesses of the Amin regime and during lawlessness after Amin's expulsion, also called on the Ugandan government to establish order and to organize free elections.

Politically active American evangelicals should take care not to exploit Christian concern for public policy as a lever for advancing narrow political ends, the Evangelicals for Social Action warned. The group said that Christians too often mix "zeal for building the Kingdom of God with a narrow and uncritical allegiance to partisan political goals, either liberal or conservative."

Ecumenical efforts to overcome differences between the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches received a boost late last year when Pope John Paul II met with Patriarch Demetrios I in Istanbul. The churches have been separated since Latin crusaders sacked Constantinople (Istanbul) in 1203. Differing attitudes toward papal primacy and toward divorce must be resolved before full communion between the churches can be attained.

Transkei, a semi-independent South African "homeland," has banned 34 organizations, including several Christian groups. The South African Council of Churches, the World Council of Churches, the Student Christian Movement and the Young Christian Workers are among the organizations that were told to leave.

The "born again" movement of the late 1970s may have portrayed Christianity as too easy, says Watergate figure and *Born Again* author Charles Colson. What is needed to counteract the current "me-first" and "do-your-own-thing" attitude is an "emphasis on service, obedience, commitment and especially discipleship," Colson said. Since writing *Born Again*, Colson has directed Prison Fellowship, a group which establishes prayer groups and Christian fellowships in penitentiaries around the country.

The visible churches in China are free to operate, says an executive of the United Church of Christ's world mission board, "but they are supposed to be self-supporting, self-governing and self-propagating." The government bans foreign missionaries and discourages outside influence on the church. The Chinese Coordination Center of World Evangelism reported that church services are allowed, but open evangelism is banned and religion cannot be taught to persons under 18 years old.

Muslim inmates in North Carolina prisons are now able to pray in a fashion prescribed by their religion. The state's department of corrections is abiding by a ruling from its inmate grievance commission that prayer rugs are necessary to

the practice of the Islamic religion and must be allowed.

Bankrupt Sudan is the aching haven of more than 400,000 refugees after a decade of trouble in East Africa. Refugees have come from Uganda, Chad, the Central African Republic, Zaire and Ethiopia, but Sudan, one of the poorest nations in the world, can offer little more than refuge. Most refugees have little hope of ever returning home. The Sudanese government believes \$80-100 million is needed to build permanent refugee camps which offer vocational and social facilities.

A shift in African opinion may have been responsible for the toppling of three tyrannical rulers within six months, according to *African Business* editor Alan Rake. Uganda's Idi Amin was overthrown in April 1979, followed by Equatorial Guinea's Macias Nguema and Central African Republic's Jean Bedel Bokassa. Rake says that, in the Organization of African Unity (OAU), human rights has become as important as the principle of non-interference.

Evangelism in Latin America must take into consideration the region's "despairing inequality, trampled human rights, political despots and economic tyrannies," said delegates of the Second Latin American Congress on Evangelism. In a letter to their churches they confessed they had often ignored the demands of the gospel by indifference to the material and spiritual needs of Latin Americans.

The majority of refugees in the next 20 years will be motivated by economics—searching for work and a better standard of living—rather than by politics, according to Worldwatch Institute researcher Kathleen Newland. "Human migrations in the first half of the century were set in motion chiefly by political upheavals," Newland said. Now "the direction of migration is determined mainly by an income gap between the sending and receiving countries."

Millions of American Christians completely separate "belief" from church membership, a Pennsylvania State University study concluded. "Although belief in traditional doctrines is almost as strong as in the past," says researcher Dr. William McKinney, "church membership and financial support have been declining steadily since 1965."

Uganda has lifted a ban that had been imposed by Idi Amin on a number of Christian groups, the *Washington Post* reported. Some groups had been operating clandestinely under the auspices of the Anglican Church, which had not been banned. Christian groups may now work openly.

Americans' attitudes toward Iran are part of a much broader trend toward insecurity, according to William E. Ramsden, editor of *Data Alert*. These attitudes manifest themselves "in more desire for military power and action in the U.S. self-interest," Ramsden said. Support for economic foreign aid dropped 6 percent from 1974 to 1979 but during the same period rose 7 percent for military aid.

Too late for Janes

by Douglas Orr Dudley

TV Production Associate

World Vision International

Maybe he had offended the spirits. Maybe it was because he couldn't provide for his family. Maybe it was . . . he just didn't know. What he did know was that his belly was getting bigger and he was feeling weak and hot.

Forty-year-old Janes Yada had *bilharzia*, a crippling and potentially fatal disease. He had not realized when he waded in an infested pool of water that he was being attacked by tiny swimming parasites—producers of bilharzia.

Now Janes needed medical help. His wife, Rujina, told him about a nearby hospital where he could receive treatment. But Janes didn't want to go. As a member of the Luo tribe in western Kenya, he believed in spirit worship, and the spirit voices had told him that hospitals were places to avoid. However, the combination of Rujina's pleas and his increasing fever finally persuaded him to go.

After Janes arrived at the hospital, the spirit voices told him over and over to leave, to run away from the hospital. He did—before treatment could begin.

Janes' brother, Dismis, found him in the bushes sometime later. He was writhing on the ground, delirious. Dismis is a Christian working at World Vision's community development project in Agudo. As he took Janes back to the hospital, he tried to tell him about Jesus Christ. But Janes was experiencing periods of semiconsciousness, and Dismis wasn't sure he had understood.

At the hospital Janes waited for treatment in a private room. It was quiet—intensely quiet—as the spirit voices began. Their whispers were soft at first, then louder and louder until Janes seemed to be lifted off his chair and pushed toward the door. The voices rang piercingly and rhythmically in his ears: "Run! Run away! Run away from this place!"

Suddenly, Janes was running, terrified, for his life. He ran wildly out of the hospital and into the night, stumbling into trees as branches slashed at his face. His arms lashed out at the darkness. He began to scream in response to the voices that were deafeningly occupying his mind. Then, gasping for air, he fell to the ground—dead.

Rujina couldn't understand why the

spirits had allowed her husband to die. As she went about the custom of calling in the medicine men and witch doctors, she sought in vain for a satisfactory explanation. None of the rituals and sacrifices resolved her questions or healed her deep anguish.

The death of Janes Yada is tragic. If Christian help had reached him sooner, he might be alive today. But there is hope for his family.

That hope began to surface during

Voices rang piercingly and rhythmically in his ears: "Run! Run! Run away!"

the mourning period when Dismis would come to the family hut and talk about Jesus. Rujina liked what she heard. There was strength and a peace in what he said about the Lord.

Dismis also talked about World Vision's Agudo project, which offers Bible study, literacy classes and instruction in nutrition, farming and health. Rujina was interested.

Today, the Yada family has become part of the project in Agudo. Rujina is learning to read, to give her family proper care, and to know Jesus. In fact, she has become so excited about the Lord, she is sharing Him with her children and friends.

Rujina Yada is becoming a new person. She's turning from the darkness of spirit worship to the eternal light of Christ. If only Janes had known. □



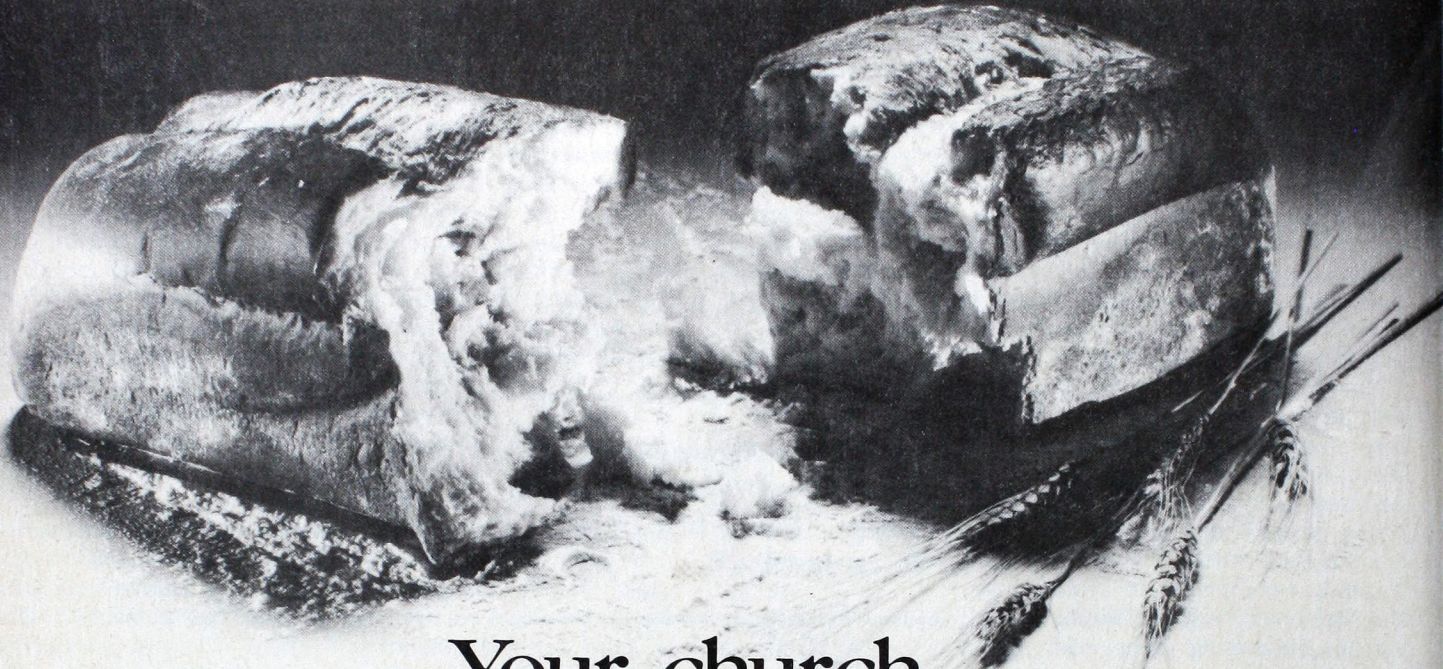
Janes' widow, Rujina, is learning to read, to give her family proper care, and to know Jesus. She comes to the Agudo Community Development Center with four of her children—Agnes, 10; Mary, 6; Susan, 4; Joseph, 2.

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