

What's being done
for Afghan refugees

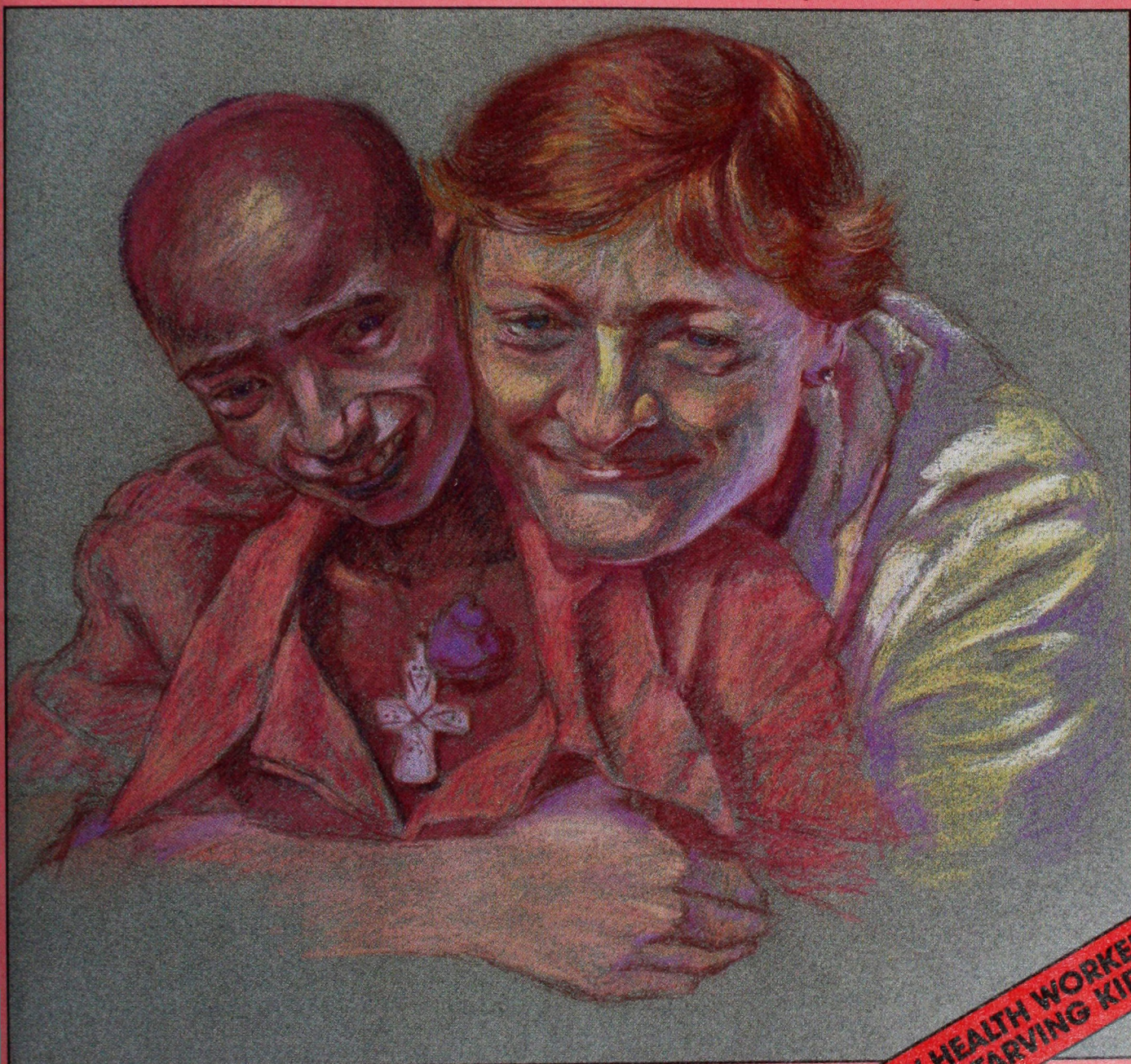
Many more kids
need sponsors

Houses for
quake victims

June-July 1986

World Vision®

Nutrition—with love—brings life to starving children. See pages 9-15 for drawings that show how.



HOW HEALTH WORKERS
FEED STARVING KIDS

Readers write

Challenged by Challenger

"Oh, my God!" was all I could say as I watched the videotape playback of the Challenger explosion just after lift-off. Although I rarely weep over news reports, I found tears rolling down my cheeks as I thought of the crew members and schoolteacher on board.

"Please let there be a miracle," I pleaded.

After the shock of the tragedy wore off, I found myself wondering why this particular event had made such an impact on me. In a world where thousands die from hunger every day, why was I so gripped by the death of seven?

The conclusions I reached are not comfortable ones.

I thought of the way I've come to value people. The beautiful and intelligent who are in the limelight somehow are seen as having more worth than others. Yet in God's sight each individual is equally important.

Perhaps the unexpectedness of the tragedy was the reason it affected me so. That thought also made me uncomfortable. Have I become so accustomed to seeing reports of starving children that I am no longer moved by them?

Like millions of others who watched, I felt special concern for the family of the schoolteacher. Was that because I was more able to relate to her than to families of another culture who have been squeezed into refugee camps? Probably. Yet the oneness we possess as human beings made in the image of God should bond me to them enough so that I hurt when they hurt.

I may never know the answers to the disturbing questions that the Challenger tragedy caused me to ask myself. But I can, with God's help, find ways to work good from its effect on me.

I can decide to become more responsive to the needs of the emaciated children I am all too accustomed to seeing in television specials and newscasts. Though I may never meet them personally, and they may never become well known to the world, I can give some of them the opportunity to live, to experience health, to know Christ.

I can't save them all, but I can save some. And when I give to "one of the least of these" I can know the joy of giving to Christ Himself.

Marlene Bagnall
Drexel Hill, PA

Sharable message

After reading the mini-message "Trust the Living Christ" in the April-May magazine I feel I want to share it with a friend. I'll watch for an opportunity to share the recommended Scriptures as well as the item itself. And to follow up, I'd like a copy of the offered booklet, "Becoming a Christian." Thank you.

Ruth A. Hanrahan
Scobey, MT

World Vision is delighted by readers' interest in this booklet whether for the reader's own use or to share with another. A single copy of "Becoming a Christian" is now available not only to any inquirer seeking guidance for his or her own salvation but to any Christian who feels it might be useful in sharing Christ with a seeking friend. For a free copy of this small but helpful booklet by Dr. John R. Stott, please send a stamped self-addressed envelope to WORLD VISION MAGAZINE, 919 W. Huntington Dr., Monrovia, CA 91016.

ART THAT ARTICULATES

Artist Mary Brander cares deeply about the world's hungry children. She cares also about the nutritionists, nurses and other food workers who have left the comfort of their homes to give starving and malnourished little girls and boys the kinds of feeding, medical attention and Christian love they need. So when her journalist husband Bruce returned from a fact-finding visit to Sudan, she was all ears. And after seeing his and others' photos from World Vision nutrition/health centers, she began doing drawings of some of the front-line hunger fighters in action—and of some of the children at various stages of recovery from malnutrition.


This magazine's cover art (of nurse Carolyn Kippenberger and a child at the Ibnat nutrition-health center) and the drawings on pages 9 through 15 are Mary's gift to you to help you see and feel as she does the importance of what her husband has written in the special feature called "Feeding Children."



The Branders review
Mary's drawings.

Ted W. Engstrom,
president
and publisher
Bill Kiewer,
executive
vice-president
Martin Lonsdale,
media director

David Olson,
editor
Randy Miller,
associate editor
Gene Hart,
assistant editor
Elizabeth Wilson,
assistant editor
Don Aylard,
art director
Marion McKenzie,
layout
Jan Dahrning,
production
coordinator
Paul S. Rees,
editor-at-large
Carl F. H. Henry,
consulting editor


WORLD VISION

WORLD VISION magazine is published bimonthly by World Vision, a non-profit Christian humanitarian organization with business offices at 919 West Huntington Drive, Monrovia, California 91016. Subscription free. Founded by Dr. Basil Pierce in 1950, World Vision is an interdenominational outreach of Christians concerned for the physical and spiritual needs of people throughout the world. It is dedicated to serving God by ministering to children and families, providing emergency aid, developing self-reliance, furthering evangelism, strengthening Christian leadership, and increasing public awareness. □ WORLD VISION magazine is a member of the Evangelical Press Association. While the editors are responsible for the contents, viewpoints, authors are not necessarily those of World Vision. The editors assume no responsibility for return of unsolicited manuscripts or photographs unless accompanied by self-addressed, stamped envelope. Contents of this magazine may be reprinted or excerpted freely unless otherwise noted, but credit to WORLD VISION is requested. □ Send all editorial correspondence or changes of address to: WORLD VISION magazine, 919 West Huntington Drive, Monrovia, CA 91016. Please send changes of address at least 30 days before you move, enclosing the address label from a current copy and your new address. Copyright © 1986 by World Vision Inc.



SPEAKING OF TERRORISM...

Americans' fear of terrorists is continuing to reduce tourism. Even domestic flights remain less popular because would-be travelers fear a bomb may turn their journey into a death trip. But we Americans—at JFK, at O'Hare, at LAX or in the air—are a hundred times safer than are Afghanistan's people who move warily within their own country even on remote land routes.

In their troubled nation almost every airplane *does* carry bombs. And helicopters go aloft repeatedly to strafe groups of innocent civilians as well as those who engage in armed resistance to the imposed government.

Refugees report seeing infants thrown from helicopters. A weeping father says he was forced to watch captors cut his child in two. Others tell of seeing soldiers plunging daggers into pregnant women's abdomens. It is from such genocidal barbarism that Afghan refugees flee.

Fortunately, some have reached relative safety in Pakistan. There, World

Vision is helping the courageous Christians who conduct a ministry of mercy to grateful escapees.

The love of Christ demands that we who know Him undergird with earnest prayer our brothers' dangerous but fruitful efforts to assist those traumatized women, children and men in practical ways. Not revenge, not retaliation, but prayer-bolstered Christian care will represent our Lord's love and His gospel accurately to the oppressed—and perchance to some of their oppressors—in that terror-filled environment. The plight of churchless Afghanistan's people—both inside and outside its borders—is something American Christians should keep in our prayers. Is it in yours?

David Olson

World Vision®

Volume 30, number 3 June-July 1986

4 Serving Afghan refugees

How compassionate Christians are providing practical assistance to now-homeless children, women and men escaping the genocide which has taken the lives of many of their relatives and neighbors.

COVER STORY

9 Feeding children

Words and drawings help you visualize the ways in which health workers combat malnutrition among "the least of these."

18 Pouring foundations for hope

With assistance from World Vision donors, new homes are being erected and occupied by Mexico quake victims in Ciudad Guzman.

2 Readers write

6 Facts about Afghanistan

16 Kids who need sponsors

16 Please pray . . .

17 What about the world?

20 Facts about Mexico

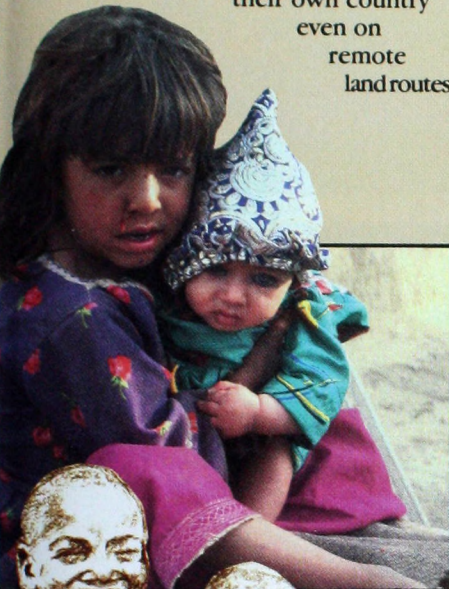
21 Samaritan sampler

22 The authentic peace-giver

22 Is God calling you . . .

23 Where do the children go?

PHOTOS, ILLUSTRATIONS: Cover, pp. 9-15: Mary Brander; p. 2: Doug Kelly; pp. 5 (above), 7 (above), 8 (both left): Bill Kilewer; pp. 5 (below), 7 (below): Terry Madison; p. 7 (right): Peter Berry; p. 8 (right): Eric Mooneyham; p. 17: Steve Reynolds; pp. 19, 20: Bruce Brander; p. 21: Gary Left.



In neighboring Pakistan

SERVING AFGHAN REFUGEES

by Terry Madison

Most *Trivial Pursuit* buffs would be hard put to answer many questions about Afghanistan. It's one of those countries most people have heard of, yet few know much about.

But just to give you an opportunity to disprove my supposition, here are some *Trivial Pursuit*-type questions to try on your missions study group. (The answers can be found at the end of the article.)

1. History: Name the famous Macedonian general who invaded Afghanistan more than 300 years before the birth of Christ.

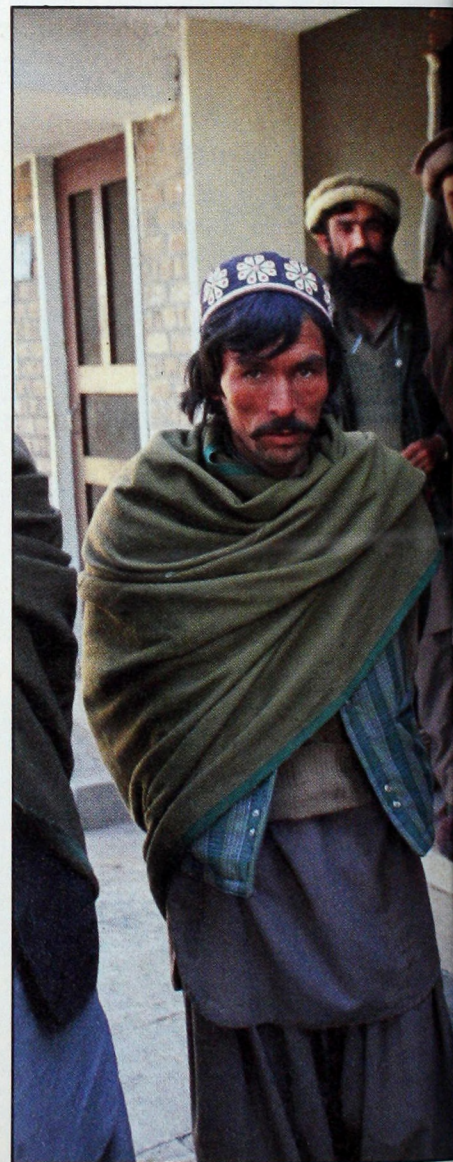
2. History: Name any three groups, nations or empires that have fought over Afghanistan during its troubled history.

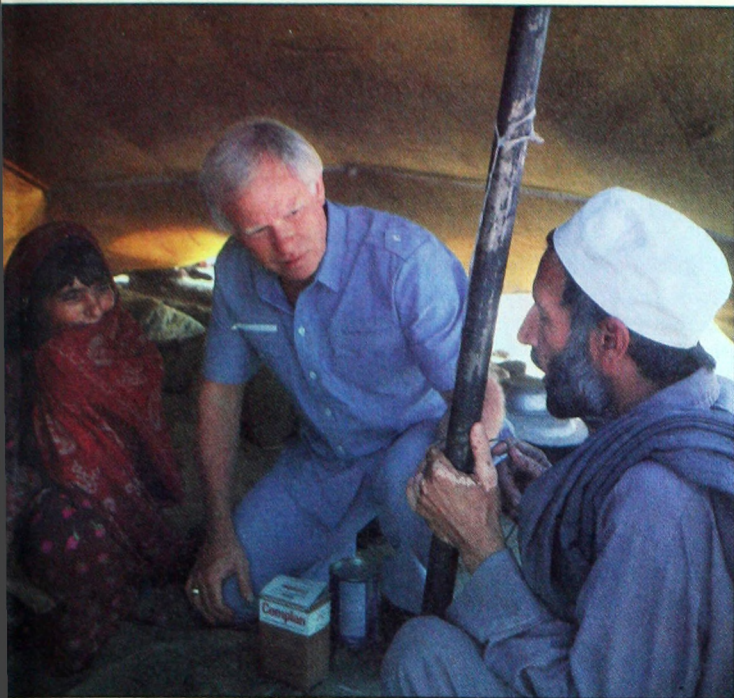
3. History: Name the two nations that have wrestled for power in Afghanistan since the 1800s.

4. Geography: What four countries border Afghanistan?

5. Geography: What sea borders Afghanistan?

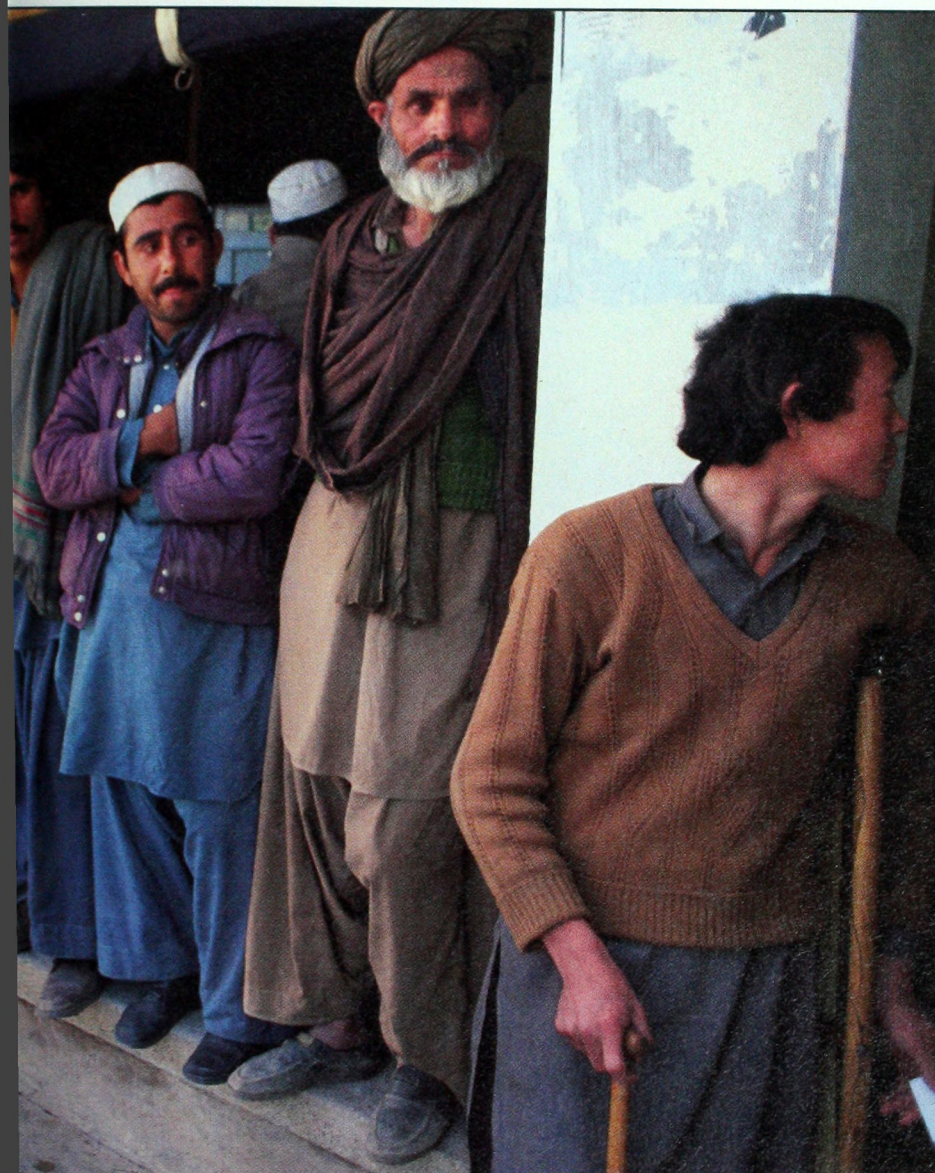
New arrivals at the Pakistan-side camp. Each crossed treacherous terrain for many nights to reach this place of comparative safety.





Inside a refugee camp tent, World Vision's Bill Kliewer listens to the experience of a man whose wife had been killed by a stray bullet.

Outside a makeshift shelter a family waits with the few possessions that are now everything they own.



For six years, more than three million Afghan refugees have patiently toughed it out in 350 camps in Pakistan.

6. Geography: What famous mountain pass connects Afghanistan and Pakistan?

7. Geography: To what country south of them have the present day Afghan refugees fled?

8. Geography: How many Afghan refugees are there now?

"Out of sight, out of mind" would characterize most of our responses if we were asked about refugees in Afghanistan. They have never had the high visibility of the Vietnamese "boat people," nor the worldwide publicity given to famine victims of Africa.

Instead, the more than three million Afghan refugees who have crossed into Pakistan during the past six years to escape the civil war raging within their homeland have patiently toughed it out in 350 camps in Pakistan, awaiting the day they can return home.

But that day may be a long way off. The Soviet military presence in Afghan-

istan, numbering well in excess of 100,000 soldiers, shows no signs of diminishing. And as long as the soldiers remain, millions of Afghan refugees scattered along the Pakistan side of the Afghanistan border can't return home either.

Until this dislocation of civilians—the largest single group of refugees in the world today—is resolved, these hardy people will remain within the relative security of refugee camps in Pakistan.

That is where World Vision, through its partner agency, SERVE (Serving Emergency Relief and Vocational Enterprises), meets the needs of many of these homeless people.

SERVE actually began its life in Afghanistan in 1972 when a severe famine hit a section of the country. Concerned

Terry Madison is World Vision International communications manager for Asia.

Though less reported by the press, Afghan refugees outnumber the refugees of any other nation today.

Christians within the country banded together to provide emergency relief for famine victims. It was they who named the organization SERVE. One organizer recently told me, "World Vision was the first donor to give money for food, clothing and relief supplies."

SERVE died a natural death some 18 months later when the work it had been formed to do was no longer needed. And SERVE would have served no more except for the 1978 coup in Kabul, capital of Afghanistan, which brought an

oppressive government to power. Twenty months later, when that government was about to collapse, Soviet troops entered the country to prop it up.

In the six years that have followed, more than three million Afghans, a multilingual population of mixed tribes and ethnic groups, have fled to safety in Pakistan. At one point in this exodus, an average of 4000 people a day were crossing into Pakistan. Today the number has dropped to an average of 8000-9000 a month.

Many of these people fled the bombing and strafing of their villages with little more than the clothes on their backs. A large number came to Peshawar, capital of Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province, which is the first major town on the Pakistan side of the famed Khyber Pass. This ancient city has seen its population more than double in the past six years.

AFGHANISTAN

Geography

260,000 sq. mi. (about the size of Texas). Capital: Kabul (pop. 800,000). Mostly mountains and desert. Cold winters and hot, dry summers. Agricultural land: 22.3%.

Government

In 1978 a coup brought in a Marxist government. The Soviets moved in soon after, and have maintained a powerful presence ever since. Limited constitutional monarchy—1964-1978. Gained independence from British control in 1919.

Economy

Primarily agricultural.
Per capita GNP: \$170.

Much of the economy is nonmonetized, and statistics, never considered reliable, are now even less so due to the current civil strife. Accurate figures are generally not available.

People

Population: 14.7 million, plus 2.8 million nationals living as refugees in Pakistan, and .5 million in Iran.
Ethnic groups: Pushtun (40%), Tajik, Uzbek, Hazara, Aimaq, Turkoman, Baluch, Nuri.
Languages: Dari (Afghan Persian), Pushtu, plus 50 small groups' languages.
Annual growth rate: negative.
Literacy: 12%.

Religions

Sunni Muslim: 80%.
Shi'a Muslim: 20%.

PAKISTAN

Geography

310,527 sq. mi.
Capital: Islamabad (pop. 250,000).
Fertile Indus Valley.
Hot near Arabian Sea, cool in north.
Agricultural land: 30%.

Government

Martial law regime since 1977.
Socialist Islamic republic since 1971.
Became independent as a separate Muslim nation by a partition of India in 1947.
World's seventh largest armed forces (430,000).

Economy

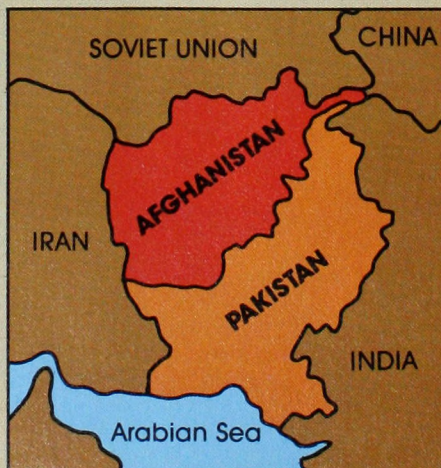
Per capita GNP: \$390.
Exports: rice, cotton, textiles, light manufactured products, petroleum products.
Major markets and suppliers: U.S., Germany, Italy, Britain, Japan, Hong Kong, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait.
Imports: capital goods, raw materials, crude oil, consumer items.
Work force: 55% agriculture; 20% industry.

People

Population: 99.2 million plus 2.8 million Afghan refugees.
Largest city: Karachi (5 million).
Dominant majority: Punjabis.
Other ethnic groups: Sindhi, Pathan, Baluch.
Official language: Urdu (but spoken as first language by 9%; 65% speak Punjabi).
English is widely spoken.
Annual growth rate: 2.8%.
Literacy: 24%.

Religions

Muslim: 97%. Tiny minorities of Christians, Hindus and others.



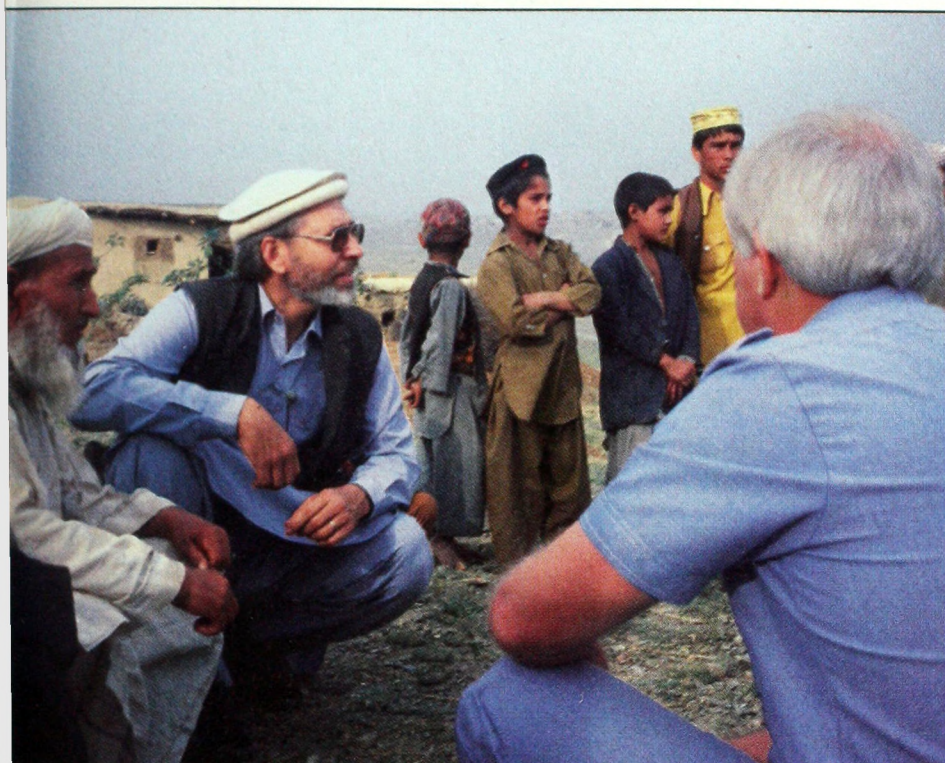
It costs approximately \$1 million a day to feed the refugees now living in Pakistan. The host government says it pays for about half the cost. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and private agencies such as SERVE and World Vision help provide the rest.

Because of the enormous needs of these refugees, SERVE was reactivated on the Pakistan side of the border in May 1980. The earlier experience in Afghan-

istan stood the SERVE leadership in good stead. They had dealt with a similar situation before. And again, World Vision has come alongside to provide financial aid and encouragement.

Afghan refugees making it safely to Pakistan must register with the proper government agencies before being assigned to a camp. This can take up to five months. Until this registration takes place, refugees are not eligible for UNHCR rations, medical care and housing.

SERVE's director, Gordon Magney (wearing glasses), talks with Bill Kliever on the Pakistan side of the border as recently-arrived refugees await directions.



These long months with no support are extremely difficult for new arrivals. To help during this transition time, SERVE and World Vision distribute relief aid to tide them over until they gain full refugee status.

Although refugee men would welcome the chance to earn a living for their families, employment opportunities are scarce. Those with a little money to invest may rent the local three-wheeled taxis from the Pakistanis and drive for hire; others set up little shops in refugee bazaars, and a few fortunate enough to have fled Afghanistan in trucks or buses establish small hauling or transportation enterprises.

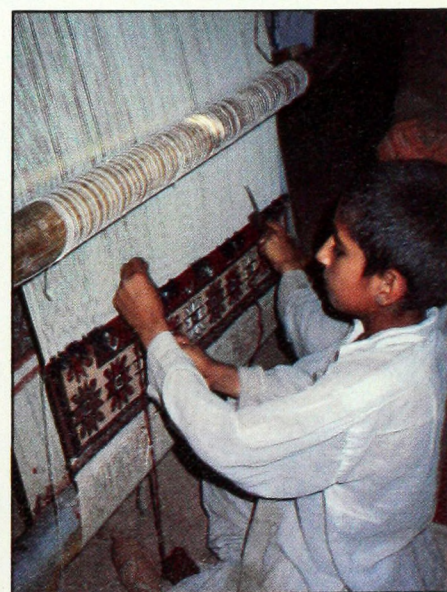
SERVE is attempting to expand the refugees' earning opportunities by aiding them in a special area of expertise.

Long admired for their beautiful hand-tied, wool carpets, Afghan carpet masters have been employed to teach this trade to 30 Afghan refugee boys each year in

Medical teams visit the camps with large, full-color health charts and simple, illustrated booklets.



Health education is a vital part of SERVE's ministry to the refugees. Poster-lessons deal with the realities of the harsh environment.



A young refugee gains a marketable skill during his stay in the camp, thanks to an educational carpet-making program.

SERVE has developed a solar oven which is gaining rapid acceptance in the refugee camps.

the SERVE vocational training center in Peshawar.

More than 100 graduates of this nine-month course now work in several of the Afghan refugee camps on looms provided by SERVE as graduation gifts. The boys range in age from 9 to 14. In addition to the necessary loom, the boys are given carpet-making tools and enough wool to make two carpets. These finished carpets are sold by the boys and their families in the open market, or sold back to SERVE who will market them.

Scarcity of wood and the expense of imported kerosene sometimes makes it difficult for Afghan refugees to cook their food as they'd like. Fuel conservation and alternative energy sources have become a priority with the refugees and the Pakistan Government.

SERVE has developed a solar oven which is gaining rapid acceptance in the refugee camps. However, despite being made from locally-obtained materials,

the cost of parts and manufacturing is still too high for the poorest of the poor. Thus World Vision is helping underwrite some of the cost of the ovens in order to get them into the hands of those who need them most. (Please see the accompanying solar oven story on page 8.)

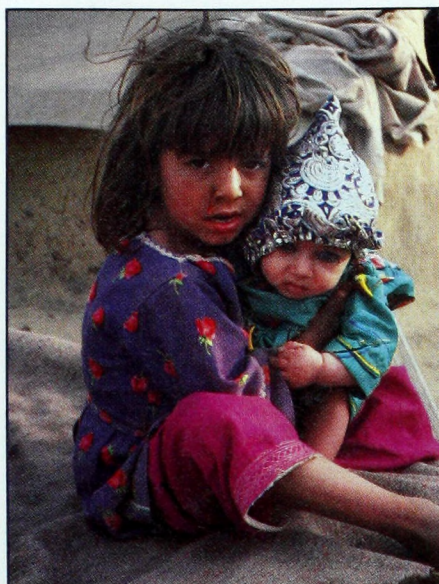
SERVE tackles many of the health problems common to all of the camps. Medical teams visit the refugees with 16 large, full-color health charts and nine simple, illustrated booklets. These charts and booklets are used in training sessions with camp teachers, doctors, nurses and health visitors.

In February, SERVE opened an eye-treatment facility in a rented building

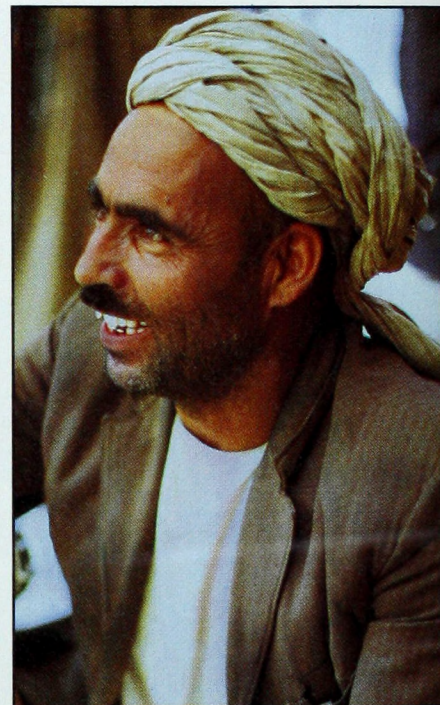
near the Avicenna Balkhi Hospital in Peshawar. The facility's five ophthalmologists expect to see many more than 1000 patients a month.

As long as helpless Afghan refugees continue to seek safety across the Pakistan border, SERVE and World Vision will continue to provide loving care, emergency food, medical assistance, temporary shelter and vocational opportunities to as many of the suffering ones as possible. How many lives will be saved? The answer depends largely on how the readers of these words respond to the need of these who are so completely dependent on our prayers and financial support. □

The urgency of the need for World Vision's work alongside SERVE in Pakistan can scarcely be overestimated. To make a real difference right now, please use the return envelope provided in the center of this magazine. Thank you!



Orphaned and half-orphaned children try to take care of each other as well as they can.



Here are the correct answers to the questions that began this article.

1. Alexander the Great
2. Aryans, Persians, Greeks, Mongols, Arabs, Turks, India, Great Britain and Russia.
3. Great Britain and Russia.
4. Russia, China, Pakistan and Iran.
5. None. It is a landlocked nation located between the Caspian and Arabian Seas.
6. Khyber Pass.
7. Pakistan. Many Afghans have also fled to Iran to the west.
8. There are 2.8 million officially registered, but unofficial estimates range as high as four million.



Milk distribution is an essential part of a nutrition program that must make do with what can be obtained.

*A science,
an art and an
act of love*

Feeding children

by Bruce and Mary Brander

Of all the work that World Vision does around the world, one of its special missions is feeding malnourished children.

The donors and workers of World Vision help many other people, regardless of age, who fall victim to storms, earthquakes, floods, droughts, famines, wars—disasters and misfortunes of all kinds great and small. But ever since World Vision came into being to help Korean orphans in 1950, children have held a special place in its aims and efforts.

Today in countries all over the globe the international



partnership of World Vision links the needs of the soul to the needs of physical suffering as it takes on the commission of Jesus Christ to "Feed my lambs." Its contributors and workers have lifted hundreds of thousands of young victims of famine, poverty and ignorance from the debilities of malnutrition to glowing good health. They continue to raise hundreds of thousands more at this moment.

Feeding the children as World Vision does it is no casual endeavor.

Guided by doctors, nurses and nutritionists, it is a science, an art and an act of love all bound together.

Typically, a feeding program begins in a village, a slum or a famine camp with workers assessing the degree of malnutrition in children and sometimes in the whole community. Stepping into emergencies, like the recent famines across Africa, the fastest way program workers can gauge serious hunger is to gather together children between 1 and 5 years of age and measure the circumference of their arms. The measurements are taken midway between shoulder and elbow. Differences of only centimeters distinguish good nourishment from moderate malnourishment or severe starvation. The measurements also may be combined to form a survey accurately suggesting the nutritional condition of the general community, children and adults alike.

Measuring weight and height is another common method of gauging nutritional problems in children. A child who weighs between 70 and 80 percent of what a normal healthy youngster of the same height should weigh is moderately undernourished. Less than 70 percent marks the child as severely malnourished. Still another way to measure nutrition is to compare weight and age, where age can be determined with exactness.

Bruce and Mary Brander live in Arcadia, California. Bruce is International Editor for World Vision International and the author of several books on Africa and the Pacific. Mary attended Layton School of art and Milwaukee School of Art and Design in Wisconsin. Her work has been published nationally.



Recording the weight of an African child of famine, a World Vision worker will match the figure with the child's height to determine his degree of malnutrition. Between 80 and 90 percent of normal healthy weight for height marks a child in need of special feeding. Less than 70 percent indicates severe malnutrition.

Often in times of severe food shortages, careful calculations are hardly necessary. Prolonged malnutrition becomes obvious at a glance, especially among young children, whose growing bodies suffer more from hunger and show the earliest signs of its effects.

Swollen feet, ankles and bellies are typical symptoms of kwashiorkor. This is a deadly sickness: as many as 30 percent of its victims die. The ailment takes its



Not overeating, but calories without protein leads to the swollen bellies of kwashiorkor, a deadly, often fatal disease of malnutrition (above). Some children too long without food become too weak to eat and must be given therapeutic feeding, administered (at right) by a father who carried his child to a World Vision famine relief center.

name from the Ga language of West Africa and translates as "disease that occurs when displaced from the breast by another child." Medical scientists often have attributed it to protein deficiency. Under this theory, the illness occurs when a child weaned from its mother's milk receives too little protein from a new diet. The disease also could be caused by food shortages and all-out famine.

As kwashiorkor takes hold of its victims, most commonly children between 1 and 3 years old, normal growth ceases. Muscles become weak and wasted. Skin may grow pale and begin to flake away. Hair turns light and takes on a silky texture,

becoming so loosely rooted that it falls out of its own accord. Children suffering from kwashiorkor feel irritable and wretchedly unhappy. Their appetite fails. They become inactive, withdrawn, interested in little or nothing around them.

The condition called marasmus is easier still to recognize in the body of a child. One 13-year-old orphaned girl in Ethiopia who was suffering from marasmus weighed 22 pounds, the weight of a normal 3-year-old.

Marasmus (the Greek word means severe emaciation) results from lack of both protein and calories—from total



starvation. Under conditions of widespread hunger, it is far more common than kwashiorkor and strikes starving adults as well.

A marasmic child often looks like a little old man. Skin hangs loosely from his bones like baggy clothes. Muscles are wasted and the head seems extra large because the body below is so shrunk. Surprisingly, a marasmic child might be fairly vigorous and have a good appetite when food is available.

Often malnourished children suffer also from vitamin deficiencies. From lack of green and yellow vegetables and yellow fruits containing vitamin A, they may go blind. Lack of this vitamin also results in a higher than normal incidence of respiratory and intestinal infections. Deficiencies in B vitamins can bring on

the weakness and nerve damage of beriberi, or the skin and digestive disorders and nervous symptoms of pellagra. Insufficient vitamin C leads to scurvy. Inadequate iron in the diet creates the pallor and listlessness of anemia.

The treatments for all the ravages of hunger are simple, if they come early enough. Injections or pills can cure vitamin and mineral deficiencies within weeks and sometimes only days. For hunger's great killers, kwashiorkor and marasmus, the cure is simpler still. The victims need no more than regular meals of milk powder, mixed with some sugar and food oil so their starving bodies will not burn protein as calories.

While the cure for malnutrition usually is simple, administering it requires technical knowledge, exacting care and large measures of active love expressed in service, patience and endurance.



Children sick or weak from malnutrition often do not want to eat and must be fed patiently, spoonful by spoonful.

A doctor, a senior nurse, a nutritionist or all three set up the program and supervise its work. They also train other staff members to survey and weigh the hungry, prepare food mixtures, maintain hygiene, perform regular feedings and visit homes to monitor the progress of patients and look for more. Still other workers deliver water and fuel, guard food stores and maintain trucks and buildings.

Where hunger is widespread, as in the vast camps of people suffering from drought and famine in Ethiopia and Sudan, Mali and Mauritania, a program will begin with the first of several types of food relief. Tens of thousands of people at a time may receive general rations.

These rations are designed to halt starvation and help bring the whole community back to health. They might consist of maize or millet or wheat, with perhaps some fish flour, a soy preparation or dried skim milk for extra protein.

A second type of food relief is known as supplementary feeding. As the name implies, this is provided in addition to general rations. Who will receive it depends upon available supplies, workers and facilities. Pregnant women and nursing mothers qualify if resources allow. So do victims of anemia and wasting diseases, and the elderly who, like children, are highly susceptible to



the many debilities of hunger. But always supplementary feeding focuses on children.

Youngsters under 5 years of age invariably are admitted to a supplementary feeding program. If possible, so are older children whose weight to height falls under 80 percent of normal.

Sometimes workers give youngsters or their parents dry rations, which are taken home and prepared. But that method holds no guarantee that unfamiliar food will be properly prepared or used, or that the right people will end up eating it.

Wet rations are a second alternative.



To curb the spread of sickness in a camp for thousands of hunger-weakened famine refugees, young survivors of Africa's drought and famine wash their hands before eating. So important is this measure of basic hygiene that children in some World Vision nutrition programs learn a "hand-washing song" to stress the measure.

borders of Sudan and Chad, workers were "praying in" supplies of food that were stranded a thousand kilometers away by heavy rains. More tensions arose as the death rate tripled among the refugees in their sodden reed huts. Workers too fell ill, some seriously with typhoid, hepatitis and malaria. Yet the labor of feeding went on uninterrupted.

In a camp like that one, the children, some accompanied by parents, mass outside a shelter. This might be a tent or a structure of bamboo or reed matting. Workers register the little ones and give them ration cards or identity bracelets noting their number and the center where each day they will come for special meals.

Washing up before a feeding is important. Health authorities from the United Nations and elsewhere declare that much of the world's illness would be halted if only people always washed their hands before handling food. In a camp crowded with starving, weak and homeless people, many of whom already carry sickness, the simple act of washing can prevent much misery and even deaths.

While the children are washing, cooks in kitchen shelters stir huge, steaming cauldrons of porridge. The formula is

This amounts to food mixed, cooked and distributed completely by the feeding center's staff. Wet rations are by far the better method of supplementary feeding, since they give the hungry people full advantage of the workers' expertise.

Work in a wet ration feeding shelter often is exhausting, both bodily and emotionally. Not long ago, in a camp for some 20,000 drought refugees on the

thick and white, a mixture of flour and dried milk, perhaps corn-soy powder, sugar, vegetable oil and salt. Other kitchen workers, often locally hired, mix high-energy milk and unpack high-protein biscuits.

As a World Vision dietitian from the Netherlands explained, "These children need more protein and energy than normal children because their bodies are behind in development." Also, she added, "Their stomachs are small. We must fill them with energy."

One by one or in groups, the children



World Vision prepares special high-nutrition foods for malnourished children.

Above, a worker mixes snow-white porridge of flour, milk powder, sugar, edible oil and salt. At right, malnourished African youngsters receive a meal with a grain base. High-protein biscuits also are common in feeding programs.

file into the shelter and line up on the ground or on woven reed mats. Kitchen helpers ladle the porridge into bowls and deliver it as the youngsters wait patiently. Ideally, a center should feed about 250 children. In emergencies, which World Vision often is facing, numbers sometimes climb closer to a thousand.

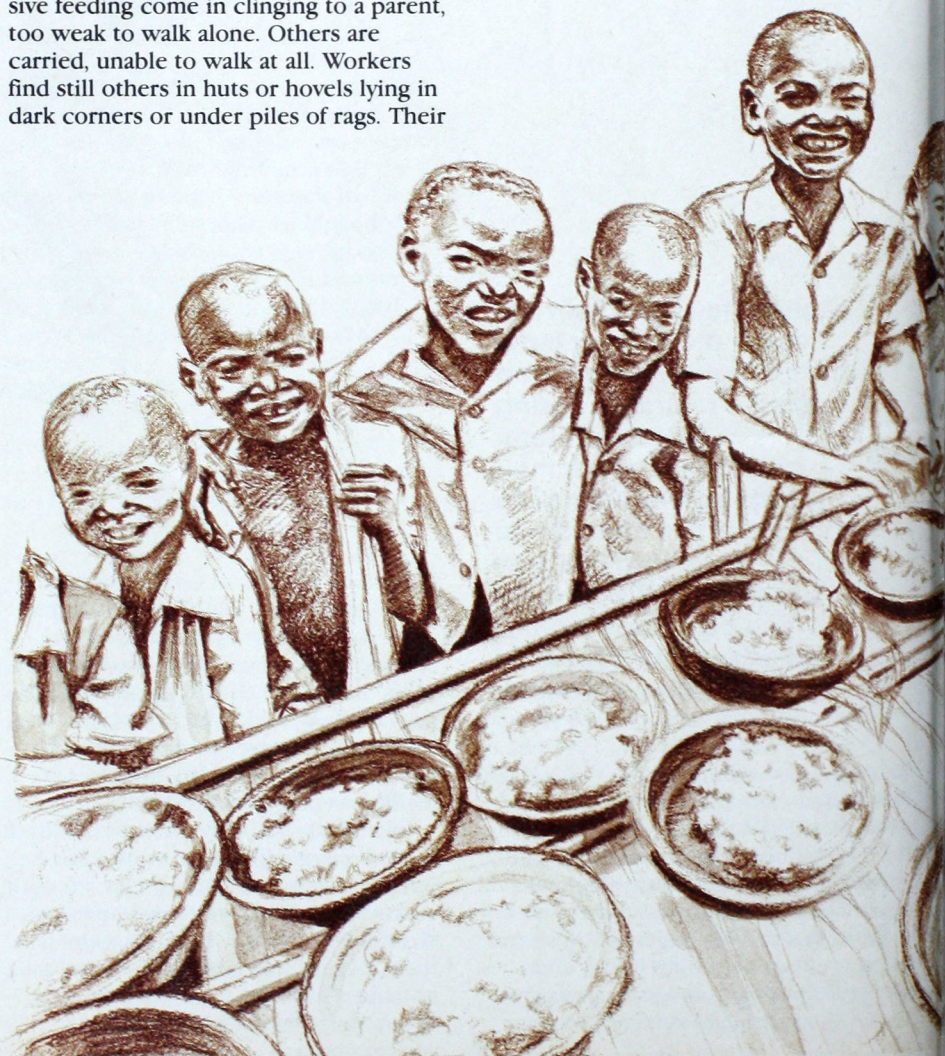
Supplementary feeding generally poses few problems. A well-organized center, starting a meal at 8 a.m., can finish it by 9:30 or 10. But after that comes a third type of food relief: therapeutic or intensive feeding. For gravely starving children, World Vision also carries out special feedings labeled "super-intensive." Therapeutic nutrition can be trying and difficult.

Some of the children who need intensive feeding come in clinging to a parent, too weak to walk alone. Others are carried, unable to walk at all. Workers find still others in huts or hovels lying in dark corners or under piles of rags. Their

families already have despaired of their survival.

The weight of most of these youngsters has fallen below 70 percent of normal. Some are bloated with kwashiorkor. Many also are sick with other diseases, their shriveled bodies too ravaged by starvation to fight off further attacks against their lives.

Feeding these children can take much time and patience, with workers spending hours at the task. If food were administered too quickly it could trigger violent diarrhea, dehydration or shock. Sometimes children afflicted with a kind of anorexic reaction to prolonged starvation no longer want to eat. Others simply cannot keep food down. Children too weak, too sick or too resistant to eat by themselves might be fed through tubes to their stomachs, or with syringes or, persistently, spoonful by spoonful.



Mothers who have never seen children reviving from a direly wasted condition tend to give up trying to feed them. That is when experienced workers step in, encouraging, coaxing, perhaps taking on the job themselves. "Food is medicine!" World Vision workers in Ethiopia were taught to say in Amharic, the local language.

"Sometimes the mothers grow impatient," the World Vision nutritionist from the Netherlands related. "They want to go fix meals for their families and carry water from the wells. So we give milk to the mothers too, to keep them there." Often mothers are fed along with their children to boost their health and enhance their milk supply for nursing at the breast.

Intensive feeding continues four, six, seven times a day. After a day or two, children nourished through tubes have enough strength to sit up and take food normally. Those who were reluctant regain their appetites. A few more days and many of the youngsters are smiling.

"It might be hard to persuade the mothers to continue," said the Dutch dietitian, "but when they see the feeding works, it's really marvelous." Another nutrition worker, a British nurse, added, "Then you feel fantastic!"

Children in a feeding program weigh in for progress regularly. If the scales show gain, the program is considered successful.

Success appears also in other ways. After only a few days of therapeutic feeding, skin problems begin to heal by themselves. The children grow less withdrawn and apathetic. No longer are they listless or irritable. They begin to walk, then run and play. They hug center workers and return to their families, perhaps happier and healthier than they ever have been before.

Where World Vision or a similar agency is on the scene to feed malnourished or starving people, young victims of hunger usually recover quickly. Many of them will be running and playing like normal, healthy youngsters in less than six weeks.

Exclaimed a delighted English nutritionist recently working in three famine camps in Sudan, "It's only been a month, and the children are positively plump."

Children such as those she was working with are discharged from special feeding programs when they are free from obvious disease, maintain good appetites and hold 85 percent normal weight for two consecutive weeks.

"It's really quite simple to save these bright, young lives," said another World Vision worker. "Sometimes we can't, for lack of resources. That's a dreadful thing, and it haunts us. But when we can, when we have enough to give, and we see the tykes up and running once again—that's grand. It's really grand. Take my word for it. That works the Savior's will." □



Young victims of severe hunger can recover fully within weeks of entering a nutrition program. Above, a beaming survivor of famine clutches his "Road to Health" chart noting immunizations received, progress in weight and other factors of his return to sound health.



DISCOVER THE JOY OF SPONSORSHIP

Thousands of American families and singles "feel rich" through a rewarding relationship with a child they've never seen—a boy or girl in Asia, Africa or Latin America whose home is a hovel, a shack or an orphanage.

The relationship is that of sponsorship through World Vision. Each sponsoring family or individual sends a pledged amount of support on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis. In return, each sponsor receives the sponsored child's photo, biographical highlights, occasional progress reports and an opportunity to exchange letters with the fortunate child or caretaking adult.

Such sponsorship is a practical and enjoyable way to express Christian love across many miles. And it gives

children and families a tangible basis for hope of breaking poverty's shackles, not to mention an introduction to the good news of Jesus Christ.

Across the globe, millions of children desperately need such help. In certain needy countries, thousands of the neediest children have been listed individually by World Vision workers. And in one special place one special child right now awaits word that someone who is able to help has pledged to provide the necessary support (\$20 a month) for a year or more.

Might *you* be the one to discover the joy of sponsoring this one child? If you believe you are, please say so by using the reply card or the return envelope attached to this magazine.

And—to spread the joy further—please encourage someone else also to heed this call and respond to it. You'll both be glad you did. □



When you pray

THANK GOD...

- **that Afghan refugees** who escape to Pakistan are now receiving food, shelter and a degree of physical safety through the sacrificial help of caring Christians.
- **that nutrition/health workers** are saving many children's lives and restoring their health through special feeding programs in many of Africa's famine-stricken countries.
- **that many needy children** are being helped to experience hope in Jesus Christ through American Christians' sponsorship.
- **that houses have been built** for Mexican earthquake victims who were homeless for months after last fall's destruction.
- **that volunteers are rising** to the opportunity to serve God by ministering to severely suffering people in many of the world's troubled and dangerous regions.

ASK GOD...

- **to give wisdom, stamina** and more provisions to those who minister to exhausted Afghans entering refugee camps in Pakistan.
- **to help the nutrition workers** in Africa keep up their own health too, and to handle well the problems of food supply and personal safety.
- **that many more Americans** will respond to the need of the approximately 15,000 children now awaiting sponsorship.
- **that help and materials** will be found to complete the task of enabling Mexico's earthquake victims to get into homes again.
- **that persons qualified and called by God** will offer themselves to fill positions essential to the ministries for Christ in needy parts of Africa, Asia, Latin America and elsewhere.

Be an international intercessor. To receive, at no charge, a monthly newsletter containing a special prayer request for each day of the month, send your request to Rev. Norval Hadley, International Intercessors, Box O, Pasadena, CA 91109. Each month's newsletter contains prayer concerns about three different countries, and includes pertinent facts about the people in those nations.

'WHAT ABOUT THE WORLD?'

When Roberta and John Hestenes married, their dream was to enter full-time Christian service overseas. But the Lord had other plans for their lives. Today, Dr. Roberta Hestenes is chairwoman for World Vision International's board of directors.

Her rise to this level of responsibility began in a valley of humiliation, poverty and despair. "I grew up in a family that was not at all Christian. In fact, it was full of hostility. Neither of my parents graduated from high school. They married at 16. My father was an alcoholic and I can remember being hungry as a child, when there was one box of baby food in the cupboard for us to eat that day."

But there was another form of hunger aching within her young heart: hunger "for good and for God—and not knowing whether He was there."

Late in Roberta's high school years, she started going to church. But it wasn't until one day in college that someone told her she could know Jesus Christ personally. At the end of that same day, "I bowed my heart and my head and said, 'God, if You want me, my answer is yes.'"

"I found myself astonished by love. The reality of the love of God overwhelmed me. And I experienced that love in the Christian community around me. I didn't even know, before then, that it existed in the world!"

Three days after Roberta married John Hestenes, John started as a full-time student at Fuller Theological Seminary. She also took classes at Fuller.

Then, after several years of preparation for overseas service, and after much wrestling in prayer, it became clear to both of them and to their mission board that John was not called to the mission field. He was a scientist and a researcher—a biophysicist—and in such a capacity he would serve God. They saw that they weren't going overseas.

Roberta has, however, worked for short periods of time in Kenya, Australia, Singapore, Hong Kong, South Korea and the Philippines.

In 1963, she completed a bachelor of arts degree in history with an emphasis on Latin American studies at the Univer-

sity of California at Santa Barbara. The following year, the Hestenes family moved to Seattle, Washington. There she became the director of adult education and small group ministry at the 3800-member University Presbyterian Church.

Following the family's return to Southern California, Roberta earned graduate degrees at Fuller Theological Seminary, and in 1974 accepted an invitation to join the faculty there. She now directs its "Christian formation and discipleship" program.

Roberta's family has been supportive every step of the way—as well as active in their own fields. Today her husband John is responsible for space program medical research at Jet Propulsion

Always there was an underlying question.

Laboratory in Pasadena, California. The couple has a 24-year-old daughter who is a full-time master of divinity student at Fuller Seminary, a 22-year-old son studying cognitive science, and a 21-year-old son who is a psychology honor student and a staff worker for Young Life.

Despite her achievements in America, her early desire to serve the cause of Christ overseas has stayed with her. "Always," she notes, "there was an underlying question, 'Don't we have a little unfinished business, God? What about the world?'"

Then World Vision—with childcare, relief, community development and leadership training programs aiding more than 15 million people a year in 80 countries—asked her to serve on its United States board of directors.

That was in 1980. Two years later she was asked to also serve on its international board, whose members this year elected her as chairwoman.

The continued integration of evangelism and social ministry is a special concern to Dr. Hestenes. "I want us to continue the work of understanding development as it is linked to meaningful



evangelism, linked to building the church," she notes.

Another of Dr. Hestenes' priorities for World Vision's future is "the challenge of justice, and speaking up for justice in every place where we minister. Our commitment is to help the poorest of the poor, and they cannot be empowered unless we deal with the issues of injustice and oppression that so affect their lives."

Thirty-five years ago, World Vision was one man, founder Bob Pierce, holding one lost child in his arms, a man who dared to say, "Let my heart be broken with the things that break the heart of God." Today, people such as Roberta Hestenes are living Pierce's long-ago dream for one reason:

"Jesus Christ is Lord," she affirms, "not the powers of this world, not the darkness, not the god of this age, not the forces of famine, not the powers of war. And it's that knowledge—that Jesus Christ is Lord—that gives us the courage, the hope, the guts to say World Vision makes a difference." □

POURING FOUNDATIONS FOR HOPE

Timotea Zuñiga was almost at the end of her resources.

Her husband, Timoteo, who is 37 but looks much older, is disabled from a heart attack and too ill to pursue his trade as a mason. His brother-in-law who lives with them, also a mason, recently broke his leg and is unable to work until he recovers. Yet the family, including seven children ranging in age from 5 to 22, continues to need food and clothing.

Timotea, 36, supports them all by taking in laundry and making tortillas for sale. She was grateful that they at least had a roof over their heads.

But the morning of September 19, 1985 snatched even that from them. At 7:18, a massive earthquake rumbled from an epicenter in the Pacific Ocean across central Mexico. In four nightmarish minutes, the quake, which registered 8.1 on the Richter scale, killed some 9000 people and injured 30,000 throughout the country. It toppled 400 buildings in Mexico City, destroyed 30 percent of Timotea's native city of Ciudad Guzman west of the capital, and damaged another 20 percent of the community of 120,000 people. It also shook and bounced her small adobe house until it collapsed. Mercifully no one was in the building at the time. But her family suddenly found themselves homeless and without possessions.

"We lost everything!" Timotea said. "We have no water. We must buy it from our neighbors. Someone gave us a small stove. We put up sheets of corrugated metal from our roof for shelter. But we did not know what we were going to do then."

World Vision workers appeared soon after the quake to distribute food and

clothing among some 50,000 homeless people in Mexico City and Ciudad Guzman, the two areas hardest hit by the disaster. In Ciudad Guzman, a 36-year-old local church leader and missionary from the United States, Michael Hrabal, organized door-to-door distribution. Then he suggested a second task for World Vision: rebuild homes for the poor in the shattered community.

In partnership with Hrabal's independent church, a local Baptist church and other volunteers, World Vision first identified the poorest of the poor living amid the rubble. Then workers filled a small warehouse with building materials and started constructing the basic shells of new habitations on the sites of toppled homes in 18 different parts of the city.

Throughout Mexico, a total of 226 families and 1356 people are being aided by the rebuilding program.

By March, well before the summer rainy season could begin, Timotea and her family were safely sheltered again. So were 50 other needy and homeless families of Ciudad Guzman who received full ownership of the World Vision houses. Soon 30 more of the buildings will be ready. A total of 450 men, women and children are benefiting from the World Vision earthquake rehabilitation work in the community.

The houses, designed by a local engineer, are spare: concrete foundations supporting walls of gray concrete bricks with bright zinc sheets fastened overhead for roofing. Each building costs

about \$1400. Both the local government and the churches involved wanted the people receiving them to take responsibility for completing and expanding the two- and three-room structures. So the finishing tasks—plastering walls, adding window frames and glass, painting and furnishing—they will do for themselves as time and personal funds allow.

Yet for all the labor ahead of them before the homes are comfortably habitable, there was no lack of appreciation among the recipients.

"We are already moving in," said Timotea as she stood outside her new house on a hillside overlooking the city. Several of her children smiled from a frameless window curtained with a bedsheet. Inside, a single bed stood in the front room and a wooden cabinet in the second, while food sizzled in a





Rubble from the powerful earthquake that struck central Mexico in September 1985 litters streets of Ciudad Guzman almost six months later, while families gradually rebuild their homes.

Behind the "Zapateria" sign, little remains of a Spanish colonial-style shopping arcade in midtown Ciudad Guzman.



"I prayed that God would send someone to help me rebuild. That day a World Vision survey team arrived."

makeshift kitchen of roofing metal and canvas behind the building.

In another part of the city, Maria de Jesus Mendoza, a 54-year-old widow who also takes in laundry to support herself and 14-year-old twin sons, said, "I thank God for World Vision." Immediately after the earthquake, her family built a shelter of corrugated metal and blankets. They lived without light or readily available water, sometimes drenched by rains. "We were waiting for help from anyone

Ciudad Guzman, nestled amid mountains west of Mexico City, suffered more damage than any city but the capital in last September's earthquake. About 30 percent of Ciudad Guzman was destroyed, with another 20 percent damaged.

willing to offer it. We did not know how we could help ourselves."

Another widow, Piedad Castrejon, cooked and sold local snack foods in her home before the disaster to support herself and five sons ranging in age from 3 to 16. The temblor shook down two of the three rooms of their adobe brick house. "I prayed that God would send someone to help rebuild it," she recalled. "That day a survey team from World Vision arrived."

Esperanza Palomar de Feliciano, 50, with her 38-year-old husband, Joaquin, now form a household with nine children and six grandchildren, all rendered homeless by the quake. "We lost our home, our furniture, all our animals. We

"We are already moving in," said Timotea as she stood outside her hillside house.

could not cook because people were saying the gas would explode. We lived in a shelter made of bricks from our fallen house. World Vision gave us clothing. And now we have received this new home. I am happy and very relieved," she said.

The earthquake rehabilitation work World Vision has financed in Ciudad Guzman, where about 1000 buildings were destroyed, not only is providing housing for people who could not afford to rebuild their homes, it also conveys a sound and inspiring testimony of Christian love in action. A dedication ceremony in a slum area of Ciudad Guzman, where certificates of ownership were turned over to recipients of the homes, drew the city's mayor, dignitaries from Jalisco State and officials of the national government to witness the willingness of World Vision's donors and workers to respond to the needs of their stricken people.

At the same time, 30 families in the capital city who had nowhere to go after the quake but to public shelters, were settling into new government housing afforded through down payments of \$1000 for each family—provided by World Vision. Another 120 families in the capital city will be quartered in new apartment complexes built by World Vision in cooperation with the Methodist Church.

Throughout Mexico, a total of 226 families and 1356 people are being aided by the rebuilding program. Thousands more received food, clothing, shelter, medical care and income-earning jobs doing cleanup work through the efforts of World Vision and the generosity of its donors. □

MEXICO

Geography

764,000 sq. mi. (three times the size of Texas).

Capital: Mexico City (pop. 17 million), largest urban area in the world.

Terrain varies: coastal lowlands to high mountains.

Climate varies: tropical to desert. Most of Mexico is dry. Only 12% receives adequate rainfall in all seasons. About 50% deficient in moisture throughout the year.

Government

The president elected has traditionally been the candidate of the dominant political party, serving one six-year term and wielding nearly all the power. Constitution drawn up in 1917. Federal republic since 1823.

People

Population: 76 million.

Mixed races (Spanish and Indian): 55%.

Pure Indian: 29%.

Caucasian: 10%.

Official language: Spanish—92%; 9 major

languages; more than 200 Indian languages. Infant mortality rate: 56/1000.

Life expectancy: 65 years.

Labor force: 21,500,000.

Education: mandatory ages 6-14.

Annual growth rate: 2.8%.

Religion: 97% Roman Catholic. Open to Protestant witness.

History

Indian cultures (before Spanish conquest): Olmec, Mayan, Toltec, and Aztec. Cortez founded a Spanish colony in 1519 that lasted nearly 300 years.

Independence was declared in 1810.

Mexico's drastic social and economic problems erupted in the revolution in 1910. Since then Mexico has maintained a stable political system.

Economy

GNP: \$162 billion.

Per capita GNP: \$2158.

Natural resources: oil, natural gas, silver, copper, gold, lead, zinc, timber.

Agriculture: 7.3% of GNP.

Industry: Manufacturing (21% of GNP); commerce (23%); petroleum and mining (8%).

Exports: petroleum (75%), coffee, cotton, fruits, vegetables, manufacturing and mining.

Imports: grains, machinery, equipment, industrial vehicles.

Foreign Relations

The government maintains its interest and influence abroad through moral suasion and selective economic assistance. It champions the cause of nonintervention. About 4 million Mexicans become illegal immigrants to the U.S. each year, providing a relief to Mexico's economy. About 4 million tourists, 90% of them U.S. citizens, visit Mexico annually.



Esperanza Palomar, 50 (center), and members of her family of nine children and six grandchildren pose outside the new dwelling provided for them by World Vision.

Samaritan sampler

SOME WAYS PEOPLE ARE HELPING
OTHERS IN THE NAME OF CHRIST



Jubilee Crafts works with self-help groups in South Africa to alleviate the plight of black families that have been moved to rural "homelands." In these settlements there are few opportunities for employment, and money sent by the absent husbands and fathers from their city jobs is often inadequate. Self-help centers in "homeland" areas employ those doing quality beadwork, grasswork, basketry, sewing and woodwork. Jubilee imports these products for sale in the U.S. For information about items available for purchase contact Jubilee Crafts, 300 W. Apsley St., Philadelphia, PA 19144-4221.

Concern for the needs of America's poor prompted U.S. Representative Tony Hall, member of the Select Committee on Hunger, to introduce a congressional resolution encouraging food producers to permit gleaners in their fields. The substantial quantities of grain, fruit and vegetables left unharvested each year could provide vital nutrition for the poor.

Some existing organizations (both Christian and secular) now organize volunteer glean-

ers, but many more such efforts are needed. For information on an active gleaning program, contact Larry Waddell, Evangelicals for Social Action/Fresno, 1020 E. McKinley St., Fresno, CA 93728; (209) 264-6125.

The disabled—their needs and gifts—are the focus of the "We Are His Children" project of Good Shepherd Lutheran Home of the West. On request, Good Shepherd will send packets to educators in elementary and Sunday schools. Designed to help children reach out lovingly to the mentally retarded and others with handicaps, the materials include posters and brochures, a picture to be colored and a prayer about ways children can help those with disabilities. To request, contact Robert Wobrock, Good Shepherd Lutheran Home, 10650 Road 256, Terra Bella, CA 93270; (209) 535-4425.

Scripture distribution is a satisfying volunteer activity for many Christians. For the loan of a 15-minute videotape promoting this kind of ministry (called "Heart to Heart") write the American Bible Society's audio-visual library at 619 Conestoga Road, Villanova, PA 19085.

Challenging inner-city youth to apply God's perspective to their lives is at the heart of all-volunteer Neighborhood Ministries, Denver, Colorado. Head staffer Ted Travis and his helpers organize youth clubs that take young people off the streets and provide a setting for Bible study, dialogue and tutorial programs. Travis encourages his workers to "take time to know your kids. Socialize with them. Then pray intensively." Helping those 15-18 to stay in school is one of the ministry's high-priority objectives. Another is to replace the young people's misconceptions about Christianity with practical, biblical truth. For information contact Neighborhood Ministries, 1625 Martin Luther King Blvd., Denver, CO 80205; (303) 296-3595.

United States support for international efforts to immunize millions of the world's children by 1990 against polio, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, tetanus and tuberculosis is the focus of a new Bread for the World campaign. (An estimated 10,000 children die each day worldwide from these diseases.) The organization is urging U.S. Christians to write Congress in support of "The Child Immunization Act of 1986." For information contact Cureton Johnson or Katey Vierkorn, Bread for the World, 802 Rhode Island Ave. NE, Washington, DC 20018; (202) 269-0200.

Help wanted: Worldwide, more than 4000 jobs in Christian ministry organizations have opened up this spring, states Intercristo, a Seattle-based non-profit agency that

brings people and Christian ministries together. Openings for teachers lead the way, followed by opportunities in business, medicine, camping, recreation, ministry and social service. Some require appointees to raise their own support, usually with assistance of the organization. For information call Intercristo toll-free at (800) 426-1342 (AK, HI, WA and Canada call 206-546-7330).

Reliable medical equipment and know-how to operate and maintain it are, along with daily supplies, ongoing needs of mission clinics and hospitals. Since 1973, REAP International has met such needs for more than 500 medical mission facilities in 90-plus countries. Equipment and medical supplies donated to REAP (X-ray and radiographic/fluoroscopic units, for example) are carefully checked over, reconditioned if necessary, and provided at nominal cost. REAP would like to be able to meet the needs of more of the 2400 existing medical mission facilities. For information contact REAP International, 972 W. 9th St., Upland, CA 91786; (714) 981-5777.

Letters to prison inmates who have become Christians encourage them in their struggle to grow in the Lord in spite of lonely, demoralizing circumstances. Through a special program of Prison Fellowship, you can let Christian prisoners know you care—and that they do have brothers and sisters in Christ. Contact Prison Fellowship, The Pen-Pal Program, P.O. Box 17500, Washington, DC 20041; (703) 478-0100.

Mini-message

HE'S STILL THE ONE AUTHENTIC PEACE GIVER!

When you read the Gospel of Luke you see Jesus not only stilling wind and waves (as in this scene from the film *Jesus*), but calming His disciples' hearts.

The latter He did many times.
And He still does it today.

Because He is well able to calm even the most troubled hearts that submit to Him, you and I have a sure way to experience peace of mind and soul, whatever our situation. To us, as to the disciples who looked to Him during His days on earth, He says, plainly, *Peace I leave with you; my peace I give you. I do not give to you as the world gives. Do not let your hearts be troubled and do not be afraid* (John 14:27, NIV).

The original context of this promise was Jesus' discourse on the Holy Spirit, whom He calls the Comforter, the Counselor. And the promise is as applicable and as



dependable for you and me in this nuclear age as it was for those who heard it from His lips outside Jerusalem two millennia ago.

He gives His followers peace not through blindness to circumstances but through awareness of His love and power.

Have you experienced—and do you possess—the true inner peace which Christ, by His Holy Spirit, gives

to all who receive it through faith in Him?

If you are seeking peace and not finding it, we at World Vision urge you: Change the focus of your quest. Don't merely seek peace; *seek God through Jesus Christ*. For only through receiving Him as your Lord and Savior can you find the inner peace you crave.

For more light on this subject, read and re-read—today—the fourteenth chapter of John. And then why not read Luke's and John's entire accounts?

We urge you also to talk with a pastor or other helpful member of a Christ-centered church in your community, and to become a part of the life of such a church as an expression of your faith in Christ and a means of ministering to others in His name.

Please write us at WORLD VISION magazine, 919 W. Huntington Drive, Monrovia CA 91016, if you would like a copy of a helpful booklet. We'll be glad to send it, free.

Like others in the first century and in our own, you *can* experience peace when you give yourself wholly to the one authentic Peace Giver. □

Is God calling you . . .

to work where your efforts will be directly related to saving lives and spreading the Good News of Jesus Christ? Consider these opportunities for service. If you think you may qualify for one of these positions, send your resume to World Vision International, Human Resources, 919 W. Huntington Drive, Monrovia, CA 91016.

Asia: Regional Human Resources Director (based in Manila, Philippines)

Responsible to enhance the effectiveness of human resources management and systems in field offices to achieve, within World Vision's policy guidelines, maximum benefit to the organization and its staff members. Requires previous on-the-job training and experience in the human resource field. Extensive travel throughout region involved. *Contact: Mel Loucks, Overseas Employment Coordinator.*

Senegal: Church Relations Coordinator (large-scale development team)

To provide liaison between large-scale development project team and churches and Christian organizations in Senegal.

Requires equivalent of a master's degree in theology, missions or related area. Must have ministry experience, preferably in the Two-Thirds World. Fluency in French and English required. Also requires flexibility, ability to adapt to primitive surroundings, and willingness to travel extensively throughout West Africa. *Contact: Mel Loucks, Overseas Employment Coordinator.*

Africa: Short-Term Contract Positions

Positions in West Africa, Chad, Sudan and Ethiopia require appropriate qualifications and experience including previous Two-Thirds World experience. French language required for Chad/West Africa positions. Must be flexible and adaptable to a variety of living conditions. Six month minimum contract required.

Logisticians
Project managers
Nutritionists
Public Health nurses

Agriculturalists
Mechanics
Medical doctors
Water sanitation engineers

Contact: Tim Geare, World Vision U.S.

WHERE DO ALL THE CHILDREN GO?

Have you ever met an eight-year-old soldier? I don't mean a kid in your neighborhood with a pop gun and a peanut butter grin. I mean a child in khaki fatigues with an AK-47 automatic weapon and the weary look of an old man in his childish eyes.

One of our World Vision writers recently met a tyke like this in Uganda. An army of eight-, ten- and thirteen-year-olds had fought for three days without food or sleep to take Kampala, the capital city. Writer Brad Smith met a few of them, and the image still haunts him.

That same deep chord of compassion that rang in Brad's heart touched Bob Pierce more than 35 years ago. In fact World Vision began because Bob's heart broke when he came across the children of war in China and Korea. Since then, more than a million children from the Two-Thirds World have received physical and spiritual help through World Vision's childcare programs. Thousands of people have made a small monthly commitment to a child, and with that support we've been able to provide food, medicine, clothes, schooling, and a place to live.

I often wonder what happens to these kids, and just as often as I do, it seems, I hear a story about one, or we get a letter from a young man or woman who was once a World Vision sponsored child.

Recently, for example, we heard from Samuel Falsis, a physics and math teacher at a Chinese Christian school in Manila. When our workers found Sam's family eleven years ago, they barely had enough to eat. They certainly couldn't afford to send Sam to school. Then a couple from Australia became Sam's sponsors. Their small monthly gift enabled him to go to school, and their Christian love encouraged him.

Sam did well in school. He got a scholarship to high school and then to college and continued to be a fine student. Now, as a high school teacher, he leads students academically and also shows them the love of Christ that others showed him.

Another wrote, "There are ten members in my family, including grandparents and an uncle, and I am third of five children. . . . When I was in the first grade of senior high school the burden of my family was great.

"I feel fortunate," wrote a sponsored boy, "because I have the love of my sponsor and know God's love through this sponsorship."

"It was the love of the . . . sponsor that encouraged me to prepare hard for the university entrance exam. Now I am a senior at night school and I study administration in the management department of the University of Chinese Culture."

I suppose we reach out quickly to children because in famine or war or in the impoverished corners of the world, they endure the greatest suffering. And "anyone who welcomes a little child like this in my name," the Lord said, "welcomes me."

That's why our childcare programs will always be at the heart of our ministry. Jesus blessed the little children, but he also greatly blessed the sponsor of the child who wrote us this beautiful letter:

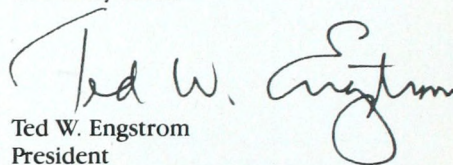
"I began to imitate my sponsor and cultivate a garden. One day I woke up early in the morning and thought of her description of the way she took care of her plants. I realized it was the fulfillment of love in action. For over ten years

I have been one of her beloved plants. She loves me, considers everything about my position and prepares for my needs.

"I feel fortunate because I have the love of my sponsor and know God's great love through this sponsorship."

Today this young man is a student at a theological school, preparing to serve as a pastor.

We have a nationwide network of people who support World Vision children in Haiti or the Philippines or India or Ethiopia. I meet them everywhere. When they learn I'm with World Vision they tell me, "Oh, I support a child." They say it with a certain enthusiasm that reveals the deep sense of joy and reward they feel. And I know exactly what they mean.


Ted W. Engstrom
President



HOW HELPING A POOR CHILD WILL MAKE YOU FEEL RICH



You feel many things when a child suffers in desperate poverty.

Pity. Compassion. Frustration. Sadness.

But perhaps you've never considered how helping one poor girl or boy through World Vision's sponsorship program can make you feel rich.

It's beautifully simple.

You see a child's poverty. You help him or her rise above it. Then you feel that child's love... and you sense a new gratitude for the abundance God has given you.

This refreshing alternative to today's growing materialism is an experience that has been shared by thousands of compassionate people since World Vision began Childcare Sponsorship thirty-five years ago.

And now you can become a sponsor, too.

Your monthly gifts will give one child an opportunity to know the love of Christ—as well as regular nutritious meals and medical care, carefully administered by dedicated Christian workers.

You will receive a photo and background information on your child. You will also receive progress reports so you can be assured that your gifts are making a difference.

And, best of all, you don't have to be materially rich to sponsor a child through World Vision.

Only 65 cents a day—\$20 a month—gives a child perhaps the only hope he or she will ever have of escaping a life of deprivation and poverty.

To become a World Vision Childcare Sponsor, simply complete and mail the coupon below.

There's no need to send any money now. Instead, you'll receive a packet of information about the child who needs your love and care.

Then, if you decide to become a sponsor, keep the packet and mail your first sponsorship payment of \$20. If not, return the material within ten days and owe nothing.

Please act today. Thousands of poor children are waiting.

By helping one, you'll enrich two lives.



WORLD VISION

Helping People Care

☐ Please send me information and a photograph today of a child who needs my help.

(I understand that if I decide to become a World Vision Childcare Sponsor, I'll send my first \$20 payment within ten days. If not, I'll return the materials so someone else can help.)

SII

☐ I prefer to make my first payment immediately. I enclose \$20.

☐ I can't sponsor a child right now, but would like to contribute \$_____.

1000

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Phone (_____) _____

Your sponsorship payments are tax deductible.

World Vision Childcare • Arcadia, CA 91006

A66W36



Nonprofit Organization
U.S. Postage
PAID
Long Prairie, Minnesota
Permit No. 15

Solar ovens
for refugees

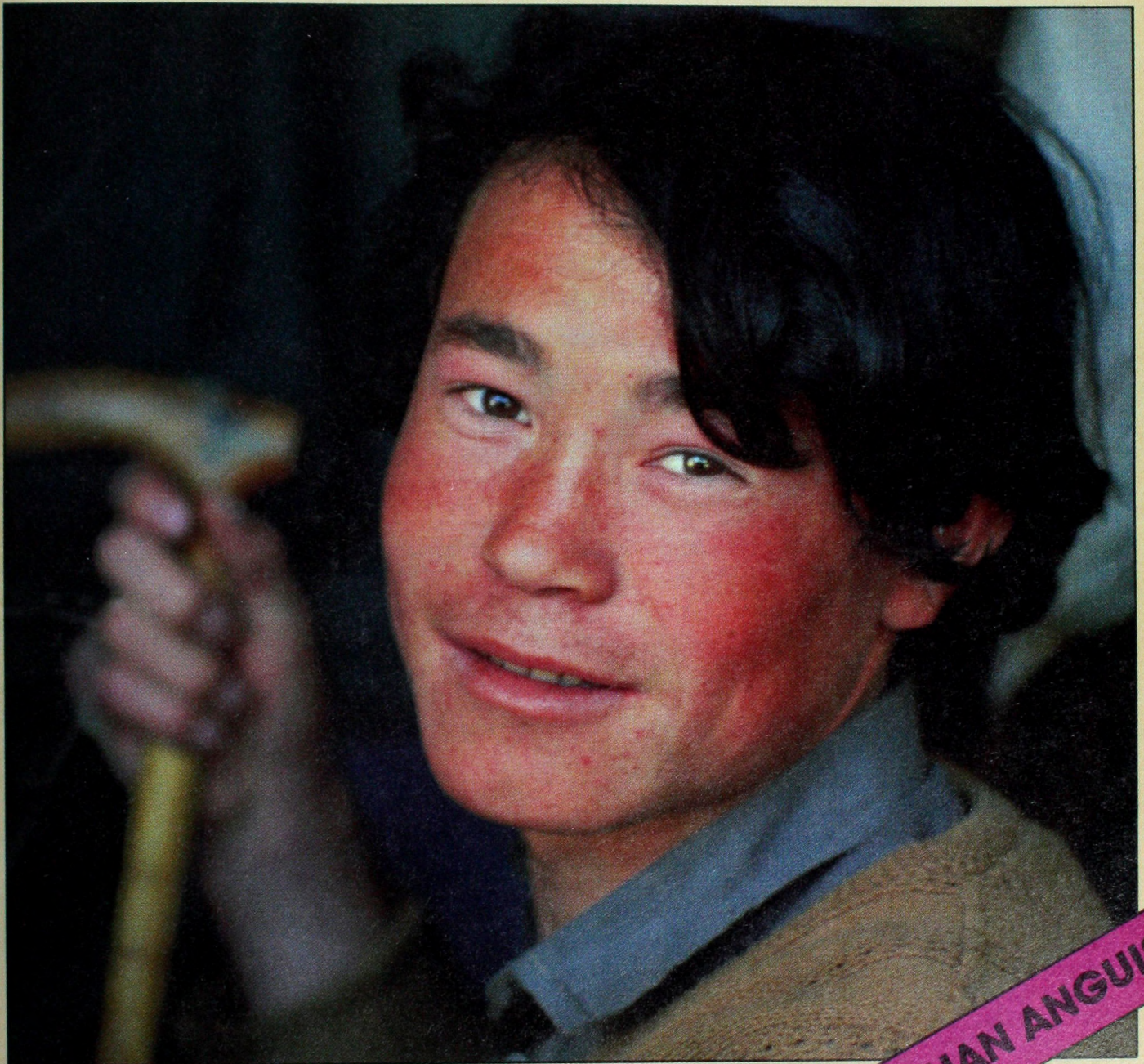
Retirees with RVs
and mission spirit

Caught in
a cartoon

World Vision®

June-July 1986

A young Afghan refugee awaits treatment at a World Vision-assisted eye clinic in Pakistan.



AFGHAN ANGUISH

COOPERATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT

Although the plight of Afghan refugees is no longer front-page news, three million displaced Afghans now live in northwest Pakistan. The Pakistani government estimates that it spends \$1 million per day helping care for the refugees, a fact that has contributed to current political instabilities in that nation. It costs the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and private agencies another \$1 million per day to ensure that all refugees are kept alive.

Working in partnership with SERVE, and side-by-side with organizations like Shelter Now and UNHCR, World Vision is helping alleviate the suffering of many Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Needs for shelter, food and health care are being met in innovative ways through these front-line workers.

In February, SERVE, in partnership with World Vision, opened the Afghan Eye Hospital. The group had formerly operated an eye-care facility within a Pakistani hospital. The new hospital is operated by an American ophthalmologist who used to work in Afghanistan. Several Afghan ophthalmologists assist him. The clinic now helps 1000 people per month, nearly 800 of whom require some type of operation. Almost 30 people per month need care as a result of wounds received while trying to escape from Afghanistan. A public health program is also provided through the clinic.

While waiting to become officially registered with the Pakistani Government as refugees—thus qualifying for relief assistance—thousands of Afghan exiles would be left destitute and starving were it not for such stop-gap measures as Shelter Now's special milk distribution program. "The children especially have

to undergo a tremendous amount of hardship," says Shelter Now's director, Thor Armstrong. "These people have a new country and climate to adapt to. When they're deprived of basic necessities it becomes especially difficult. We try to be there with a 'cup of cold water' for them."

Protection from scorching summer heat and bone-chilling monsoon rains is another of Shelter Now's primary concerns. Toward that end, a geodesic dome factory, employing Afghan refugees, has been established at one camp by Shelter Now. Constructed of concrete triangles, the domes provide more dependable weather protection than tents, enabling

Needs for shelter, food and health care are being met in innovative ways through these front-line workers.

refugees—some having lived on the border as many as six years—to once again establish a sense of stability in their new surroundings.

Innovation and adaptability are key ingredients in the attempts of organizations like SERVE and Shelter Now to meet desperate needs among Afghan refugees. For a closer look at the situation and what's being done about it, read "Afghan Anguish" (page 4). And for a glimpse of an extremely practical solution to one particular need of desert-dwelling refugees, see the article on solar ovens (page 8). □

ON THE CARE AND FEEDING OF TRULY HUNGRY CHILDREN

Not in this edition but in most other editions of this issue of WORLD VISION there's a seven-page educational feature called "Feeding Children." If some member of your church has one, borrow it and take a look. It may prove useful to a group studying hunger, or to a prospective overseas service volunteer who'd like the information its drawings and text provide on just how hunger fighters accomplish what they do in caring for severely malnourished youngsters.

Those editions of the magazine also carry an article on the Afghan refugee situation from another perspective, along with basic facts about both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

If you'd like to see either of these articles but can't find a member from whom to borrow a copy, use your blue reply envelope (at page 12 of this edition) to request one from our office. We'll be glad to send you one.



Ted W. Engstrom,
president
and publisher
Bill Kilewer,
executive
vice-president
Marlin Lonsdale,
media director

David Olson,
editor
Randy Miller,
associate editor
Gene Hart,
assistant editor
Elizabeth Wilson,
assistant editor
Don Aylard,
art director
Marian McKenzie,
layout
Jan Dahring,
production
coordinator
Paul S. Rees,
editor-at-large
Carl F. H. Henry,
consulting editor

WORLD VISION

WORLD VISION magazine is published bimonthly by World Vision, a non-profit Christian humanitarian organization with business offices at 919 West Huntington Drive, Monrovia, California 91016. Subscription free. Founded by Dr. Robert Pierce in 1950, World Vision is an interdenominational outreach of Christians concerned for the physical and spiritual needs of people throughout the world. It is dedicated to serving God by ministering to children and families, providing emergency aid, developing self-reliance, furthering evangelism, strengthening Christian leadership and increasing public awareness. □ WORLD VISION magazine is a member of the Evangelical Press Association. While the editors are responsible for the contents, viewpoints, and authors are not necessarily those of World Vision. The editors assume no responsibility for return of unsolicited manuscripts or photos unless accompanied by self-addressed, stamped envelope. Contents of the magazine may be reprinted or excerpted freely unless otherwise noted, but credit to WORLD VISION is requested. □ Send all editorial correspondence and changes of address to: WORLD VISION magazine, 919 West Huntington Drive, Monrovia, CA 91016. Please send changes of address at least 30 days before you move, enclosing the address label from a current copy and your new address. Copyright © 1986 by World Vision Inc.



SPEAKING OF TERRORISM...

Americans' fear of terrorists is continuing to reduce tourism. Even domestic flights remain less popular because would-be travelers fear a bomb may turn their journey into a death trip.

But we Americans—at JFK, at O'Hare, at LAX or in the air—are a hundred times safer than are Afghanistan's people who move warily within their own country even on remote land routes.

In their troubled nation almost every airplane *does* carry bombs. And helicopters go aloft repeatedly to strafe groups of innocent civilians as well as those who engage in armed resistance to the imposed government.

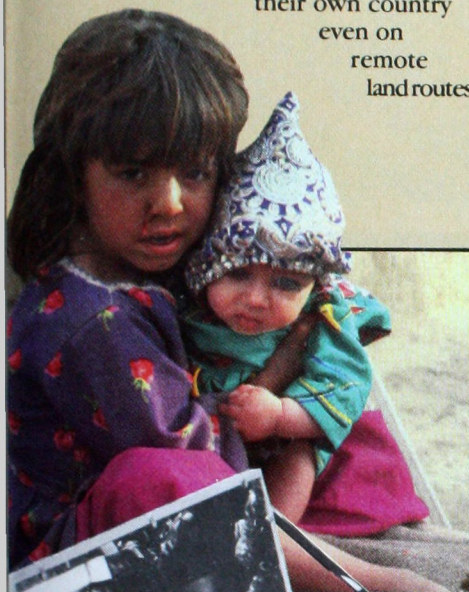
Refugees report seeing infants thrown from helicopters. A weeping father says he was forced to watch captors cut his child in two. Others tell of seeing soldiers plunging daggers into pregnant women's abdomens. It is from such genocidal barbarism that Afghan refugees flee.

Fortunately, some have reached relative safety in Pakistan. There, World

Vision is helping the courageous Christians who conduct a ministry of mercy to grateful escapees.

The love of Christ demands that we who know Him undergird with earnest prayer our brothers' dangerous but fruitful efforts to assist those traumatized women, children and men in practical ways. Not revenge, not retaliation, but prayer-bolstered Christian care will represent our Lord's love and His gospel accurately to the oppressed—and perchance to some of their oppressors—in that terror-filled environment. The plight of churchless Afghanistan's people—both inside and outside its borders—is something American Christians should keep in our prayers. Is it in yours?

David Olson



World Vision®

Volume 30, number 3 June-July 1986 Pastors

COVER STORY

4 Afghan anguish

Bill Kliever shares firsthand observations after meeting beleaguered Afghan refugees where they have come to Pakistan for temporary safety and rehabilitation.

8 Solar ovens for Afghan refugees

They're dependable and efficient—and you can't beat the fuel price!

14 Have tools, will travel!

Christian retirees hammer, saw, swing paintbrushes and sewing needles for churches and missions across the United States and beyond.

2 Recent developments

11 Entitled or entrusted?

12 Vietnamese pastors fellowship

17 What about the world?

18 Useful resources

20 Caught in a cartoon

21 Samaritan sampler

22 Global glimpses

23 The poor among us

PHOTOS, ILLUSTRATIONS: Cover, 9 (above), 10: Terry Madison; pp. 5-7: Bill Kliever; pp. 8, 9 (below): Peter Berry; pp. 12 (above, below left, right), 13 (below right): Vietnamese Church Leadership Development; pp. 12 (below center), 13 (left, above right, below left), 14, 15 (left, above), 16: Larry Nichols; p. 15 (below): Gene Hart; p. 17: Steve Reynolds; p. 21: Gary Left.

God is allowing us to do something about

AFGHAN ANGUISH

by Bill Kliwer

Executive Vice-President of
World Vision

For centuries the Khyber Pass served as an invasion route for Asia's conquerors. Now it's an escape route for Afghan refugees fleeing the systematic genocide being perpetrated by Soviet troops.

Thousands upon thousands of families—and what's left of heavily-bereft families—walk and crawl by night across miles of mountainous terrain to elude bullet-spewing helicopters.

Finally arriving at the Pakistan border, the refugees face as much as five months of extremely primitive life before they become officially registered with the host government, Pakistan. But there's a special ray of hope for many: at the check-in camp they're greeted by representatives of World Vision and a sister organization called SERVE (Serving Emergency Relief and Vocational Enterprises).

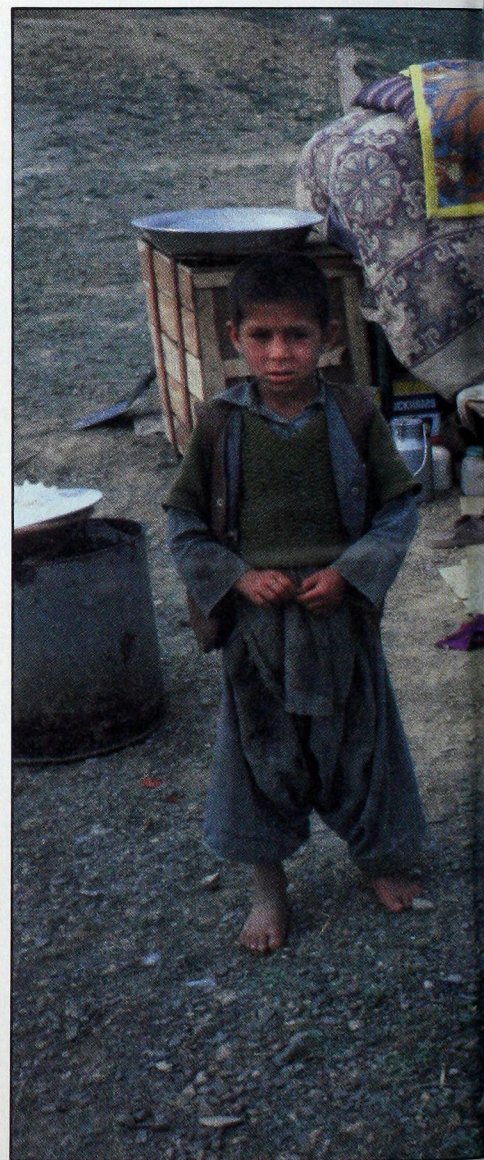
Strongly supported by World Vision donors, SERVE workers there provide the hungry, weary refugees with good temporary shelter, some clothing and fresh hope.

Standing at the Pakistan end of the Khyber Pass, I felt anger rising within me because I was not allowed—nor were my colleagues allowed—to carry help in to any of the Afghans unable to reach that point near their troubled nation's border. But my anger melted to compassion when I realized that right at the border is where we are privileged to minister to those who stagger across the line.

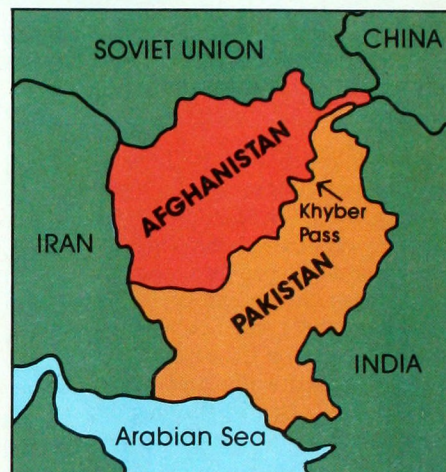
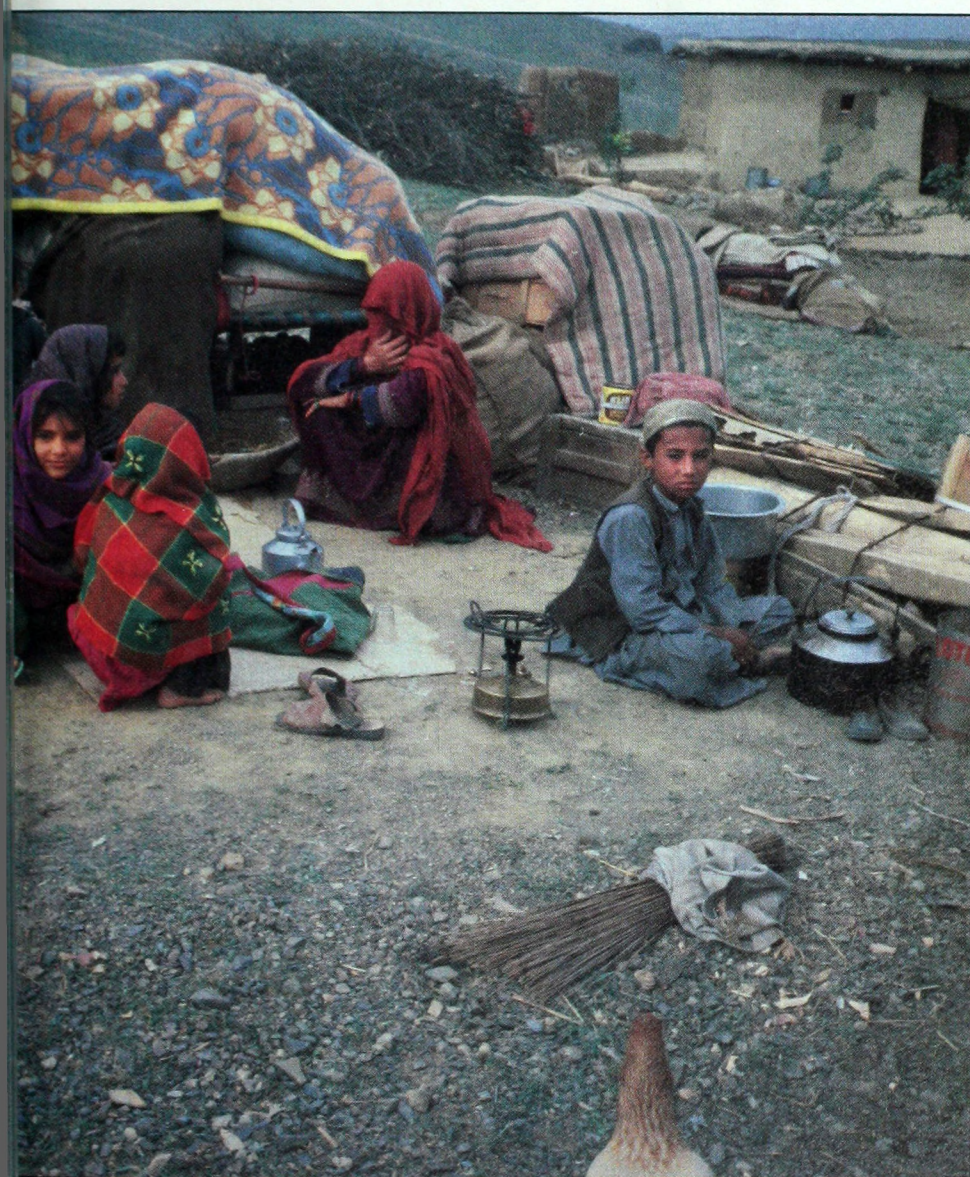
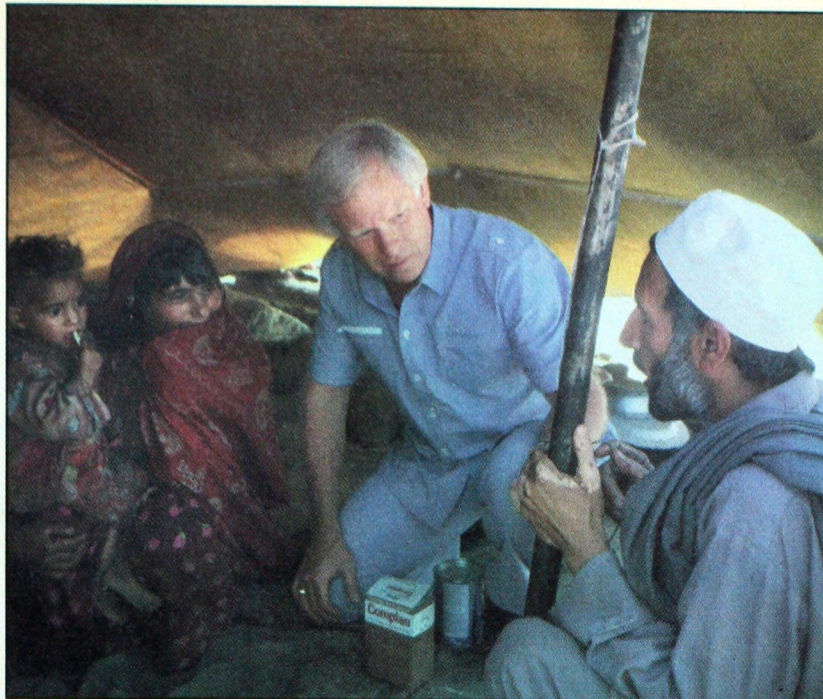
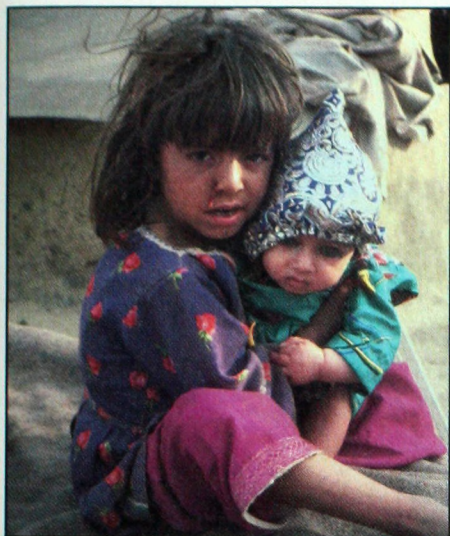
Many are young children. Others are anxious parents. And each needs all the love we can show them in the name of Jesus Christ.

World Vision is making a total commitment to this situation, as I feel we must. There are hundreds of thousands of children not only in this camp, but in 350 camps spread all across this border. These children are totally dependent on World Vision and other organizations to give them milk and food in order to survive.

World Vision has been working along the border for about four months with organizations like SERVE and Shelter Now, primarily to provide shelter, medicines and supplemental feeding. I can't bear to think in terms of the masses who need our help. But I rejoice in the knowledge that SERVE's people



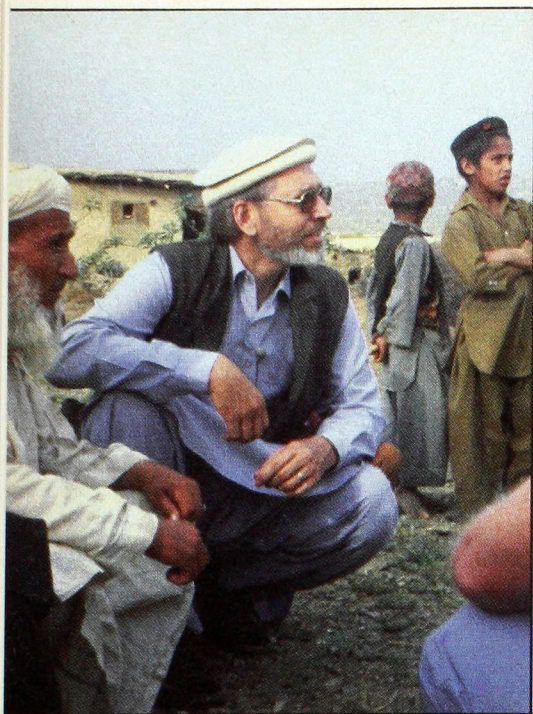
(right) Bill Kliewer listens to a refugee whose wife had been killed by a stray bullet. (below and lower photos) Refugee children face the hard realities of life at an early age.



Thousands of families travel by night over mountainous terrain to avoid bullet-spewing helicopters.

can—and do—take care of one family and one child at a time. That's where the difference is made. If we can help keep them alive and healthy, then one day they may be able to return to their homes and farms in Afghanistan and get on with their lives.

While visiting that unforgettable location, I was able to talk with some of the refugees. I find it difficult to accept the fact that people today must endure



SERVE project director Gordon Magney talks with recently arrived refugees.



Concrete geodesic dome construction provides durable shelter—and jobs—for refugees.

so much just to live free. I talked to families who—traveling by night and hiding by day—had made a 250-mile journey on foot to reach the safety of border refugee camps. One man I talked to had lost eight members of his family—including three small children—in a bloody attack on his village.

I also talked with some of SERVE's dedicated workers, including the organization's founder and director, Gordon Magney.

BK: Gordon, what do these people usually have when they arrive in a place like this?

GM: When they first arrive, they usually just have the clothes they're wearing and maybe a few blankets or quilts and a teakettle or other cooking pots. Beyond that, they generally don't have any other resources. They have no supplies of food or extra clothes or any form of shelter. Nothing that they'll need if they're going to stay here. They have to carry everything on their backs or, if they're lucky, on a donkey or a rented camel.

BK: What kind of lives did these people have in Afghanistan?

GM: These people were mostly farmers. They had their own land and their own homes. They were reasonably able to cope with their needs through that type of work, and now they've lost all their

When people first arrive, they usually just have the clothes they're wearing and maybe some blankets and cooking pots.

land, their homes, everything that they've worked for all their lives. It's all been destroyed or taken from them.

When they finally get here, they face other kinds of problems. One man told me that last summer 24 people in this camp alone died of heat stroke or heat exhaustion, simply because there is no way of cooling off. Sometimes it goes up to 120 degrees Fahrenheit—in the shade. Many of these people have to stay out in the sun. I don't know how hot it gets out there.

BK: I gather that what these people really want is to return home and get back to work. Is that correct?

GM: Yes. I think if there were any way they could get back to Afghanistan with the hope of not being shot or bombed out, they would leave today.

BK: From your experience here, talking to the men and women from Afghanistan, how serious is the situation in their homeland? How great are the needs of

these people? How serious is the war?

GM: The war is continuing to depopulate the countryside. These people have lived through five or six years of very difficult conditions. But because of the bombing, which actually started before the Russian invasion in 1979, they finally decided they had to escape. They realized their only hope for survival was to flee.

Of course, the chances for survival are higher here, but without help, they're not going to survive here either.

BK: So these are truly war refugees?

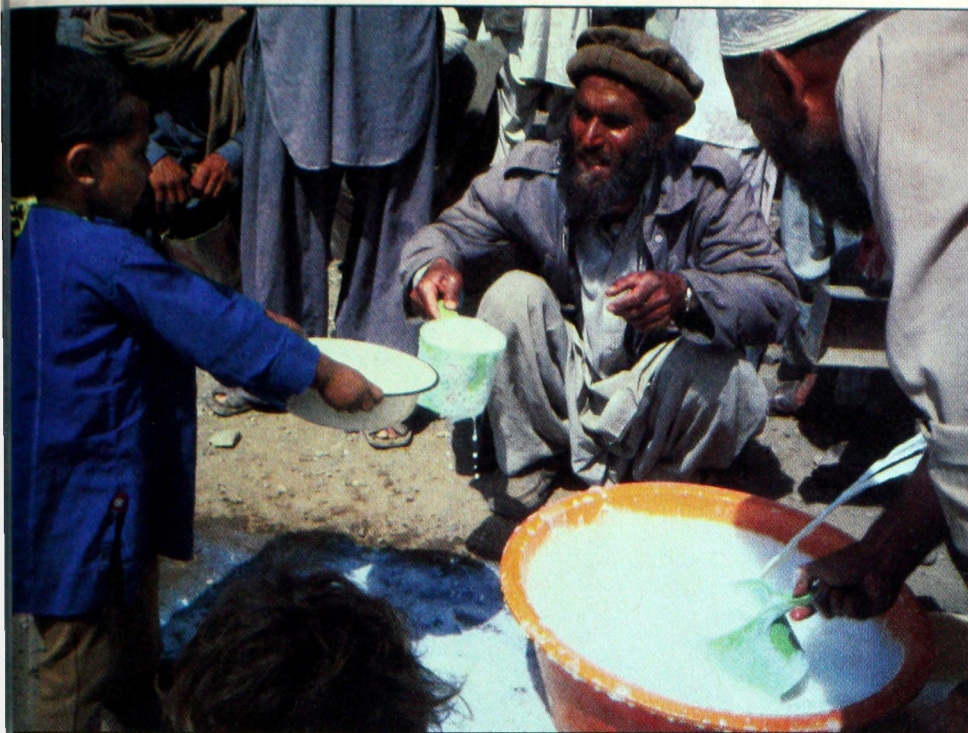
GM: Yes. I mean, if your house was blown up and you lost eight members of your family and spent ten days on the road trying to get away... I don't know what else to call them.

BK: Your relationship to World Vision is fairly new here. Where do you see it headed?

GM: We see the relationship developing as we've had more and more opportunities to understand the compassion that World Vision has for the needs of Afghan refugees. We want to continue to develop a relationship that will enable us to work together in meeting these needs.

BK: What is SERVE's philosophy? Why are you working here on the border?

GM: SERVE is here because we believe God wants us to show His love to these people. We feel that God loves everybody, and we particularly believe that God wants to help the Afghans at this



Milk distribution is an essential part of a nutrition program that must make do with what can be obtained.

time. This is their hour of desperate need, and if we don't show God's love to them, who is going to do it?

BK: How is the morale of your staff? This whole situation must, at times, seem so discouraging, the stories so frightening, the need so overwhelming. How do you deal with all of that?

GM: I think God has given us grace to be able to deal with the heartaches and the disappointments that these people face, and has drawn us together as a team to minister to one another, and then out to the refugees. I think, because of that, our morale is very good. God has given us, even in the midst of the sorrow, joy in serving Him.

BK: How dependent are you on gifts from people in Western countries?

GM: We're completely dependent on gifts from the West. Without them we wouldn't be able to do anything to help

these people. We have no resources of our own. We're only a channel for what people give us to use.

BK: What do you think the future holds for these refugees and for others who continue to stream across the border?

GM: A lot depends on what happens in Afghanistan. If the Russians decide they've had enough and go home, I think this whole scene would change. The people would pack and go back and try to rebuild their country. If that doesn't

This is their hour of desperate need, and if we don't show God's love to them, who is going to do it?

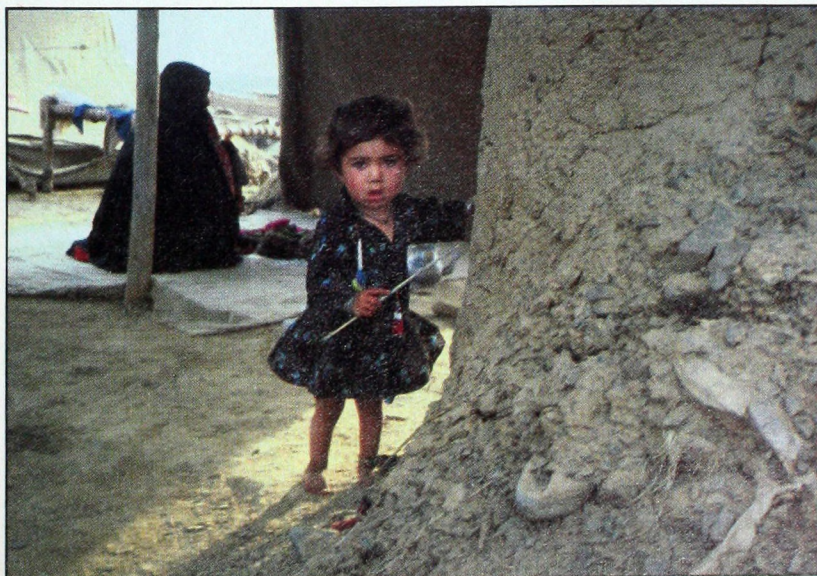
happen, then it's not going to get any better.

The people of Afghanistan are continuing to come out. This month at least 4000 came, and there are sometimes up to 14,000 a month that come across because of the fighting in their homeland. It's hard to predict when it will end. Until it does, we'll be here helping these people who've had to flee.

Just before I left for the return trip home, a sad-eyed Afghan man came up to me and pressed a crumpled scrap of paper into my hand. It was a crudely scrawled note, obviously translated into English by someone else. It said: "My dear American friend, my family and I have just escaped the terrible bombing in our country. We have no food. No shelter. Nothing left. Please help us all you can."

I assured that man that I would spread his cry for help as far as I could when I got home. And that, with the help of my friends in the U.S., I would do everything I could for him. □

As in most refugee situations, it's the children who suffer the most.



If they could return to Afghanistan without fear of being shot or bombed out, they would leave today.

SOLAR OVENS FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES

by Terry Madison

Solar ovens were not on Fatana Omar's mind the night she stole out of Kabul, Afghanistan, to join nearly 60 others on a dangerous journey to safety outside her war-torn country. What the 25-year-old refugee *did* have in mind was how to avoid Afghan and Russian army patrols at night and helicopter gunships and bomb-dropping jets by day.

She and her fellow citizens stumbled through the darkness of the week of nights it took them to reach the safety of the Pakistan border on horses, camels and foot. By day, she and the others hid among the rocks and boulders of the mountain trails, hoping to avoid being caught by patrolling aircraft.

Fatana was one of the more than three million like her who have made this dangerous trip during the past six years. Finally in Pakistan, she rejoined her family—mother, father, three brothers and a sister—who had fled three years earlier.

Fatana had stayed behind in Kabul to finish her four-year course in agriculture. Then she headed for Pakistan, as she knew she must. There was little she could do in agriculture in her own land. The peasant farmers are afraid to plant crops because of the helicopters and jets that strafe and bomb. Many areas of the country have become deserted with no crops and little food and water available.

But as one of more than three million



refugees, the young woman was faced with a different set of problems. One was that Pakistani culture does not view agriculture as a woman's job, so she had to look elsewhere for work to help the family survive as refugees.

Soon, an alternative presented itself. Fatana's sister was working at SERVE, a Christian voluntary organization dedicated to giving tangible proof of God's love to suffering people. World Vision works hand in hand with SERVE to help many of these Afghan refugees. But Fatana's sister and her husband were moving to England. Fatana's agricultural

background made her a natural to replace her sister in SERVE's solar-agricultural fuel project. *That's* when Fatana began to think about solar ovens.

Her new job was to "sell" the concept of solar cooking to refugees traditionally bound to cooking their meals with wood in clay stoves or even over more modern kerosene burners. Three million refugees during six years had scavenged almost every available stick of firewood. When wood was available, it was expensive. So was imported kerosene. The UNHCR

Terry Madison is World Vision International communications manager for Asia.

monthly rations of kerosene often do not last the month, and women spend an average of 22 hours a week looking for wood just to cook their meals.

It was this statistic, plus the fact that the average refugee family spends an inordinate amount of its limited cash for fuel, that sparked SERVE to search for energy sources. That search eventually led to the use of solar ovens for cooking.

But it didn't happen overnight. A trial run with 55 custom-made fiberglass solar ovens built at a cost of \$81 each proved that refugees would use them, although only 38 of the 55 participants could afford to buy them at the greatly subsidized price of \$16.25 at the end of the trial. Although the fiberglass was nearly indestructible and didn't need painting, it didn't heat fast enough or well enough

"Before I had the oven, I was buying two containers of kerosene a month. Now I buy half a container every two months."

to be practical. The oven could be used for only the warmer seven months of the year, and it could only cook the contents of one of the four special pots for which it was intended.

All of this changed in October 1984 when an American family came to work with SERVE in Peshawar, Pakistan, capital of Frontier Province, 230 miles northwest of Lahore. Steve Forsythe's background as an energy management consultant in Minnesota had prepared him to take on the challenge of designing a more efficient solar oven. It would be made of easily available local material and would be sold at a cost that the poorest Afghan refugee could afford.

By early 1985 he had built a number of experimental models, incorporating the strengths of other earlier designs. By April he had chosen the most successful of the bunch. He was in production by May. The production target for the rest of 1985 was 550 units.

The design is simplicity itself. It consists of a wooden frame, 6 by 20 by 38 inches, with a wooden bottom. The outside of the box is covered with sheet metal and the inside of the box is lined with fiberglass insulation which is covered with a sheet metal liner. The

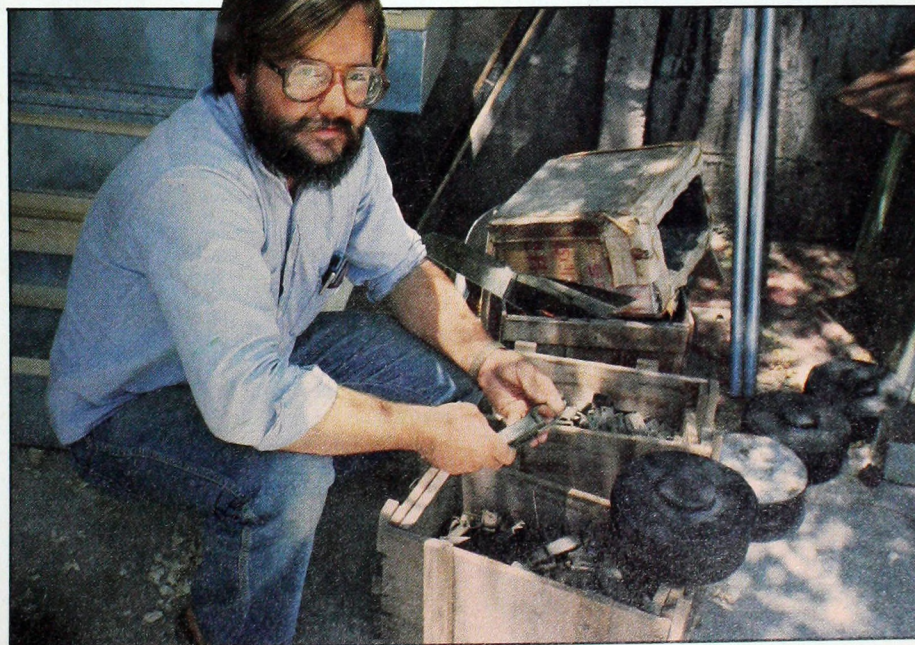
box is mounted on a set of small casters. A double pane of glass in a wooden frame is hinged to the top of the box and sealed tightly against rubber gaskets to form an "oven." An adjustable, wooden-framed mirror is attached at right angles to the box and can be tilted to focus the sun's heat on the glass-topped oven.

The eclectic nature of the solar oven becomes evident when the origins of its parts are discovered. The insulation, for example, is reclaimed from scrapped seagoing vessels by day laborers who literally tear these ships apart with their bare hands and a few simple hand tools on the Arabian Sea beaches of Pakistan, hundreds of miles away. The rubber gasket material that provides the seal for the double panes of glass is bought in Peshawar at one of the colorful local bazaars. It comes from old inner tubes usually sold to make slingshots. The silicone sealer used on the glass frame comes from the United States and is the only imported product in the entire assembly. The sun reflector is a common 18 by 36 inch mirror bought in the local market and cut in half.

The buckles needed to clamp the oven's glass lid down tighter than the seal on a refrigerator door are the most unusual part of the entire solar oven. They come from Russian ammunition boxes captured by *mujahidin*, Afghan freedom fighters, and sold in the markets of Peshawar.

The only other essential element

SERVE worker Steve Forsythe, designer of the solar ovens, teaches Afghan refugees in Pakistan how to build them.

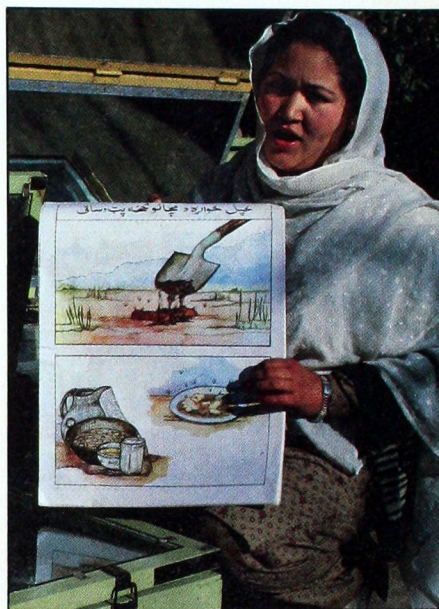


needed to make the solar ovens work is a set of specially designed aluminum pots, four to an oven, which have tightly fitted lids similar to those of pressure cookers.

Every cook, of course, wants the

Her new job was to "sell" solar cooking to refugees traditionally bound to cooking with wood or kerosene.

Fatana Omar displays one of the public health teaching charts developed by SERVE for use in its camp health program.



An Afghan refugee who cooks for the SERVE staff displays a solar oven-cooked meal.



In winter, four hours in the sun produces a cooked meal at no cost to the refugee family. In summer it's less than two hours.

answer to this question: How long does it take to cook a meal in a solar oven? Well, it all depends upon the time of the year. The SERVE solar ovens were designed to operate even on December 21, the shortest day of the year. During winter months it takes up to four hours to simultaneously cook four pots of food. This includes an hour of preheating the oven before the loaded pots are placed inside and the double glass lid is clamped back down over them. Another three hours in the sun produces a cooked meal at no fuel cost to the refugee family.

But during the intensely hot summer months it takes less than two hours to cook the same meal, with the temperature in the oven soaring to 400 degrees Fahrenheit. It is possible for refugee women to put food in the oven in the morning before leaving their simple mud homes and return at noon to find the food fully cooked. Those engaged in cottage industry, such as weaving wool Afghan carpets, need just a few minutes

periodically to "fine tune" the mirror and turn the oven more fully into the sun.

The refugees also like the oven's money-saving features. As one Afghan said, "Before I had the oven, I was buying two containers of kerosene every month. Now I buy half a container every two months."

Despite all these advantages, the solar ovens didn't sell that well at first. SERVE sold only 60 in the first four months. They were stacking up in the warehouse faster than they were being sold. In order to alleviate this space pressure, a 65¢ commission was offered to refugees who would sell the unit in the camps. This proved helpful and still does.

But the best sales force SERVE puts into the camps are teams comprised of expatriates and Afghan refugees who demonstrate how to cook with the oven. Fatana takes her turn explaining the simple mimeographed solar oven recipe booklet. It makes liberal use of simple drawings so that even the most illiterate refugee can successfully follow each of the recipes. While the group waits for the food to cook, the SERVE team uses its 16 full-color public health posters to share simple, basic principles of personal and community hygiene.

"I feel that our program's success is not based on how many ovens we build or sell," said one SERVE worker, "but on how many people actually use them, and will be using them years from now."

The key to long-term use is the teams' ability to motivate these tradition-bound women to change generations of conditioning in the way that they prepare food to the new lifestyle which solar cooking

Hundreds of Afghan refugees are waiting for their solar ovens to be built.

opens up to them. As one SERVE worker observed, "The teaching teams have to change the women's basic cooking habits. They are accustomed to standing over the fire, stirring the food, and looking for wood. The biggest hurdle to the acceptability of solar ovens in the camps on a big scale is not to get the oven to work, but to get people to change their lifestyles."

Hundreds of them are successfully doing it. The ovens have been placed in about 15 Afghan refugee camps to date, with one camp, Swabi, about 2½ hours' drive away from Peshawar, having 300 in operation and another 100 on order.

But success brings its own challenges. SERVE now cannot build the ovens fast enough to meet the demand. In December, supposedly the poorest month of the year in which to sell solar ovens because of the short supply of sun, SERVE had its best sales month to date. In January, 100 more than were available were ordered.

The cost of building the unit has dropped from \$58.50 to \$55.25 since SERVE now can buy glass directly from the factory. Another major saving in manufacturing cost will take place when the glass mirror is replaced with sheets of reflective mylar.

The solar oven was originally sold to Afghan refugees for \$26 but is now being sold at \$19.50 in order to make it affordable to more refugees. The \$35.75 subsidy for each unit is made up from funds provided by SERVE and World Vision, enabling the poorest of the poor to buy this cost-saving device.

The demand—and the need—are there. Hundreds of Afghan refugees are being helped. Hundreds now—and soon thousands—are waiting for their solar ovens to be built. SERVE will hire more Afghan refugees to build more solar ovens if it can get more funds. But despite these problems of growth, it appears certain that SERVE's solar oven is assured of its place in the sun. □



by Leighton Ford

ENTITLED OR ENTRUSTED?

"All things are yours, whether Paul or Apollos or Cephas or the world or life or death or the present or the future—all are yours, and you are of Christ, and Christ is of God. So then, men ought to regard us as servants of Christ and as those entrusted with the secret things of God" (1 Corinthians 3:21b-4:1 NIV).

Harvard child psychiatrist Robert Coles was doing research on the children of wealthy families. After studying many children of affluence, Coles said he would not describe them as "spoiled," but as having a sense of being "entitled." They had had so much that they had begun to take it for granted—that this all just naturally came to them, it was not a gift.

They had not had to ask the hard questions that come from living with poverty, he said. They had been robbed of a sense of spiritual awareness.

When I read that, I thought, "What about us Christian believers in America today, surrounded by so much abundance?" We take so much for granted; we develop a sense of entitlement.

I think each of us must stop and ask ourselves, "Is so much cultural, spiritual and intellectual abundance giving me a sense of being spiritually entitled? Am I becoming sort of detached, a little bit cynical, spiritually laid back and untouchable?"

It's so important to understand what Paul wrote to the Corinthians: "All things are yours in Christ. . . . So then, men ought to think of us as the servants of Christ, as those *entrusted* with the things of God." Not entitled, but entrusted! That's Jesus Christ's view of entitlement.

Leighton Ford, an international evangelist, is president of the Lausanne Committee for World Evangelization. He is also vice-president of the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association. This article is condensed from a message he brought to World Vision employees in a recent chapel service.

The central miracle of Christianity is the miracle of the incarnation—God actually became man. Had I planned the incarnation, I suppose I would have had a scenario in which the Son of God would have been born in Rome. Maybe His father would have been Caesar. Trumpets would have blared and everybody would have known what happened. But that's not the way God did it. Instead, His son was born in an obscure little poverty-ridden pocket. His parents were peasants. The world was unaware of the event; only a few shepherds and wise men knew about it.

That's what Paul is talking about in Philippians 2 when he says, "Your attitude should be that of Jesus Christ,

"Everything we have is either a tool or an idol."

who was in the form of God and was God." Christ was totally entitled. But what did He do with it? He became a servant. He humbled himself even to the death of the cross.

He had it all and yet He gave it all. That says a lot to me about how you and I ought to live as His followers.

In Romans 14:8 the apostle wrote, "If we live we live unto the Lord and if we die we die unto the Lord. So whether we live or die we are the Lord's." Have I taken my life and said, "Lord, you've given me these years, however many there are"?

When he was only 21, my son Sandy died during heart surgery. He was a student at the University of North Carolina, a leader, committed to Christ, preparing for the ministry. Some people say, "What a tragedy! There he was, just beginning life. Just 21—with so much to give for the kingdom of God."

But then I stop and say, "Does it

matter how *long* you live?" Should it be not 21 but 31 years? Or 51? Or 81? How long is long enough?

Isn't the real question: What are those years *filled* with? What about the hours of *this day*? Are we entitled to them or entrusted with them?

That's what Paul meant when he wrote to the Ephesians, "Redeem the time! Buy up the opportunity!" Look upon each hour that's been given and say, "Lord, my time is Yours. How do you want me to redeem it?"

Something we fight constantly is the pressure of work responsibility, family, things we want to do, even the Lord's work. How can we fit it all in? We get into this bind of time and we fight for whatever little free time we have with a sense of entitlement to it. But the Lord says, "Wait a minute. You'll only be really free when you entrust it to me."

What about my possessions? Alan Emory, president of the Billy Graham Association, told me something his father said years ago. "Everything we have is either a tool or an idol." Are the possessions God has given to me idols? Or tools to offer to the Lord?

And what about the gospel itself? We are not entitled but entrusted as stewards of the gospel, Paul says. Have I come to the place where I take salvation for granted? Or do I have that sense within my heart of the wondrous salvation I'm entrusted with?

When I was 12 years old my mother took me walking in a park in Toronto and told me I was adopted. "We didn't have to have you," she said; "we *chose* to have you." That made me feel special.

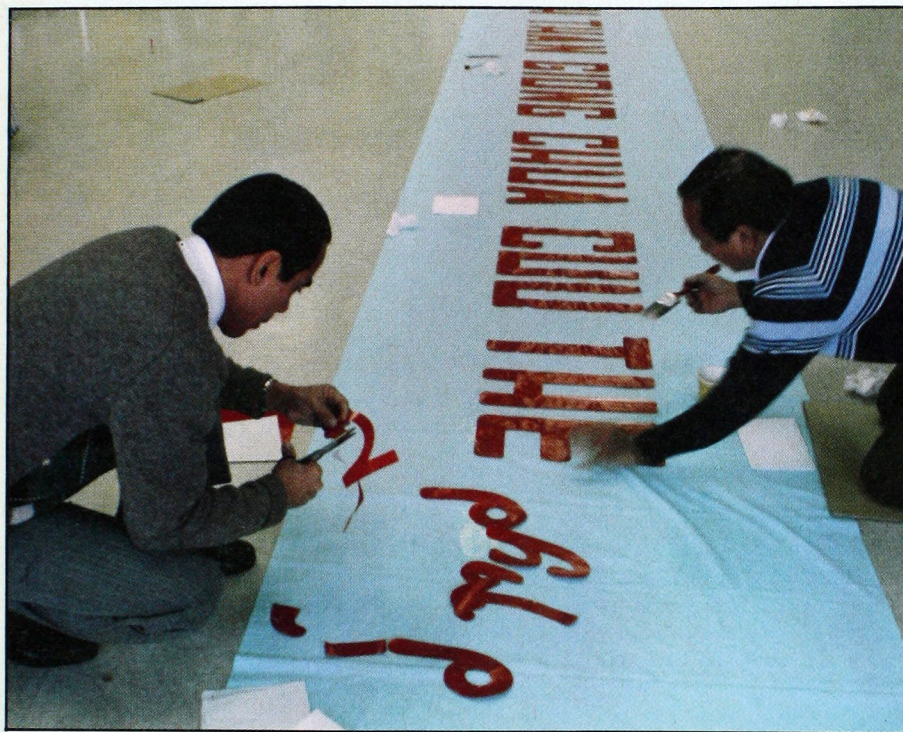
Well, God through Jesus Christ has adopted you and me into His family. He didn't have to do it, but by His grace He's done it. That ought to make us feel not only infinitely grateful but *everlastingly entrusted* as the servants of God. I pray that in our relationships, in our daily lives as His disciples, and in every aspect of our ministry of Christ we may be able to live not as ones entitled, but as ones entrusted. □

"It helped me understand better the Kingdom of God."

VIETNAMESE PASTORS FELLOWSHIP

by Mary Peterson

The making of a bilingual banner preceded a historic gathering.

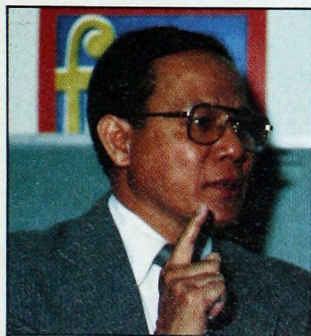


Since Saigon's surrender 11 years ago, 2 million Vietnamese refugees have made new homes in places such as Anaheim, Edmonton and London. And in many such cities Christian churches have been formed by members of the refugee communities.

Last year saw the first major gathering of refugee Vietnamese pastors. On the agenda for the conference's first evening was a thanksgiving service to express gratitude for the nations that have accepted them.

That first-ever Vietnamese church leadership development conference was held in November in a Los Angeles suburb. The event attracted pastors of 15 denominations from across the U.S. and Canada—and even some from Europe and Australia.

One of the organizers, Episcopalian pastor Nguyen Xuan Duc, expected about 60 pastors; he was surprised that



Dr. Lee Hoang Phu of nearby Whittier chaired the event's organizing committee.

Attendees came from Europe and Australia as well as the North American continent.



Mr. Vu Duc Chang, a pastor and teacher in Pasadena, introduced World Vision's Bill Kliewer, who spoke at one of the sessions.



Pastor Nguyen Xuan Duc introduced the welcoming mayor of Westminster.



Residents of nearby cities (top) attended an open meeting. Glandion Carney of World Vision's U.S. Ministries (left above) and An Tran of World Vision International (right) encouraged the pastors to continue their united efforts.

218 registered and many visitors participated. Attendance at the last evening's open session topped 750.

For some pastors, this was their first chance to talk with peers about their concerns. Besides offering fellowship, the conference sought out strategies to evangelize Vietnamese overseas and plan for future mission work among the 60 million in Vietnam.

That homeland, now closed to mission work, is predominantly Confucian with some Buddhism. Statistics from 1975 show Vietnam having 2 million Roman Catholics and 300,000 Protestants.

The U.S. is now home for 500,000 Vietnamese immigrants, two-fifths of whom live in southern California. Half the Vietnamese refugees in America are Roman Catholic and 10,000 are Protestant. More than half the Protestant church members came to Christ after their arrival in America.

Years after settling into their new homelands, refugees still face many problems. As Pastor Duc commented, "Now there is the question of meaning in life. 'What are we doing here? Who are we?' These are the questions our

Mary Peterson is a wide-traveling author who lives in North Hollywood, California.

Another conference is being planned for November.

people ask. We have to address them and help them find biblical answers."

For many refugees, cultural adjustment has been difficult, since American life is less structured than life in Vietnam. A Garden Grove Lutheran pastor, the Rev. Wynn Nguyen, said that Vietnamese people "may be successful in academic fields, in economic fields, but they are facing many problems involving relationships between husbands and wives, parents and children. We believe only Christianity, the love of God, can bring peace to Vietnamese families."

The conference sessions covered how to work with American churches and with other denominations, evangelism training, the need for Vietnamese churches to become self-sufficient and other topics.

One of the seminars helped pastors learn from the experience of Chinese who arrived in the United States in the 1940s and 1950s. Paul Theophilus of the North American Commission of Chinese Evangelicals, said early Chinese

church growth in America was hindered by a "let me first take care of my own," mentality. Theophilus said, "We need to go across our ethnicity."

The conference was co-sponsored by World Vision and the Vietnamese churches. World Relief helped pay some of the pastors' travel—many Vietnamese congregations have little money. Half the refugees are so poor they need welfare assistance.

A poll of the participants indicated that almost all thought the conference was a success. Many felt a strong sense of unity and an expectation that God will do great things among the Vietnamese in America. One participant said, "It [the conference] helped me understand better the Kingdom of God."

To further the work of the conference, the organizers have started to publish a quarterly magazine. And another conference is being planned for November 1986, after which the conferences are expected to be biennial. □

For more information on the Vietnamese fellowship, its magazine and future conferences, write Dr. Nguyen Xuan Duc, P.O. Box 814, Garden Grove, CA 92642.

HAVE TOOLS, WILL TRAVEL!

by Gene Hart

A new lifestyle and a new role of service are becoming attractive to thousands of mature mission-minded American couples today. Their lifestyle requires travel. Their role requires a love for productive work—and an organization to coordinate their adventures.

One such organization is called Mobile Missionary Assistance Program (MMAP). Its members travel in their own recreational vehicles, rolling into town with some tools, a lot of know-how and high motivation to fix up buildings and other facilities of churches and other Christian organizations.

They accept no pay. All they want in return is a place to hook up their rigs with electricity, water and sewer. They're people who have learned how to put challenge and purpose into their dream-fulfilling years.

MMAP is following in the steps of Harmon Gardner, a California contractor who retired in 1976 at age 62. Gardner, who founded the group in 1978, has become something of a role model for a generation of retirees.

Before his death from cancer in 1983, he wrote about how he got the working retirees rolling. "One Sunday as I listened to the sermon in my home church in the little town of Hornbrook, I glanced up at a loose ceiling tile. I wondered if it would fall. It bothered me to think that there was no one to fix it. And I felt that perhaps many other church buildings also were going without repair because there was no one to give them a little tender loving care.


"I had taken a year enjoying life

"I asked the Lord what I could do for Him and others and still enjoy the retirement years."

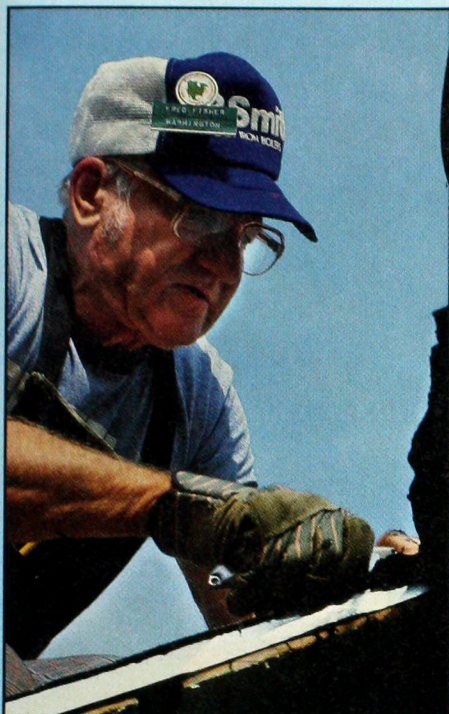
traveling in my RV after I retired. Then I asked the Lord what I could do for Him and others and still enjoy the retirement years. And while investigating possibilities I learned that the average retiree lives only six years after retiring, but those who find some aim in life and something constructive to do, live twelve years."

Word spread of Gardner's efforts to help small congregations who met in run-down church buildings. Others joined him. Requests for help streamed in. When Gardner responded to a call to construct a parsonage in Applegate, California, in 1979, a total of six retired couples with RVs joined in.

Since then, MMAP's membership has doubled every year to its present 350 couples—the limit set by Gail and



Don Jensen—and some 300 others like him—wield hammers, saws and various other tools as they MMAP their way across the U.S.



While a pipefitting career may not have prepared him to slice asphalt shingles, Fred Fisher adapts handily.



Roof work at Pasadena's U.S. Center for World Mission awaits former machinist Dick Slack.



Sewing circle, MMAPer style: Lucile Aldridge (left) shares her portable machine with Ida Kettle as the two make curtains for the Green Oak Ranch in Vista, California.

Connie Prophet who do the administrative work with occasional part-time helpers at the organization's small headquarters in Pasadena. Gail is one of the organization's three directors. "Handling the correspondence, requests for assistance and applications for membership, plus scheduling 350 couples to do nearly 200 projects a year and publishing a monthly newsletter, is all two people can manage," Connie says.

Connie schedules projects so MMAPers can go south in winter and north in summer. After she amasses a month's requests for assistance, MMAPers indicate their choices and she makes assignments.

The purpose of the organization is to assist churches and other Christian ministries in repairing or building their facilities where construction needs exist due to insufficient personnel and funds in the community to do the job. Local needs are matched with a growing pool of retired Christian workers.

They're people who have learned how to put challenge and purpose into their dream-fulfilling years.

Among this year's projects are:
Sammamish Bible Camp, Bellevue, WA
U.S. Center for World Mission, Pasadena, CA
Instituto Evangelico, La Puente, CA
Green Oak Ranch, Vista, CA
Presbyterian Community Center, Concord, CA
Papago Indian Reservation, Sells, AZ
Desert View Baptist Church, Sahuarita, AZ
House of Samuel, Tucson, AZ
Literacy and Evangelism, Tulsa, OK
Lives Under Construction Ranch, Lampe, MO
Christ the King Church, Alice, TX
Maranatha Ministries, Lake Placid, NY
Biblia Village, Rockledge, FL

A minimum of three couples—one of which coordinates the job—is required to accomplish the project goals. Many projects use eight or more couples.

Most of the roughly 16 projects MMAP does each month are continuing ones. Out of its 600 total undertakings, MMAP has worked at fewer than 300 different places in 50 states, Canada and Mexico because many projects are worked on more than once.

At a recent project at the U.S. Center for World Mission, MMAPers renovated two 60-year-old houses which are rented to the Center's missionary students. The nine-couple crew removed all kitchen and bathroom cabinets and fixtures, replaced one wall dividing the downstairs, replaced several window frames,



Airstream trailers, fifth-wheelers and other forms of mobile housing are part of the MMAP life, as Hoosier Al Rokely can testify.

(left to right) Betty Rokely, Mary Fisher and Vera Macklin contribute their keyboard skills at Pasadena's U.S. Center for World Mission.

put in new wiring, and replaced the roofing. Whatever they did not finish will be waiting for the next group of MMAPers.

Since 1980, MMAP has usually had a nine- or ten-couple crew at the Center every year from October through April.

"MMAP volunteers have rehabilitated many of our buildings and also helped with record keeping and other office work throughout our 17-acre campus," said Art McCleary, administrative officer of the organization.

There are only four major requirements to become a MMAPer. Applicants must be retired, must be a married couple, must own a recreational vehicle and must subscribe to the organization's statement of faith. Volunteers' spiritual health is important, of course, and members meet for a short prayer meeting each day before starting work. They are encouraged to attend a local church of their choice on Sundays.

Marvin Aldridge, 75, considered a project on a Navajo Indian reservation in Utah "the most worthwhile job I've ever done in my life." As a master electrician in Minnesota for 42 years, he had wired a grain bin dealer's facilities, put a fire alarm system in the basement of a school building, totally rewired houses, and worked on many other challenging jobs. But the one achievement that means most to him is building a small church and a 30-by-22-foot addition on a 24-foot trailer at an Indian reservation near the Utah-Colorado border.

"At first the Indians didn't want to talk to us," Marvin said. "They didn't trust us. But after we showed them what we were



"You meet so many wonderful people. That alone is worth the effort."

going to do, they were friendly." Don Atherton, 63, another MMAPer who worked there, added, "The Indians there don't speak English but their smiles said 'Thank you' clearly."

The seven-couple crew poured a cement foundation, built the structure, and put on sheet rock, siding, and the roof. Then they installed the electrical wiring, plumbing and windows, and finished it inside and out.

"The Navajos gave us a farewell dinner," Marvin reported with joy in his wrinkled face. "Indians seldom cry, but they cried that night."

Lucile Aldridge operated her own drapery shop for 14 years. Now she not only helps with the sewing on whatever

jobs she and Marvin sign up for, but she shows many women how to sew curtains, dresses, tablecloths and anything else needed.

"Service in the work of the Lord is a great satisfaction," said Ken Barber, 63, retired from a 28-year career in aircraft maintenance quality control. "It's the greatest thing that ever happened to my wife and me—travel with a purpose. We have become more involved in Christian service the last 15 years."

"I don't have to work," said Thurrell King, 75, a retired carpenter. "I work because I want to. I've worked hard all my life—just can't sit down. This work is a nice way to live. You meet more fine people than you can imagine, and they are just like family." □

'WHAT ABOUT THE WORLD?'

When Roberta and John Hestenes married, their dream was to enter full-time Christian service overseas. But the Lord had other plans for their lives. Today, Dr. Roberta Hestenes is chairwoman for World Vision International's board of directors.

Her rise to this level of responsibility began in a valley of humiliation, poverty and despair. "I grew up in a family that was not at all Christian. In fact, it was full of hostility. Neither of my parents graduated from high school. They married at 16. My father was an alcoholic and I can remember being hungry as a child, when there was one box of baby food in the cupboard for us to eat that day."

But there was another form of hunger aching within her young heart: hunger "for good and for God—and not knowing whether He was there."

Late in Roberta's high school years, she started going to church. But it wasn't until one day in college that someone told her she could know Jesus Christ personally. At the end of that same day, "I bowed my heart and my head and said, 'God, if You want me, my answer is yes.'"

"I found myself astonished by love. The reality of the love of God overwhelmed me. And I experienced that love in the Christian community around me. I didn't even know, before then, that it existed in the world!"

Three days after Roberta married John Hestenes, John started as a full-time student at Fuller Theological Seminary. She also took classes at Fuller.

Then, after several years of preparation for overseas service, and after much wrestling in prayer, it became clear to both of them and to their mission board that John was not called to the mission field. He was a scientist and a researcher—a biophysicist—and in such a capacity he would serve God. They saw that they weren't going overseas.

Roberta has, however, worked for short periods of time in Kenya, Australia, Singapore, Hong Kong, South Korea and the Philippines.

In 1963, she completed a bachelor of arts degree in history with an emphasis on Latin American studies at the Univer-

sity of California at Santa Barbara. The following year, the Hestenes family moved to Seattle, Washington. There she became the director of adult education and small group ministry at the 3800-member University Presbyterian Church.

Following the family's return to Southern California, Roberta earned graduate degrees at Fuller Theological Seminary, and in 1974 accepted an invitation to join the faculty there. She now directs its "Christian formation and discipleship" program.

Roberta's family has been supportive every step of the way—as well as active in their own fields. Today her husband John is responsible for space program medical research at Jet Propulsion

Always there was an underlying question.

Laboratory in Pasadena, California. The couple has a 24-year-old daughter who is a full-time master of divinity student at Fuller Seminary, a 22-year-old son studying cognitive science, and a 21-year-old son who is a psychology honor student and a staff worker for Young Life.

Despite her achievements in America, her early desire to serve the cause of Christ overseas has stayed with her. "Always," she notes, "there was an underlying question, 'Don't we have a little unfinished business, God? What about the world?'"

Then World Vision—with childcare, relief, community development and leadership training programs aiding more than 15 million people a year in 80 countries—asked her to serve on its United States board of directors.

That was in 1980. Two years later she was asked to also serve on its international board, whose members this year elected her as chairwoman.

The continued integration of evangelism and social ministry is a special concern to Dr. Hestenes. "I want us to continue the work of understanding development as it is linked to meaningful



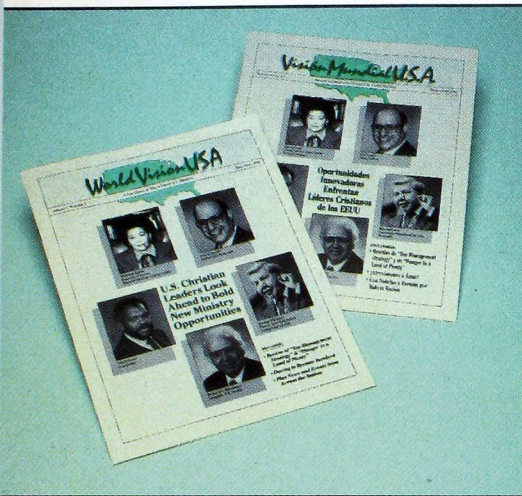
evangelism, linked to building the church," she notes.

Another of Dr. Hestenes' priorities for World Vision's future is "the challenge of justice, and speaking up for justice in every place where we minister. Our commitment is to help the poorest of the poor, and they cannot be empowered unless we deal with the issues of injustice and oppression that so affect their lives."

Thirty-five years ago, World Vision was one man, founder Bob Pierce, holding one lost child in his arms, a man who dared to say, "Let my heart be broken with the things that break the heart of God." Today, people such as Roberta Hestenes are living Pierce's long-ago dream for one reason:

"Jesus Christ is Lord," she affirms, "not the powers of this world, not the darkness, not the god of this age, not the forces of famine, not the powers of war. And it's that knowledge—that Jesus Christ is Lord—that gives us the courage, the hope, the guts to say World Vision makes a difference." □

ON SERVING THE POOR IN THE U.S.A.



In response to the increasing needs among disadvantaged people in the United States, World Vision is now publishing *World Vision USA*, an innovative bi-monthly newsletter designed to be a practical resource tool for those serving the poor in our country's cities and rural areas.

"We want *World Vision USA* to 'serve those who serve the poor' and to motivate others to become involved in ministry," says Paul Landrey, director of World Vision's U.S. Ministry division. "Each issue will contain names, addresses and phone numbers of prominent resource people and helpful agencies that will benefit both grass-

roots ministries and well-established service organizations."

In addition to making readers aware of the pressing needs of disadvantaged people in the United States, *World Vision USA* will also highlight model community ministries and their leadership. A separate Spanish version of the newsletter, created expressly for Spanish-speaking leaders who address the unique concerns of Hispanics, is also available.

If you would like to receive either the English or the Spanish version of *World Vision USA* on a free subscription basis, write to *World Vision USA*, 261 Colorado Blvd., Pasadena, California 91101.

BY WAY OF EXAMPLE

Seeing the impossible

In countries where open evangelism is forbidden a Christian can find it frustrating to not share the news of God's love. But God's presence still speaks in powerful ways.

"One of the most exciting examples came out of a devotional period in our office," said a Christian humanitarian worker who serves in one such nation. "We had been reading Luke together and some of our local helpers, who are Muslims, had sat with us at a round table as we read Scripture and had a time of prayer every morning.

"After we read Luke 6:27 one of the Muslims said, 'What do you mean, 'love your enemies'? What do you mean, 'turn the other cheek'? That's impossible. You can't do that!'

"That led to a long discussion. We told him, 'You're right; we *can't* do that on our own. It's the spirit of Christ that builds that ability into us as we put off our old nature by his grace.'

"That was in late March. Then on April 14, when the U.S. dropped some bombs in Libya, people in several Muslim countries including the one in which we serve, expressed their anger through violence. Some of our vehicles were stoned and some windows were broken. And some of our staff members were threatened.

"That's what led to the nitty-gritty of a practical Christian witness. Right there in that same devotions group we prayed for the students who were wrecking our vehicles; we sought to put into practice what we had said was the mark of a Christian. And that manifestation of Christ's power became something of a breakthrough in our work with the Muslim assistants. Several of them are now keenly interested in the gospel." □

Weekend hunger education event

Wish you could capture the attention of your church's teenagers for a day or two to develop their awareness of world hunger?

"All Tied Up," a 20-hour youth event designed by people of the magazine *Seeds* and the organization Alternatives, is one way to do it. Like World Vision's "Planned Famine" program, it's geared to change the way youth view the world.

Through a well-planned program of simulations, cooperative games, Bible studies, a film and other events, the weekend shows how we are all connected—all tied up—in this world.

Everything one needs for organizing the event is provided in a packet, even down to the detail of recipes for a special "rich person/poor person" lunch. The material is suitable for a church of any denomination.

Like other such programs, "All Tied Up" involves participants in doing something about hunger. The youth ask people to sponsor the weekend event with donations that go to the hunger program of their church's choice. The kids promise also to fight hunger through a project of their own, and they are prompted to think deeply about lifestyles and career choices.

The packet costs \$17.25 (counting shipping charges) from SEEDS, 222 East Lake Drive, Decatur, GA 30030. □

Book preview

WITH A SENSE OF HUMOR, TOO

Missionary surgeon in a 'closed' culture

Don't Let the Goats Eat the Loquat Trees, by Thomas Hale (Zondervan, 1986).

Perched high in the Himalayas and bordered by China and India, the little nation of Nepal has never been prominent in missions literature. Isolated by its government's prohibition against any form of overt evangelization, Nepal was also, until the fly-in era, one of the remote, inaccessible places of the earth. Even today, popular knowledge of the country and its 12 million people is often limited to scraps of lore related to the urban culture of Nepal's ancient capital, Kathmandu.

Yet it was to rural Nepal and a mission hospital in the tiny mountain community of Amp Pipal, that doctors Thomas Hale, surgeon; Cynthia Hale, pediatrician, and their two small sons came in 1970. Hale's account of their first 12 years in Nepal is, aside from anything else, a good read. It's lively, descriptive, compassionate and down-to-earth human. Often hilariously funny, it is also deeply touching in the stories of Hale's memorable surgical cases. (Don't expect details of Dr. Cynthia's work or of the Hales' family life. The focus of this book is Dr. Tom's work.)

The book's perceptive narrative brings home to the reader the realities of grinding poverty in rural Nepal and the pervasive nature of the Nepalis' medical problems which are frequently exacerbated by their religious beliefs and reliance on Hindu shamans (spirit healers).

The special problems of ministering in Christ's name where direct evangelization is illegal are implicit in Dr. Hale's experience, but the way in which he is able to live his own vital Christian faith and to share on a personal basis his beliefs and reasons for being in Nepal, should encourage others to consider ministry in similarly "closed" cultures.

E.W.

If you weep for the city

Powerful addresses delivered at the 1986 Congress on Urban Ministry are available on audio tape. For a list, write SCUPE (Seminary Consortium for Urban Pastoral Education), 30 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60610, or phone (312) 944-2153.

Insight and motivation for your church's nurses

Journal of Christian Nursing, a highly readable quarterly now in its third year of publication, delivers practical and inspirational articles with a uniquely Christian perspective. The spring 1986 issue, for example, features articles on ministering to refugees in America and abroad. You can do your church's nurses a favor by sending their names and addresses to the journal's office at Box 1650, Downers Grove, IL 60515. Each will receive a descriptive brochure on this publication of the Nurses Christian Fellowship.

HIS OWN RICKSHAW!

Once sponsored through the Christian Concern project in Dhaka, Bangladesh, today 23-year-old Taleb Ali is the happy owner of several rickshaws (modern pedal-powered versions of the traditional wheeled transportation of the Orient) that ply the streets of the capital.

For five years, he had operated a rented rickshaw, cherishing a dream of one day owning one for himself. Like other rickshaw pullers, he used to pay a large amount of his hard-earned money as rent to the rickshaw's owner. Not much was left to buy food for his aged parents and a sister in great hardship.

Then, World Vision granted him a loan. He borrowed 9000 taka (\$300) to buy a new rickshaw. "I was so excited I almost wept. I showed it to all my friends and relatives," he said.

With the new rickshaw, his daily



Taleb Ali bought his first rickshaw with a loan from World Vision. Since that time, he has paid back the loan and bought two more rickshaws to rent to other pullers.

earnings grew to 80 taka (\$2.66). Two years later he had repaid the loan and earned enough to buy two more rickshaws, which he now rents to other pullers. Today he has an average daily income of 150 taka. (\$5).

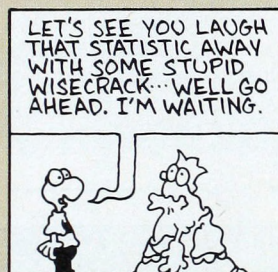
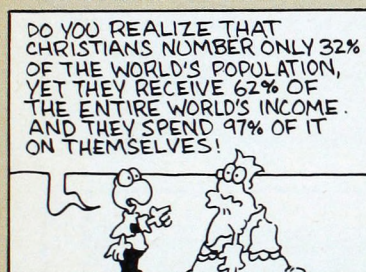
Taleb Ali's education ended at grade five because of his poor father's sudden sickness. "I was not happy to leave school," he says sadly, "but what could I do? I had to help my parents and my widowed sister." □

Caught in a cartoon



Courtesy of Vital Christianity

Pontius' Puddle



Courtesy of The Banner

Questions people ask

Doesn't helping poor nations perpetuate their dependence and thereby create further problems?

Food aid alone will not close the food production gap in the developing nations. In fact, it can be a deterrent to their food production in developing nations. Yet food aid does have a place in meeting emergency needs caused by natural disasters, wars and changing weather patterns.

The practical approach is to help the hungry nations boost their food production. This *can* be done. World Vision is teaching people better farming methods, helping them get started in efficient agricultural programs, and generally aiding their drive to become self-reliant. By helping people help themselves, we assist them in enjoying greater economic, social and spiritual stability.

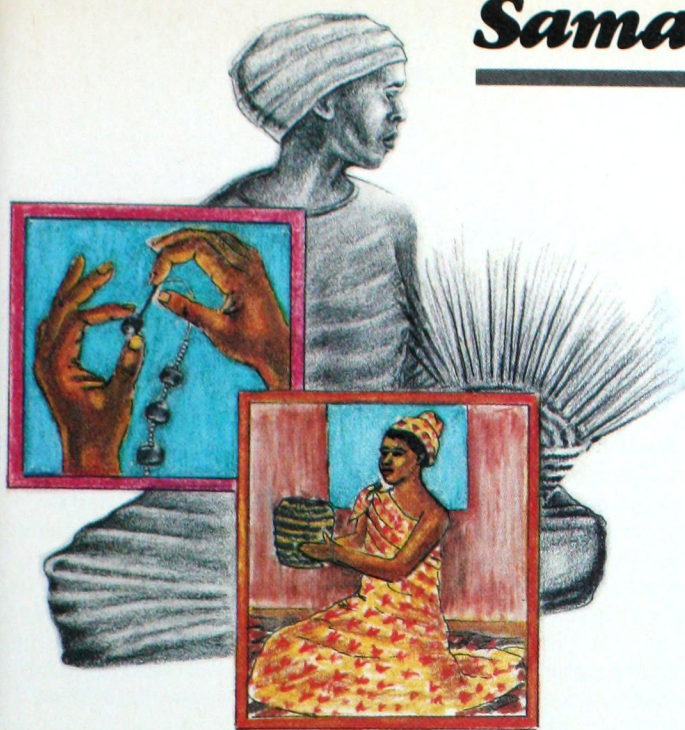
What is World Vision's doctrinal position?

As it has throughout its history, World Vision holds to—and builds its ministry upon—the following expression of faith:

- (1) We believe the Bible to be the inspired, the only infallible, authoritative Word of God.
- (2) We believe that there is one God, eternally existent in three persons: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.
- (3) We believe in the deity of our Lord Jesus Christ, in His virgin birth, in His sinless life, in His miracles, in His vicarious and atoning death through His shed blood, in His bodily resurrection, in His ascension to the right hand of the Father, and in His personal return in power and glory.
- (4) We believe that for the salvation of lost and sinful man, regeneration by the Holy Spirit is absolutely essential.
- (5) We believe in the present ministry of the Holy Spirit by whose indwelling the Christian is enabled to live a godly life.
- (6) We believe in the resurrection of both the saved and the lost; they that are saved unto the resurrection of life and they that are lost unto the resurrection of damnation.
- (7) We believe in the spiritual unity of believers in our Lord Jesus Christ.

Samaritan sampler

SOME WAYS PEOPLE ARE HELPING
OTHERS IN THE NAME OF CHRIST



Jubilee Crafts works with self-help groups in South Africa to alleviate the plight of black families that have been moved to rural "homelands." In these settlements there are few opportunities for employment, and money sent by the absent husbands and fathers from their city jobs is often inadequate. Self-help centers in "homeland" areas employ those doing quality beadwork, grasswork, basketry, sewing and woodwork. Jubilee imports these products for sale in the U.S. For information about items available for purchase contact Jubilee Crafts, 300 W. Apsley St., Philadelphia, PA 19144-4221.

Reliable medical equipment and know-how to operate and maintain it are, along with daily supplies, ongoing needs of mission clinics and hospitals. Since 1973, REAP International has met such needs for more than 500 medical mission facilities in 90-plus countries. Equipment and medical supplies donated to REAP (X-ray and radiographic/fluoroscopic units, for example) are carefully checked over, reconditioned if necessary, and

provided at nominal cost. REAP would like to be able to meet the needs of more of the 2400 existing medical mission facilities. For information contact REAP International, 972 W. 9th St., Upland, CA 91786; (714) 981-5777.

Letters to prison inmates who have become Christians encourage them in their struggle to grow in the Lord in spite of lonely, demoralizing circumstances. Through a special program of Prison Fellowship, you can let Christian prisoners know you care—and that they do have brothers and sisters in Christ. Contact Prison Fellowship, The Pen-Pal Program, P.O. Box 17500, Washington, DC 20041; (703) 478-0100.

A Quaker group in Taiwan affiliated with the Evangelical Friends Alliance has recently met an urban challenge with an effective approach to church planting. Noting the development of a large apartment-complex district of several thousand units, the Friends rented an apartment in which to hold worship services. Sixteen families have come to the Lord, and last October 76 people gathered to dedicate the Rose China Church.

Youth Guidance is a Youth for Christ ministry designed to meet special needs of delinquent and pre-delinquent teenage school dropouts. For information write YFC's new president, Richard R. Wynn, YFC/ USA, Box 419, Wheaton, IL 60189.

Chinese Theological Review, a new annual publication, will bring to English-speaking readers (in translation) the writings of Chinese church leaders. Written for fellow Chinese living in the People's Republic of China, the *Review's* articles arise from their own lives and work. The Foundation for Theological Education in South East Asia has undertaken the new publication to help the voice of Chinese Christians be heard throughout the world. The *Review* can be ordered from Foundation for Theological Education, Martin D. Hoff, 86 East 12th St., Holland, MI 49423. Payment (\$10) must accompany order.

Scripture distribution is a satisfying volunteer activity for many Christians. For the loan of a 15-minute videotape promoting this kind of ministry (called "Heart to Heart") write the American Bible Society's audio-visual library at 619 Conestoga Road, Villanova, PA 19085.

Expansion of their U.S. ministries is in process by World Relief (a division of the National Association of Evangelicals). WR's refugee resettlement program will continue, and new projects include linking local church members with homebound elderly to

meet many practical needs, organizing Christian groups in making special food and toy distributions at Christmastime, helping Christians to aid Cuban immigrants in Florida and working with various church groups to provide English as a Second Language (ESL) classes for refugees. For information contact World Relief 13071 Brookhurst, Suite 200, Garden Grove, CA 92643.

Suicide is the third-leading cause of death for Americans aged 15-24. This year an estimated two million youth 15-19 will make suicide attempts. Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship's Ontario, Canada, director Don Posterski, who believes that warning signs allow time for intervention by concerned adults, has put together a preventive "suicide curriculum packet" primarily for distribution to Ontario youth. For information contact the editor of Inter-Varsity Magazine, 233 Langdon St., Madison, WI 53703.

The disabled—their needs and gifts—are the focus of the "We Are His Children" project of Good Shepherd Lutheran Home of the West. On request, Good Shepherd will send packets to educators in elementary and Sunday schools. Designed to help children reach out lovingly to the mentally retarded and others with handicaps, the materials include posters and brochures, a picture to be colored and a prayer about ways children can help those with disabilities. To request, contact Robert Wobrock, Good Shepherd Lutheran Home, 10650 Road 256, Terra Bella, CA 93270; (209) 535-4425.

Global glimpses

ON WHICH TO FOCUS INTERCESSORY
PRAYER AND PRACTICAL ACTION

The Ethiopian famine now affects 5.8 million people (down from last year's 8 million), mainly because of better rains and improved delivery of food. If rains continue and if donors enable World Vision to increase its AGPAK effort (providing farmers with seeds, fertilizer, hoes and food to tide them over until harvest), 1987 ought to be Ethiopia's best year in a decade. UN sources estimate that in 1986 the people of Ethiopia will need 1.3 million metric tons of food aid.

Emerging young Christian leaders in less-developed nations will be invited to a unique conference being planned for June 1987 in Singapore. The event, designed to inform and encourage young men and women to be catalysts for Christian ministry in their own countries and to foster a spirit of unity and cooperation in worldwide outreach, is sponsored by the Lausanne Committee for World Evangelization.

The average cost of feeding and medical care for persons who come to a World Vision nutrition-health center in Ethiopia is as follows:

Supplementary feeding:	\$7.20 per month per person
Intensive feeding:	\$12.30 per month per person
Superintensive feeding:	\$16.80 per month per person
Medical care	\$2.70 per month per person

Subject to slight variations, these figures apply only to individuals participating in "wet feeding" programs. In dry ration distribution, a cost difference between children and adults occurs because adults receive 15 kilograms per month while children receive 7.5.

Only 14 percent of France's citizens attend mass regularly, though 80 percent claim affiliation with the Roman Catholic church. Less than 2 percent are Protestant. Most of France's 2300 Protestant churches' membership is under 100.

Haiti's unemployment rate continues to hover near 70 percent. Labor leaders are campaigning to increase the minimum wage from \$3 a day to \$5 a day. Adult literacy in Haiti is 23 percent; a Roman Catholic agency has launched a five-year campaign to teach 3 million Haitians to read.

Russian Braille Scriptures—the four Gospels and the book of Acts—have been given to Christians in the U.S.S.R. by the United Bible Societies. A thank-you letter from a representative of the 1000 recipients said, "These books are as vital to us as the air we breathe." Lutheran Braille workers have begun preparing Romans, Corinthians, Hebrews and Galatians for similar distribution.

Many physically handicapped people in India are benefitting from the \$10,000 Pierce Award for Christian humanitarian service, presented to Dr. Mary Varghese by World Vision in 1985. Dr. Varghese, a paraplegic, is using the funds to expand the ministry of the rehabilitation institute at the Christian Medical College in Vellore. She has devoted her 30-

year medical career to the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. Scores of nominations for the 1986 award are now being reviewed.

More than 100,000 Bolivians in the altiplano region have suffered from flooding which raised Lake Titicaca's level 13 feet above normal, totally destroyed 2647 homes, damaged 2557 others, and flooded much of the cultivated land. World Vision has assisted victims with shovels, wheelbarrows, mattresses, blankets, stoves, kitchen utensils and diesel oil for water-diverting pumps.

Forty natural disasters in this century have each killed 10,000 or more persons. Below is a list of the 18 that killed 50,000 or more.

Estimated Deaths

- 3,700,000—flood of Yellow River in China, 1931
- 655,000—earthquake in Tangshan, China, 1976
- 500,000—cyclone, tidal wave in Bangladesh, 1970
- 200,000—floods in China, 1939
- 180,000—earthquake, landslides in Gansu, China, 1920
- 160,000—earthquake in Messina, Sicily, 1908
- 143,000—earthquake, fire in Tokyo-Yokohama, Japan, 1923
- 100,000—floods in North Vietnam, 1971
- 100,000—earthquake in Gansu, China, 1927
- 100,000—flood in Canton, China, 1915
- 70,000—earthquake in Gansu, China, 1932
- 66,794—earthquake in Yungay, Peru, 1970
- 57,000—flood of Yangtze River in China, 1949
- 56,000—earthquake in Quetta, India, 1935
- 50,000—tidal wave in Italy, 1908
- 50,000—earthquake in Chile, 1939
- 50,000—earthquake in Turkey, 1939
- 50,000—flood of Yellow River in China, 1933

Source: *Darkest Hours*, by Jay Robert Nash.

South African Christian leader Michael Cassidy, in an Africa Enterprise newsletter, lists numerous ways in which National Initiative for Reconciliation participants are putting—or intend to put—their dreams into action. The ways include:

1. Mount a church evangelistic campaign with a strong interracial component.
2. Engage in monthly local days of prayer and fasting.
3. Conduct interracial Bible studies to deal with each others' real concerns and needs.
4. Jointly tackle efforts to meet housing, education and employment problems.
5. Develop a preschool or school project in a township where children are "at a loose end."
6. Initiate a nutrition program that links need with resource.
7. Get involved in a World Vision agricultural project.
8. Develop a help service for families of detainees.
9. Arrange for united Christian witness and prayer in the local town or city hall.

THE POOR ARE NOT ALL 'OVER THERE'

As with churches today, you could tell a lot about a church years ago by whether or not the front pews were filled. In years past, it was a common practice to rent church pews, and the more you paid, the better seat you got. Of course free seats were available, but if you used them, you risked public embarrassment. The practice discouraged poor people from going to church, and our forebears finally recognized that this was inconsistent with the compassion Jesus has for the poor.

We frown and shake our heads when we hear about Christians who held slaves or locked up debtors or carelessly told the poor that poverty is the will of God. We easily wear a robe of moral superiority while underneath our own social conscience barely itches.

A number of writers recently have outlined the scriptural case for the Christian's responsibility to the poor. Some have traced it historically. In the last century, Jonathan Blanchard, founder of Wheaton College, stood for the down-trodden and firmly opposed slavery. Evangelist Charles Finney was a thoroughgoing social reformer. A. B. Simpson, B. T. Roberts, and Phineas Bresee each began a work among the dispossessed—and each endeavor eventually led to the formation of a denomination. (And each opposed the practice of pew renting.)

Meanwhile, across the water, the stern old Dutch theologian (and eventually prime minister) Abraham Kuyper wrote as clear a statement on the topic as I've ever seen. He wrote, "God has not willed that one should drudge hard and have not bread for himself and his family. And still less has God willed that any man with hands to work and a will to work should suffer hunger or be reduced to the beggar's staff just because there is no work."

That's why, from time to time, I publicly reaffirm the commitment of World Vision to the elderly, the fatherless, widows, aliens, those in prison, the hungry and the homeless. We exist to minister to the poor. We are in business to bring physical sustenance and the

good news of the gospel to the victims of natural disasters and/or human greed both overseas and at home.

The difference between those pioneer reformers I mentioned and many of us today is that they could see human need in their own cities and neighborhoods. They didn't have to go abroad. Of course, they had no six o'clock news or wire service to confront them with the sorry plight of two-thirds of the world's people. While that God-given technology

While technology has brought overseas needs closer, it has often helped us look past hurting people in our own backyard.

has brought life and hope to millions, it has often aided us in looking right past the hurting people in our own backyard.

Several years ago World Vision appointed veteran missionary J. Paul Landrey to head our U.S. Ministry division. Paul's experience in Bogota, Colombia, and Sao Paulo, Brazil, gave him excellent insights into the needs of the urban poor. Last year under his leadership we took part in some 65 mostly urban projects in this country.

At home we work the same way we work overseas—through churches and Christian organizations. We see ourselves as enablers and facilitators. We help local churches become involved with the poor in their own communities.

For example, we are beginning to minister to some of the half-million teenage girls in this country who become pregnant each year. Twelve thousand of them are in Chicago, so we helped five churches in that area form an agency called New Moms. Through it, these girls are offered counseling and material help, as well as spiritual guidance.

In Washington, DC, some 200 families a day find themselves on the street, evicted

by the city. Many of these are working poor who are ineligible for government subsidies, yet suddenly they're homeless. We've found several Christian groups working in the area and we've helped them set up a revolving fund. They help the families find temporary housing and provide interest-free loans. When the families return the money, it goes back into the fund to help someone else.

In Memphis, Baltimore, the Mississippi Delta, and other locations, we've joined with Habitat for Humanity and Prison Fellowship in rehabilitating homes for people who need shelter. Prison inmates on a release program work alongside neighborhood people and Christians from surrounding areas to provide housing for people who otherwise wouldn't have it.

Many churches today fill the front pews—and anyone who wants to can sit there. But outside the very doors of our sanctuaries we can still find some 50 million whom the Scriptures call the weak, the helpless, the destitute, the needy, the dependent, the oppressed. To paraphrase Abraham Kuyper, we can never be excused if we so unequally divide the rich bounty which the Lord provides, that one has plenty while another goes to sleep hungry, often even without a bed.

Ted W. Engstrom

Ted W. Engstrom
President



HOW HELPING A POOR CHILD WILL MAKE YOU FEEL RICH



You feel many things when a child suffers in desperate poverty.

Pity. Compassion. Frustration. Sadness.

But perhaps you've never considered how helping one poor girl or boy through World Vision's sponsorship program can make you feel rich.

It's beautifully simple.

You see a child's poverty. You help him or her rise above it. Then you feel that child's love... and you sense a new gratitude for the abundance God has given you.

This refreshing alternative to today's growing materialism is an experience that has been shared by thousands of compassionate people since World Vision began Childcare Sponsorship thirty-five years ago.

And now you can become a sponsor, too.

Your monthly gifts will give one child an opportunity to know the love of Christ—as well as regular nutritious meals and medical care, carefully administered by dedicated Christian workers.

You will receive a photo and background information on your child. You will also receive progress reports so you can be assured that your gifts are making a difference.

And, best of all, you don't have to be materially rich to sponsor a child through World Vision.

Only 65 cents a day—\$20 a month—gives a child perhaps the only hope he or she will ever have of escaping a life of deprivation and poverty.

To become a World Vision Childcare Sponsor, simply complete and mail the coupon below.

There's no need to send any money now.

Instead, you'll receive a packet of information about the child who needs your love and care.

Then, if you decide to become a sponsor, keep the packet and mail your first sponsorship payment of \$20. If not, return the material within ten days and owe nothing.

Please act today. Thousands of poor children are waiting.

By helping one, you'll enrich two lives.



WORLD VISION

Helping People Care

☐ Please send me information and a photograph today of a child who needs my help.

(I understand that if I decide to become a World Vision Childcare Sponsor, I'll send my first \$20 payment within ten days. If not, I'll return the materials so someone else can help.)

SII

☐ I prefer to make my first payment immediately. I enclose \$20.

☐ I can't sponsor a child right now, but would like to contribute \$_____.

1000

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Phone (_____) _____

Your sponsorship payments are tax deductible.

World Vision Childcare • Arcadia, CA 91006

A66W36



Nonprofit Organization
U.S. Postage
PAID
Long Prairie, Minnesota
Permit No. 15

What's being done
for Afghan refugees

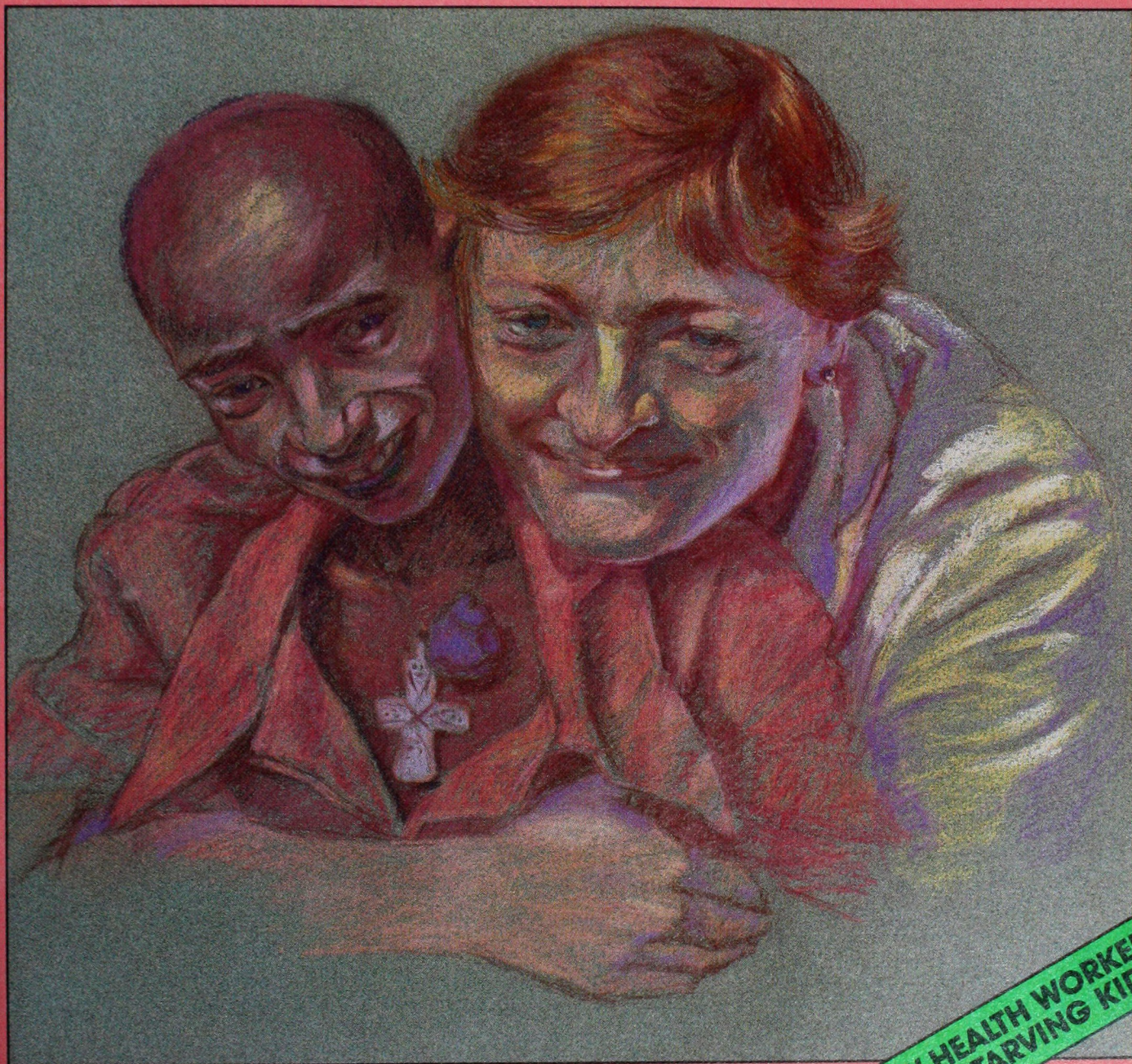
Many more kids
need sponsors

Importance
of a will

June-July 1986

World Vision®

Nutrition—with love—brings life to starving children. See pages 9-15 for drawings that show how.



**HOW HEALTH WORKERS
FEED STARVING KIDS**

Readers write

Challenged by Challenger

"Oh, my God!" was all I could say as I watched the videotape playback of the Challenger explosion just after lift-off. Although I rarely weep over news reports, I found tears rolling down my cheeks as I thought of the crew members and schoolteacher on board.

"Please let there be a miracle," I pleaded.

After the shock of the tragedy wore off, I found myself wondering why this particular event had made such an impact on me. In a world where thousands die from hunger every day, why was I so grieved by the death of seven?

The conclusions I reached are not comfortable ones.

I thought of the way I've come to value people. The beautiful and intelligent who are in the limelight somehow are seen as having more worth than others. Yet in God's sight each individual is equally important.

Perhaps the unexpectedness of the tragedy was the reason it affected me so. That thought also made me uncomfortable. Have I become so accustomed to seeing reports of starving children that I am no longer moved by them?

Like millions of others who watched, I felt special concern for the family of the schoolteacher. Was that because I was more able to relate to her than to families of another culture who have been squeezed into refugee camps? Probably. Yet the oneness we possess as human beings made in the image of God should bond me to them enough so that I hurt when they hurt.

I may never know the answers to the disturbing questions that the Challenger tragedy caused me to ask myself. But I can, with God's help, find ways to work good from its effect on me.

I can decide to become more responsive to the needs of the emaciated children I am all too accustomed to seeing in television specials and newscasts. Though I may never meet them personally, and they may never become well known to the world, I can give some of them the opportunity to live, to experience health, to know Christ.

I can't save them all, but I can save some. And when I give to "one of the least of these" I can know the joy of giving to Christ Himself.

Marlene Bagnull
Drexel Hill, PA

Sharable message

After reading the mini-message "Trust the Living Christ" in the April-May magazine I feel I want to share it with a friend. I'll watch for an opportunity to share the recommended Scriptures as well as the item itself. And to follow up, I'd like a copy of the offered booklet, "Becoming a Christian." Thank you.

Ruth A. Hanrahan
Scobey, MT

World Vision is delighted by readers' interest in this booklet whether for the reader's own use or to share with another. A single copy of "Becoming a Christian" is now available not only to any inquirer seeking guidance for his or her own salvation but to any Christian who feels it might be useful in sharing Christ with a seeking friend. For a free copy of this small but helpful booklet by Dr. John R. Stott, please send a stamped self-addressed envelope to WORLD VISION MAGAZINE, 919 W. Huntington Dr., Monrovia, CA 91016.

ART THAT ARTICULATES

Artist Mary Brander cares deeply about the world's hungry children. She cares also about the nutritionists, nurses and other food workers who have left the comfort of their homes to give starving and malnourished little girls and boys the kinds of feeding, medical attention and Christian love they need. So when her journalist husband Bruce returned from a fact-finding visit to Sudan, she was all ears. And after seeing his and others' photos from World Vision nutrition/health centers, she began doing drawings of some of the front-line hunger fighters in action—and of some of the children at various stages of recovery from malnutrition.

This magazine's cover art (of nurse Carolyn Kippenberger and a child at the Ibnat nutrition-health center) and the drawings on pages 9 through 15 are Mary's gift to you to help you see and feel as she does the importance of what her husband has written in the special feature called "Feeding Children."



The Branders review
Mary's drawings.

Ted W. Engstrom,
president
and publisher
Bill Kilewer,
executive
vice-president
Marlin Lonsdale,
media director

David Olson,
editor
Randy Miller,
associate editor
Gene Hart,
assistant editor
Elizabeth Wilson,
assistant editor
Don Aylard,
art director
Marian McKenzie,
layout
Jan Dahring,
production
coordinator
Paul S. Rees,
editor-at-large
Carl F. H. Henry,
consulting editor

 **WORLD VISION**

WORLD VISION magazine is published bimonthly by World Vision, a nonprofit Christian humanitarian organization with business offices at 919 West Huntington Drive, Monrovia, California 91016. Subscription is free. Founded by Dr. Bob Pierce in 1950, World Vision is an interdenominational outreach of Christians concerned for the physical and spiritual needs of people throughout the world. It is dedicated to serving God by ministering to children and families, providing emergency aid, developing self-reliance, furthering evangelism, strengthening Christian leadership and increasing public awareness. □ WORLD VISION magazine is a member of the Evangelical Press Association. While the editors are responsible for the contents, viewpoints of authors are not necessarily those of World Vision. The editors assume no responsibility for return of unsolicited manuscripts or photos unless accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Contents of this magazine may be reprinted or excerpted freely unless otherwise noted, but credit to WORLD VISION is requested. □ Send all editorial correspondence and changes of address to WORLD VISION magazine, 919 West Huntington Drive, Monrovia, CA 91016. Please send changes of address at least 30 days before you move, enclosing the address label from a current copy and your new address. Copyright © 1986 by World Vision Inc.



SPEAKING OF TERRORISM...

Americans' fear of terrorists is continuing to reduce tourism. Even domestic flights remain less popular because would-be travelers fear a bomb may turn their journey into a death trip.

But we Americans—at JFK, at O'Hare, at LAX or in the air—are a hundred times safer than are Afghanistan's people who move warily within their own country even on remote land routes.

In their troubled nation almost every airplane *does* carry bombs. And helicopters go aloft repeatedly to strafe groups of innocent civilians as well as those who engage in armed resistance to the imposed government.

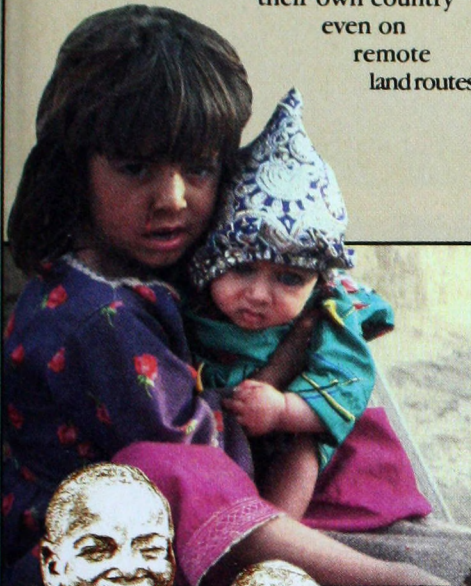
Refugees report seeing infants thrown from helicopters. A weeping father says he was forced to watch captors cut his child in two. Others tell of seeing soldiers plunging daggers into pregnant women's abdomens. It is from such genocidal barbarism that Afghan refugees flee.

Fortunately, some have reached relative safety in Pakistan. There, World

Vision is helping the courageous Christians who conduct a ministry of mercy to grateful escapees.

The love of Christ demands that we who know Him undergird with earnest prayer our brothers' dangerous but fruitful efforts to assist those traumatized women, children and men in practical ways. Not revenge, not retaliation, but prayer-bolstered Christian care will represent our Lord's love and His gospel accurately to the oppressed—and perchance to some of their oppressors—in that terror-filled environment. The plight of churchless Afghanistan's people—both inside and outside its borders—is something American Christians should keep in our prayers. Is it in yours?

David Olson



World Vision®

Volume 30, number 3 June-July 1986 MD

4 Serving Afghan refugees

How compassionate Christians are providing practical assistance to now-homeless children, women and men escaping the genocide which has taken the lives of many of their relatives and neighbors.

COVER STORY

9 Feeding children

Words and drawings help you visualize the ways in which health workers combat malnutrition among "the least of these."

18 Pouring foundations for hope

With assistance from World Vision donors, new homes are being erected and occupied by Mexico quake victims in Ciudad Guzman.

2 Readers write

6 Facts about Afghanistan

16 Kids who need sponsors

16 Please pray . . .

17 W's international chairwoman

17 Reasons to have a will

21 Samaritan sampler

22 The authentic peace-giver

22 Is God calling you . . .

23 Where do the children go?

PHOTOS, ILLUSTRATIONS: Cover, pp. 9-15: Mary Brander; p. 2: Doug Kelly; pp. 5 (above), 7 (above), 8 (both left): Bill Kiewer; pp. 5 (below), 7 (below): Terry Madison; p. 7 (right): Peter Berry; p. 8 (right): Eric Mooneyham; p. 17: Steve Reynolds; pp. 19, 20: Bruce Brander; p. 21: Gary Left.

In neighboring Pakistan

SERVING AFGHAN REFUGEES

by Terry Madison

Most *Trivial Pursuit* buffs would be hard put to answer many questions about Afghanistan. It's one of those countries most people have heard of, yet few know much about.

But just to give you an opportunity to disprove my supposition, here are some *Trivial Pursuit*-type questions to try on your missions study group. (The answers can be found at the end of the article.)

1. History: Name the famous Macedonian general who invaded Afghanistan more than 300 years before the birth of Christ.

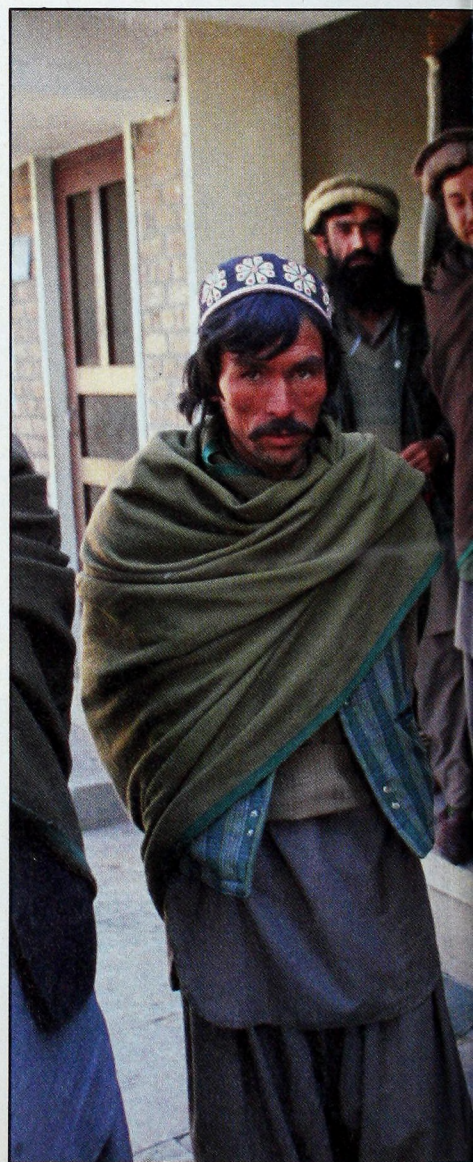
2. History: Name any three groups, nations or empires that have fought over Afghanistan during its troubled history.

3. History: Name the two nations that have wrestled for power in Afghanistan since the 1800s.

4. Geography: What four countries border Afghanistan?

5. Geography: What sea borders Afghanistan?

New arrivals at the Pakistan-side camp. Each crossed treacherous terrain for many nights to reach this place of comparative safety.



Inside a refugee camp tent, World Vision's Bill Kliever listens to the experience of a man whose wife had been killed by a stray bullet.

Outside a makeshift shelter a family waits with the few possessions that are now everything they own.



For six years, more than three million Afghan refugees have patiently toughed it out in 350 camps in Pakistan.

6. Geography: What famous mountain pass connects Afghanistan and Pakistan?

7. Geography: To what country south of them have the present day Afghan refugees fled?

8. Geography: How many Afghan refugees are there now?

"Out of sight, out of mind" would characterize most of our responses if we were asked about refugees in Afghanistan. They have never had the high visibility of the Vietnamese "boat people," nor the worldwide publicity given to famine victims of Africa.

Instead, the more than three million Afghan refugees who have crossed into Pakistan during the past six years to escape the civil war raging within their homeland have patiently toughed it out in 350 camps in Pakistan, awaiting the day they can return home.

But that day may be a long way off. The Soviet military presence in Afghan-

istan, numbering well in excess of 100,000 soldiers, shows no signs of diminishing. And as long as the soldiers remain, millions of Afghan refugees scattered along the Pakistan side of the Afghanistan border can't return home either.

Until this dislocation of civilians—the largest single group of refugees in the world today—is resolved, these hardy people will remain within the relative security of refugee camps in Pakistan.

That is where World Vision, through its partner agency, SERVE (Serving Emergency Relief and Vocational Enterprises), meets the needs of many of these homeless people.

SERVE actually began its life in Afghanistan in 1972 when a severe famine hit a section of the country. Concerned

Terry Madison is World Vision International communications manager for Asia.

Though less reported by the press, Afghan refugees outnumber the refugees of any other nation today.

Christians within the country banded together to provide emergency relief for famine victims. It was they who named the organization SERVE. One organizer recently told me, "World Vision was the first donor to give money for food, clothing and relief supplies."

SERVE died a natural death some 18 months later when the work it had been formed to do was no longer needed. And SERVE would have served no more except for the 1978 coup in Kabul, capital of Afghanistan, which brought an

oppressive government to power. Twenty months later, when that government was about to collapse, Soviet troops entered the country to prop it up.

In the six years that have followed, more than three million Afghans, a multilingual population of mixed tribes and ethnic groups, have fled to safety in Pakistan. At one point in this exodus, an average of 4000 people a day were crossing into Pakistan. Today the number has dropped to an average of 8000-9000 a month.

Many of these people fled the bombing and strafing of their villages with little more than the clothes on their backs. A large number came to Peshawar, capital of Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province, which is the first major town on the Pakistan side of the famed Khyber Pass. This ancient city has seen its population more than double in the past six years.

AFGHANISTAN

Geography

260,000 sq. mi. (about the size of Texas). Capital: Kabul (pop. 800,000). Mostly mountains and desert. Cold winters and hot, dry summers. Agricultural land: 22.3%.

Government

In 1978 a coup brought in a Marxist government. The Soviets moved in soon after, and have maintained a powerful presence ever since. Limited constitutional monarchy—1964-1978. Gained independence from British control in 1919.

Economy

Primarily agricultural.

Per capita GNP: \$170.

Much of the economy is nonmonetized, and statistics, never considered reliable, are now even less so due to the current civil strife. Accurate figures are generally not available.

People

Population: 14.7 million, plus 2.8 million nationals living as refugees in Pakistan, and .5 million in Iran.

Ethnic groups: Pushtun (40%),

Tajik, Uzbek, Hazara, Aimaq,

Turkoman, Baluch, Nuri.

Languages: Dari (Afghan Persian),

Pushtu, plus 50 small groups' languages.

Annual growth rate: negative.

Literacy: 12%.

Religions

Sunni Muslim: 80%.

Shi'a Muslim: 20%.

PAKISTAN

Geography

310,527 sq. mi.

Capital: Islamabad (pop. 250,000).

Fertile Indus Valley.

Hot near Arabian Sea, cool in north.

Agricultural land: 30%.

Government

Martial law regime since 1977.

Socialist Islamic republic since 1971.

Became independent as a separate Muslim nation by a partition of India in 1947.

World's seventh largest armed forces (430,000).

Economy

Per capita GNP: \$390.

Exports: rice, cotton, textiles, light manufactured products, petroleum products.

Major markets and suppliers: U.S., Germany, Italy, Britain, Japan, Hong Kong, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait.

Imports: capital goods, raw materials, crude oil, consumer items.

Work force: 55% agriculture; 20% industry.

People

Population: 99.2 million plus 2.8 million Afghan refugees.

Largest city: Karachi (5 million).

Dominant majority: Punjabis.

Other ethnic groups:

Sindhi, Pathan, Baluch.

Official language: Urdu (but spoken as first language by 9%; 65% speak Punjabi).

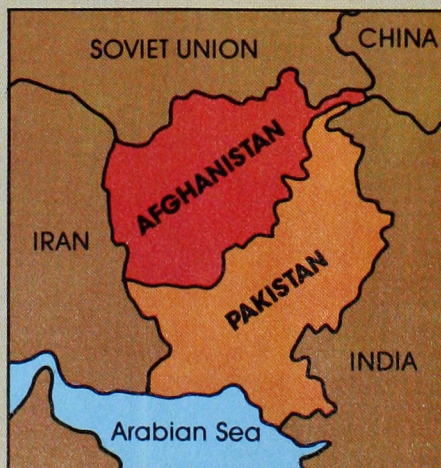
English is widely spoken.

Annual growth rate: 2.8%.

Literacy: 24%.

Religions

Muslim: 97%. Tiny minorities of Christians, Hindus and others.



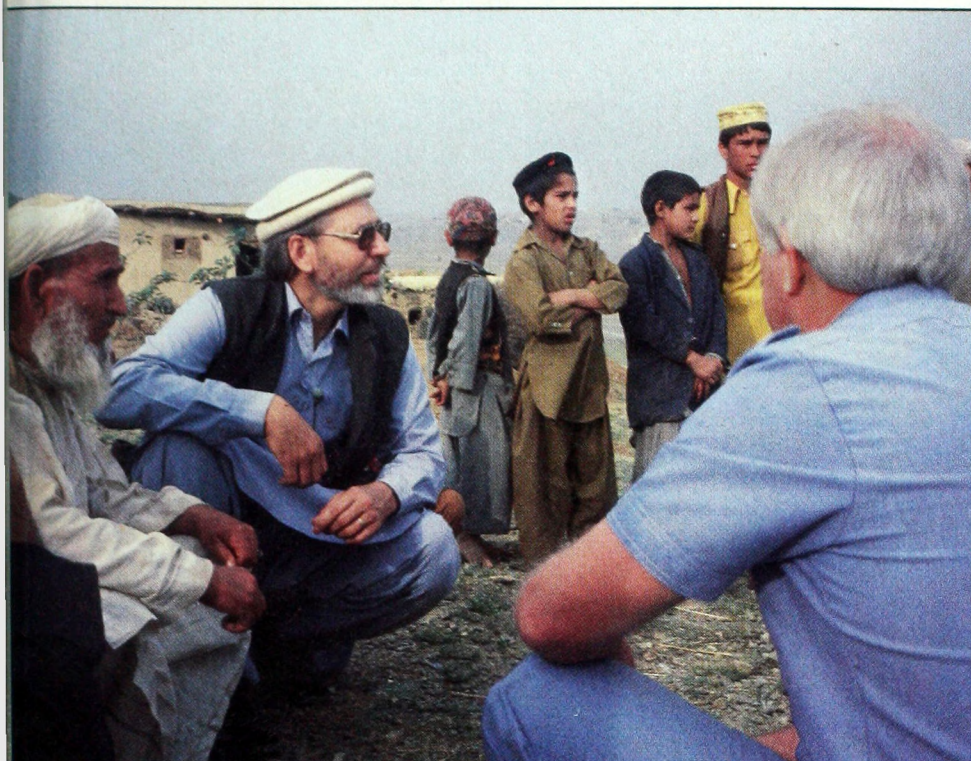
It costs approximately \$1 million a day to feed the refugees now living in Pakistan. The host government says it pays for about half the cost. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and private agencies such as SERVE and World Vision help provide the rest.

Because of the enormous needs of these refugees, SERVE was reactivated on the Pakistan side of the border in May 1980. The earlier experience in Afghan-

istan stood the SERVE leadership in good stead. They had dealt with a similar situation before. And again, World Vision has come alongside to provide financial aid and encouragement.

Afghan refugees making it safely to Pakistan must register with the proper government agencies before being assigned to a camp. This can take up to five months. Until this registration takes place, refugees are not eligible for UNHCR rations, medical care and housing.

SERVE's director, Gordon Magney (wearing glasses), talks with Bill Kliever on the Pakistan side of the border as recently-arrived refugees await directions.



These long months with no support are extremely difficult for new arrivals. To help during this transition time, SERVE and World Vision distribute relief aid to tide them over until they gain full refugee status.

Although refugee men would welcome the chance to earn a living for their families, employment opportunities are scarce. Those with a little money to invest may rent the local three-wheeled taxis from the Pakistanis and drive for hire; others set up little shops in refugee bazaars, and a few fortunate enough to have fled Afghanistan in trucks or buses establish small hauling or transportation enterprises.

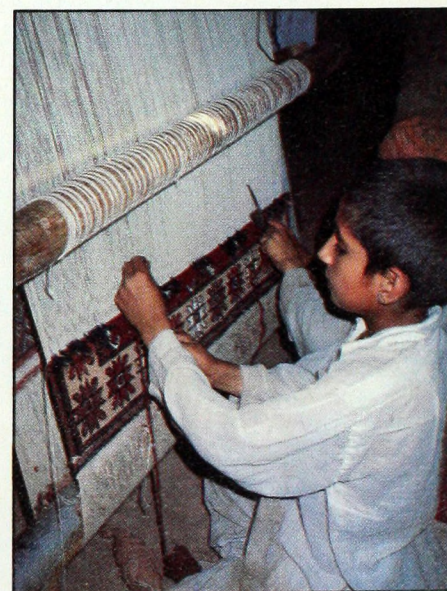
SERVE is attempting to expand the refugees' earning opportunities by aiding them in a special area of expertise.

Long admired for their beautiful hand-tied, wool carpets, Afghan carpet masters have been employed to teach this trade to 30 Afghan refugee boys each year in

Medical teams visit the camps with large, full-color health charts and simple, illustrated booklets.



Health education is a vital part of SERVE's ministry to the refugees. Poster-lessons deal with the realities of the harsh environment.



A young refugee gains a marketable skill during his stay in the camp, thanks to an educational carpet-making program.

SERVE has developed a solar oven which is gaining rapid acceptance in the refugee camps.

the SERVE vocational training center in Peshawar.

More than 100 graduates of this nine-month course now work in several of the Afghan refugee camps on looms provided by SERVE as graduation gifts. The boys range in age from 9 to 14. In addition to the necessary loom, the boys are given carpet-making tools and enough wool to make two carpets. These finished carpets are sold by the boys and their families in the open market, or sold back to SERVE who will market them.

Scarcity of wood and the expense of imported kerosene sometimes makes it difficult for Afghan refugees to cook their food as they'd like. Fuel conservation and alternative energy sources have become a priority with the refugees and the Pakistan Government.

SERVE has developed a solar oven which is gaining rapid acceptance in the refugee camps. However, despite being made from locally-obtained materials,

the cost of parts and manufacturing is still too high for the poorest of the poor. Thus World Vision is helping underwrite some of the cost of the ovens in order to get them into the hands of those who need them most. (Please see the accompanying solar oven story on page 8.)

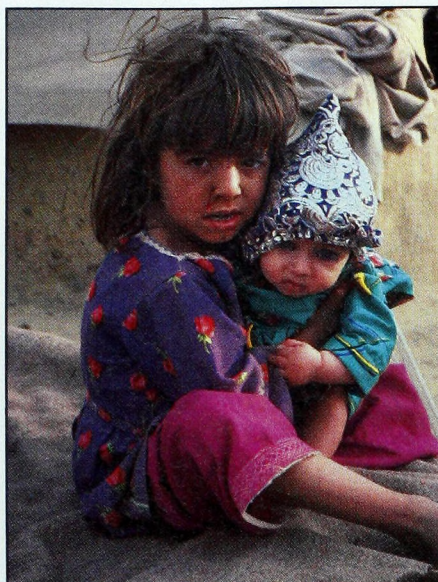
SERVE tackles many of the health problems common to all of the camps. Medical teams visit the refugees with 16 large, full-color health charts and nine simple, illustrated booklets. These charts and booklets are used in training sessions with camp teachers, doctors, nurses and health visitors.

In February, SERVE opened an eye-treatment facility in a rented building

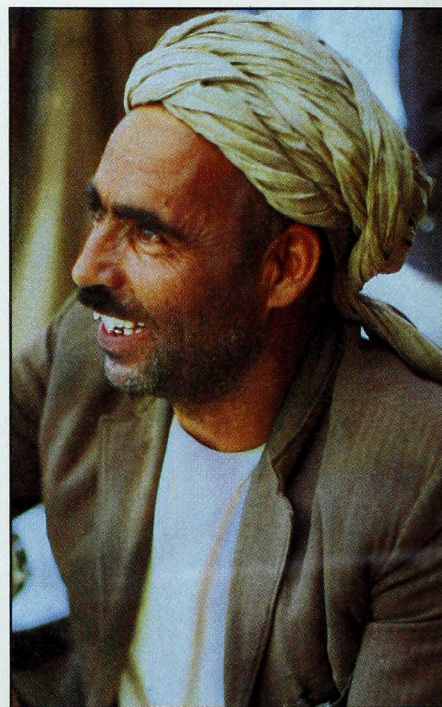
near the Avicenna Balkhi Hospital in Peshawar. The facility's five ophthalmologists expect to see many more than 1000 patients a month.

As long as helpless Afghan refugees continue to seek safety across the Pakistan border, SERVE and World Vision will continue to provide loving care, emergency food, medical assistance, temporary shelter and vocational opportunities to as many of the suffering ones as possible. How many lives will be saved? The answer depends largely on how the readers of these words respond to the need of these who are so completely dependent on our prayers and financial support. □

The urgency of the need for World Vision's work alongside SERVE in Pakistan can scarcely be overestimated. To make a real difference right now, please use the return envelope provided in the center of this magazine. Thank you!



Orphaned and half-orphaned children try to take care of each other as well as they can.



Here are the correct answers to the questions that began this article.

1. Alexander the Great
2. Aryans, Persians, Greeks, Mongols, Arabs, Turks, India, Great Britain and Russia.
3. Great Britain and Russia.
4. Russia, China, Pakistan and Iran.
5. None. It is a landlocked nation located between the Caspian and Arabian Seas.
6. Khyber Pass.
7. Pakistan. Many Afghans have also fled to Iran to the west.
8. There are 2.8 million officially registered, but unofficial estimates range as high as four million.



Milk distribution is an essential part of a nutrition program that must make do with what can be obtained.

*A science,
an art and an
act of love*

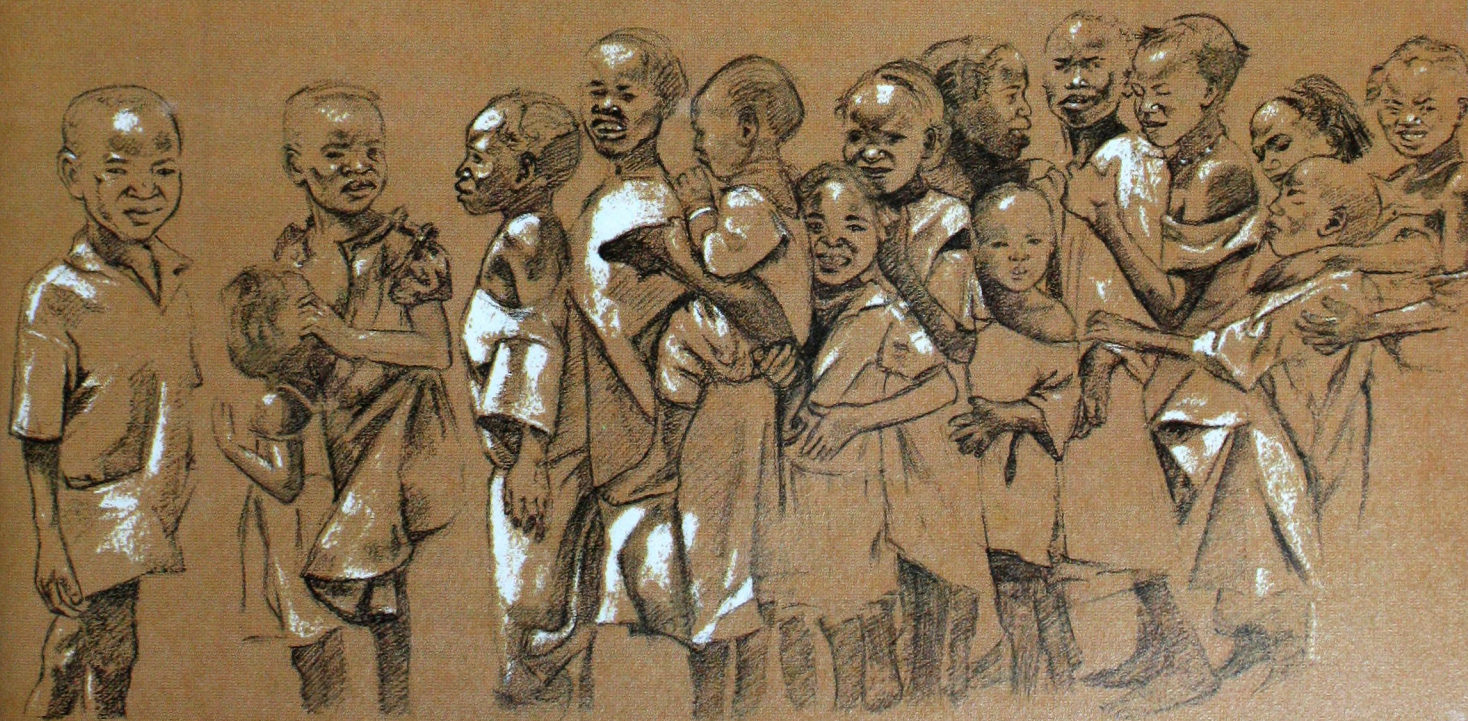
Feeding children

by Bruce and Mary Brander

Of all the work that World Vision does around the world, one of its special missions is feeding malnourished children.

The donors and workers of World Vision help many other people, regardless of age, who fall victim to storms, earthquakes, floods, droughts, famines, wars—disasters and misfortunes of all kinds great and small. But ever since World Vision came into being to help Korean orphans in 1950, children have held a special place in its aims and efforts.

Today in countries all over the globe the international



partnership of World Vision links the needs of the soul to the needs of physical suffering as it takes on the commission of Jesus Christ to "Feed my lambs." Its contributors and workers have lifted hundreds of thousands of young victims of famine, poverty and ignorance from the debilities of malnutrition to glowing good health. They continue to raise hundreds of thousands more at this moment.

Feeding the children as World Vision does it is no casual endeavor.

Guided by doctors, nurses and nutritionists, it is a science, an art and an act of love all bound together.

Typically, a feeding program begins in a village, a slum or a famine camp with workers assessing the degree of malnutrition in children and sometimes in the whole community. Stepping into emergencies, like the recent famines across Africa, the fastest way program workers can gauge serious hunger is to gather together children between 1 and 5 years of age and measure the circumference of their arms. The measurements are taken midway between shoulder and elbow. Differences of only centimeters distinguish good nourishment from moderate malnourishment or severe starvation. The measurements also may be combined to form a survey accurately suggesting the nutritional condition of the general community, children and adults alike.

Measuring weight and height is another common method of gauging nutritional problems in children. A child who weighs between 70 and 80 percent of what a normal healthy youngster of the same height should weigh is moderately undernourished. Less than 70 percent marks the child as severely malnourished. Still another way to measure nutrition is to compare weight and age, where age can be determined with exactness.

Bruce and Mary Brander live in Arcadia, California. Bruce is International Editor for World Vision International and the author of several books on Africa and the Pacific. Mary attended Layton School of Art and Milwaukee School of Art and Design in Wisconsin. Her work has been published nationally.



Recording the weight of an African child of famine, a World Vision worker will match the figure with the child's height to determine his degree of malnutrition. Between 80 and 90 percent of normal healthy weight for height marks a child in need of special feeding. Less than 70 percent indicates severe malnutrition.

Often in times of severe food shortages, careful calculations are hardly necessary. Prolonged malnutrition becomes obvious at a glance, especially among young children, whose growing bodies suffer more from hunger and show the earliest signs of its effects.

Swollen feet, ankles and bellies are typical symptoms of kwashiorkor. This is a deadly sickness: as many as 30 percent of its victims die. The ailment takes its

name from the Ga language of West Africa and translates as "disease that occurs when displaced from the breast by another child." Medical scientists often have attributed it to protein deficiency. Under this theory, the illness occurs when a child weaned from its mother's milk receives too little protein from a new diet. The disease also could be caused by food shortages and all-out famine.

As kwashiorkor takes hold of its victims, most commonly children between 1 and 3 years old, normal growth ceases. Muscles become weak and wasted. Skin may grow pale and begin to flake away. Hair turns light and takes on a silky texture,

becoming so loosely rooted that it falls out of its own accord. Children suffering from kwashiorkor feel irritable and wretchedly unhappy. Their appetite fails. They become inactive, withdrawn, interested in little or nothing around them.

The condition called marasmus is easier still to recognize in the body of a child. One 13-year-old orphaned girl in Ethiopia who was suffering from marasmus weighed 22 pounds, the weight of a normal 3-year-old.

Marasmus (the Greek word means severe emaciation) results from lack of both protein and calories—from total



Not overeating, but calories without protein leads to the swollen bellies of kwashiorkor, a deadly, often fatal disease of malnutrition (above). Some children too long without food become too weak to eat and must be given therapeutic feeding, administered (at right) by a father who carried his child to a World Vision famine relief center.



starvation. Under conditions of widespread hunger, it is far more common than kwashiorkor and strikes starving adults as well.

A marasmic child often looks like a little old man. Skin hangs loosely from his bones like baggy clothes. Muscles are wasted and the head seems extra large because the body below is so shrunk. Surprisingly, a marasmic child might be fairly vigorous and have a good appetite when food is available.

Often malnourished children suffer also from vitamin deficiencies. From lack of green and yellow vegetables and yellow fruits containing vitamin A, they may go blind. Lack of this vitamin also results in a higher than normal incidence of respiratory and intestinal infections. Deficiencies in B vitamins can bring on



Children sick or weak from malnutrition often do not want to eat and must be fed patiently, spoonful by spoonful.

the weakness and nerve damage of beriberi, or the skin and digestive disorders and nervous symptoms of pellagra. Insufficient vitamin C leads to scurvy. Inadequate iron in the diet creates the pallor and listlessness of anemia.

The treatments for all the ravages of hunger are simple, if they come early enough. Injections or pills can cure vitamin and mineral deficiencies within weeks and sometimes only days. For hunger's great killers, kwashiorkor and marasmus, the cure is simpler still. The victims need no more than regular meals of milk powder, mixed with some sugar and food oil so their starving bodies will not burn protein as calories.

While the cure for malnutrition usually is simple, administering it requires technical knowledge, exacting care and large measures of active love expressed in service, patience and endurance.

A doctor, a senior nurse, a nutritionist or all three set up the program and supervise its work. They also train other staff members to survey and weigh the hungry, prepare food mixtures, maintain hygiene, perform regular feedings and visit homes to monitor the progress of patients and look for more. Still other workers deliver water and fuel, guard food stores and maintain trucks and buildings.

Where hunger is widespread, as in the vast camps of people suffering from drought and famine in Ethiopia and Sudan, Mali and Mauritania, a program will begin with the first of several types of food relief. Tens of thousands of people at a time may receive general rations.

These rations are designed to halt starvation and help bring the whole community back to health. They might consist of maize or millet or wheat, with perhaps some fish flour, a soy preparation or dried skim milk for extra protein.

A second type of food relief is known as supplementary feeding. As the name implies, this is provided in addition to general rations. Who will receive it depends upon available supplies, workers and facilities. Pregnant women and nursing mothers qualify if resources allow. So do victims of anemia and wasting diseases, and the elderly who, like children, are highly susceptible to



the many debilities of hunger. But always supplementary feeding focuses on children.

Youngsters under 5 years of age invariably are admitted to a supplementary feeding program. If possible, so are older children whose weight to height falls under 80 percent of normal.

Sometimes workers give youngsters or their parents dry rations, which are taken home and prepared. But that method holds no guarantee that unfamiliar food will be properly prepared or used, or that the right people will end up eating it.

Wet rations are a second alternative.



To curb the spread of sickness in a camp for thousands of hunger-weakened famine refugees, young survivors of Africa's drought and famine wash their hands before eating. So important is this measure of basic hygiene that children in some World Vision nutrition programs learn a "hand-washing song" to stress the measure.

This amounts to food mixed, cooked and distributed completely by the feeding center's staff. Wet rations are by far the better method of supplementary feeding, since they give the hungry people full advantage of the workers' expertise.

Work in a wet ration feeding shelter often is exhausting, both bodily and emotionally. Not long ago, in a camp for some 20,000 drought refugees on the

borders of Sudan and Chad, workers were "praying in" supplies of food that were stranded a thousand kilometers away by heavy rains. More tensions arose as the death rate tripled among the refugees in their sodden reed huts. Workers too fell ill, some seriously with typhoid, hepatitis and malaria. Yet the labor of feeding went on uninterrupted.

In a camp like that one, the children, some accompanied by parents, mass outside a shelter. This might be a tent or a structure of bamboo or reed matting. Workers register the little ones and give them ration cards or identity bracelets noting their number and the center where each day they will come for special meals.

Washing up before a feeding is important. Health authorities from the United Nations and elsewhere declare that much of the world's illness would be halted if only people always washed their hands before handling food. In a camp crowded with starving, weak and homeless people, many of whom already carry sickness, the simple act of washing can prevent much misery and even deaths.

While the children are washing, cooks in kitchen shelters stir huge, steaming cauldrons of porridge. The formula is

thick and white, a mixture of flour and dried milk, perhaps corn-soy powder, sugar, vegetable oil and salt. Other kitchen workers, often locally hired, mix high-energy milk and unpack high-protein biscuits.

As a World Vision dietitian from the Netherlands explained, "These children need more protein and energy than normal children because their bodies are behind in development." Also, she added, "Their stomachs are small. We must fill them with energy."

One by one or in groups, the children

file into the shelter and line up on the ground or on woven reed mats. Kitchen helpers ladle the porridge into bowls and deliver it as the youngsters wait patiently. Ideally, a center should feed about 250 children. In emergencies, which World Vision often is facing, numbers sometimes climb closer to a thousand.

Supplementary feeding generally poses few problems. A well-organized center, starting a meal at 8 a.m., can finish it by 9:30 or 10. But after that comes a third type of food relief: therapeutic or intensive feeding. For gravely starving children, World Vision also carries out special feedings labeled "super-intensive." Therapeutic nutrition can be trying and difficult.

Some of the children who need intensive feeding come in clinging to a parent, too weak to walk alone. Others are carried, unable to walk at all. Workers find still others in huts or hovels lying in dark corners or under piles of rags. Their

families already have despaired of their survival.

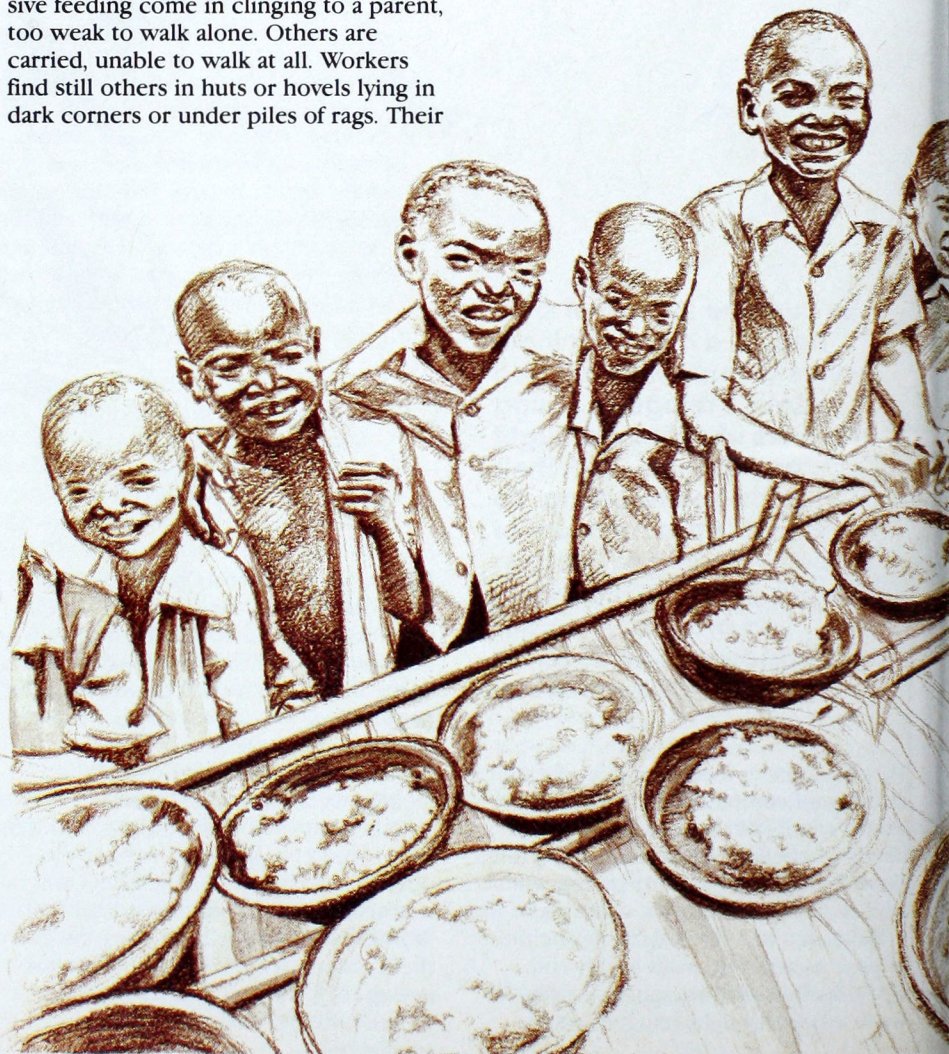
The weight of most of these youngsters has fallen below 70 percent of normal. Some are bloated with kwashiorkor. Many also are sick with other diseases, their shriveled bodies too ravaged by starvation to fight off further attacks against their lives.

Feeding these children can take much time and patience, with workers spending hours at the task. If food were administered too quickly it could trigger violent diarrhea, dehydration or shock. Sometimes children afflicted with a kind of anorexic reaction to prolonged starvation no longer want to eat. Others simply cannot keep food down. Children too weak, too sick or too resistant to eat by themselves might be fed through tubes to their stomachs, or with syringes or, persistently, spoonful by spoonful.



World Vision prepares special high-nutrition foods for malnourished children.

Above, a worker mixes snow-white porridge of flour, milk powder, sugar, edible oil and salt. At right, malnourished African youngsters receive a meal with a grain base. High-protein biscuits also are common in feeding programs.



Mothers who have never seen children reviving from a direly wasted condition tend to give up trying to feed them. That is when experienced workers step in, encouraging, coaxing, perhaps taking on the job themselves. "Food is medicine!" World Vision workers in Ethiopia were taught to say in Amharic, the local language.

"Sometimes the mothers grow impatient," the World Vision nutritionist from the Netherlands related. "They want to go fix meals for their families and carry water from the wells. So we give milk to the mothers too, to keep them there." Often mothers are fed along with their children to boost their health and enhance their milk supply for nursing at the breast.

Intensive feeding continues four, six, seven times a day. After a day or two, children nourished through tubes have enough strength to sit up and take food normally. Those who were reluctant regain their appetites. A few more days and many of the youngsters are smiling.

"It might be hard to persuade the mothers to continue," said the Dutch dietitian, "but when they see the feeding works, it's really marvelous." Another nutrition worker, a British nurse, added, "Then you feel fantastic!"

Children in a feeding program weigh in for progress regularly. If the scales show gain, the program is considered successful.

Success appears also in other ways. After only a few days of therapeutic feeding, skin problems begin to heal by themselves. The children grow less withdrawn and apathetic. No longer are they listless or irritable. They begin to walk, then run and play. They hug center workers and return to their families, perhaps happier and healthier than they ever have been before.

Where World Vision or a similar agency is on the scene to feed malnourished or starving people, young victims of hunger usually recover quickly. Many of them will be running and playing like normal, healthy youngsters in less than six weeks.

Exclaimed a delighted English nutritionist recently working in three famine camps in Sudan, "It's only been a month, and the children are positively plump."

Children such as those she was working with are discharged from special feeding programs when they are free from obvious disease, maintain good appetites and hold 85 percent normal weight for two consecutive weeks.

"It's really quite simple to save these bright, young lives," said another World Vision worker. "Sometimes we can't, for lack of resources. That's a dreadful thing, and it haunts us. But when we can, when we have enough to give, and we see the tykes up and running once again—that's grand. It's really grand. Take my word for it. That works the Savior's will." □



Young victims of severe hunger can recover fully within weeks of entering a nutrition program. Above, a beaming survivor of famine clutches his "Road to Health" chart noting immunizations received, progress in weight and other factors of his return to sound health.



DISCOVER THE JOY OF SPONSORSHIP

Thousands of American families and singles enjoy a rewarding relationship with children they've never seen—boys and girls in Asia, Africa or Latin America whose parents—because of handicaps, widowhood or other misfortunes—are unable to provide them with enough food, clothing or educational opportunity.

The relationship is that of sponsorship through World Vision. Each sponsoring family or individual sends a pledged amount of support on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis. In return, each sponsor receives the sponsored children's photos, biographical highlights, occasional progress reports and an opportunity to exchange letters.

Such sponsorship is a practical and

enjoyable way to express Christian love across many miles. And it gives children and families a tangible basis for hope of breaking poverty's shackles, not to mention an introduction to the good news of Jesus Christ.

Across the globe, millions of children desperately need such help. In certain needy countries, thousands of the neediest children have been listed individually by World Vision workers. And right now many of those children await word that someone who is able to help them has pledged to provide the necessary support (\$20 per child per month) for a year or more.

Might *you* be the one to discover the joy of sponsoring one or several of those children? If you believe you are,

please say so by using the return envelope from the center of this magazine. You'll both be glad you did. □



When you pray

THANK GOD...

- **that Afghan refugees** who escape to Pakistan are now receiving food, shelter and a degree of physical safety through the sacrificial help of caring Christians.
- **that nutrition/health workers** are saving many children's lives and restoring their health through special feeding programs in many of Africa's famine-stricken countries.
- **that many needy children** are being helped to experience hope in Jesus Christ through American Christians' sponsorship.
- **that houses have been built** for Mexican earthquake victims who were homeless for months after last fall's destruction.
- **that volunteers are rising** to the opportunity to serve God by ministering to severely suffering people in many of the world's troubled and dangerous regions.

ASK GOD...

- **to give wisdom, stamina** and more provisions to those who minister to exhausted Afghans entering refugee camps in Pakistan.
- **to help the nutrition workers** in Africa keep up their own health too, and to handle well the problems of food supply and personal safety.
- **that many more Americans** will respond to the need of the approximately 15,000 children now awaiting sponsorship.
- **that help and materials** will be found to complete the task of enabling Mexico's earthquake victims to get into homes again.
- **that persons qualified and called by God** will offer themselves to fill positions essential to the ministries for Christ in needy parts of Africa, Asia, Latin America and elsewhere.

Be an international intercessor. To receive, at no charge, a monthly newsletter containing a special prayer request for each day of the month, send your request to Rev. Norval Hadley, International Intercessors, Box O, Pasadena, CA 91109. Each month's newsletter contains prayer concerns about three different countries, and includes pertinent facts about the people in those nations.



SHE'S WORLD VISION'S INTERNATIONAL CHAIRWOMAN

Appointment of Dr. Roberta Hestenes as board chair for World Vision International was announced last September by its president, Dr. Tom Houston. The first woman to hold this post in the organization's 35-year history, Dr. Hestenes presides over the 18-member WVI board of which she has been a member since 1982.

She is also a member of World Vision's United States board of directors and chair of its long range planning committee, and she is moderator for the World Vision International Council, which meets every three years.

An author, lecturer and teacher, her Master of Divinity and Doctor of Ministry degrees are from Fuller Theological Seminary in Pasadena, California. Currently, she serves as associate professor and director of that seminary's "Christian formation and discipleship" program. She has worked in several countries, including Kenya, Australia, Singapore, Hong Kong, South Korea, and the Philippines.

The members of the WVI board are from 12 countries. They meet regularly to set policies affecting some 3900 relief and development projects in 80 nations.

Planned giving

by Daniel Rice

World Vision's Associate
Director of Planned Giving



If you want your good stewardship to continue . . .

IMPORTANT REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE A WILL

**Everyone should have a will.
Here's why:**

- If you don't leave a will, the State will provide one—theirs! And it may not be what you would have wanted at all.

- Your good stewardship during life may be frustrated in the end—because you have no will.

- Specific things you want to have happen, won't—except through your will.

- Your will can be a wonderful testimony to those things you believed in during your lifetime.

- A gift to World Vision in your will can continue your care for the world's hungry and hurting.

- The tax advantages of a charitable bequest may be very substantial too, when considering the Federal Estate Tax.

Example: Mr. Grant, a widower with an estate of approximately \$800,000, provides in his will for a bequest of \$80,000 to World Vision, Inc., at his death, with the rest of his estate going to his children. Because of his gift, the Federal Estate Tax is reduced, so the bequest of \$80,000 really costs Mr. Grant's estate only a fraction of that amount.

Suggested wording for a bequest by will:

(The preparation of a will needs an attorney's professional training. Take this article with you. He or she will need the specific wording.)

"I hereby give to World Vision, Inc., the sum of \$ _____ (or the following described property or securities), the principal and income to be used in such manner as its

Board of Directors deems best to carry out its work and effect its purposes."

Other similar wording can make it possible for you to designate your bequest for a special purpose, or to establish a named memorial fund.

Or, after leaving gifts to others, you can leave what's left over to World Vision:

"I hereby give, devise and bequeath to World Vision, Inc., all the rest, residue and remainder of my estate."

Some bequests can create income for your loved ones.

You can create, in your will, a plan to care for your loved ones during their lifetimes, save taxes, and then make a gift to World Vision. I would be happy to help you establish one of these plans.

For our part, we pledge to continue our relief and development work with the world's neediest people, in the name of Jesus Christ, following the terms of your will and carrying forward your good stewardship.

A properly drawn will is an important thing for each of us. Don't put it off. If you would like to talk further about this, or about a specific plan or project, please write to me or call me at the toll-free number below.

Daniel Rice
Planned Giving Department
WORLD VISION
919 W. Huntington Drive
Monrovia, CA 91016
Phone Toll-free: (800) 228-1869
In California: (818) 357-7979

POURING FOUNDATIONS FOR HOPE

Timotea Zuñiga was almost at the end of her resources.

Her husband, Timoteo, who is 37 but looks much older, is disabled from a heart attack and too ill to pursue his trade as a mason. His brother-in-law who lives with them, also a mason, recently broke his leg and is unable to work until he recovers. Yet the family, including seven children ranging in age from 5 to 22, continues to need food and clothing.

Timotea, 36, supports them all by taking in laundry and making tortillas for sale. She was grateful that they at least had a roof over their heads.

But the morning of September 19, 1985 snatched even that from them. At 7:18, a massive earthquake rumbled from an epicenter in the Pacific Ocean across central Mexico. In four nightmarish minutes, the quake, which registered 8.1 on the Richter scale, killed some 9000 people and injured 30,000 throughout the country. It toppled 400 buildings in Mexico City, destroyed 30 percent of Timotea's native city of Ciudad Guzman west of the capital, and damaged another 20 percent of the community of 120,000 people. It also shook and bounced her small adobe house until it collapsed. Mercifully no one was in the building at the time. But her family suddenly found themselves homeless and without possessions.

"We lost everything!" Timotea said. "We have no water. We must buy it from our neighbors. Someone gave us a small stove. We put up sheets of corrugated metal from our roof for shelter. But we did not know what we were going to do then."

World Vision workers appeared soon after the quake to distribute food and

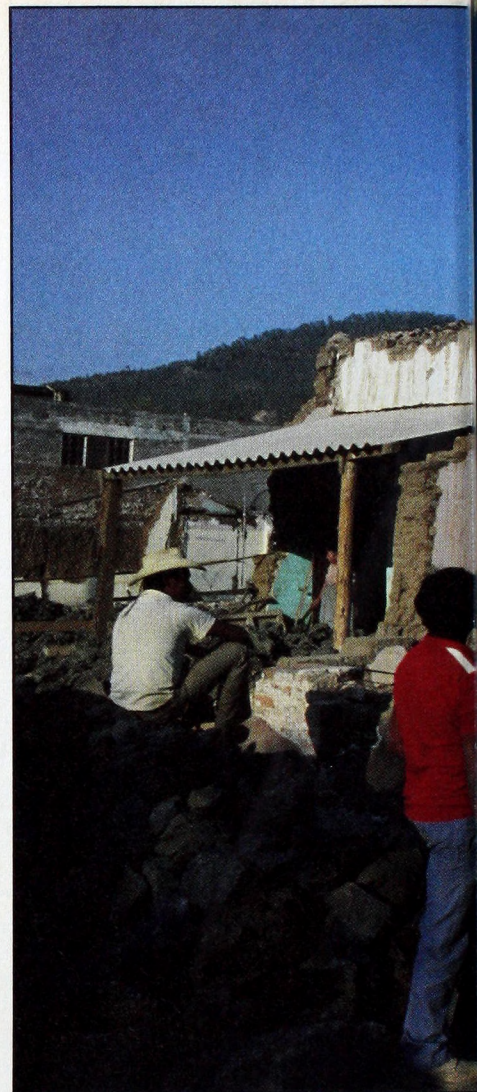
clothing among some 50,000 homeless people in Mexico City and Ciudad Guzman, the two areas hardest hit by the disaster. In Ciudad Guzman, a 36-year-old local church leader and missionary from the United States, Michael Hrabal, organized door-to-door distribution. Then he suggested a second task for World Vision: rebuild homes for the poor in the shattered community.

In partnership with Hrabal's independent church, a local Baptist church and other volunteers, World Vision first identified the poorest of the poor living amid the rubble. Then workers filled a small warehouse with building materials and started constructing the basic shells of new habitations on the sites of toppled homes in 18 different parts of the city.

Throughout Mexico, a total of 226 families and 1356 people are being aided by the rebuilding program.

By March, well before the summer rainy season could begin, Timotea and her family were safely sheltered again. So were 50 other needy and homeless families of Ciudad Guzman who received full ownership of the World Vision houses. Soon 30 more of the buildings will be ready. A total of 450 men, women and children are benefiting from the World Vision earthquake rehabilitation work in the community.

The houses, designed by a local engineer, are spare: concrete foundations supporting walls of gray concrete bricks with bright zinc sheets fastened overhead for roofing. Each building costs



about \$1400. Both the local government and the churches involved wanted the people receiving them to take responsibility for completing and expanding the two- and three-room structures. So the finishing tasks—plastering walls, adding window frames and glass, painting and furnishing—they will do for themselves as time and personal funds allow.

Yet for all the labor ahead of them before the homes are comfortably habitable, there was no lack of appreciation among the recipients.

"We are already moving in," said Timotea as she stood outside her new house on a hillside overlooking the city. Several of her children smiled from a frameless window curtained with a bedsheet. Inside, a single bed stood in the front room and a wooden cabinet in the second, while food sizzled in a



Rubble from the powerful earthquake that struck central Mexico in September 1985 litters streets of Ciudad Guzman almost six months later, while families gradually rebuild their homes.

Behind the "Zapateria" sign, little remains of a Spanish colonial-style shopping arcade in midtown Ciudad Guzman.



Ciudad Guzman, nestled amid mountains west of Mexico City, suffered more damage than any city but the capital in last September's earthquake. About 30 percent of Ciudad Guzman was destroyed, with another 20 percent damaged.

"I prayed that God would send someone to help me rebuild. That day a World Vision survey team arrived."

makeshift kitchen of roofing metal and canvas behind the building.

In another part of the city, Maria de Jesus Mendoza, a 54-year-old widow who also takes in laundry to support herself and 14-year-old twin sons, said, "I thank God for World Vision." Immediately after the earthquake, her family built a shelter of corrugated metal and blankets. They lived without light or readily available water, sometimes drenched by rains. "We were waiting for help from anyone

willing to offer it. We did not know how we could help ourselves."

Another widow, Piedad Castrejon, cooked and sold local snack foods in her home before the disaster to support herself and five sons ranging in age from 3 to 16. The temblor shook down two of the three rooms of their adobe brick house. "I prayed that God would send someone to help rebuild it," she recalled. "That day a survey team from World Vision arrived."

Esperanza Palomar de Feliciano, 50, with her 38-year-old husband, Joaquin, now form a household with nine children and six grandchildren, all rendered homeless by the quake. "We lost our home, our furniture, all our animals. We

"We are already moving in," said Timotea as she stood outside her hillside house.

could not cook because people were saying the gas would explode. We lived in a shelter made of bricks from our fallen house. World Vision gave us clothing. And now we have received this new home. I am happy and very relieved," she said.

The earthquake rehabilitation work World Vision has financed in Ciudad Guzman, where about 1000 buildings were destroyed, not only is providing housing for people who could not afford to rebuild their homes, it also conveys a sound and inspiring testimony of Christian love in action. A dedication ceremony in a slum area of Ciudad Guzman, where certificates of ownership were turned over to recipients of the homes, drew the city's mayor, dignitaries from Jalisco State and officials of the national government to witness the willingness of World Vision's donors and workers to respond to the needs of their stricken people.

At the same time, 30 families in the capital city who had nowhere to go after the quake but to public shelters, were settling into new government housing afforded through down payments of \$1000 for each family—provided by World Vision. Another 120 families in the capital city will be quartered in new apartment complexes built by World Vision in cooperation with the Methodist Church.

Throughout Mexico, a total of 226 families and 1356 people are being aided by the rebuilding program. Thousands more received food, clothing, shelter, medical care and income-earning jobs doing cleanup work through the efforts of World Vision and the generosity of its donors. □

MEXICO

Geography

764,000 sq. mi. (three times the size of Texas).

Capital: Mexico City (pop. 17 million), largest urban area in the world.

Terrain varies: coastal lowlands to high mountains.

Climate varies: tropical to desert. Most of Mexico is dry. Only 12% receives adequate rainfall in all seasons. About 50% deficient in moisture throughout the year.

Government

The president elected has traditionally been the candidate of the dominant political party, serving one six-year term and wielding nearly all the power. Constitution drawn up in 1917. Federal republic since 1823.

People

Population: 76 million.

Mixed races (Spanish and Indian): 55%.

Pure Indian: 29%.

Caucasian: 10%.

Official language: Spanish—92%; 9 major

languages; more than 200 Indian languages. Infant mortality rate: 56/1000.

Life expectancy: 65 years.

Labor force: 21,500,000.

Education: mandatory ages 6-14.

Annual growth rate: 2.8%.

Religion: 97% Roman Catholic. Open to Protestant witness.

History

Indian cultures (before Spanish conquest): Olmec, Mayan, Toltec, and Aztec. Cortez founded a Spanish colony in 1519 that lasted nearly 300 years. Independence was declared in 1810. Mexico's drastic social and economic problems erupted in the revolution in 1910. Since then Mexico has maintained a stable political system.

Economy

GNP: \$162 billion.

Per capita GNP: \$2158.

Natural resources: oil, natural gas, silver, copper, gold, lead, zinc, timber.

Agriculture: 7.3% of GNP.

Industry: Manufacturing (21% of GNP); commerce (23%); petroleum and mining (8%).

Exports: petroleum (75%), coffee, cotton, fruits, vegetables, manufacturing and mining.

Imports: grains, machinery, equipment, industrial vehicles.

Foreign Relations

The government maintains its interest and influence abroad through moral suasion and selective economic assistance. It champions the cause of nonintervention. About 4 million Mexicans become illegal immigrants to the U.S. each year, providing a relief to Mexico's economy. About 4 million tourists, 90% of them U.S. citizens, visit Mexico annually.



Esperanza Palomar, 50 (center), and members of her family of nine children and six grandchildren pose outside the new dwelling provided for them by World Vision.

Samaritan sampler

SOME WAYS PEOPLE ARE HELPING
OTHERS IN THE NAME OF CHRIST



Jubilee Crafts works with self-help groups in South Africa to alleviate the plight of black families that have been moved to rural "homelands." In these settlements there are few opportunities for employment, and money sent by the absent husbands and fathers from their city jobs is often inadequate. Self-help centers in "homeland" areas employ those doing quality beadwork, grasswork, basketry, sewing and woodwork. Jubilee imports these products for sale in the U.S. For information about items available for purchase contact Jubilee Crafts, 300 W. Apsley St., Philadelphia, PA 19144-4221.

Concern for the needs of America's poor prompted U.S. Representative Tony Hall, member of the Select Committee on Hunger, to introduce a congressional resolution encouraging food producers to permit gleaning in their fields. The substantial quantities of grain, fruit and vegetables left unharvested each year could provide vital nutrition for the poor.

Some existing organizations (both Christian and secular) now organize volunteer glean-

ers, but many more such efforts are needed. For information on an active gleaning program, contact Larry Waddell, Evangelicals for Social Action/Fresno, 1020 E. McKinley St., Fresno, CA 93728; (209) 264-6125.

The disabled—their needs and gifts—are the focus of the "We Are His Children" project of Good Shepherd Lutheran Home of the West. On request, Good Shepherd will send packets to educators in elementary and Sunday schools. Designed to help children reach out lovingly to the mentally retarded and others with handicaps, the materials include posters and brochures, a picture to be colored and a prayer about ways children can help those with disabilities. To request, contact Robert Wobrock, Good Shepherd Lutheran Home, 10650 Road 256, Terra Bella, CA 93270; (209) 535-4425.

Scripture distribution is a satisfying volunteer activity for many Christians. For the loan of a 15-minute videotape promoting this kind of ministry (called "Heart to Heart") write the American Bible Society's audio-visual library at 619 Conestoga Road, Villanova, PA 19085.

Challenging inner-city youth to apply God's perspective to their lives is at the heart of all-volunteer Neighborhood Ministries, Denver, Colorado. Head staffer Ted Travis and his helpers organize youth clubs that take young people off the streets and provide a setting for Bible study, dialogue and tutorial programs. Travis encourages his workers to "take time to know your kids. Socialize with them. Then pray intensively." Helping those 15-18 to stay in school is one of the ministry's high-priority objectives. Another is to replace the young people's misconceptions about Christianity with practical, biblical truth. For information contact Neighborhood Ministries, 1625 Martin Luther King Blvd., Denver, CO 80205; (303) 296-3595.

United States support for international efforts to immunize millions of the world's children by 1990 against polio, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, tetanus and tuberculosis is the focus of a new Bread for the World campaign. (An estimated 10,000 children die each day worldwide from these diseases.) The organization is urging U.S. Christians to write Congress in support of "The Child Immunization Act of 1986." For information contact Cureton Johnson or Katey Vierkorn, Bread for the World, 802 Rhode Island Ave. NE, Washington, DC 20018; (202) 269-0200.

Help wanted: Worldwide, more than 4000 jobs in Christian ministry organizations have opened up this spring, states Intercristo, a Seattle-based non-profit agency that

brings people and Christian ministries together. Openings for teachers lead the way, followed by opportunities in business, medicine, camping, recreation, ministry and social service. Some require appointees to raise their own support, usually with assistance of the organization. For information call Intercristo toll-free at (800) 426-1342 (AK, HI, WA and Canada call 206-546-7330).

Reliable medical equipment and know-how to operate and maintain it are, along with daily supplies, ongoing needs of mission clinics and hospitals. Since 1973, REAP International has met such needs for more than 500 medical mission facilities in 90-plus countries. Equipment and medical supplies donated to REAP (X-ray and radiographic/fluoroscopic units, for example) are carefully checked over, reconditioned if necessary, and provided at nominal cost. REAP would like to be able to meet the needs of more of the 2400 existing medical mission facilities. For information contact REAP International, 972 W. 9th St., Upland, CA 91786; (714) 981-5777.

Letters to prison inmates who have become Christians encourage them in their struggle to grow in the Lord in spite of lonely, demoralizing circumstances. Through a special program of Prison Fellowship, you can let Christian prisoners know you care—and that they do have brothers and sisters in Christ. Contact Prison Fellowship, The Pen-Pal Program, P.O. Box 17500, Washington, DC 20041; (703) 478-0100.

Mini-message

HE'S STILL THE ONE AUTHENTIC PEACE GIVER!

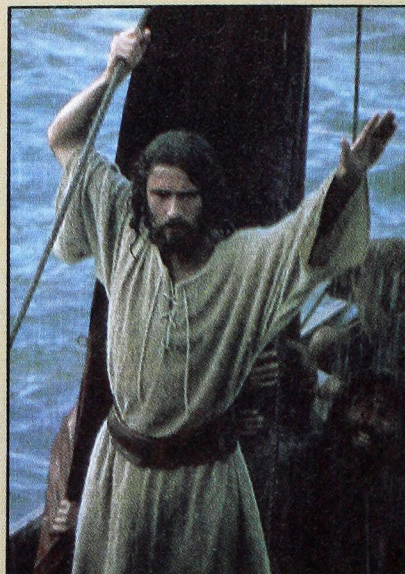
When you read the Gospel of Luke you see Jesus not only stilling wind and waves (as in this scene from the film *Jesus*), but calming His disciples' hearts.

The latter He did many times.

And He still does it today.

Because He is well able to calm even the most troubled hearts that submit to Him, you and I have a sure way to experience peace of mind and soul, whatever our situation. To us, as to the disciples who looked to Him during His days on earth, He says, plainly, *Peace I leave with you; my peace I give you. I do not give to you as the world gives. Do not let your hearts be troubled and do not be afraid* (John 14:27, NIV).

The original context of this promise was Jesus' discourse on the Holy Spirit, whom He calls the Comforter, the Counselor. And the promise is as applicable and as



dependable for you and me in this nuclear age as it was for those who heard it from His lips outside Jerusalem two millennia ago.

He gives His followers peace not through blindness to circumstances but through awareness of His love and power.

Have you experienced—and do you possess—the true inner peace which Christ, by His Holy Spirit, gives

to all who receive it through faith in Him?

If you are seeking peace and not finding it, we at World Vision urge you: Change the focus of your quest. Don't merely seek peace; *seek God through Jesus Christ*. For only through receiving Him as your Lord and Savior can you find the inner peace you crave.

For more light on this subject, read and re-read—today—the fourteenth chapter of John. And then why not read Luke's and John's entire accounts?

We urge you also to talk with a pastor or other helpful member of a Christ-centered church in your community, and to become a part of the life of such a church as an expression of your faith in Christ and a means of ministering to others in His name.

Please write us at WORLD VISION magazine, 919 W. Huntington Drive, Monrovia CA 91016, if you would like a copy of a helpful booklet. We'll be glad to send it, free.

Like others in the first century and in our own, you *can* experience peace when you give yourself wholly to the one authentic Peace Giver. □

Is God calling you . . .

to work where your efforts will be directly related to saving lives and spreading the Good News of Jesus Christ? Consider these opportunities for service. If you think you may qualify for one of these positions, send your resume to World Vision International, Human Resources, 919 W. Huntington Drive, Monrovia, CA 91016.

Asia: Regional Human Resources Director (based in Manila, Philippines)

Responsible to enhance the effectiveness of human resources management and systems in field offices to achieve, within World Vision's policy guidelines, maximum benefit to the organization and its staff members. Requires previous on-the-job training and experience in the human resource field. Extensive travel throughout region involved. *Contact: Mel Loucks, Overseas Employment Coordinator.*

Senegal: Church Relations Coordinator (large-scale development team)

To provide liaison between large-scale development project team and churches and Christian organizations in Senegal.

Requires equivalent of a master's degree in theology, missions or related area. Must have ministry experience, preferably in the Two-Thirds World. Fluency in French and English required. Also requires flexibility, ability to adapt to primitive surroundings, and willingness to travel extensively throughout West Africa. *Contact: Mel Loucks, Overseas Employment Coordinator.*

Africa: Short-Term Contract Positions

Positions in West Africa, Chad, Sudan and Ethiopia require appropriate qualifications and experience including previous Two-Thirds World experience. French language required for Chad/West Africa positions. Must be flexible and adaptable to a variety of living conditions. Six month minimum contract required.

Logisticians
Project managers
Nutritionists
Public Health nurses

Agriculturalists
Mechanics
Medical doctors
Water sanitation engineers

Contact: Tim Geare, World Vision U.S.

WHERE DO ALL THE CHILDREN GO?

Have you ever met an eight-year-old soldier? I don't mean a kid in your neighborhood with a pop gun and a peanut butter grin. I mean a child in khaki fatigues with an AK-47 automatic weapon and the weary look of an old man in his childish eyes.

One of our World Vision writers recently met a tyke like this in Uganda. An army of eight-, ten- and thirteen-year-olds had fought for three days without food or sleep to take Kampala, the capital city. Writer Brad Smith met a few of them, and the image still haunts him.

That same deep chord of compassion that rang in Brad's heart touched Bob Pierce more than 35 years ago. In fact World Vision began because Bob's heart broke when he came across the children of war in China and Korea. Since then, more than a million children from the Two-Thirds World have received physical and spiritual help through World Vision's childcare programs. Thousands of people have made a small monthly commitment to a child, and with that support we've been able to provide food, medicine, clothes, schooling, and a place to live.

I often wonder what happens to these kids, and just as often as I do, it seems, I hear a story about one, or we get a letter from a young man or woman who was once a World Vision sponsored child.

Recently, for example, we heard from Samuel Falsis, a physics and math teacher at a Chinese Christian school in Manila. When our workers found Sam's family eleven years ago, they barely had enough to eat. They certainly couldn't afford to send Sam to school. Then a couple from Australia became Sam's sponsors. Their small monthly gift enabled him to go to school, and their Christian love encouraged him.

Sam did well in school. He got a scholarship to high school and then to college and continued to be a fine student. Now, as a high school teacher, he leads students academically and also shows them the love of Christ that others showed him.

Another wrote, "There are ten members in my family, including grandparents and an uncle, and I am third of five children. . . . When I was in the first grade of senior high school the burden of my family was great.

"I feel fortunate," wrote a sponsored boy, "because I have the love of my sponsor and know God's love through this sponsorship."

"It was the love of the . . . sponsor that encouraged me to prepare hard for the university entrance exam. Now I am a senior at night school and I study administration in the management department of the University of Chinese Culture."

I suppose we reach out quickly to children because in famine or war or in the impoverished corners of the world, they endure the greatest suffering. And "anyone who welcomes a little child like this in my name," the Lord said, "welcomes me."

That's why our childcare programs will always be at the heart of our ministry. Jesus blessed the little children, but he also greatly blessed the sponsor of the child who wrote us this beautiful letter:

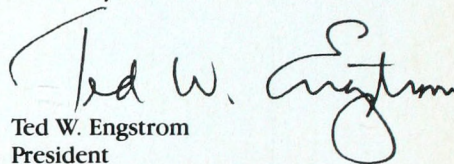
"I began to imitate my sponsor and cultivate a garden. One day I woke up early in the morning and thought of her description of the way she took care of her plants. I realized it was the fulfillment of love in action. For over ten years

I have been one of her beloved plants. She loves me, considers everything about my position and prepares for my needs.

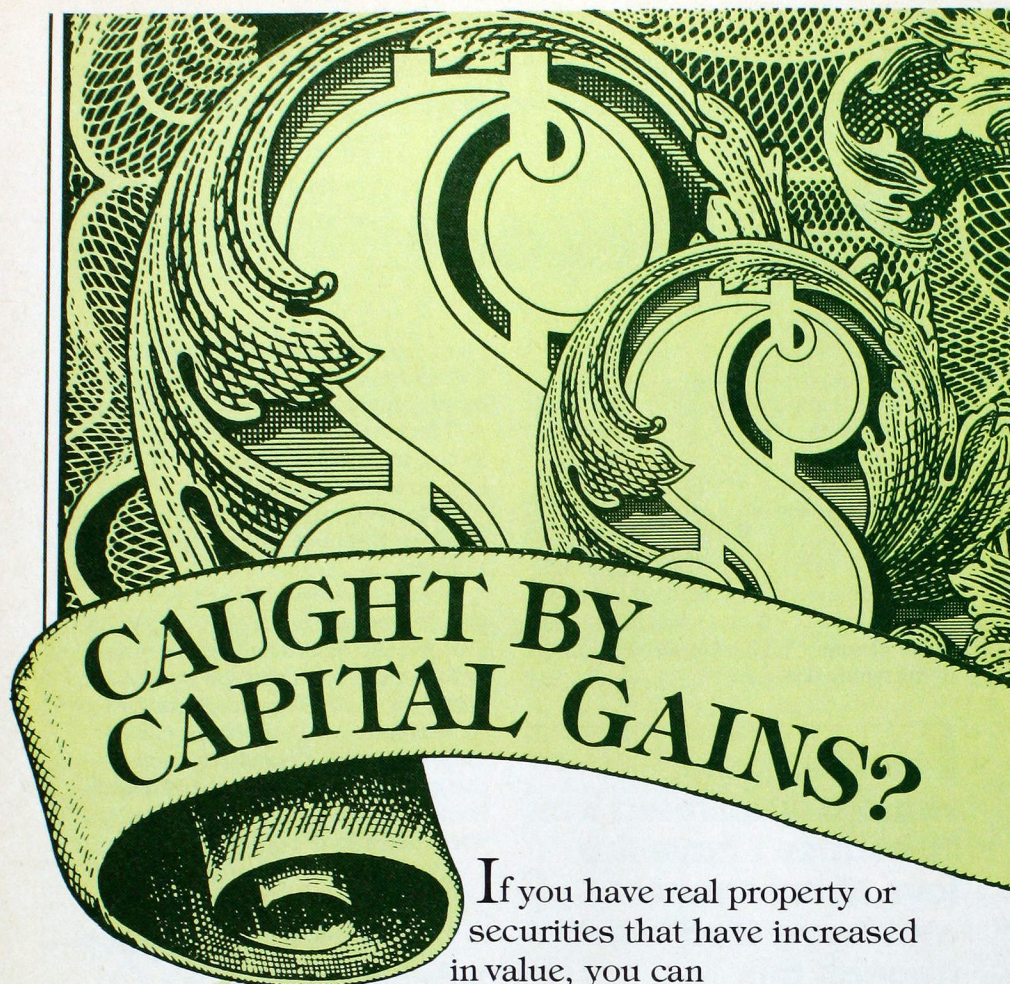
"I feel fortunate because I have the love of my sponsor and know God's great love through this sponsorship."

Today this young man is a student at a theological school, preparing to serve as a pastor.

We have a nationwide network of people who support World Vision children in Haiti or the Philippines or India or Ethiopia. I meet them everywhere. When they learn I'm with World Vision they tell me, "Oh, I support a child." They say it with a certain enthusiasm that reveals the deep sense of joy and reward they feel. And I know exactly what they mean.


Ted W. Engstrom
President





If you have real property or securities that have increased in value, you can

- ☐ Completely avoid capital gains tax
- ☐ Provide an income for life for yourself and a loved one
- ☐ Secure an immediate income tax deduction
- ☐ Do something to help a hurting world

with one of World Vision's LIFE INCOME PLANS

Please send, without obligation, illustrations of the World Vision Life Income Plans and tax benefits for me:

Name (Mr., Mrs., Miss) _____

Street _____

City/State/Zip _____

Birth Date (Month/Day/Year) _____ Phone (_____) _____

Mail to:

Daniel Rice • Planned Giving Department
WORLD VISION • 919 West Huntington Drive • Monrovia, CA 91016
Or call toll-free: (800) 228-1869 • In California : (818) 357-7979

Solar ovens
for refugees

Retirees with RVs
and mission spirit

Houses for
quake victims

June-July 1986

World Vision®

A young Afghan refugee awaits treatment at a World Vision-assisted eye clinic in Pakistan.



AFGHAN ANGUISH

COOPERATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT

Although the plight of Afghan refugees is no longer front-page news, three million displaced Afghans now live in northwest Pakistan. The Pakistani government estimates that it spends \$1 million per day helping care for the refugees, a fact that has contributed to current political instabilities in that nation. It costs the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and private agencies another \$1 million per day to ensure that all refugees are kept alive.

Working in partnership with SERVE, and side-by-side with organizations like Shelter Now and UNHCR, World Vision is helping alleviate the suffering of many Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Needs for shelter, food and health care are being met in innovative ways through these front-line workers.

In February, SERVE, in partnership with World Vision, opened the Afghan Eye Hospital. The group had formerly operated an eye-care facility within a Pakistani hospital. The new hospital is operated by an American ophthalmologist who used to work in Afghanistan. Several Afghan ophthalmologists assist him. The clinic now helps 1000 people per month, nearly 800 of whom require some type of operation. Almost 30 people per month need care as a result of wounds received while trying to escape from Afghanistan. A public health program is also provided through the clinic.

While waiting to become officially registered with the Pakistani Government as refugees—thus qualifying for relief assistance—thousands of Afghan exiles would be left destitute and starving were it not for such stop-gap measures as Shelter Now's special milk distribution program. "The children especially have

to undergo a tremendous amount of hardship," says Shelter Now's director, Thor Armstrong. "These people have a new country and climate to adapt to. When they're deprived of basic necessities it becomes especially difficult. We try to be there with a 'cup of cold water' for them."

Protection from scorching summer heat and bone-chilling monsoon rains is another of Shelter Now's primary concerns. Toward that end, a geodesic dome factory, employing Afghan refugees, has been established at one camp by Shelter Now. Constructed of concrete triangles, the domes provide more dependable weather protection than tents, enabling

Needs for shelter, food and health care are being met in innovative ways through these front-line workers.

refugees—some having lived on the border as many as six years—to once again establish a sense of stability in their new surroundings.

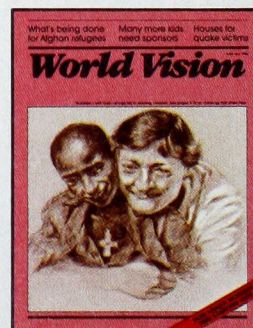
Innovation and adaptability are key ingredients in the attempts of organizations like SERVE and Shelter Now to meet desperate needs among Afghan refugees. For a closer look at the situation and what's being done about it, read "Afghan Anguish" (page 4). And for a glimpse of an extremely practical solution to one particular need of desert-dwelling refugees, see the article on solar ovens (page 8). □

ON THE CARE AND FEEDING OF TRULY HUNGRY CHILDREN

Not in this edition but in most other editions of this issue of WORLD VISION there's a seven-page educational feature called "Feeding Children." If some member of your church has one, borrow it and take a look. It may prove useful to a group studying hunger, or to a prospective overseas service volunteer who'd like the information its drawings and text provide on just how hunger fighters accomplish what they do in caring for severely malnourished youngsters.


Those editions of the magazine also carry an article on the Afghan refugee situation from another perspective, along with basic facts about both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

If you'd like to see either of these articles but can't find a member from whom to borrow a copy, use your blue reply envelope (at page 12 of this edition) to request one from our office. We'll be glad to send you one.



Ted W. Engstrom,
president
and publisher
Bill Kilewer,
executive
vice-president
Marlin Lonsdale,
media director

David Olson,
editor
Randy Miller,
associate editor
Gene Harl,
assistant editor
Elizabeth Wilson,
assistant editor
Don Aylard,
art director
Marian McKenzie,
layout
Jan Dahring,
production
coordinator
Paul S. Rees,
editor-at-large
Carl F. H. Henry,
consulting editor


WORLD VISION

WORLD VISION magazine is published bimonthly by World Vision, a nonprofit Christian humanitarian organization, with business offices at 919 West Huntington Drive, Monrovia, California 91016. Subscription is free. Founded by Dr. Bob Pierce in 1950, World Vision is an interdenominational outreach of Christians concerned for the physical and spiritual needs of people throughout the world. It is dedicated to serving God by ministering to children and families, providing emergency aid, developing self-reliance, furthering evangelism, strengthening Christian leadership and increasing public awareness. □ WORLD VISION magazine is a member of the Evangelical Press Association. While the editors are responsible for the contents, viewpoints of authors are not necessarily those of World Vision. The editors assume no responsibility for return of unsolicited manuscripts or photos unless accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Contents of this magazine may be reprinted or excerpted freely unless otherwise noted, but credit to WORLD VISION is requested. □ Send all editorial correspondence and changes of address to WORLD VISION magazine, 919 West Huntington Drive, Monrovia, CA 91016. Please send changes of address at least 30 days before you move, enclosing the address label from a current copy and your new address. Copyright © 1986 by World Vision Inc.



SPEAKING OF TERRORISM...

Americans' fear of terrorists is continuing to reduce tourism. Even domestic flights remain less popular because would-be travelers fear a bomb may turn their journey into a death trip.

But we Americans—at JFK, at O'Hare, at LAX or in the air—are a hundred times safer than are Afghanistan's people who move warily within their own country even on remote land routes.

In their troubled nation almost every airplane *does* carry bombs. And helicopters go aloft repeatedly to strafe groups of innocent civilians as well as those who engage in armed resistance to the imposed government.

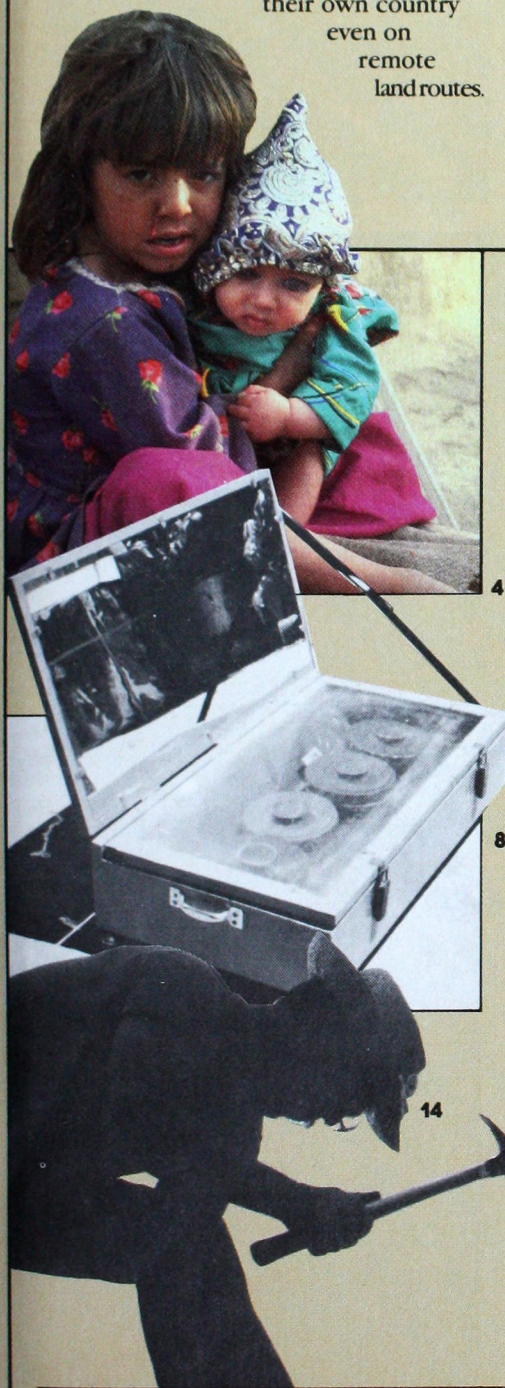
Refugees report seeing infants thrown from helicopters. A weeping father says he was forced to watch captors cut his child in two. Others tell of seeing soldiers plunging daggers into pregnant women's abdomens. It is from such genocidal barbarism that Afghan refugees flee.

Fortunately, some have reached relative safety in Pakistan. There, World

Vision is helping the courageous Christians who conduct a ministry of mercy to grateful escapees.

The love of Christ demands that we who know Him undergird with earnest prayer our brothers' dangerous but fruitful efforts to assist those traumatized women, children and men in practical ways. Not revenge, not retaliation, but prayer-bolstered Christian care will represent our Lord's love and His gospel accurately to the oppressed—and perchance to some of their oppressors—in that terror-filled environment. The plight of churchless Afghanistan's people—both inside and outside its borders—is something American Christians should keep in our prayers. Is it in yours?

David Olson



World Vision®

Volume 30, number 3 June-July 1986 Leaders

COVER STORY

4 Afghan anguish

Bill Kliever shares firsthand observations after meeting beleaguered Afghan refugees where they have come to Pakistan for temporary safety and rehabilitation.

8 Solar ovens for Afghan refugees

They're dependable and efficient—and you can't beat the fuel price!

14 Have tools, will travel!

Christian retirees hammer, saw, swing paintbrushes and sewing needles for churches and missions across the United States and beyond.

2 Recent developments

11 Much to sing about

12 Vietnamese pastors fellowship

17 What about the world?

18 Pouring foundations for hope

21 Samaritan sampler

22 The authentic peace-giver

22 Is God calling you . . .

23 The poor among us

PHOTOS, ILLUSTRATIONS: Cover, 9 (above), 10: Terry Madison; pp. 5-7: Bill Kliever; pp. 8, 9 (below): Peter Berry; p. 11: WW Taiwan field office; pp. 12 (above, below left, right), 13 (below right): Vietnamese Church Leadership Development; pp. 12 (below center), 13 (left, above right, below left), 14, 15 (left, above), 16: Larry Nichols; p. 15 (below): Gene Hart; p. 17: Steve Reynolds; pp. 19, 20: Bruce Brander; p. 21: Gary Left.

God is allowing us to do something about

AFGHAN ANGUISH

by Bill Kliwer

Executive Vice-President of
World Vision

For centuries the Khyber Pass served as an invasion route for Asia's conquerors. Now it's an escape route for Afghan refugees fleeing the systematic genocide being perpetrated by Soviet troops.

Thousands upon thousands of families—and what's left of heavily-bereft families—walk and crawl by night across miles of mountainous terrain to elude bullet-spewing helicopters.

Finally arriving at the Pakistan border, the refugees face as much as five months of extremely primitive life before they become officially registered with the host government, Pakistan. But there's a special ray of hope for many: at the check-in camp they're greeted by representatives of World Vision and a sister organization called SERVE (Serving Emergency Relief and Vocational Enterprises).

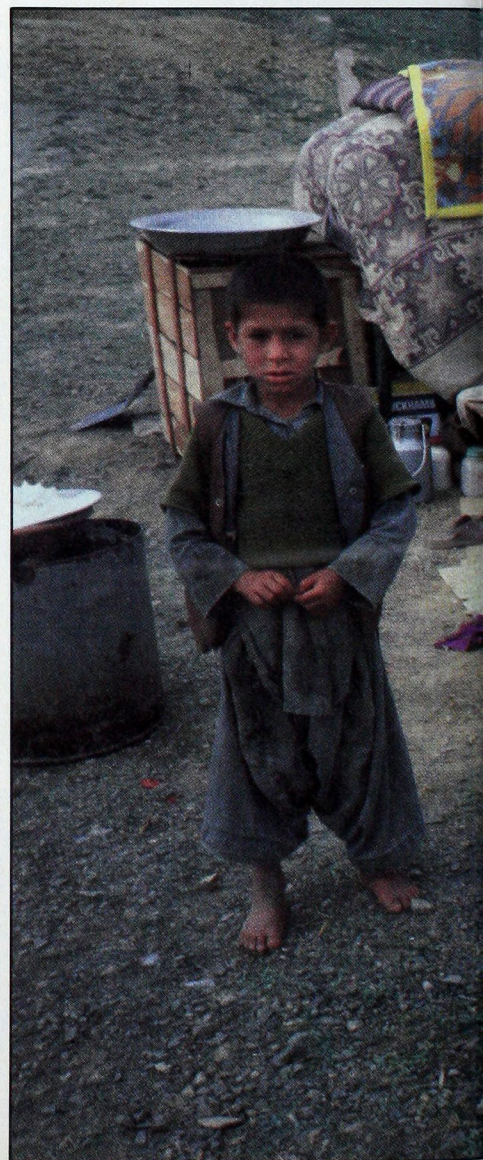
Strongly supported by World Vision donors, SERVE workers there provide the hungry, weary refugees with good temporary shelter, some clothing and fresh hope.

Standing at the Pakistan end of the Khyber Pass, I felt anger rising within me because I was not allowed—nor were my colleagues allowed—to carry help in to any of the Afghans unable to reach that point near their troubled nation's border. But my anger melted to compassion when I realized that right at the border is where we are privileged to minister to those who stagger across the line.

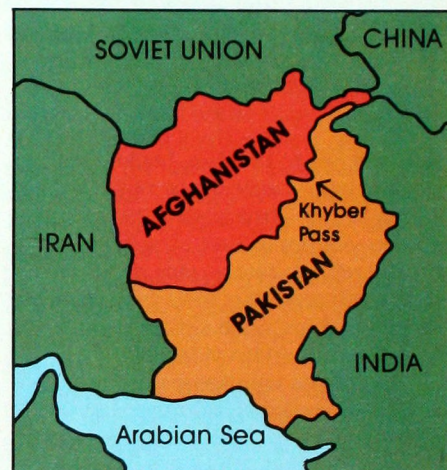
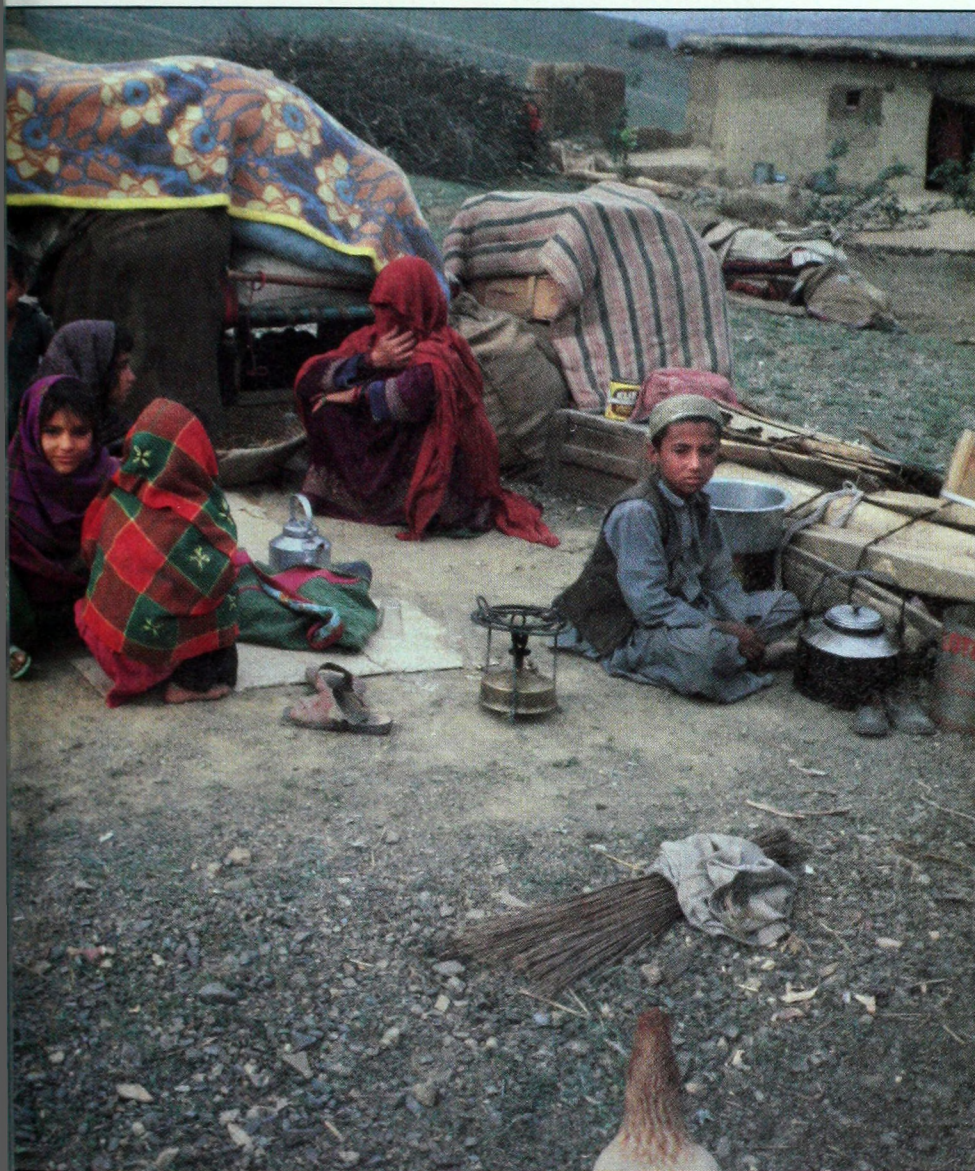
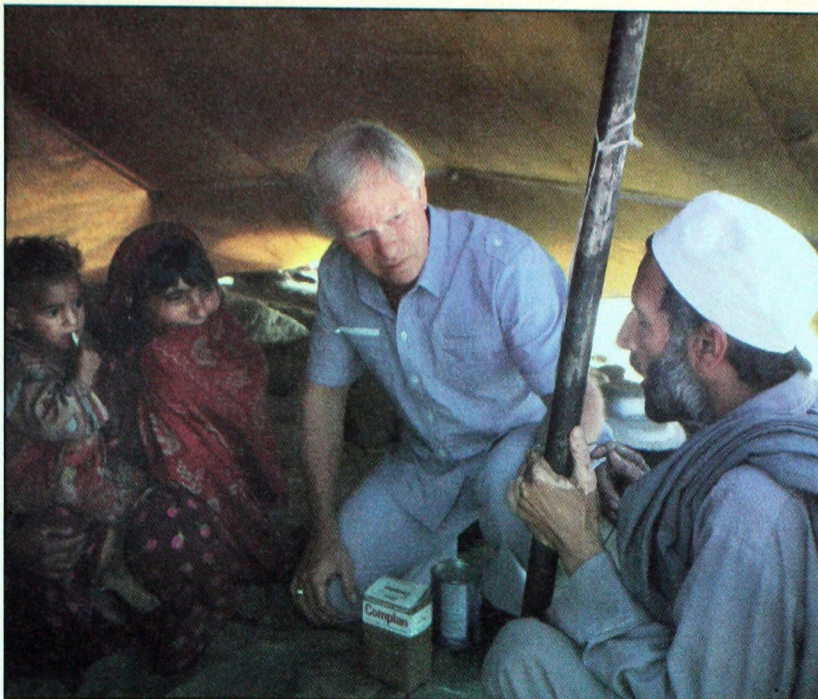
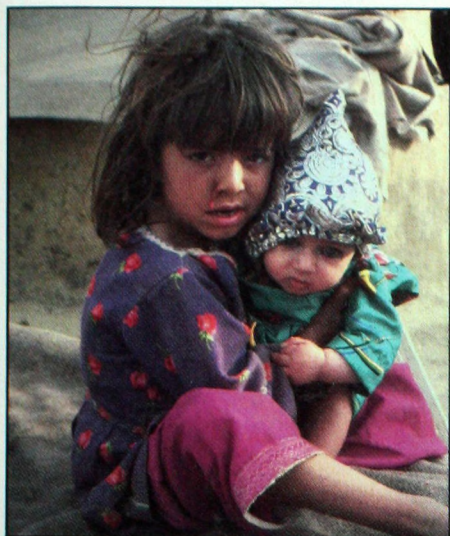
Many are young children. Others are anxious parents. And each needs all the love we can show them in the name of Jesus Christ.

World Vision is making a total commitment to this situation, as I feel we must. There are hundreds of thousands of children not only in this camp, but in 350 camps spread all across this border. These children are totally dependent on World Vision and other organizations to give them milk and food in order to survive.

World Vision has been working along the border for about four months with organizations like SERVE and Shelter Now, primarily to provide shelter, medicines and supplemental feeding. I can't bear to think in terms of the masses who need our help. But I rejoice in the knowledge that SERVE's people



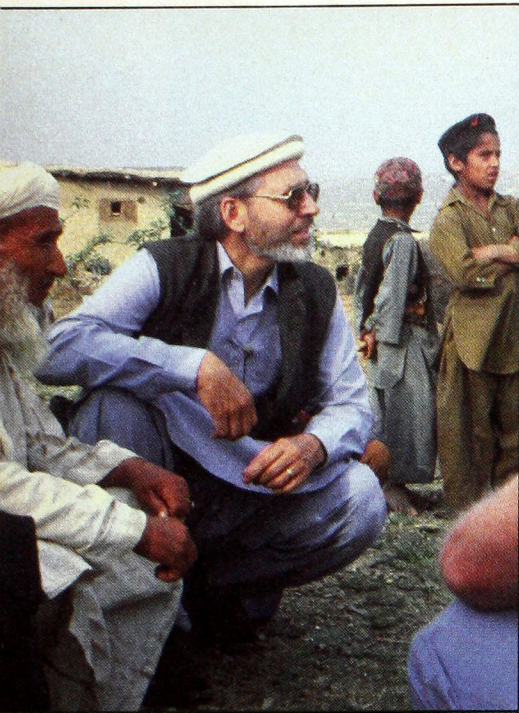
(right) Bill Kliever listens to a refugee whose wife had been killed by a stray bullet. (below and lower photos) Refugee children face the hard realities of life at an early age.



Thousands of families travel by night over mountainous terrain to avoid bullet-spewing helicopters.

can—and do—take care of one family and one child at a time. That's where the difference is made. If we can help keep them alive and healthy, then one day they may be able to return to their homes and farms in Afghanistan and get on with their lives.

While visiting that unforgettable location, I was able to talk with some of the refugees. I find it difficult to accept the fact that people today must endure



SERVE project director Gordon Magney talks with recently arrived refugees.



Concrete geodesic dome construction provides durable shelter—and jobs—for refugees.

so much just to live free. I talked to families who—traveling by night and hiding by day—had made a 250-mile journey on foot to reach the safety of border refugee camps. One man I talked to had lost eight members of his family—including three small children—in a bloody attack on his village.

I also talked with some of SERVE's dedicated workers, including the organization's founder and director, Gordon Magney.

BK: Gordon, what do these people usually have when they arrive in a place like this?

GM: When they first arrive, they usually just have the clothes they're wearing and maybe a few blankets or quilts and a teakettle or other cooking pots. Beyond that, they generally don't have any other resources. They have no supplies of food or extra clothes or any form of shelter. Nothing that they'll need if they're going to stay here. They have to carry everything on their backs or, if they're lucky, on a donkey or a rented camel.

BK: What kind of lives did these people have in Afghanistan?

GM: These people were mostly farmers. They had their own land and their own homes. They were reasonably able to cope with their needs through that type of work, and now they've lost all their

When people first arrive, they usually just have the clothes they're wearing and maybe some blankets and cooking pots.

land, their homes, everything that they've worked for all their lives. It's all been destroyed or taken from them.

When they finally get here, they face other kinds of problems. One man told me that last summer 24 people in this camp alone died of heat stroke or heat exhaustion, simply because there is no way of cooling off. Sometimes it goes up to 120 degrees Fahrenheit—in the shade. Many of these people have to stay out in the sun. I don't know how hot it gets out there.

BK: I gather that what these people really want is to return home and get back to work. Is that correct?

GM: Yes. I think if there were any way they could get back to Afghanistan with the hope of not being shot or bombed out, they would leave today.

BK: From your experience here, talking to the men and women from Afghanistan, how serious is the situation in their homeland? How great are the needs of

these people? How serious is the war?

GM: The war is continuing to depopulate the countryside. These people have lived through five or six years of very difficult conditions. But because of the bombing, which actually started before the Russian invasion in 1979, they finally decided they had to escape. They realized their only hope for survival was to flee.

Of course, the chances for survival are higher here, but without help, they're not going to survive here either.

BK: So these are truly war refugees?

GM: Yes. I mean, if your house was blown up and you lost eight members of your family and spent ten days on the road trying to get away... I don't know what else to call them.

BK: Your relationship to World Vision is fairly new here. Where do you see it headed?

GM: We see the relationship developing as we've had more and more opportunities to understand the compassion that World Vision has for the needs of Afghan refugees. We want to continue to develop a relationship that will enable us to work together in meeting these needs.

BK: What is SERVE's philosophy? Why are you working here on the border?

GM: SERVE is here because we believe God wants us to show His love to these people. We feel that God loves everybody, and we particularly believe that God wants to help the Afghans at this



Milk distribution is an essential part of a nutrition program that must make do with what can be obtained.

time. This is their hour of desperate need, and if we don't show God's love to them, who is going to do it?

BK: How is the morale of your staff? This whole situation must, at times, seem so discouraging, the stories so frightening, the need so overwhelming. How do you deal with all of that?

GM: I think God has given us grace to be able to deal with the heartaches and the disappointments that these people face, and has drawn us together as a team to minister to one another, and then out to the refugees. I think, because of that, our morale is very good. God has given us, even in the midst of the sorrow, joy in serving Him.

BK: How dependent are you on gifts from people in Western countries?

GM: We're completely dependent on gifts from the West. Without them we wouldn't be able to do anything to help

these people. We have no resources of our own. We're only a channel for what people give us to use.

BK: What do you think the future holds for these refugees and for others who continue to stream across the border?

GM: A lot depends on what happens in Afghanistan. If the Russians decide they've had enough and go home, I think this whole scene would change. The people would pack and go back and try to rebuild their country. If that doesn't

This is their hour of desperate need, and if we don't show God's love to them, who is going to do it?

happen, then it's not going to get any better.

The people of Afghanistan are continuing to come out. This month at least 4000 came, and there are sometimes up to 14,000 a month that come across because of the fighting in their homeland. It's hard to predict when it will end. Until it does, we'll be here helping these people who've had to flee.

Just before I left for the return trip home, a sad-eyed Afghan man came up to me and pressed a crumpled scrap of paper into my hand. It was a crudely scrawled note, obviously translated into English by someone else. It said: "My dear American friend, my family and I have just escaped the terrible bombing in our country. We have no food. No shelter. Nothing left. Please help us all you can."

I assured that man that I would spread his cry for help as far as I could when I got home. And that, with the help of my friends in the U.S., I would do everything I could for him. □

As in most refugee situations, it's the children who suffer the most.



If they could return to Afghanistan without fear of being shot or bombed out, they would leave today.

SOLAR OVENS FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES

by Terry Madison

Solar ovens were not on Fatana Omar's mind the night she stole out of Kabul, Afghanistan, to join nearly 60 others on a dangerous journey to safety outside her war-torn country. What the 25-year-old refugee *did* have in mind was how to avoid Afghan and Russian army patrols at night and helicopter gunships and bomb-dropping jets by day.

She and her fellow citizens stumbled through the darkness of the week of nights it took them to reach the safety of the Pakistan border on horses, camels and foot. By day, she and the others hid among the rocks and boulders of the mountain trails, hoping to avoid being caught by patrolling aircraft.

Fatana was one of the more than three million like her who have made this dangerous trip during the past six years. Finally in Pakistan, she rejoined her family—mother, father, three brothers and a sister—who had fled three years earlier.

Fatana had stayed behind in Kabul to finish her four-year course in agriculture. Then she headed for Pakistan, as she knew she must. There was little she could do in agriculture in her own land. The peasant farmers are afraid to plant crops because of the helicopters and jets that strafe and bomb. Many areas of the country have become deserted with no crops and little food and water available.

But as one of more than three million



refugees, the young woman was faced with a different set of problems. One was that Pakistani culture does not view agriculture as a woman's job, so she had to look elsewhere for work to help the family survive as refugees.

Soon, an alternative presented itself. Fatana's sister was working at SERVE, a Christian voluntary organization dedicated to giving tangible proof of God's love to suffering people. World Vision works hand in hand with SERVE to help many of these Afghan refugees. But Fatana's sister and her husband were moving to England. Fatana's agricultural

background made her a natural to replace her sister in SERVE's solar-agricultural fuel project. *That's* when Fatana began to think about solar ovens.

Her new job was to "sell" the concept of solar cooking to refugees traditionally bound to cooking their meals with wood in clay stoves or even over more modern kerosene burners. Three million refugees during six years had scavenged almost every available stick of firewood. When wood was available, it was expensive. So was imported kerosene. The UNHCR

Terry Madison is World Vision International communications manager for Asia.

monthly rations of kerosene often do not last the month, and women spend an average of 22 hours a week looking for wood just to cook their meals.

It was this statistic, plus the fact that the average refugee family spends an inordinate amount of its limited cash for fuel, that sparked SERVE to search for energy sources. That search eventually led to the use of solar ovens for cooking.

But it didn't happen overnight. A trial run with 55 custom-made fiberglass solar ovens built at a cost of \$81 each proved that refugees would use them, although only 38 of the 55 participants could afford to buy them at the greatly subsidized price of \$16.25 at the end of the trial. Although the fiberglass was nearly indestructible and didn't need painting, it didn't heat fast enough or well enough

"Before I had the oven, I was buying two containers of kerosene a month. Now I buy half a container every two months."

to be practical. The oven could be used for only the warmer seven months of the year, and it could only cook the contents of one of the four special pots for which it was intended.

All of this changed in October 1984 when an American family came to work with SERVE in Peshawar, Pakistan, capital of Frontier Province, 230 miles northwest of Lahore. Steve Forsythe's background as an energy management consultant in Minnesota had prepared him to take on the challenge of designing a more efficient solar oven. It would be made of easily available local material and would be sold at a cost that the poorest Afghan refugee could afford.

By early 1985 he had built a number of experimental models, incorporating the strengths of other earlier designs. By April he had chosen the most successful of the bunch. He was in production by May. The production target for the rest of 1985 was 550 units.

The design is simplicity itself. It consists of a wooden frame, 6 by 20 by 38 inches, with a wooden bottom. The outside of the box is covered with sheet metal and the inside of the box is lined with fiberglass insulation which is covered with a sheet metal liner. The

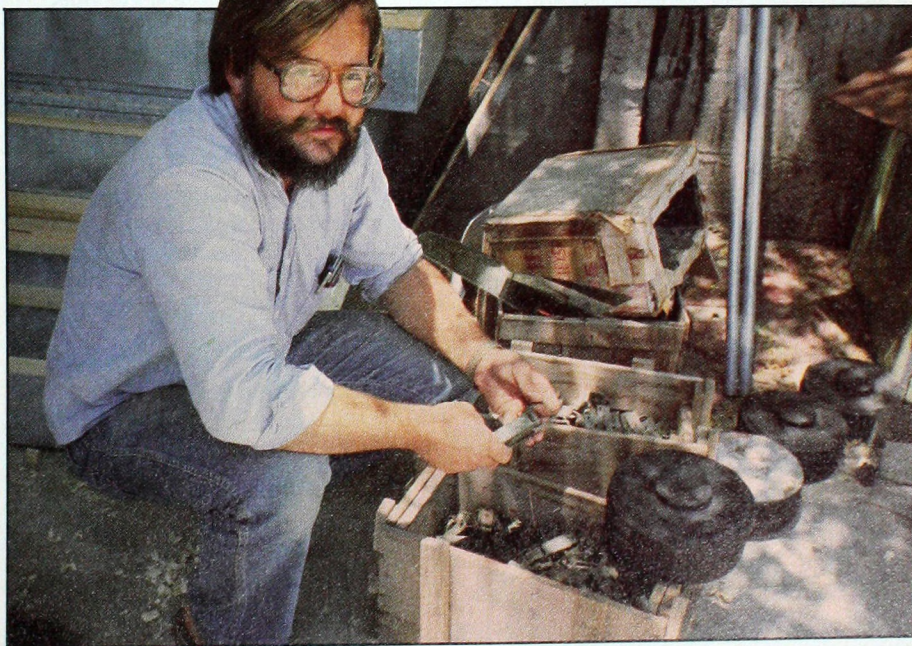
box is mounted on a set of small casters. A double pane of glass in a wooden frame is hinged to the top of the box and sealed tightly against rubber gaskets to form an "oven." An adjustable, wooden-framed mirror is attached at right angles to the box and can be tilted to focus the sun's heat on the glass-topped oven.

The eclectic nature of the solar oven becomes evident when the origins of its parts are discovered. The insulation, for example, is reclaimed from scrapped seagoing vessels by day laborers who literally tear these ships apart with their bare hands and a few simple hand tools on the Arabian Sea beaches of Pakistan, hundreds of miles away. The rubber gasket material that provides the seal for the double panes of glass is bought in Peshawar at one of the colorful local bazaars. It comes from old inner tubes usually sold to make slingshots. The silicone sealer used on the glass frame comes from the United States and is the only imported product in the entire assembly. The sun reflector is a common 18 by 36 inch mirror bought in the local market and cut in half.

The buckles needed to clamp the oven's glass lid down tighter than the seal on a refrigerator door are the most unusual part of the entire solar oven. They come from Russian ammunition boxes captured by *mujabidin*, Afghan freedom fighters, and sold in the markets of Peshawar.

The only other essential element

SERVE worker Steve Forsythe, designer of the solar ovens, teaches Afghan refugees in Pakistan how to build them.

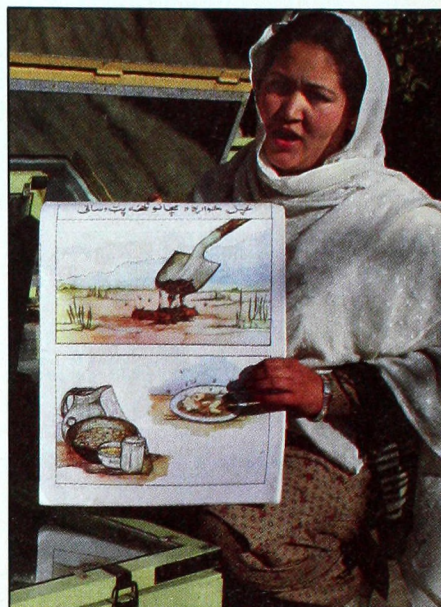


needed to make the solar ovens work is a set of specially designed aluminum pots, four to an oven, which have tightly fitted lids similar to those of pressure cookers.

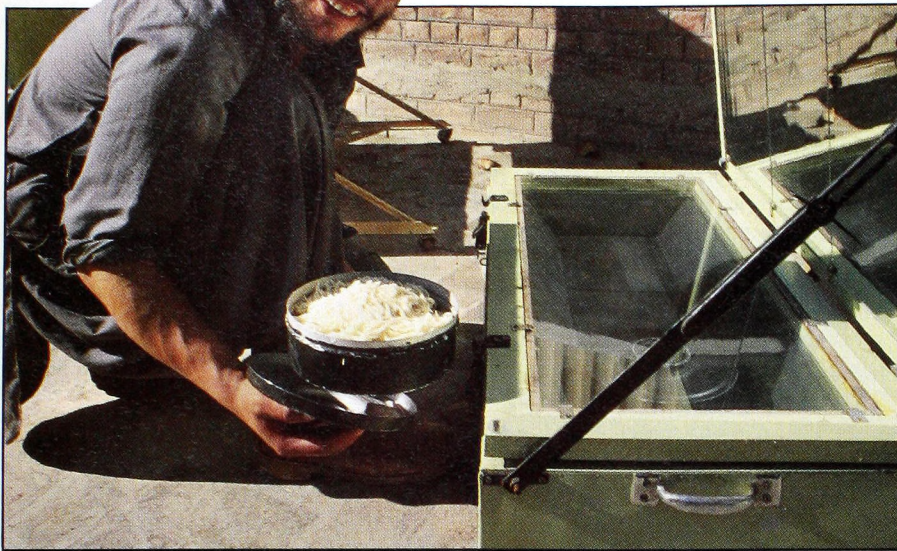
Every cook, of course, wants the

Her new job was to "sell" solar cooking to refugees traditionally bound to cooking with wood or kerosene.

Fatana Omar displays one of the public health teaching charts developed by SERVE for use in its camp health program.



An Afghan refugee who cooks for the SERVE staff displays a solar oven-cooked meal.



In winter, four hours in the sun produces a cooked meal at no cost to the refugee family. In summer it's less than two hours.

answer to this question: How long does it take to cook a meal in a solar oven? Well, it all depends upon the time of the year. The SERVE solar ovens were designed to operate even on December 21, the shortest day of the year. During winter months it takes up to four hours to simultaneously cook four pots of food. This includes an hour of preheating the oven before the loaded pots are placed inside and the double glass lid is clamped back down over them. Another three hours in the sun produces a cooked meal at no fuel cost to the refugee family.

But during the intensely hot summer months it takes less than two hours to cook the same meal, with the temperature in the oven soaring to 400 degrees Fahrenheit. It is possible for refugee women to put food in the oven in the morning before leaving their simple mud homes and return at noon to find the food fully cooked. Those engaged in cottage industry, such as weaving wool Afghan carpets, need just a few minutes

periodically to "fine tune" the mirror and turn the oven more fully into the sun.

The refugees also like the oven's money-saving features. As one Afghan said, "Before I had the oven, I was buying two containers of kerosene every month. Now I buy half a container every two months."

Despite all these advantages, the solar ovens didn't sell that well at first. SERVE sold only 60 in the first four months. They were stacking up in the warehouse faster than they were being sold. In order to alleviate this space pressure, a 65¢ commission was offered to refugees who would sell the unit in the camps. This proved helpful and still does.

But the best sales force SERVE puts into the camps are teams comprised of expatriates and Afghan refugees who demonstrate how to cook with the oven. Fatana takes her turn explaining the simple mimeographed solar oven recipe booklet. It makes liberal use of simple drawings so that even the most illiterate refugee can successfully follow each of the recipes. While the group waits for the food to cook, the SERVE team uses its 16 full-color public health posters to share simple, basic principles of personal and community hygiene.

"I feel that our program's success is not based on how many ovens we build or sell," said one SERVE worker, "but on how many people actually use them, and will be using them years from now."

The key to long-term use is the teams' ability to motivate these tradition-bound women to change generations of conditioning in the way that they prepare food to the new lifestyle which solar cooking

Hundreds of Afghan refugees are waiting for their solar ovens to be built.

opens up to them. As one SERVE worker observed, "The teaching teams have to change the women's basic cooking habits. They are accustomed to standing over the fire, stirring the food, and looking for wood. The biggest hurdle to the acceptability of solar ovens in the camps on a big scale is not to get the oven to work, but to get people to change their lifestyles."

Hundreds of them are successfully doing it. The ovens have been placed in about 15 Afghan refugee camps to date, with one camp, Swabi, about 2½ hours' drive away from Peshawar, having 300 in operation and another 100 on order.

But success brings its own challenges. SERVE now cannot build the ovens fast enough to meet the demand. In December, supposedly the poorest month of the year in which to sell solar ovens because of the short supply of sun, SERVE had its best sales month to date. In January, 100 more than were available were ordered.

The cost of building the unit has dropped from \$58.50 to \$55.25 since SERVE now can buy glass directly from the factory. Another major saving in manufacturing cost will take place when the glass mirror is replaced with sheets of reflective mylar.

The solar oven was originally sold to Afghan refugees for \$26 but is now being sold at \$19.50 in order to make it affordable to more refugees. The \$35.75 subsidy for each unit is made up from funds provided by SERVE and World Vision, enabling the poorest of the poor to buy this cost-saving device.

The demand—and the need—are there. Hundreds of Afghan refugees are being helped. Hundreds now—and soon thousands—are waiting for their solar ovens to be built. SERVE will hire more Afghan refugees to build more solar ovens if it can get more funds. But despite these problems of growth, it appears certain that SERVE's solar oven is assured of its place in the sun. □

Once a sponsored child, Yen Shu-chen has . . .

MUCH TO SING ABOUT

The following letter was written by 23-year-old Yen Shu-chen, a former sponsored child who is now putting herself through college with the help of a job at World Vision of Taiwan. From 1978 to 1980, this young woman was sponsored through the Ta-kuo Project.

My hometown is a remote village in eastern Taiwan, located by the side of the Pacific Ocean. Its scenery is very beautiful, but the conditions of transportation and livelihood are not good.

Due to the limited fishing seasons, most of the villagers work hard in the poor soil of our steep hillsides. There are ten members in my family, including grandparents and an uncle, and I am the third of five children. The adults in my family worked very hard because the children were still young.

When I was in my first year of senior high school, my family's financial burden had become very heavy. At that time the people at Ta-kuo project, supported by World Vision, found out about these difficulties, and selected me to be a sponsored child for two years. I am grateful for the support from World Vision even though I received no letters from my sponsor and don't know who he or she is. It was the great love of my unknown sponsor that encouraged me to study hard when preparing for the university entrance exam.

Now I am a senior at night school and study in the administration management department at the University of Chinese Culture. Since I study at night, it will take five years to receive the B.A. degree. I have less than two years to go.

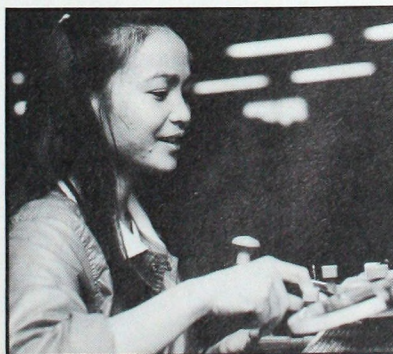
After working daily for my expenses, I sometimes feel tired, but I still think it is meaningful to be a working student. It was

The great love of my sponsor encouraged me to study hard for the university entrance exam.

two-and-a-half years ago that a pastor told me World Vision of Taiwan provided opportunities for night school students to earn their own living, so I applied for work.

At World Vision of Taiwan, my main jobs include typing Chinese memos, taking care of the copy machine and managing files. I am also in a choir whose members are all tribal students working in World Vision of Taiwan. We have much to sing about. It's good for us students to sing together and to see the love of God in nearby churches. □

Yen Shu-chen supports herself by working in WV Taiwan's general services department. Evenings, she attends the University of Chinese Culture.



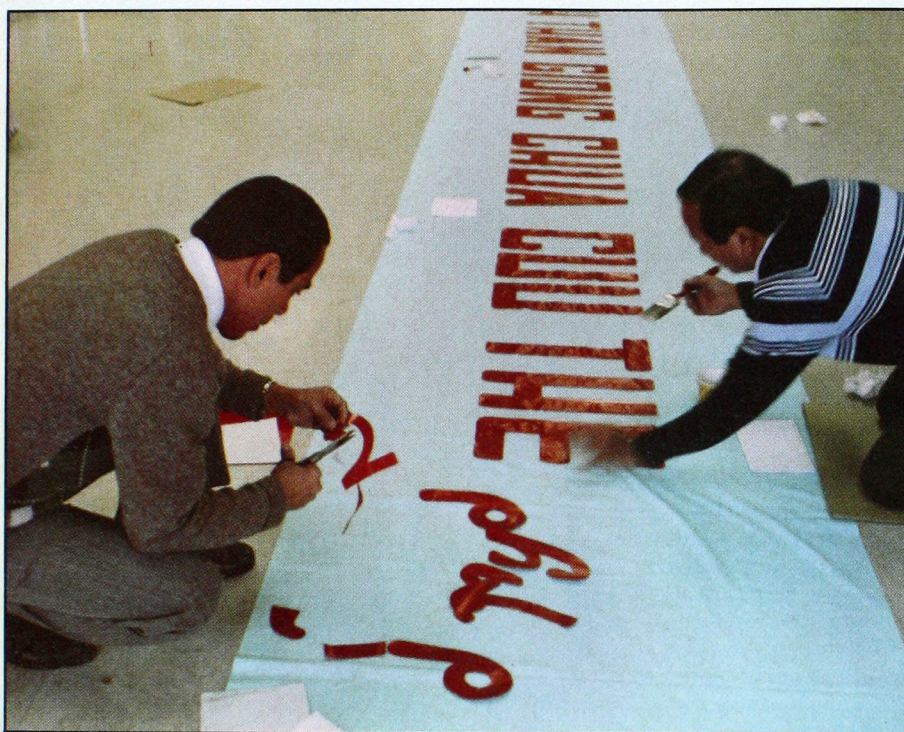
This letter was translated by Aster Liao of World Vision Taiwan Communications

"It helped me understand better the Kingdom of God."

VIETNAMESE PASTORS FELLOWSHIP

by Mary Peterson

The making of a bilingual banner preceded a historic gathering.

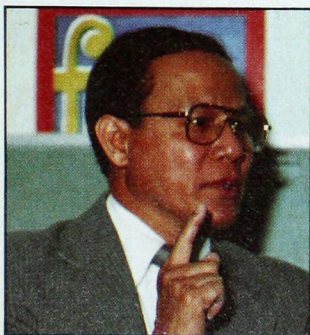


Since Saigon's surrender 11 years ago, 2 million Vietnamese refugees have made new homes in places such as Anaheim, Edmonton and London. And in many such cities Christian churches have been formed by members of the refugee communities.

Last year saw the first major gathering of refugee Vietnamese pastors. On the agenda for the conference's first evening was a thanksgiving service to express gratitude for the nations that have accepted them.

That first-ever Vietnamese church leadership development conference was held in November in a Los Angeles suburb. The event attracted pastors of 15 denominations from across the U.S. and Canada—and even some from Europe and Australia.

One of the organizers, Episcopal pastor Nguyen Xuan Duc, expected about 60 pastors; he was surprised that



Dr. Lee Hoang Phu of nearby Whittier chaired the event's organizing committee.

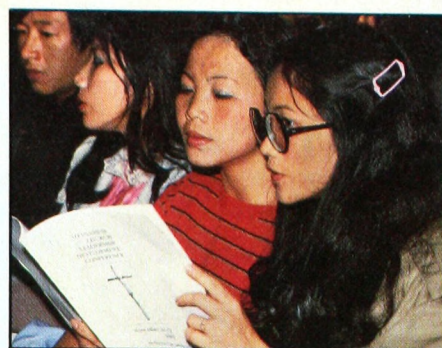
Attendees came from Europe and Australia as well as the North American continent.



Mr. Vu Duc Chang, a pastor and teacher in Pasadena, introduced World Vision's Bill Kliever, who spoke at one of the sessions.



Pastor Nguyen Xuan Duc introduced the welcoming mayor of Westminster.



Residents of nearby cities (top) attended an open meeting. Glandion Carney of World Vision's U.S. Ministries (left above) and An Tran of World Vision International (right) encouraged the pastors to continue their united efforts.

218 registered and many visitors participated. Attendance at the last evening's open session topped 750.

For some pastors, this was their first chance to talk with peers about their concerns. Besides offering fellowship, the conference sought out strategies to evangelize Vietnamese overseas and plan for future mission work among the 60 million in Vietnam.

That homeland, now closed to mission work, is predominantly Confucian with some Buddhism. Statistics from 1975 show Vietnam having 2 million Roman Catholics and 300,000 Protestants.

The U.S. is now home for 500,000 Vietnamese immigrants, two-fifths of whom live in southern California. Half the Vietnamese refugees in America are Roman Catholic and 10,000 are Protestant. More than half the Protestant church members came to Christ after their arrival in America.

Years after settling into their new homelands, refugees still face many problems. As Pastor Duc commented, "Now there is the question of meaning in life. What are we doing here? Who are we?" These are the questions our

Mary Peterson is a wide-traveling author who lives in North Hollywood, California.

Another conference is being planned for November.

people ask. We have to address them and help them find biblical answers."

For many refugees, cultural adjustment has been difficult, since American life is less structured than life in Vietnam. A Garden Grove Lutheran pastor, the Rev. Wynn Nguyen, said that Vietnamese people "may be successful in academic fields, in economic fields, but they are facing many problems involving relationships between husbands and wives, parents and children. We believe only Christianity, the love of God, can bring peace to Vietnamese families."

The conference sessions covered how to work with American churches and with other denominations, evangelism training, the need for Vietnamese churches to become self-sufficient and other topics.

One of the seminars helped pastors learn from the experience of Chinese who arrived in the United States in the 1940s and 1950s. Paul Theophilus of the North American Commission of Chinese Evangelicals, said early Chinese

church growth in America was hindered by a "let me first take care of my own," mentality. Theophilus said, "We need to go across our ethnicity."

The conference was co-sponsored by World Vision and the Vietnamese churches. World Relief helped pay some of the pastors' travel—many Vietnamese congregations have little money. Half the refugees are so poor they need welfare assistance.

A poll of the participants indicated that almost all thought the conference was a success. Many felt a strong sense of unity and an expectation that God will do great things among the Vietnamese in America. One participant said, "It [the conference] helped me understand better the Kingdom of God."

To further the work of the conference, the organizers have started to publish a quarterly magazine. And another conference is being planned for November 1986, after which the conferences are expected to be biennial. □

For more information on the Vietnamese fellowship, its magazine and future conferences, write Dr. Nguyen Xuan Duc, P.O. Box 814, Garden Grove, CA 92642.

HAVE TOOLS, WILL TRAVEL!

by Gene Hart

A new lifestyle and a new role of service are becoming attractive to thousands of mature mission-minded American couples today. Their lifestyle requires travel. Their role requires a love for productive work—and an organization to coordinate their adventures.

One such organization is called Mobile Missionary Assistance Program (MMAP). Its members travel in their own recreational vehicles, rolling into town with some tools, a lot of know-how and high motivation to fix up buildings and other facilities of churches and other Christian organizations.

They accept no pay. All they want in return is a place to hook up their rigs with electricity, water and sewer. They're people who have learned how to put challenge and purpose into their dream-fulfilling years.

MMAP is following in the steps of Harmon Gardner, a California contractor who retired in 1976 at age 62. Gardner, who founded the group in 1978, has become something of a role model for a generation of retirees.

Before his death from cancer in 1983, he wrote about how he got the working retirees rolling. "One Sunday as I listened to the sermon in my home church in the little town of Hornbrook, I glanced up at a loose ceiling tile. I wondered if it would fall. It bothered me to think that there was no one to fix it. And I felt that perhaps many other church buildings also were going without repair because there was no one to give them a little tender loving care.

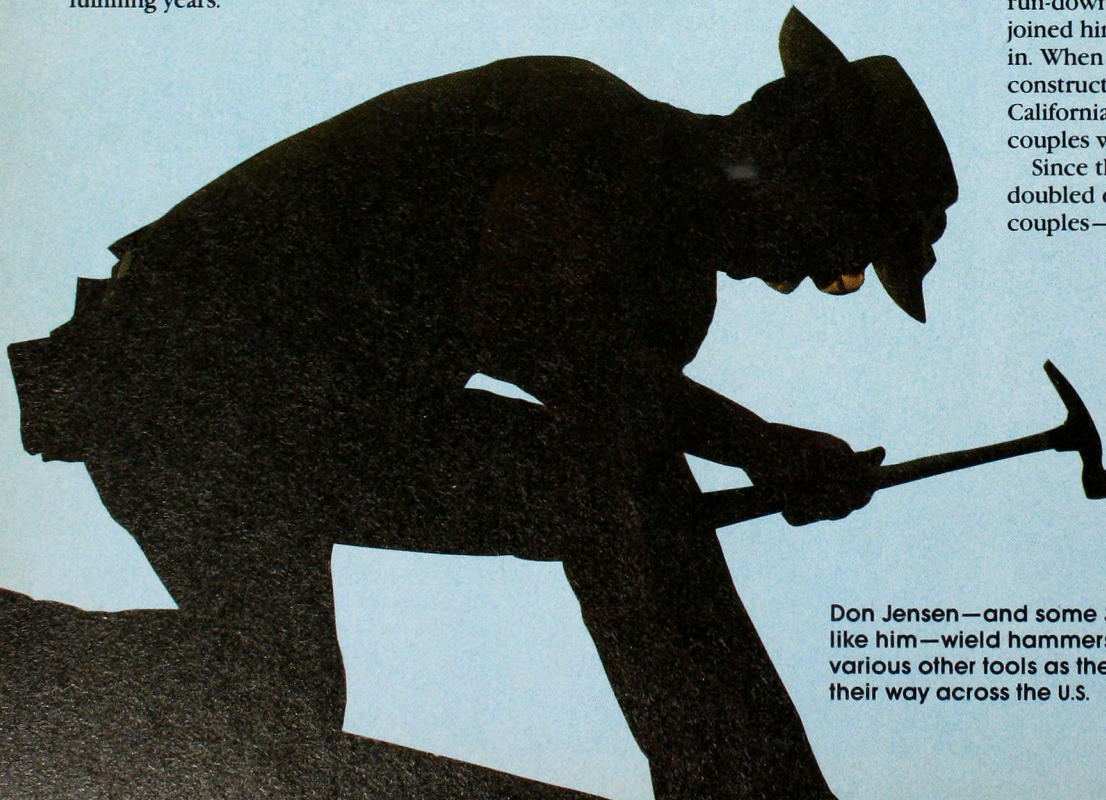
"I had taken a year enjoying life

"I asked the Lord what I could do for Him and others and still enjoy the retirement years."

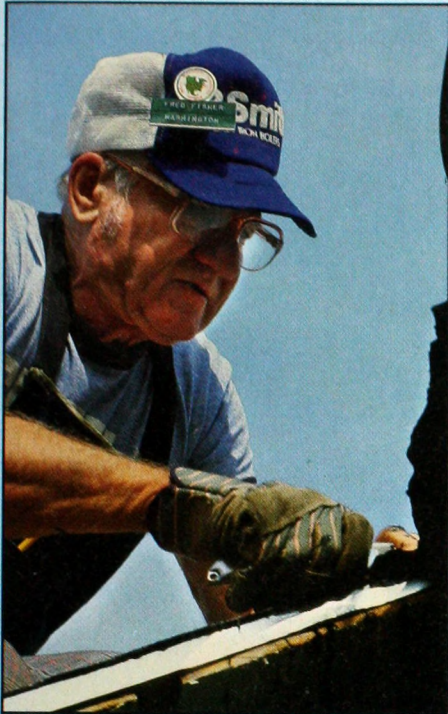
traveling in my RV after I retired. Then I asked the Lord what I could do for Him and others and still enjoy the retirement years. And while investigating possibilities I learned that the average retiree lives only six years after retiring, but those who find some aim in life and something constructive to do, live twelve years."

Word spread of Gardner's efforts to help small congregations who met in run-down church buildings. Others joined him. Requests for help streamed in. When Gardner responded to a call to construct a parsonage in Applegate, California, in 1979, a total of six retired couples with RVs joined in.

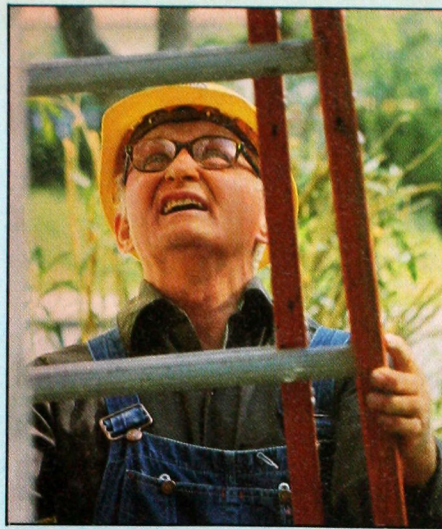
Since then, MMAP's membership has doubled every year to its present 350 couples—the limit set by Gail and



Don Jensen—and some 300 others like him—wield hammers, saws and various other tools as they MMAP their way across the U.S.



While a pipefitting career may not have prepared him to slice asphalt shingles, Fred Fisher adapts handily.



Roof work at Pasadena's U.S. Center for World Mission awaits former machinist Dick Slack.



Sewing circle, MMAPer style: Lucile Aldridge (left) shares her portable machine with Ida Kettle as the two make curtains for the Green Oak Ranch in Vista, California.

Connie Prophet who do the administrative work with occasional part-time helpers at the organization's small headquarters in Pasadena. Gail is one of the organization's three directors. "Handling the correspondence, requests for assistance and applications for membership, plus scheduling 350 couples to do nearly 200 projects a year and publishing a monthly newsletter, is all two people can manage," Connie says.

Connie schedules projects so MMAPers can go south in winter and north in summer. After she amasses a month's requests for assistance, MMAPers indicate their choices and she makes assignments.

The purpose of the organization is to assist churches and other Christian ministries in repairing or building their facilities where construction needs exist due to insufficient personnel and funds in the community to do the job. Local needs are matched with a growing pool of retired Christian workers.

They're people who have learned how to put challenge and purpose into their dream-fulfilling years.

Among this year's projects are:
Sammamish Bible Camp, Bellevue, WA
U.S. Center for World Mission, Pasadena, CA
Instituto Evangelico, La Puente, CA
Green Oak Ranch, Vista, CA
Presbyterian Community Center, Concord, CA
Papago Indian Reservation, Sells, AZ
Desert View Baptist Church, Sahuarita, AZ
House of Samuel, Tucson, AZ
Literacy and Evangelism, Tulsa, OK
Lives Under Construction Ranch, Lampe, MO
Christ the King Church, Alice, TX
Maranatha Ministries, Lake Placid, NY
Biblia Village, Rockledge, FL

A minimum of three couples—one of which coordinates the job—is required to accomplish the project goals. Many projects use eight or more couples.

Most of the roughly 16 projects MMAP does each month are continuing ones. Out of its 600 total undertakings, MMAP has worked at fewer than 300 different places in 50 states, Canada and Mexico because many projects are worked on more than once.

At a recent project at the U.S. Center for World Mission, MMAPers renovated two 60-year-old houses which are rented to the Center's missionary students. The nine-couple crew removed all kitchen and bathroom cabinets and fixtures, replaced one wall dividing the downstairs, replaced several window frames,



Airstream trailers, fifth-wheelers and other forms of mobile housing are part of the MMAP life, as Hoosier Al Rokely can testify.

put in new wiring, and replaced the roofing. Whatever they did not finish will be waiting for the next group of MMAPers.

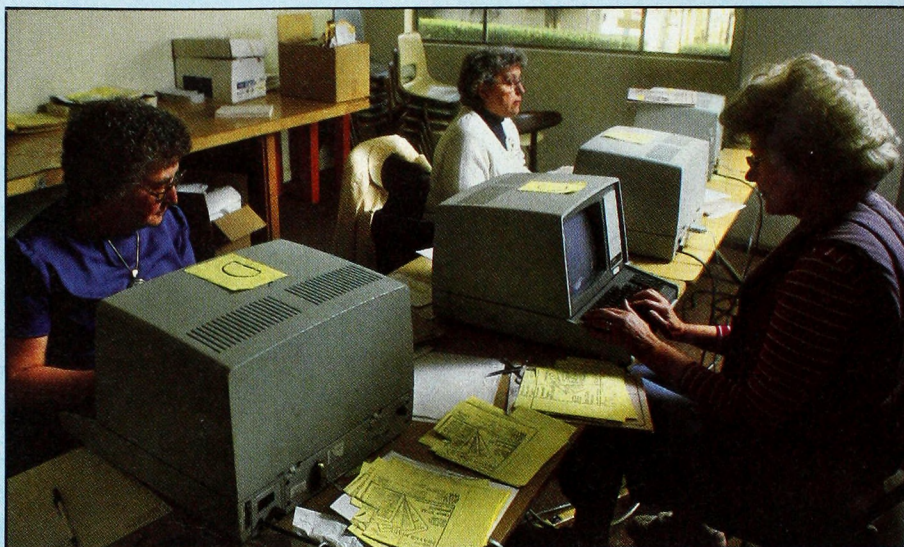
Since 1980, MMAP has usually had a nine- or ten-couple crew at the Center every year from October through April.

"MMAP volunteers have rehabilitated many of our buildings and also helped with record keeping and other office work throughout our 17-acre campus," said Art McCleary, administrative officer of the organization.

There are only four major requirements to become a MMAPer. Applicants must be retired, must be a married couple, must own a recreational vehicle and must subscribe to the organization's statement of faith. Volunteers' spiritual health is important, of course, and members meet for a short prayer meeting each day before starting work. They are encouraged to attend a local church of their choice on Sundays.

Marvin Aldridge, 75, considered a project on a Navajo Indian reservation in Utah "the most worthwhile job I've ever done in my life." As a master electrician in Minnesota for 42 years, he had wired a grain bin dealer's facilities, put a fire alarm system in the basement of a school building, totally rewired houses, and worked on many other challenging jobs. But the one achievement that means most to him is building a small church and a 30-by-22-foot addition on a 24-foot trailer at an Indian reservation near the Utah-Colorado border.

"At first the Indians didn't want to talk to us," Marvin said. "They didn't trust us. But after we showed them what we were



(left to right) Betty Rokely, Mary Fisher and Vera Macklin contribute their keyboard skills at Pasadena's U.S. Center for World Mission.

"You meet so many wonderful people. That alone is worth the effort."

going to do, they were friendly." Don Atherton, 63, another MMAPer who worked there, added, "The Indians there don't speak English but their smiles said 'Thank you' clearly."

The seven-couple crew poured a cement foundation, built the structure, and put on sheet rock, siding, and the roof. Then they installed the electrical wiring, plumbing and windows, and finished it inside and out.

"The Navajos gave us a farewell dinner," Marvin reported with joy in his wrinkled face. "Indians seldom cry, but they cried that night."

Lucile Aldridge operated her own drapery shop for 14 years. Now she not only helps with the sewing on whatever

jobs she and Marvin sign up for, but she shows many women how to sew curtains, dresses, tablecloths and anything else needed.

"Service in the work of the Lord is a great satisfaction," said Ken Barber, 63, retired from a 28-year career in aircraft maintenance quality control. "It's the greatest thing that ever happened to my wife and me—travel with a purpose. We have become more involved in Christian service the last 15 years."

"I don't have to work," said Thurrell King, 75, a retired carpenter. "I work because I want to. I've worked hard all my life—just can't sit down. This work is a nice way to live. You meet more fine people than you can imagine, and they are just like family." □

'WHAT ABOUT THE WORLD?'

When Roberta and John Hestenes married, their dream was to enter full-time Christian service overseas. But the Lord had other plans for their lives. Today, Dr. Roberta Hestenes is chairwoman for World Vision International's board of directors.

Her rise to this level of responsibility began in a valley of humiliation, poverty and despair. "I grew up in a family that was not at all Christian. In fact, it was full of hostility. Neither of my parents graduated from high school. They married at 16. My father was an alcoholic and I can remember being hungry as a child, when there was one box of baby food in the cupboard for us to eat that day."

But there was another form of hunger aching within her young heart: hunger "for good and for God—and not knowing whether He was there."

Late in Roberta's high school years, she started going to church. But it wasn't until one day in college that someone told her she could know Jesus Christ personally. At the end of that same day, "I bowed my heart and my head and said, 'God, if You want me, my answer is yes.'"

"I found myself astonished by love. The reality of the love of God overwhelmed me. And I experienced that love in the Christian community around me. I didn't even know, before then, that it existed in the world!"

Three days after Roberta married John Hestenes, John started as a full-time student at Fuller Theological Seminary. She also took classes at Fuller.

Then, after several years of preparation for overseas service, and after much wrestling in prayer, it became clear to both of them and to their mission board that John was not called to the mission field. He was a scientist and a researcher—a biophysicist—and in such a capacity he would serve God. They saw that they weren't going overseas.

Roberta has, however, worked for short periods of time in Kenya, Australia, Singapore, Hong Kong, South Korea and the Philippines.

In 1963, she completed a bachelor of arts degree in history with an emphasis on Latin American studies at the Univer-

sity of California at Santa Barbara. The following year, the Hestenes family moved to Seattle, Washington. There she became the director of adult education and small group ministry at the 3800-member University Presbyterian Church.

Following the family's return to Southern California, Roberta earned graduate degrees at Fuller Theological Seminary, and in 1974 accepted an invitation to join the faculty there. She now directs its "Christian formation and discipleship" program.

Roberta's family has been supportive every step of the way—as well as active in their own fields. Today her husband John is responsible for space program medical research at Jet Propulsion

Always there was an underlying question.

Laboratory in Pasadena, California. The couple has a 24-year-old daughter who is a full-time master of divinity student at Fuller Seminary, a 22-year-old son studying cognitive science, and a 21-year-old son who is a psychology honor student and a staff worker for Young Life.

Despite her achievements in America, her early desire to serve the cause of Christ overseas has stayed with her. "Always," she notes, "there was an underlying question, 'Don't we have a little unfinished business, God? What about the world?'"

Then World Vision—with childcare, relief, community development and leadership training programs aiding more than 15 million people a year in 80 countries—asked her to serve on its United States board of directors.

That was in 1980. Two years later she was asked to also serve on its international board, whose members this year elected her as chairwoman.

The continued integration of evangelism and social ministry is a special concern to Dr. Hestenes. "I want us to continue the work of understanding development as it is linked to meaningful



evangelism, linked to building the church," she notes.

Another of Dr. Hestenes' priorities for World Vision's future is "the challenge of justice, and speaking up for justice in every place where we minister. Our commitment is to help the poorest of the poor, and they cannot be empowered unless we deal with the issues of injustice and oppression that so affect their lives."

Thirty-five years ago, World Vision was one man, founder Bob Pierce, holding one lost child in his arms, a man who dared to say, "Let my heart be broken with the things that break the heart of God." Today, people such as Roberta Hestenes are living Pierce's long-ago dream for one reason:

"Jesus Christ is Lord," she affirms, "not the powers of this world, not the darkness, not the god of this age, not the forces of famine, not the powers of war. And it's that knowledge—that Jesus Christ is Lord—that gives us the courage, the hope, the guts to say World Vision makes a difference." □

After Mexico's earthquake

POURING FOUNDATIONS FOR HOPE

Timotea Zuñiga was almost at the end of her resources.

Her husband, Timoteo, who is 37 but looks much older, is disabled from a heart attack and too ill to pursue his trade as a mason. His brother-in-law who lives with them, also a mason, recently broke his leg and is unable to work until he recovers. Yet the family, including seven children ranging in age from 5 to 22, continues to need food and clothing.

Timotea, 36, supports them all by taking in laundry and making tortillas for sale. She was grateful that they at least had a roof over their heads.

But the morning of September 19, 1985 snatched even that from them. At 7:18, a massive earthquake rumbled from an epicenter in the Pacific Ocean across central Mexico. In four nightmarish minutes, the quake, which registered 8.1 on the Richter scale, killed some 9000 people and injured 30,000 throughout the country. It toppled 400 buildings in Mexico City, destroyed 30 percent of Timotea's native city of Ciudad Guzman west of the capital, and damaged another 20 percent of the community of 120,000 people. It also shook and bounced her small adobe house until it collapsed. Mercifully no one was in the building at the time. But her family suddenly found themselves homeless and without possessions.

"We lost everything!" Timotea said. "We have no water. We must buy it from our neighbors. Someone gave us a small stove. We put up sheets of corrugated metal from our roof for shelter. But we did not know what we were going to do then."

World Vision workers appeared soon after the quake to distribute food and

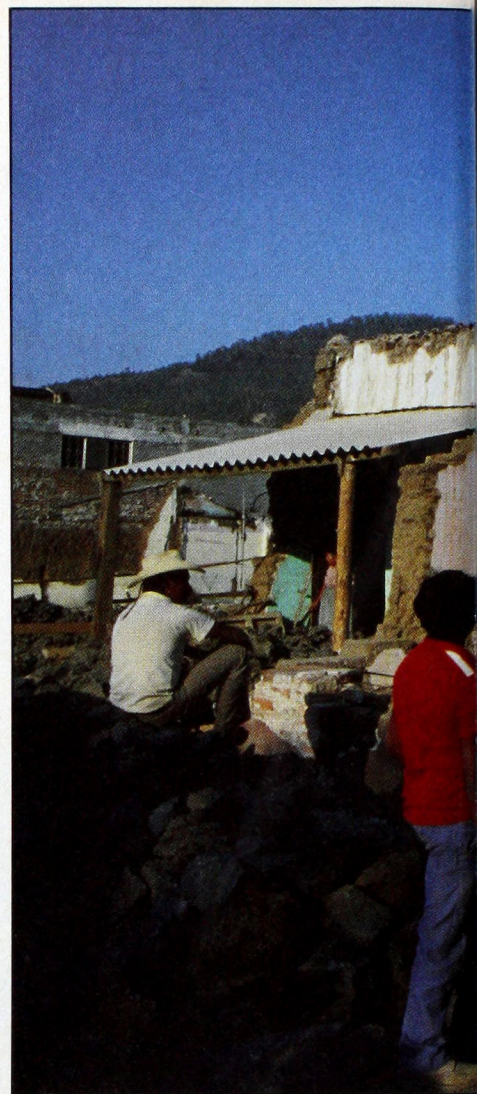
clothing among some 50,000 homeless people in Mexico City and Ciudad Guzman, the two areas hardest hit by the disaster. In Ciudad Guzman, a 36-year-old local church leader and missionary from the United States, Michael Hrabal, organized door-to-door distribution. Then he suggested a second task for World Vision: rebuild homes for the poor in the shattered community.

In partnership with Hrabal's independent church, a local Baptist church and other volunteers, World Vision first identified the poorest of the poor living amid the rubble. Then workers filled a small warehouse with building materials and started constructing the basic shells of new habitations on the sites of toppled homes in 18 different parts of the city.

Throughout Mexico, a total of 226 families and 1356 people are being aided by the rebuilding program.

By March, well before the summer rainy season could begin, Timotea and her family were safely sheltered again. So were 50 other needy and homeless families of Ciudad Guzman who received full ownership of the World Vision houses. Soon 30 more of the buildings will be ready. A total of 450 men, women and children are benefiting from the World Vision earthquake rehabilitation work in the community.

The houses, designed by a local engineer, are spare: concrete foundations supporting walls of gray concrete bricks with bright zinc sheets fastened overhead for roofing. Each building costs



about \$1400. Both the local government and the churches involved wanted the people receiving them to take responsibility for completing and expanding the two- and three-room structures. So the finishing tasks—plastering walls, adding window frames and glass, painting and furnishing—they will do for themselves as time and personal funds allow.

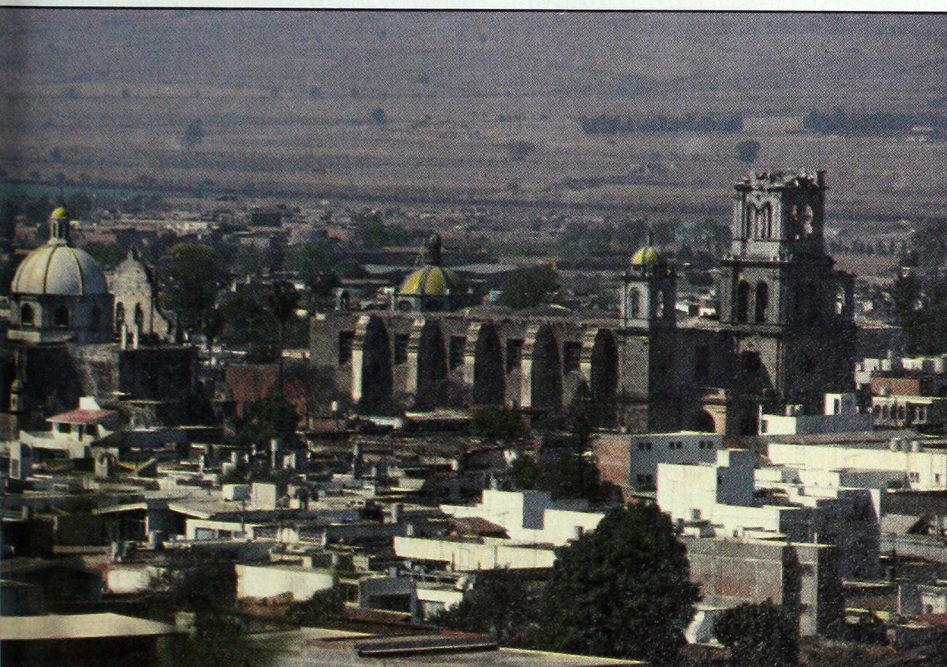
Yet for all the labor ahead of them before the homes are comfortably habitable, there was no lack of appreciation among the recipients.

"We are already moving in," said Timotea as she stood outside her new house on a hillside overlooking the city. Several of her children smiled from a frameless window curtained with a bedsheet. Inside, a single bed stood in the front room and a wooden cabinet in the second, while food sizzled in a



Rubble from the powerful earthquake that struck central Mexico in September 1985 litters streets of Ciudad Guzman almost six months later, while families gradually rebuild their homes.

Behind the "Zapateria" sign, little remains of a Spanish colonial-style shopping arcade in midtown Ciudad Guzman.



"I prayed that God would send someone to help me rebuild. That day a World Vision survey team arrived."

makeshift kitchen of roofing metal and canvas behind the building.

In another part of the city, Maria de Jesus Mendoza, a 54-year-old widow who also takes in laundry to support herself and 14-year-old twin sons, said, "I thank God for World Vision." Immediately after the earthquake, her family built a shelter of corrugated metal and blankets. They lived without light or readily available water, sometimes drenched by rains. "We were waiting for help from anyone

Ciudad Guzman, nestled amid mountains west of Mexico City, suffered more damage than any city but the capital in last September's earthquake. About 30 percent of Ciudad Guzman was destroyed, with another 20 percent damaged.

willing to offer it. We did not know how we could help ourselves."

Another widow, Piedad Castrejon, cooked and sold local snack foods in her home before the disaster to support herself and five sons ranging in age from 3 to 16. The temblor shook down two of the three rooms of their adobe brick house. "I prayed that God would send someone to help rebuild it," she recalled. "That day a survey team from World Vision arrived."

Esperanza Palomar de Feliciano, 50, with her 38-year-old husband, Joaquin, now form a household with nine children and six grandchildren, all rendered homeless by the quake. "We lost our home, our furniture, all our animals. We

"We are already moving in," said Timotea as she stood outside her hillside house.

could not cook because people were saying the gas would explode. We lived in a shelter made of bricks from our fallen house. World Vision gave us clothing. And now we have received this new home. I am happy and very relieved," she said.

The earthquake rehabilitation work World Vision has financed in Ciudad Guzman, where about 1000 buildings were destroyed, not only is providing housing for people who could not afford to rebuild their homes, it also conveys a sound and inspiring testimony of Christian love in action. A dedication ceremony in a slum area of Ciudad Guzman, where certificates of ownership were turned over to recipients of the homes, drew the city's mayor, dignitaries from Jalisco State and officials of the national government to witness the willingness of World Vision's donors and workers to respond to the needs of their stricken people.

At the same time, 30 families in the capital city who had nowhere to go after the quake but to public shelters, were settling into new government housing afforded through down payments of \$1000 for each family—provided by World Vision. Another 120 families in the capital city will be quartered in new apartment complexes built by World Vision in cooperation with the Methodist Church.

Throughout Mexico, a total of 226 families and 1356 people are being aided by the rebuilding program. Thousands more received food, clothing, shelter, medical care and income-earning jobs doing cleanup work through the efforts of World Vision and the generosity of its donors. □



Esperanza Palomar, 50 (center), and members of her family of nine children and six grandchildren pose outside the new dwelling provided for them by World Vision.

MEXICO

Geography

764,000 sq. mi. (three times the size of Texas).

Capital: Mexico City (pop. 17 million), largest urban area in the world.

Terrain varies: coastal lowlands to high mountains.

Climate varies: tropical to desert. Most of Mexico is dry. Only 12% receives adequate rainfall in all seasons. About 50% deficient in moisture throughout the year.

Government

The president elected has traditionally been the candidate of the dominant political party, serving one six-year term and wielding nearly all the power. Constitution drawn up in 1917. Federal republic since 1823.

People

Population: 76 million.

Mixed races (Spanish and Indian): 55%.

Pure Indian: 29%.

Caucasian: 10%.

Official language: Spanish—92%; 9 major

languages; more than 200 Indian languages. Infant mortality rate: 56/1000.

Life expectancy: 65 years.

Labor force: 21,500,000.

Education: mandatory ages 6-14.

Annual growth rate: 2.8%.

Religion: 97% Roman Catholic. Open to Protestant witness.

History

Indian cultures (before Spanish conquest): Olmec, Mayan, Toltec, and Aztec. Cortez founded a Spanish colony in 1519 that lasted nearly 300 years. Independence was declared in 1810. Mexico's drastic social and economic problems erupted in the revolution in 1910. Since then Mexico has maintained a stable political system.

Economy

GNP: \$162 billion.

Per capita GNP: \$2158.

Natural resources: oil, natural gas, silver, copper, gold, lead, zinc, timber.

Agriculture: 7.3% of GNP.

Industry: Manufacturing (21% of GNP); commerce (23%); petroleum and mining (8%).

Exports: petroleum (75%), coffee, cotton, fruits, vegetables, manufacturing and mining.

Imports: grains, machinery, equipment, industrial vehicles.

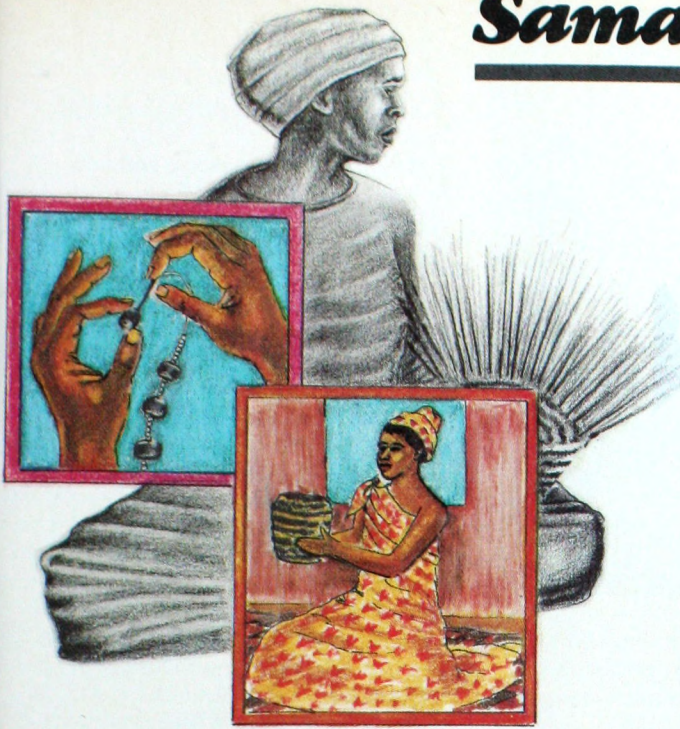
Foreign Relations

The government maintains its interest and influence abroad through moral suasion and selective economic assistance. It champions the cause of nonintervention. About 4 million Mexicans become illegal immigrants to the U.S. each year, providing a relief to Mexico's economy. About 4 million tourists, 90% of them U.S. citizens, visit Mexico annually.



Samaritan sampler

SOME WAYS PEOPLE ARE HELPING
OTHERS IN THE NAME OF CHRIST



Jubilee Crafts works with self-help groups in South Africa to alleviate the plight of black families that have been moved to rural "homelands." In these settlements there are few opportunities for employment, and money sent by the absent husbands and fathers from their city jobs is often inadequate. Self-help centers in "homeland" areas employ those doing quality beadwork, grasswork, basketry, sewing and woodwork. Jubilee imports these products for sale in the U.S. For information about items available for purchase contact Jubilee Crafts, 300 W. Apsley St., Philadelphia, PA 19144-4221.

Experienced legal advice in the specialized area of nonprofit Christian organizations is offered by attorney Lisa Runquist in a newly established location in Brea, California. A member of committees on nonprofit and unincorporated organizations of both the American and California bar associations, Runquist was recently asked to chair an ABA subcommittee on religious organizations. The attorney is also a director and secretary of the Christian Ministries Man-

agement Association (CMMA). Runquist may be contacted at 770 S. Brea Blvd., Brea, CA 92621; (714) 990-5529 or (213) 850-5003.

Reliable medical equipment and know-how to operate and maintain it are, along with daily supplies, ongoing needs of mission clinics and hospitals. Since 1973, REAP International has met such needs for more than 500 medical mission facilities in 90-plus countries. Equipment and medical supplies donated to REAP (X-ray and radiographic/fluoroscopic units, for example) are carefully checked over, reconditioned if necessary, and provided at nominal cost. REAP would like to be able to meet the needs of more of the 2400 existing medical mission facilities. For information contact REAP International, 972 W. 9th St., Upland, CA 91786; (714) 981-5777.

Scripture distribution is a satisfying volunteer activity for many Christians. For the loan of a 15-minute videotape promoting this kind of ministry (called "Heart to Heart") write the American Bible Society's audio-visual library at 619 Conestoga Road, Villanova, PA 19085.

Youth Guidance is a Youth for Christ ministry designed to meet special needs of delinquent and pre-delinquent teenage school dropouts. For information write YFC's new president, Richard R. Wynn, YFC/ USA, Box 419, Wheaton, IL 60189.

Chinese Theological Review, a new annual publication, will bring to English-speaking readers (in translation) the writings of Chinese church leaders. Written for fellow Chinese living in the People's Republic of China, the *Review's* articles arise from their own lives and work. The Foundation for Theological Education in South East Asia has undertaken the new publication to help the voice of Chinese Christians be heard throughout the world. The *Review* can be ordered from Foundation for Theological Education, Martin D. Hoff, 86 East 12th St., Holland, MI 49423. Payment (\$10) must accompany order.

A Quaker group in Taiwan affiliated with the Evangelical Friends Alliance has recently met an urban challenge with an effective approach to church planting. Noting the development of a large apartment-complex district of several thousand units, the Friends rented an apartment in which to hold worship services. Sixteen families have come to the Lord, and last October 76 people gathered to dedicate the Rose China Church.

Letters to prison inmates who have become Christians encourage them in their struggle to grow in the Lord in

spite of lonely, demoralizing circumstances. Through a special program of Prison Fellowship, you can let Christian prisoners know you care—and that they do have brothers and sisters in Christ. Contact Prison Fellowship, The Pen-Pal Program, P.O. Box 17500, Washington, DC 20041; (703) 478-0100.

Suicide is the third-leading cause of death for Americans aged 15-24. This year an estimated two million youth 15-19 will make suicide attempts. Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship's Ontario, Canada, director Don Posterski, who believes that warning signs allow time for intervention by concerned adults, has put together a preventive "suicide curriculum packet" primarily for distribution to Ontario youth. For information contact the editor of Inter-Varsity Magazine, 233 Langdon St., Madison, WI 53703.

The disabled—their needs and gifts—are the focus of the "We Are His Children" project of Good Shepherd Lutheran Home of the West. On request, Good Shepherd will send packets to educators in elementary and Sunday schools. Designed to help children reach out lovingly to the mentally retarded and others with handicaps, the materials include posters and brochures, a picture to be colored and a prayer about ways children can help those with disabilities. To request, contact Robert Wobrock, Good Shepherd Lutheran Home, 10650 Road 256, Terra Bella, CA 93270; (209) 535-4425.

Mini-message

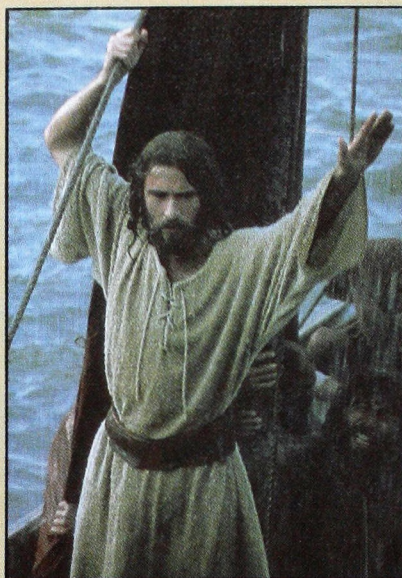
HE'S STILL THE ONE AUTHENTIC PEACE GIVER!

When you read the Gospel of Luke you see Jesus not only stilling wind and waves (as in this scene from the film *Jesus*), but calming His disciples' hearts.

The latter He did many times. And He still does it today.

Because He is well able to calm even the most troubled hearts that submit to Him, you and I have a sure way to experience peace of mind and soul, whatever our situation. To us, as to the disciples who looked to Him during His days on earth, He says, plainly, *Peace I leave with you; my peace I give you. I do not give to you as the world gives. Do not let your hearts be troubled and do not be afraid* (John 14:27, NIV).

The original context of this promise was Jesus' discourse on the Holy Spirit, whom He calls the Comforter, the Counselor. And the promise is as applicable and as



dependable for you and me in this nuclear age as it was for those who heard it from His lips outside Jerusalem two millennia ago.

He gives His followers peace not through blindness to circumstances but through awareness of His love and power.

Have you experienced—and do you possess—the true inner peace which Christ, by His Holy Spirit, gives

to all who receive it through faith in Him?

If you are seeking peace and not finding it, we at World Vision urge you: Change the focus of your quest. Don't merely seek peace; *seek God through Jesus Christ*. For only through receiving Him as your Lord and Savior can you find the inner peace you crave.

For more light on this subject, read and re-read—today—the fourteenth chapter of John. And then why not read Luke's and John's entire accounts?

We urge you also to talk with a pastor or other helpful member of a Christ-centered church in your community, and to become a part of the life of such a church as an expression of your faith in Christ and a means of ministering to others in His name.

Please write us at WORLD VISION magazine, 919 W. Huntington Drive, Monrovia CA 91016, if you would like a copy of a helpful booklet. We'll be glad to send it, free.

Like others in the first century and in our own, you *can* experience peace when you give yourself wholly to the one authentic Peace Giver. □

Is God calling you . . .

to work where your efforts will be directly related to saving lives and spreading the Good News of Jesus Christ? Consider these opportunities for service. If you think you may qualify for one of these positions, send your resume to World Vision International, Human Resources, 919 W. Huntington Drive, Monrovia, CA 91016.

Asia: Regional Human Resources Director (based in Manila, Philippines)

Responsible to enhance the effectiveness of human resources management and systems in field offices to achieve, within World Vision's policy guidelines, maximum benefit to the organization and its staff members. Requires previous on-the-job training and experience in the human resource field. Extensive travel throughout region involved. *Contact: Mel Loucks, Overseas Employment Coordinator.*

Senegal: Church Relations Coordinator (large-scale development team)

To provide liaison between large-scale development project team and churches and Christian organizations in Senegal.

Requires equivalent of a master's degree in theology, missions or related area. Must have ministry experience, preferably in the Two-Thirds World. Fluency in French and English required. Also requires flexibility, ability to adapt to primitive surroundings, and willingness to travel extensively throughout West Africa. *Contact: Mel Loucks, Overseas Employment Coordinator.*

Africa: Short-Term Contract Positions

Positions in West Africa, Chad, Sudan and Ethiopia require appropriate qualifications and experience including previous Two-Thirds World experience. French language required for Chad/West Africa positions. Must be flexible and adaptable to a variety of living conditions. Six month minimum contract required.

Logisticians
Project managers
Nutritionists
Public Health nurses

Agriculturalists
Mechanics
Medical doctors
Water sanitation engineers

Contact: Tim Geare, World Vision U.S.

THE POOR ARE NOT ALL 'OVER THERE'

As with churches today, you could tell a lot about a church years ago by whether or not the front pews were filled. In years past, it was a common practice to rent church pews, and the more you paid, the better seat you got. Of course free seats were available, but if you used them, you risked public embarrassment. The practice discouraged poor people from going to church, and our forebears finally recognized that this was inconsistent with the compassion Jesus has for the poor.

We frown and shake our heads when we hear about Christians who held slaves or locked up debtors or carelessly told the poor that poverty is the will of God. We easily wear a robe of moral superiority while underneath our own social conscience barely itches.

A number of writers recently have outlined the scriptural case for the Christian's responsibility to the poor. Some have traced it historically. In the last century, Jonathan Blanchard, founder of Wheaton College, stood for the down-trodden and firmly opposed slavery. Evangelist Charles Finney was a thorough-going social reformer. A. B. Simpson, B. T. Roberts, and Phineas Bresee each began a work among the dispossessed—and each endeavor eventually led to the formation of a denomination. (And each opposed the practice of pew renting.)

Meanwhile, across the water, the stern old Dutch theologian (and eventually prime minister) Abraham Kuyper wrote as clear a statement on the topic as I've ever seen. He wrote, "God has not willed that one should drudge hard and have not bread for himself and his family. And still less has God willed that any man with hands to work and a will to work should suffer hunger or be reduced to the beggar's staff just because there is no work."

That's why, from time to time, I publicly reaffirm the commitment of World Vision to the elderly, the fatherless, widows, aliens, those in prison, the hungry and the homeless. We exist to minister to the poor. We are in business to bring physical sustenance and the

good news of the gospel to the victims of natural disasters and/or human greed both overseas and at home.

The difference between those pioneer reformers I mentioned and many of us today is that they could see human need in their own cities and neighborhoods. They didn't have to go abroad. Of course, they had no six o'clock news or wire service to confront them with the sorry plight of two-thirds of the world's people. While that God-given technology

While technology has brought overseas needs closer, it has often helped us look past hurting people in our own backyard.

has brought life and hope to millions, it has often aided us in looking right past the hurting people in our own backyard.

Several years ago World Vision appointed veteran missionary J. Paul Landrey to head our U.S. Ministry division. Paul's experience in Bogota, Colombia, and Sao Paulo, Brazil, gave him excellent insights into the needs of the urban poor. Last year under his leadership we took part in some 65 mostly urban projects in this country.

At home we work the same way we work overseas—through churches and Christian organizations. We see ourselves as enablers and facilitators. We help local churches become involved with the poor in their own communities.

For example, we are beginning to minister to some of the half-million teenage girls in this country who become pregnant each year. Twelve thousand of them are in Chicago, so we helped five churches in that area form an agency called New Moms. Through it, these girls are offered counseling and material help, as well as spiritual guidance.

In Washington, DC, some 200 families a day find themselves on the street, evicted

by the city. Many of these are working poor who are ineligible for government subsidies, yet suddenly they're homeless. We've found several Christian groups working in the area and we've helped them set up a revolving fund. They help the families find temporary housing and provide interest-free loans. When the families return the money, it goes back into the fund to help someone else.

In Memphis, Baltimore, the Mississippi Delta, and other locations, we've joined with Habitat for Humanity and Prison Fellowship in rehabilitating homes for people who need shelter. Prison inmates on a release program work alongside neighborhood people and Christians from surrounding areas to provide housing for people who otherwise wouldn't have it.

Many churches today fill the front pews—and anyone who wants to can sit there. But outside the very doors of our sanctuaries we can still find some 50 million whom the Scriptures call the weak, the helpless, the destitute, the needy, the dependent, the oppressed. To paraphrase Abraham Kuyper, we can never be excused if we so unequally divide the rich bounty which the Lord provides, that one has plenty while another goes to sleep hungry, often even without a bed.

Ted W. Engstrom

Ted W. Engstrom
President



HOW HELPING A POOR CHILD WILL MAKE YOU FEEL RICH



You feel many things when a child suffers in desperate poverty.

Pity. Compassion. Frustration. Sadness.

But perhaps you've never considered how helping one poor girl or boy through World Vision's sponsorship program can make you feel rich.

It's beautifully simple.

You see a child's poverty. You help him or her rise above it. Then you feel that child's love... and you sense a new gratitude for the abundance God has given you.

This refreshing alternative to today's growing materialism is an experience that has been shared by thousands of compassionate people since World Vision began Childcare Sponsorship thirty-five years ago.

And now you can become a sponsor, too.

Your monthly gifts will give one child an opportunity to know the love of Christ—as well as regular nutritious meals and medical care, carefully administered by dedicated Christian workers.

You will receive a photo and background information on your child. You will also receive progress reports so you can be assured that your gifts are making a difference.

And, best of all, you don't have to be materially rich to sponsor a child through World Vision.

Only 65 cents a day—\$20 a month—gives a child perhaps the only hope he or she will ever have of escaping a life of deprivation and poverty.

To become a World Vision Childcare Sponsor, simply complete and mail the coupon below.

There's no need to send any money now. Instead, you'll receive a packet of information about the child who needs your love and care.

Then, if you decide to become a sponsor, keep the packet and mail your first sponsorship payment of \$20. If not, return the material within ten days and owe nothing.

Please act today. Thousands of poor children are waiting.

By helping one, you'll enrich two lives.



WORLD VISION

Helping People Care

☐ Please send me information and a photograph today of a child who needs my help.

(I understand that if I decide to become a World Vision Childcare Sponsor, I'll send my first \$20 payment within ten days. If not, I'll return the materials so someone else can help.)

SII

☐ I prefer to make my first payment immediately. I enclose \$20.

☐ I can't sponsor a child right now, but would like to contribute \$_____.

1000

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Phone (_____) _____

Your sponsorship payments are tax deductible.

World Vision Childcare • Arcadia, CA 91006

A66W36



Nonprofit Organization
U.S. Postage
PAID
Long Prairie, Minnesota
Permit No. 15

What's being done
for Afghan refugees

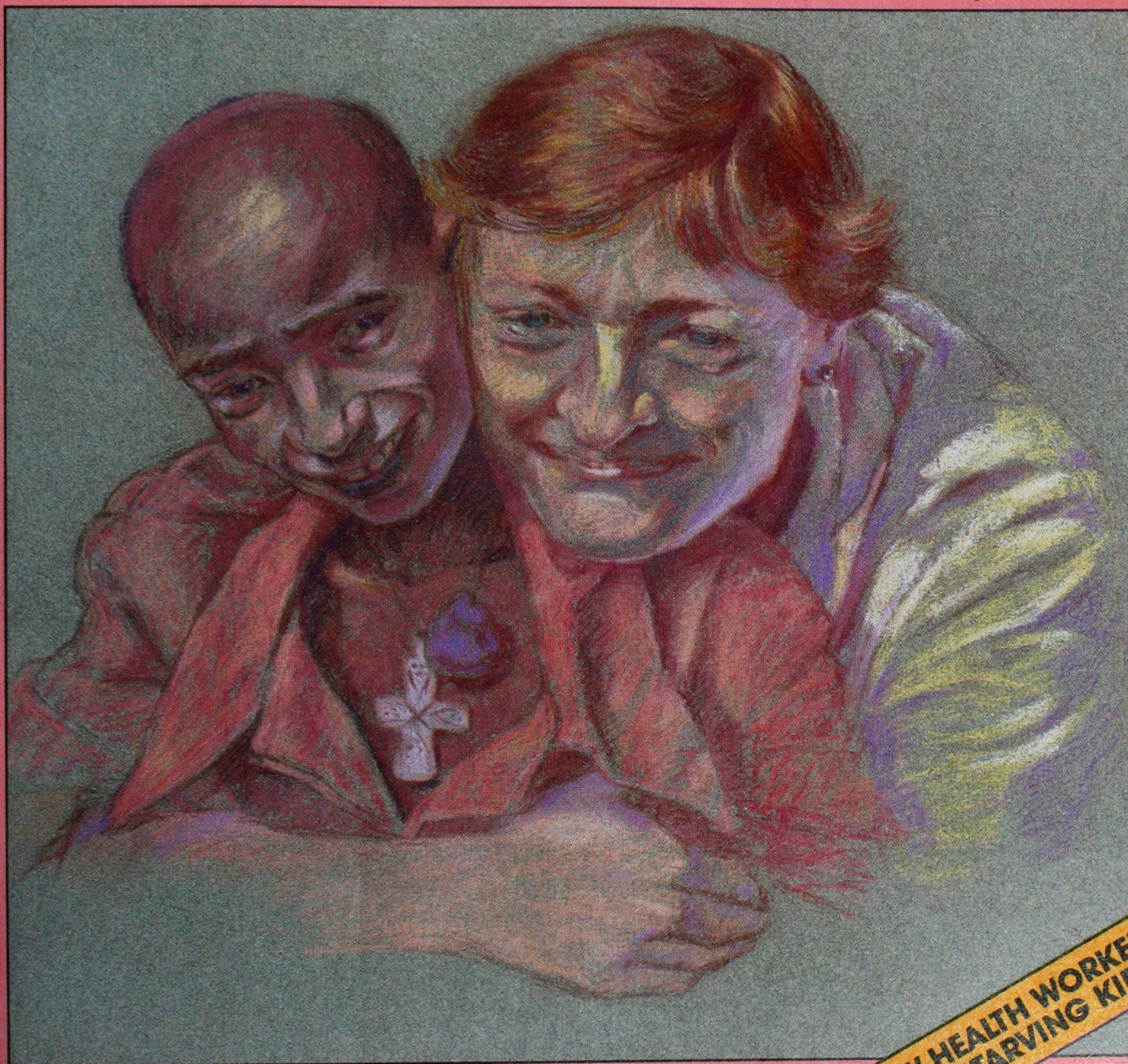
What love can
do for a child

Much to
sing about

June-July 1986

World Vision®

Nutrition—with love—brings life to starving children. See pages 9-15 for drawings that show how.



**HOW HEALTH WORKERS
FEED STARVING KIDS**

Readers write

Challenged by Challenger

"Oh, my God!" was all I could say as I watched the videotape playback of the Challenger explosion just after lift-off. Although I rarely weep over news reports, I found tears rolling down my cheeks as I thought of the crew members and schoolteacher on board.

"Please let there be a miracle," I pleaded.

After the shock of the tragedy wore off, I found myself wondering why this particular event had made such an impact on me. In a world where thousands die from hunger every day, why was I so grieved by the death of seven?

The conclusions I reached are not comfortable ones.

I thought of the way I've come to value people. The beautiful and intelligent who are in the limelight somehow are seen as having more worth than others. Yet in God's sight each individual is equally important.

Perhaps the unexpectedness of the tragedy was the reason it affected me so. That thought also made me uncomfortable. Have I become so accustomed to seeing reports of starving children that I am no longer moved by them?

Like millions of others who watched, I felt special concern for the family of the schoolteacher. Was that because I was more able to relate to her than to families of another culture who have been squeezed into refugee camps? Probably. Yet the oneness we possess as human beings made in the image of God should bond me to them enough so that I hurt when they hurt.

I may never know the answers to the disturbing questions that the Challenger tragedy caused me to ask myself. But I can, with God's help, find ways to work good from its effect on me.

I can decide to become more responsive to the needs of the emaciated children I am all too accustomed to seeing in television specials and newcasts. Though I may never meet them personally, and they may never become well known to the world, I can give some of them the opportunity to live, to experience health, to know Christ.

I can't save them all, but I can save some. And when I give to "one of the least of these" I can know the joy of giving to Christ Himself.

Marlene Bagnull
Drexel Hill, PA

Sharable message

After reading the mini-message "Trust the Living Christ" in the April-May magazine I feel I want to share it with a friend. I'll watch for an opportunity to share the recommended Scriptures as well as the item itself. And to follow up, I'd like a copy of the offered booklet, "Becoming a Christian." Thank you.

Ruth A. Hanrahan
Scobey, MT

World Vision is delighted by readers' interest in this booklet whether for the reader's own use or to share with another. A single copy of "Becoming a Christian" is now available not only to any inquirer seeking guidance for his or her own salvation but to any Christian who feels it might be useful in sharing Christ with a seeking friend. For a free copy of this small but helpful booklet by Dr. John R. Stott, please send a stamped self-addressed envelope to WORLD VISION MAGAZINE, 919 W. Huntington Dr., Monrovia, CA 91016.

ART THAT ARTICULATES

Artist Mary Brander cares deeply about the world's hungry children. She cares also about the nutritionists, nurses and other food workers who have left the comfort of their homes to give starving and malnourished little girls and boys the kinds of feeding, medical attention and Christian love they need. So when her journalist husband Bruce returned from a fact-finding visit to Sudan, she was all ears. And after seeing his and others' photos from World Vision nutrition/health centers, she began doing drawings of some of the front-line hunger fighters in action—and of some of the children at various stages of recovery from malnutrition.

This magazine's cover art (of nurse Carolyn Kippenberger and a child at the Ibnat nutrition-health center) and the drawings on pages 9 through 15 are Mary's gift to you to help you see and feel as she does the importance of what her husband has written in the special feature called "Feeding Children."



The Branders review
Mary's drawings.

Ted W. Engstrom,
president
and publisher
Bill Klewer,
executive
vice-president
Marlin Lonsdale,
media director

David Olson,
editor
Randy Miller,
associate editor
Gene Hart,
assistant editor
Elizabeth Wilson,
assistant editor
Don Aylard,
art director
Marian McKenzie,
layout
Jan Dahring,
production
coordinator
Paul S. Rees,
editor-at-large
Carl F. H. Henry,
consulting editor

WORLD VISION

WORLD VISION magazine is published bimonthly by World Vision, a non-profit Christian humanitarian organization with business offices at 919 West Huntington Drive, Monrovia, California 91016. Subscription free. Founded by Dr. Bob Pierce in 1950, World Vision is an interdenominational outreach of Christians concerned for the physical and spiritual needs of people throughout the world. It is dedicated to serving God by ministering to children and families, providing emergency aid, developing self-reliance, furthering evangelism, strengthening Christian leadership and increasing public awareness. □ WORLD VISION magazine is a member of the Evangelical Press Association. While the editors are responsible for the contents, viewpoints of authors are not necessarily those of World Vision. The editors assume no responsibility for return of unsolicited manuscripts or photos unless accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Contents of the magazine may be reprinted or excerpted freely unless otherwise noted, but credit to WORLD VISION is requested. □ Send all editorial correspondence and changes of address to WORLD VISION magazine, 919 West Huntington Drive, Monrovia, CA 91016. Please send changes of address at least 30 days before you move, enclosing the address label from a current copy and your new address. Copyright © 1986 by World Vision Inc.



SPEAKING OF TERRORISM...

Americans' fear of terrorists is continuing to reduce tourism. Even domestic flights remain less popular because would-be travelers fear a bomb may turn their journey into a death trip.

But we Americans—at JFK, at O'Hare, at LAX or in the air—are a hundred times safer than are Afghanistan's people who move warily within their own country even on remote land routes.

In their troubled nation almost every airplane *does* carry bombs. And helicopters go aloft repeatedly to strafe groups of innocent civilians as well as those who engage in armed resistance to the imposed government.

Refugees report seeing infants thrown from helicopters. A weeping father says he was forced to watch captors cut his child in two. Others tell of seeing soldiers plunging daggers into pregnant women's abdomens. It is from such genocidal barbarism that Afghan refugees flee.

Fortunately, some have reached relative safety in Pakistan. There, World

Vision is helping the courageous Christians who conduct a ministry of mercy to grateful escapees.

The love of Christ demands that we who know Him undergird with earnest prayer our brothers' dangerous but fruitful efforts to assist those traumatized women, children and men in practical ways. Not revenge, not retaliation, but prayer-bolstered Christian care will represent our Lord's love and His gospel accurately to the oppressed—and perchance to some of their oppressors—in that terror-filled environment. The plight of churchless Afghanistan's people—both inside and outside its borders—is something American Christians should keep in our prayers. Is it in yours?

David Olson

World Vision®

Volume 30, number 3 June-July 1986 Sponsors

4 Serving Afghan refugees

How compassionate Christians are providing practical assistance to now-homeless children, women and men escaping the genocide which has taken the lives of many of their relatives and neighbors.

COVER STORY

9 Feeding children

Words and drawings help you visualize the ways in which health workers combat malnutrition among "the least of these."

18 What love can do for a child

A formerly sponsored child serves others with love and laughter in Brazil.

2 Readers write

6 Facts about Afghanistan

16 Kids who need sponsors

16 Please pray . . .

17 What about the world?

20 Samaritan sampler

21 Much to sing about

22 The authentic peace-giver

22 Is God calling you . . .

23 Where do the children go?

PHOTOS, ILLUSTRATIONS: Cover, pp. 9-15: Mary Brander; p. 2: Doug Kelly; pp. 5 (above), 7 (above), 8 (both left): Bill Kliever; pp. 5 (below), 7 (below): Terry Madison; p. 7 (right): Peter Berry; p. 8 (right): Eric Mooneyham; p. 17: Steve Reynolds; pp. 18, 19: John Hutton; p. 20: Gary Left; p. 21: WV Taiwan field office.

In neighboring Pakistan

SERVING AFGHAN REFUGEES

by Terry Madison

Most *Trivial Pursuit* buffs would be hard put to answer many questions about Afghanistan. It's one of those countries most people have heard of, yet few know much about.

But just to give you an opportunity to disprove my supposition, here are some *Trivial Pursuit*-type questions to try on your missions study group. (The answers can be found at the end of the article.)

1. History: Name the famous Macedonian general who invaded Afghanistan more than 300 years before the birth of Christ.

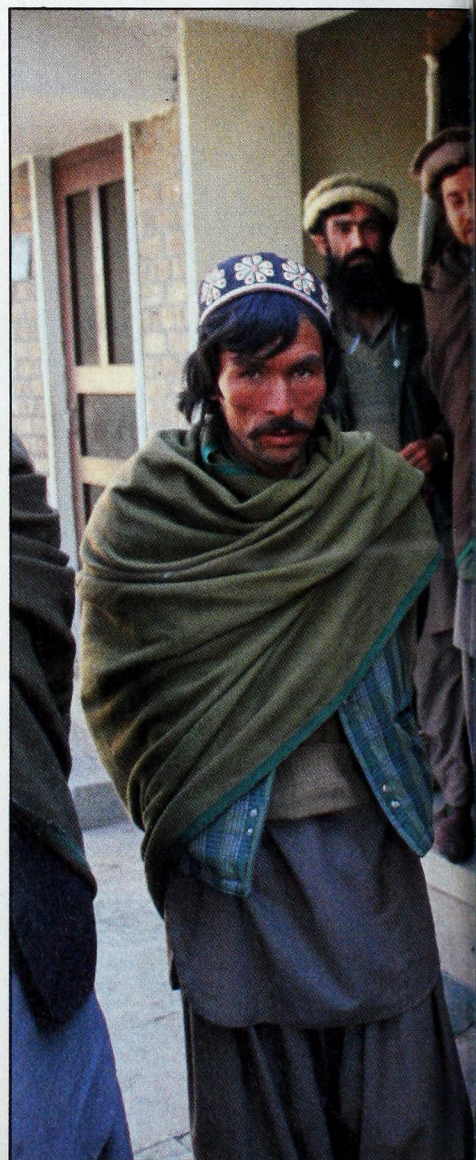
2. History: Name any three groups, nations or empires that have fought over Afghanistan during its troubled history.

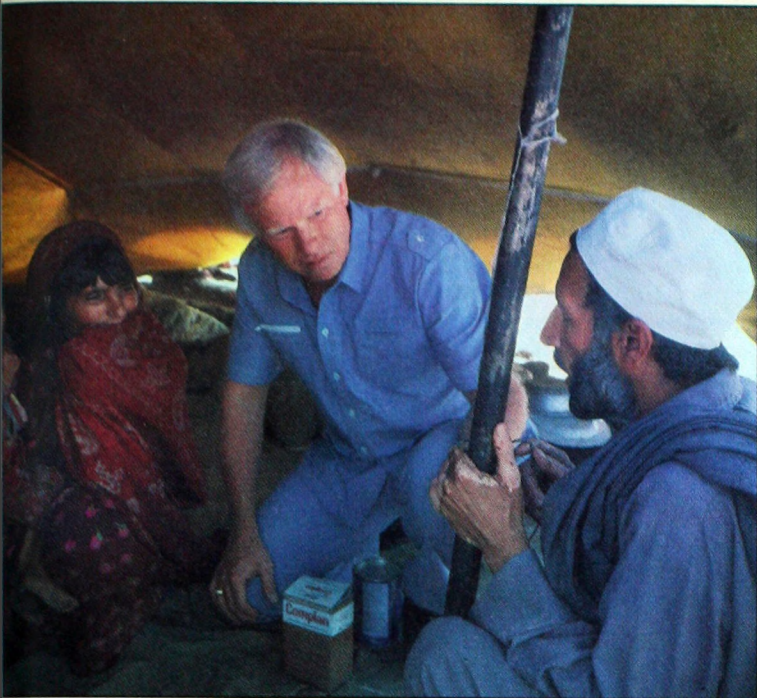
3. History: Name the two nations that have wrestled for power in Afghanistan since the 1800s.

4. Geography: What four countries border Afghanistan?

5. Geography: What sea borders Afghanistan?

New arrivals at the Pakistan-side camp.
Each crossed treacherous terrain for
many nights to reach this place of
comparative safety.





Inside a refugee camp tent, World Vision's Bill Kliwer listens to the experience of a man whose wife had been killed by a stray bullet.

Outside a makeshift shelter a family waits with the few possessions that are now everything they own.



For six years, more than three million Afghan refugees have patiently toughed it out in 350 camps in Pakistan.

6. Geography: What famous mountain pass connects Afghanistan and Pakistan?

7. Geography: To what country south of them have the present day Afghan refugees fled?

8. Geography: How many Afghan refugees are there now?

"Out of sight, out of mind" would characterize most of our responses if we were asked about refugees in Afghanistan. They have never had the high visibility of the Vietnamese "boat people," nor the worldwide publicity given to famine victims of Africa.

Instead, the more than three million Afghan refugees who have crossed into Pakistan during the past six years to escape the civil war raging within their homeland have patiently toughed it out in 350 camps in Pakistan, awaiting the day they can return home.

But that day may be a long way off. The Soviet military presence in Afghan-

istan, numbering well in excess of 100,000 soldiers, shows no signs of diminishing. And as long as the soldiers remain, millions of Afghan refugees scattered along the Pakistan side of the Afghanistan border can't return home either.

Until this dislocation of civilians—the largest single group of refugees in the world today—is resolved, these hardy people will remain within the relative security of refugee camps in Pakistan.

That is where World Vision, through its partner agency, SERVE (Serving Emergency Relief and Vocational Enterprises), meets the needs of many of these homeless people.

SERVE actually began its life in Afghanistan in 1972 when a severe famine hit a section of the country. Concerned

Terry Madison is World Vision International communications manager for Asia.

Though less reported by the press, Afghan refugees outnumber the refugees of any other nation today.

Christians within the country banded together to provide emergency relief for famine victims. It was they who named the organization SERVE. One organizer recently told me, "World Vision was the first donor to give money for food, clothing and relief supplies."

SERVE died a natural death some 18 months later when the work it had been formed to do was no longer needed. And SERVE would have served no more except for the 1978 coup in Kabul, capital of Afghanistan, which brought an

oppressive government to power. Twenty months later, when that government was about to collapse, Soviet troops entered the country to prop it up.

In the six years that have followed, more than three million Afghans, a multilingual population of mixed tribes and ethnic groups, have fled to safety in Pakistan. At one point in this exodus, an average of 4000 people a day were crossing into Pakistan. Today the number has dropped to an average of 8000-9000 a month.

Many of these people fled the bombing and strafing of their villages with little more than the clothes on their backs. A large number came to Peshawar, capital of Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province, which is the first major town on the Pakistan side of the famed Khyber Pass. This ancient city has seen its population more than double in the past six years.

AFGHANISTAN

Geography

260,000 sq. mi. (about the size of Texas). Capital: Kabul (pop. 800,000). Mostly mountains and desert. Cold winters and hot, dry summers. Agricultural land: 22.3%.

Government

In 1978 a coup brought in a Marxist government. The Soviets moved in soon after, and have maintained a powerful presence ever since. Limited constitutional monarchy—1964-1978. Gained independence from British control in 1919.

Economy

Primarily agricultural.

Per capita GNP: \$170.

Much of the economy is nonmonetized, and statistics, never considered reliable, are now even less so due to the current civil strife. Accurate figures are generally not available.

People

Population: 14.7 million, plus 2.8 million nationals living as refugees in Pakistan, and .5 million in Iran.

Ethnic groups: Pushtun (40%),

Tajik, Uzbek, Hazara, Aimaq,

Turkoman, Baluch, Nuri.

Languages: Dari (Afghan Persian),

Pushtu, plus 50 small groups' languages.

Annual growth rate: negative.

Literacy: 12%.

Religions

Sunni Muslim: 80%.

Shi'a Muslim: 20%.

PAKISTAN

Geography

310,527 sq. mi.

Capital: Islamabad (pop. 250,000).

Fertile Indus Valley.

Hot near Arabian Sea, cool in north.

Agricultural land: 30%.

Government

Martial law regime since 1977.

Socialist Islamic republic since 1971.

Became independent as a separate Muslim nation by a partition of India in 1947.

World's seventh largest armed forces (430,000).

Economy

Per capita GNP: \$390.

Exports: rice, cotton, textiles, light manufactured products, petroleum products.

Major markets and suppliers: U.S., Germany, Italy, Britain, Japan, Hong Kong, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait.

Imports: capital goods, raw materials, crude oil, consumer items.

Work force: 55% agriculture; 20% industry.

People

Population: 99.2 million plus 2.8 million Afghan refugees.

Largest city: Karachi (5 million).

Dominant majority: Punjabis.

Other ethnic groups:

Sindhi, Pathan, Baluch.

Official language: Urdu (but spoken as first language by 9%; 65% speak Punjabi).

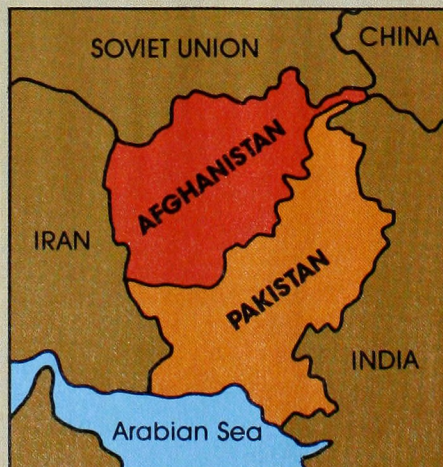
English is widely spoken.

Annual growth rate: 2.8%.

Literacy: 24%.

Religions

Muslim: 97%. Tiny minorities of Christians, Hindus and others.



It costs approximately \$1 million a day to feed the refugees now living in Pakistan. The host government says it pays for about half the cost. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and private agencies such as SERVE and World Vision help provide the rest.

Because of the enormous needs of these refugees, SERVE was reactivated on the Pakistan side of the border in May 1980. The earlier experience in Afghan-

istan stood the SERVE leadership in good stead. They had dealt with a similar situation before. And again, World Vision has come alongside to provide financial aid and encouragement.

Afghan refugees making it safely to Pakistan must register with the proper government agencies before being assigned to a camp. This can take up to five months. Until this registration takes place, refugees are not eligible for UNHCR rations, medical care and housing.

SERVE's director, Gordon Magney (wearing glasses), talks with Bill Kliwer on the Pakistan side of the border as recently-arrived refugees await directions.



These long months with no support are extremely difficult for new arrivals. To help during this transition time, SERVE and World Vision distribute relief aid to tide them over until they gain full refugee status.

Although refugee men would welcome the chance to earn a living for their families, employment opportunities are scarce. Those with a little money to invest may rent the local three-wheeled taxis from the Pakistanis and drive for hire; others set up little shops in refugee bazaars, and a few fortunate enough to have fled Afghanistan in trucks or buses establish small hauling or transportation enterprises.

SERVE is attempting to expand the refugees' earning opportunities by aiding them in a special area of expertise.

Long admired for their beautiful hand-tied, wool carpets, Afghan carpet masters have been employed to teach this trade to 30 Afghan refugee boys each year in

Medical teams visit the camps with large, full-color health charts and simple, illustrated booklets.



A young refugee gains a marketable skill during his stay in the camp, thanks to an educational carpet-making program.



Health education is a vital part of SERVE's ministry to the refugees. Poster-lessons deal with the realities of the harsh environment.

SERVE has developed a solar oven which is gaining rapid acceptance in the refugee camps.

the SERVE vocational training center in Peshawar.

More than 100 graduates of this nine-month course now work in several of the Afghan refugee camps on looms provided by SERVE as graduation gifts. The boys range in age from 9 to 14. In addition to the necessary loom, the boys are given carpet-making tools and enough wool to make two carpets. These finished carpets are sold by the boys and their families in the open market, or sold back to SERVE who will market them.

Scarcity of wood and the expense of imported kerosene sometimes makes it difficult for Afghan refugees to cook their food as they'd like. Fuel conservation and alternative energy sources have become a priority with the refugees and the Pakistan Government.

SERVE has developed a solar oven which is gaining rapid acceptance in the refugee camps. However, despite being made from locally-obtained materials,

the cost of parts and manufacturing is still too high for the poorest of the poor. Thus World Vision is helping underwrite some of the cost of the ovens in order to get them into the hands of those who need them most. (Please see the accompanying solar oven story on page 8.)

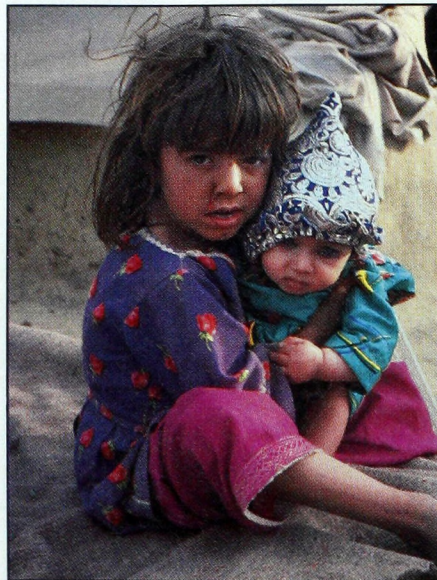
SERVE tackles many of the health problems common to all of the camps. Medical teams visit the refugees with 16 large, full-color health charts and nine simple, illustrated booklets. These charts and booklets are used in training sessions with camp teachers, doctors, nurses and health visitors.

In February, SERVE opened an eye-treatment facility in a rented building

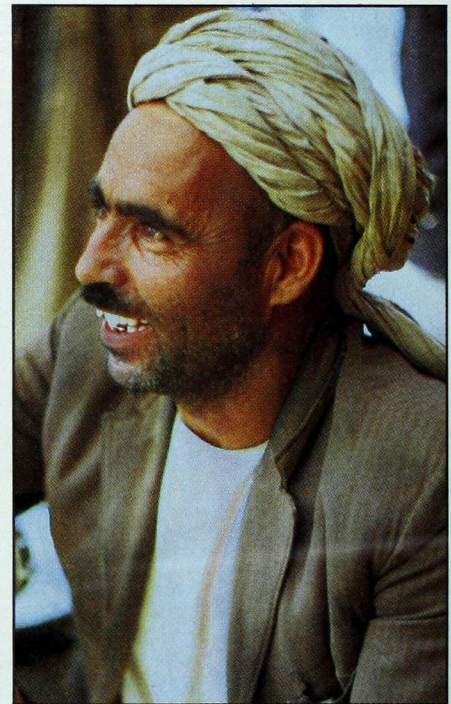
near the Avicenna Balkhi Hospital in Peshawar. The facility's five ophthalmologists expect to see many more than 1000 patients a month.

As long as helpless Afghan refugees continue to seek safety across the Pakistan border, SERVE and World Vision will continue to provide loving care, emergency food, medical assistance, temporary shelter and vocational opportunities to as many of the suffering ones as possible. How many lives will be saved? The answer depends largely on how the readers of these words respond to the need of these who are so completely dependent on our prayers and financial support. □

The urgency of the need for World Vision's work alongside SERVE in Pakistan can scarcely be overestimated. To make a real difference right now, please use the return envelope provided in the center of this magazine. Thank you!



Orphaned and half-orphaned children try to take care of each other as well as they can.



Here are the correct answers to the questions that began this article.

1. Alexander the Great
2. Aryans, Persians, Greeks, Mongols, Arabs, Turks, India, Great Britain and Russia.
3. Great Britain and Russia.
4. Russia, China, Pakistan and Iran.
5. None. It is a landlocked nation located between the Caspian and Arabian Seas.
6. Khyber Pass.
7. Pakistan. Many Afghans have also fled to Iran to the west.
8. There are 2.8 million officially registered, but unofficial estimates range as high as four million.



Milk distribution is an essential part of a nutrition program that must make do with what can be obtained.

*A science,
an art and an
act of love*

Feeding children

by Bruce and Mary Brander

Of all the work that World Vision does around the world, one of its special missions is feeding malnourished children.

The donors and workers of World Vision help many other people, regardless of age, who fall victim to storms, earthquakes, floods, droughts, famines, wars—disasters and misfortunes of all kinds great and small. But ever since World Vision came into being to help Korean orphans in 1950, children have held a special place in its aims and efforts.

Today in countries all over the globe the international



partnership of World Vision links the needs of the soul to the needs of physical suffering as it takes on the commission of Jesus Christ to "Feed my lambs." Its contributors and workers have lifted hundreds of thousands of young victims of famine, poverty and ignorance from the debilities of malnutrition to glowing good health. They continue to raise hundreds of thousands more at this moment.

Feeding the children as World Vision does it is no casual endeavor.

Guided by doctors, nurses and nutritionists, it is a science, an art and an act of love all bound together.

Typically, a feeding program begins in a village, a slum or a famine camp with workers assessing the degree of malnutrition in children and sometimes in the whole community. Stepping into emergencies, like the recent famines across Africa, the fastest way program workers can gauge serious hunger is to gather together children between 1 and 5 years of age and measure the circumference of their arms. The measurements are taken midway between shoulder and elbow. Differences of only centimeters distinguish good nourishment from moderate malnourishment or severe starvation. The measurements also may be combined to form a survey accurately suggesting the nutritional condition of the general community, children and adults alike.

Measuring weight and height is another common method of gauging nutritional problems in children. A child who weighs between 70 and 80 percent of what a normal healthy youngster of the same height should weigh is moderately undernourished. Less than 70 percent marks the child as severely malnourished. Still another way to measure nutrition is to compare weight and age, where age can be determined with exactness.

Bruce and Mary Brander live in Arcadia, California. Bruce is International Editor for World Vision International and the author of several books on Africa and the Pacific. Mary attended Layton School of art and Milwaukee School of Art and Design in Wisconsin. Her work has been published nationally.



Recording the weight of an African child of famine, a World Vision worker will match the figure with the child's height to determine his degree of malnutrition. Between 80 and 90 percent of normal healthy weight for height marks a child in need of special feeding. Less than 70 percent indicates severe malnutrition.

Often in times of severe food shortages, careful calculations are hardly necessary. Prolonged malnutrition becomes obvious at a glance, especially among young children, whose growing bodies suffer more from hunger and show the earliest signs of its effects.

Swollen feet, ankles and bellies are typical symptoms of kwashiorkor. This is a deadly sickness: as many as 30 percent of its victims die. The ailment takes its

name from the Ga language of West Africa and translates as "disease that occurs when displaced from the breast by another child." Medical scientists often have attributed it to protein deficiency. Under this theory, the illness occurs when a child weaned from its mother's milk receives too little protein from a new diet. The disease also could be caused by food shortages and all-out famine.

As kwashiorkor takes hold of its victims, most commonly children between 1 and 3 years old, normal growth ceases. Muscles become weak and wasted. Skin may grow pale and begin to flake away. Hair turns light and takes on a silky texture,

becoming so loosely rooted that it falls out of its own accord. Children suffering from kwashiorkor feel irritable and wretchedly unhappy. Their appetite fails. They become inactive, withdrawn, interested in little or nothing around them.

The condition called marasmus is easier still to recognize in the body of a child. One 13-year-old orphaned girl in Ethiopia who was suffering from marasmus weighed 22 pounds, the weight of a normal 3-year-old.

Marasmus (the Greek word means severe emaciation) results from lack of both protein and calories—from total



Not overeating, but calories without protein leads to the swollen bellies of kwashiorkor, a deadly, often fatal disease of malnutrition (above). Some children too long without food become too weak to eat and must be given therapeutic feeding, administered (at right) by a father who carried his child to a World Vision famine relief center.



starvation. Under conditions of widespread hunger, it is far more common than kwashiorkor and strikes starving adults as well.

A marasmic child often looks like a little old man. Skin hangs loosely from his bones like baggy clothes. Muscles are wasted and the head seems extra large because the body below is so shrunk. Surprisingly, a marasmic child might be fairly vigorous and have a good appetite when food is available.

Often malnourished children suffer also from vitamin deficiencies. From lack of green and yellow vegetables and yellow fruits containing vitamin A, they may go blind. Lack of this vitamin also results in a higher than normal incidence of respiratory and intestinal infections. Deficiencies in B vitamins can bring on



Children sick or weak from malnutrition often do not want to eat and must be fed patiently, spoonful by spoonful.

the weakness and nerve damage of beriberi, or the skin and digestive disorders and nervous symptoms of pellagra. Insufficient vitamin C leads to scurvy. Inadequate iron in the diet creates the pallor and listlessness of anemia.

The treatments for all the ravages of hunger are simple, if they come early enough. Injections or pills can cure vitamin and mineral deficiencies within weeks and sometimes only days. For hunger's great killers, kwashiorkor and marasmus, the cure is simpler still. The victims need no more than regular meals of milk powder, mixed with some sugar and food oil so their starving bodies will not burn protein as calories.

While the cure for malnutrition usually is simple, administering it requires technical knowledge, exacting care and large measures of active love expressed in service, patience and endurance.

A doctor, a senior nurse, a nutritionist or all three set up the program and supervise its work. They also train other staff members to survey and weigh the hungry, prepare food mixtures, maintain hygiene, perform regular feedings and visit homes to monitor the progress of patients and look for more. Still other workers deliver water and fuel, guard food stores and maintain trucks and buildings.

Where hunger is widespread, as in the vast camps of people suffering from drought and famine in Ethiopia and Sudan, Mali and Mauritania, a program will begin with the first of several types of food relief. Tens of thousands of people at a time may receive general rations.

These rations are designed to halt starvation and help bring the whole community back to health. They might consist of maize or millet or wheat, with perhaps some fish flour, a soy preparation or dried skim milk for extra protein.

A second type of food relief is known as supplementary feeding. As the name implies, this is provided in addition to general rations. Who will receive it depends upon available supplies, workers and facilities. Pregnant women and nursing mothers qualify if resources allow. So do victims of anemia and wasting diseases, and the elderly who, like children, are highly susceptible to



the many debilities of hunger. But always supplementary feeding focuses on children.

Youngsters under 5 years of age invariably are admitted to a supplementary feeding program. If possible, so are older children whose weight to height falls under 80 percent of normal.

Sometimes workers give youngsters or their parents dry rations, which are taken home and prepared. But that method holds no guarantee that unfamiliar food will be properly prepared or used, or that the right people will end up eating it.

Wet rations are a second alternative.



To curb the spread of sickness in a camp for thousands of hunger-weakened famine refugees, young survivors of Africa's drought and famine wash their hands before eating. So important is this measure of basic hygiene that children in some World Vision nutrition programs learn a "hand-washing song" to stress the measure.

This amounts to food mixed, cooked and distributed completely by the feeding center's staff. Wet rations are by far the better method of supplementary feeding, since they give the hungry people full advantage of the workers' expertise.

Work in a wet ration feeding shelter often is exhausting, both bodily and emotionally. Not long ago, in a camp for some 20,000 drought refugees on the

borders of Sudan and Chad, workers were "praying in" supplies of food that were stranded a thousand kilometers away by heavy rains. More tensions arose as the death rate tripled among the refugees in their sodden reed huts. Workers too fell ill, some seriously with typhoid, hepatitis and malaria. Yet the labor of feeding went on uninterrupted.

In a camp like that one, the children, some accompanied by parents, mass outside a shelter. This might be a tent or a structure of bamboo or reed matting. Workers register the little ones and give them ration cards or identity bracelets noting their number and the center where each day they will come for special meals.

Washing up before a feeding is important. Health authorities from the United Nations and elsewhere declare that much of the world's illness would be halted if only people always washed their hands before handling food. In a camp crowded with starving, weak and homeless people, many of whom already carry sickness, the simple act of washing can prevent much misery and even deaths.

While the children are washing, cooks in kitchen shelters stir huge, steaming cauldrons of porridge. The formula is

thick and white, a mixture of flour and dried milk, perhaps corn-soy powder, sugar, vegetable oil and salt. Other kitchen workers, often locally hired, mix high-energy milk and unpack high-protein biscuits.

As a World Vision dietitian from the Netherlands explained, "These children need more protein and energy than normal children because their bodies are behind in development." Also, she added, "Their stomachs are small. We must fill them with energy."

One by one or in groups, the children

file into the shelter and line up on the ground or on woven reed mats. Kitchen helpers ladle the porridge into bowls and deliver it as the youngsters wait patiently. Ideally, a center should feed about 250 children. In emergencies, which World Vision often is facing, numbers sometimes climb closer to a thousand.

Supplementary feeding generally poses few problems. A well-organized center, starting a meal at 8 a.m., can finish it by 9:30 or 10. But after that comes a third type of food relief: therapeutic or intensive feeding. For gravely starving children, World Vision also carries out special feedings labeled "super-intensive." Therapeutic nutrition can be trying and difficult.

Some of the children who need intensive feeding come in clinging to a parent, too weak to walk alone. Others are carried, unable to walk at all. Workers find still others in huts or hovels lying in dark corners or under piles of rags. Their

families already have despaired of their survival.

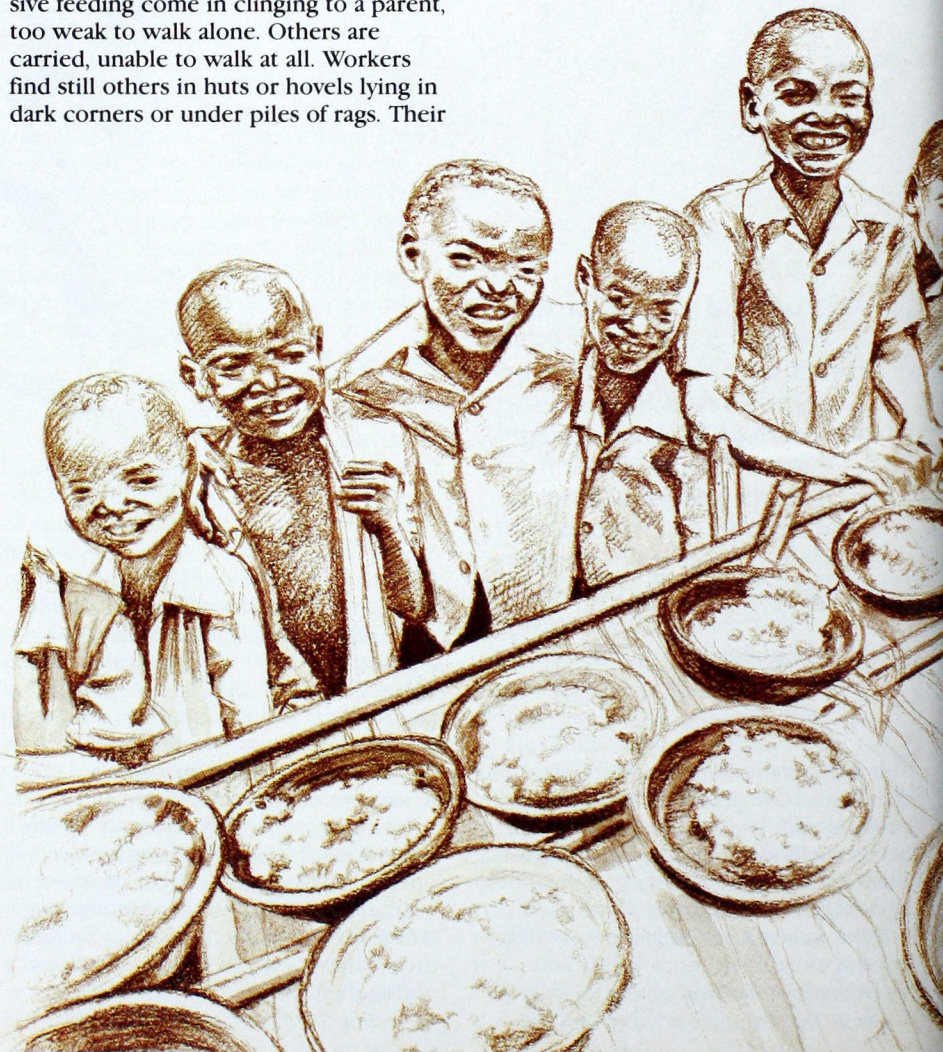
The weight of most of these youngsters has fallen below 70 percent of normal. Some are bloated with kwashiorkor. Many also are sick with other diseases, their shriveled bodies too ravaged by starvation to fight off further attacks against their lives.

Feeding these children can take much time and patience, with workers spending hours at the task. If food were administered too quickly it could trigger violent diarrhea, dehydration or shock. Sometimes children afflicted with a kind of anorexic reaction to prolonged starvation no longer want to eat. Others simply cannot keep food down. Children too weak, too sick or too resistant to eat by themselves might be fed through tubes to their stomachs, or with syringes or, persistently, spoonful by spoonful.



World Vision prepares special high-nutrition foods for malnourished children.

Above, a worker mixes snow-white porridge of flour, milk powder, sugar, edible oil and salt. At right, malnourished African youngsters receive a meal with a grain base. High-protein biscuits also are common in feeding programs.



Mothers who have never seen children reviving from a direly wasted condition tend to give up trying to feed them. That is when experienced workers step in, encouraging, coaxing, perhaps taking on the job themselves. "Food is medicine!" World Vision workers in Ethiopia were taught to say in Amharic, the local language.

"Sometimes the mothers grow impatient," the World Vision nutritionist from the Netherlands related. "They want to go fix meals for their families and carry water from the wells. So we give milk to the mothers too, to keep them there." Often mothers are fed along with their children to boost their health and enhance their milk supply for nursing at the breast.

Intensive feeding continues four, six, seven times a day. After a day or two, children nourished through tubes have enough strength to sit up and take food normally. Those who were reluctant regain their appetites. A few more days and many of the youngsters are smiling.

"It might be hard to persuade the mothers to continue," said the Dutch dietitian, "but when they see the feeding works, it's really marvelous." Another nutrition worker, a British nurse, added, "Then you feel fantastic!"

Children in a feeding program weigh in for progress regularly. If the scales show gain, the program is considered successful.

Success appears also in other ways. After only a few days of therapeutic feeding, skin problems begin to heal by themselves. The children grow less withdrawn and apathetic. No longer are they listless or irritable. They begin to walk, then run and play. They hug center workers and return to their families, perhaps happier and healthier than they ever have been before.

Where World Vision or a similar agency is on the scene to feed malnourished or starving people, young victims of hunger usually recover quickly. Many of them will be running and playing like normal, healthy youngsters in less than six weeks.

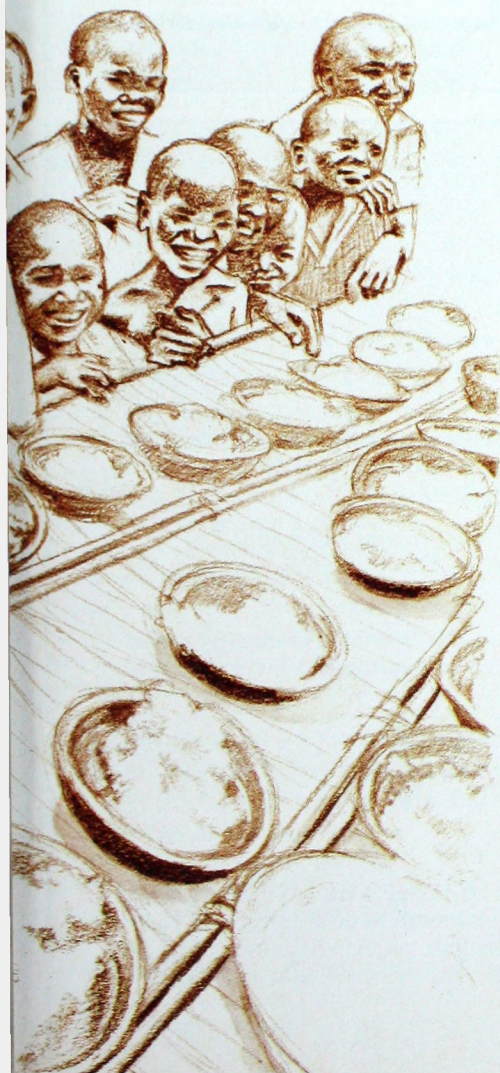
Exclaimed a delighted English nutritionist recently working in three famine camps in Sudan, "It's only been a month, and the children are positively plump."

Children such as those she was working with are discharged from special feeding programs when they are free from obvious disease, maintain good appetites and hold 85 percent normal weight for two consecutive weeks.

"It's really quite simple to save these bright, young lives," said another World Vision worker. "Sometimes we can't, for lack of resources. That's a dreadful thing, and it haunts us. But when we can, when we have enough to give, and we see the tykes up and running once again—that's grand. It's really grand. Take my word for it. That works the Savior's will." □



Young victims of severe hunger can recover fully within weeks of entering a nutrition program. Above, a beaming survivor of famine clutches his "Road to Health" chart noting immunizations received, progress in weight and other factors of his return to sound health.



SPREAD THE JOY OF SPONSORSHIP

As a sponsor you know how rewarding it is to be the special friend of a grateful child you've never seen—a boy or girl in Asia, Africa or Latin America whose home is a hovel, a shack or an orphanage. You've been able to see that child in the photo you've received, and you've learned something about him and his family through the biographical highlights, occasional progress reports and letters you receive from that child or caretaking adult.

Such sponsorship is a practical way to express Christian love across many miles, giving many Two-Thirds World children a tangible basis for hope of breaking poverty's shackles, not to mention an introduction to

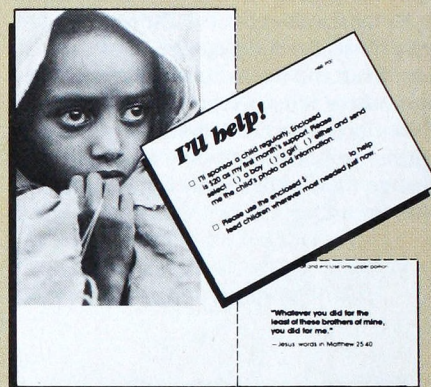
the good news of Jesus Christ.

Across the globe, many more children desperately need sponsors like you. In certain needy countries, thousands of the neediest children have been listed individually by World Vision workers. And in one special place one special child right now awaits word that someone else with a caring heart like yours has decided to provide that kind of support.

Could one of your friends become a sponsor? And might you be able to help that friend discover the joy of sponsorship?

If the answer is yes, please share this magazine—including the bound-in reply card—with your friend, along with a word of

encouragement to heed this call and respond to it. The joy will spread across many miles. □



When you pray

THANK GOD...

- **that Afghan refugees** who escape to Pakistan are now receiving food, shelter and a degree of physical safety through the sacrificial help of caring Christians.
- **that nutrition/health workers** are saving many children's lives and restoring their health through special feeding programs in many of Africa's famine-stricken countries.
- **that many needy children** are being helped to experience hope in Jesus Christ through American Christians' sponsorship.
- **that houses have been built** for Mexican earthquake victims who were homeless for months after last fall's destruction.
- **that volunteers are rising** to the opportunity to serve God by ministering to severely suffering people in many of the world's troubled and dangerous regions.

ASK GOD...

- **to give wisdom, stamina** and more provisions to those who minister to exhausted Afghans entering refugee camps in Pakistan.
- **to help the nutrition workers** in Africa keep up their own health too, and to handle well the problems of food supply and personal safety.
- **that many more Americans** will respond to the need of the approximately 15,000 children now awaiting sponsorship.
- **that help and materials** will be found to complete the task of enabling Mexico's earthquake victims to get into homes again.
- **that persons qualified and called by God** will offer themselves to fill positions essential to the ministries for Christ in needy parts of Africa, Asia, Latin America and elsewhere.

Be an international intercessor. To receive, at no charge, a monthly newsletter containing a special prayer request for each day of the month, send your request to Rev. Norval Hadley, International Intercessors, Box O, Pasadena, CA 91109. Each month's newsletter contains prayer concerns about three different countries, and includes pertinent facts about the people in those nations.

'WHAT ABOUT THE WORLD?'

When Roberta and John Hestenes married, their dream was to enter full-time Christian service overseas. But the Lord had other plans for their lives. Today, Dr. Roberta Hestenes is chairwoman for World Vision International's board of directors.

Her rise to this level of responsibility began in a valley of humiliation, poverty and despair. "I grew up in a family that was not at all Christian. In fact, it was full of hostility. Neither of my parents graduated from high school. They married at 16. My father was an alcoholic and I can remember being hungry as a child, when there was one box of baby food in the cupboard for us to eat that day."

But there was another form of hunger aching within her young heart: hunger "for good and for God—and not knowing whether He was there."

Late in Roberta's high school years, she started going to church. But it wasn't until one day in college that someone told her she could know Jesus Christ personally. At the end of that same day, "I bowed my heart and my head and said, 'God, if You want me, my answer is yes.'"

"I found myself astonished by love. The reality of the love of God overwhelmed me. And I experienced that love in the Christian community around me. I didn't even know, before then, that it existed in the world!"

Three days after Roberta married John Hestenes, John started as a full-time student at Fuller Theological Seminary. She also took classes at Fuller.

Then, after several years of preparation for overseas service, and after much wrestling in prayer, it became clear to both of them and to their mission board that John was not called to the mission field. He was a scientist and a researcher—a biophysicist—and in such a capacity he would serve God. They saw that they weren't going overseas.

Roberta has, however, worked for short periods of time in Kenya, Australia, Singapore, Hong Kong, South Korea and the Philippines.

In 1963, she completed a bachelor of arts degree in history with an emphasis on Latin American studies at the Univer-

sity of California at Santa Barbara. The following year, the Hestenes family moved to Seattle, Washington. There she became the director of adult education and small group ministry at the 3800-member University Presbyterian Church.

Following the family's return to Southern California, Roberta earned graduate degrees at Fuller Theological Seminary, and in 1974 accepted an invitation to join the faculty there. She now directs its "Christian formation and discipleship" program.

Roberta's family has been supportive every step of the way—as well as active in their own fields. Today her husband John is responsible for space program medical research at Jet Propulsion

Always there was an underlying question.

Laboratory in Pasadena, California. The couple has a 24-year-old daughter who is a full-time master of divinity student at Fuller Seminary, a 22-year-old son studying cognitive science, and a 21-year-old son who is a psychology honor student and a staff worker for Young Life.

Despite her achievements in America, her early desire to serve the cause of Christ overseas has stayed with her. "Always," she notes, "there was an underlying question, 'Don't we have a little unfinished business, God? What about the world?'"

Then World Vision—with childcare, relief, community development and leadership training programs aiding more than 15 million people a year in 80 countries—asked her to serve on its United States board of directors.

That was in 1980. Two years later she was asked to also serve on its international board, whose members this year elected her as chairwoman.

The continued integration of evangelism and social ministry is a special concern to Dr. Hestenes. "I want us to continue the work of understanding development as it is linked to meaningful



evangelism, linked to building the church," she notes.

Another of Dr. Hestenes' priorities for World Vision's future is "the challenge of justice, and speaking up for justice in every place where we minister. Our commitment is to help the poorest of the poor, and they cannot be empowered unless we deal with the issues of injustice and oppression that so affect their lives."

Thirty-five years ago, World Vision was one man, founder Bob Pierce, holding one lost child in his arms, a man who dared to say, "Let my heart be broken with the things that break the heart of God." Today, people such as Roberta Hestenes are living Pierce's long-ago dream for one reason:

"Jesus Christ is Lord," she affirms, "not the powers of this world, not the darkness, not the god of this age, not the forces of famine, not the powers of war. And it's that knowledge—that Jesus Christ is Lord—that gives us the courage, the hope, the guts to say World Vision makes a difference." □

Ruth Siqueira knows

WHAT LOVE CAN DO FOR A CHILD

by John Hatton

Many people never realize how important the earlier childhood years are in a person's life," the pretty 23-year-old elementary school teacher told me.

At the Baptist Academy in Belo Horizonte, Brazil, Ruth Siqueira is concerned about the individual needs of her second grade pupils.

"I owe my children the best love and care I can give them," she continued. "When I look back, I can see in my own life how healing and transforming love can be."

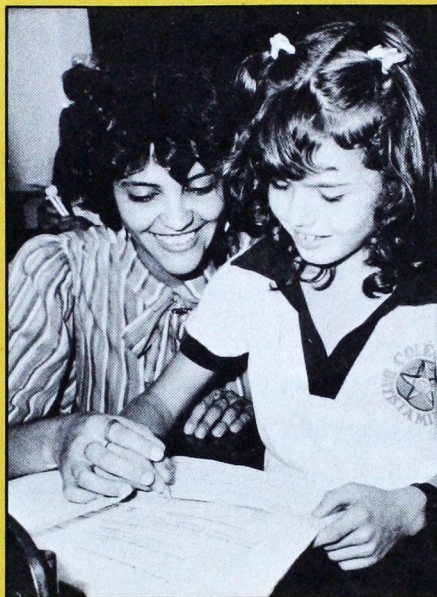
Ruth was born to a loveless—and very poor—family in Azurita, a city in the interior of Brazil's Minas Gerais state.

"At home we were usually ignored," she remembered. "My father was always traveling and my mother was rarely at home. I remember having to prepare meals for my brothers and myself even at the age of six. Many times we were left completely on our own."

When her parents' conflicts became unbearable, they separated. When she was seven, Ruth and her older brother and sister were left in an orphanage called *Lar Esperança* (Hope Home). Her parents moved to different cities and Ruth never heard from them again.

"I know this experience could have ruined my life," Ruth reflected. "Feelings of rejection could have haunted me throughout my whole life. But it was at the orphanage that I learned the meaning of a real home—a Christian home—for the first time. There, I knew that if I was hurt, someone would take care of me. And although there were many children at the orphanage, we were treated as individuals. How comforting it was to feel secure in the love of those who cared for us!"

John Hatton is assistant to the superintendent of communications for World Vision Brazil.



"It's important to meet the individual needs of each child," Ruth says. "I owe my children the best love and care I can give them."

Some months later *Lar Esperança* was moved to Belo Horizonte, the state's capital city. Supported by churches and individuals, its children were properly cared for even though the orphanage had limited resources.

In 1975 when World Vision opened a field office in Brazil, *Lar Esperança* was one of the first projects to be assisted. With World Vision's help, the children were provided with a better diet, plus medical and dental care, school supplies and clothes. Ruth also found a new friend.

"I was 12 years old when I was first sponsored. I was so grateful to learn that someone who only knew me through a picture was worried about me enough to help provide for formal education," she said. "And I learned so many exciting

“When I look back, I can see in my own life how healing and transforming love can be.”

things about my Australian sponsor's country and culture—like the big weather variation from season to season there, so different from Brazil. It was wonderful.

"I knew nothing about God when I first came to *Lar Esperança*. My parents did not belong to any religion. When I heard of God's love, my response was immediate because my 'orphanage family' and my sponsor had taught me that love was something real.

"As King David expressed it in Psalm 27:10, I knew that 'though my father and mother forsake me, the Lord will receive me,' and I was converted."

Through the orphanage Ruth finished elementary and high school, then took a teacher training course.

Hundreds of her peers were eager for the same thing: an opportunity to teach. Only a handful of applicants were selected to teach at the academy's elementary school, but Ruth was one of them. The school's director, Mrs. Joelma Almeida, said that Ruth was given the opportunity of teaching there because she had been such a dedicated student and committed Christian.

At 18, Ruth left the orphanage. Capable of supporting herself, both she and her sister moved into an apartment near *Lar Esperança*. Ruth is now in her second year of college and majoring in education.



Through a World Vision sponsorship program and Lar Esperança orphanage, Ruth was able to continue her education and is now in teacher training. Here, she spends a break with her pupils in the Baptist Academy playground.

Through World Vision, caring sponsors are presently helping 40 children in *Lar Esperança*. Frequently, Ruth visits "her family" at the orphanage. She especially enjoys cuddling the little babies and chatting with Marlene Alves Pereira, who has been a substitute parent for her. She also enjoys teaching Bible school children as a volunteer every Saturday.

Ruth told me she dedicated herself to children because she realizes how important it is to let them know they are loved. It's easy to understand why. □



"It was at the orphanage that I learned the real meaning of a home—a Christian home—for the first time." Here, Ruth helps her orphanage "sister," Rebeca Maria Ferreira, with her homework.

Samaritan sampler

SOME WAYS PEOPLE ARE HELPING
OTHERS IN THE NAME OF CHRIST



Jubilee Crafts works with self-help groups in South Africa to alleviate the plight of black families that have been moved to rural "homelands." In these settlements there are few opportunities for employment, and money sent by the absent husbands and fathers from their city jobs is often inadequate. Self-help centers in "homeland" areas employ those doing quality beadwork, grasswork, basketry, sewing and woodwork. Jubilee imports these products for sale in the U.S. For information about items available for purchase contact Jubilee Crafts, 300 W. Apsley St., Philadelphia, PA 19144-4221.

Concern for the needs of America's poor prompted U.S. Representative Tony Hall, member of the Select Committee on Hunger, to introduce a congressional resolution encouraging food producers to permit gleaning in their fields. The substantial quantities of grain, fruit and vegetables left unharvested each year could provide vital nutrition for the poor.

Some existing organizations (both Christian and secular) now organize volunteer glean-

ers, but many more such efforts are needed. For information on an active gleaning program, contact Larry Waddell, Evangelicals for Social Action/Fresno, 1020 E. McKinley St., Fresno, CA 93728; (209) 264-6125.

The disabled—their needs and gifts—are the focus of the "We Are His Children" project of Good Shepherd Lutheran Home of the West. On request, Good Shepherd will send packets to educators in elementary and Sunday schools. Designed to help children reach out lovingly to the mentally retarded and others with handicaps, the materials include posters and brochures, a picture to be colored and a prayer about ways children can help those with disabilities. To request, contact Robert Wobrock, Good Shepherd Lutheran Home, 10650 Road 256, Terra Bella, CA 93270; (209) 535-4425.

Scripture distribution is a satisfying volunteer activity for many Christians. For the loan of a 15-minute videotape promoting this kind of ministry (called "Heart to Heart") write the American Bible Society's audio-visual library at 619 Conestoga Road, Villanova, PA 19085.

Challenging inner-city youth to apply God's perspective to their lives is at the heart of all-volunteer Neighborhood Ministries, Denver, Colorado. Head staffer Ted Travis and his helpers organize youth clubs that take young people off the streets and provide a setting for Bible study, dialogue and tutorial programs. Travis encourages his workers to "take time to know your kids. Socialize with them. Then pray intensively." Helping those 15-18 to stay in school is one of the ministry's high-priority objectives. Another is to replace the young people's misconceptions about Christianity with practical, biblical truth. For information contact Neighborhood Ministries, 1625 Martin Luther King Blvd., Denver, CO 80205; (303) 296-3595.

United States support for international efforts to immunize millions of the world's children by 1990 against polio, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, tetanus and tuberculosis is the focus of a new Bread for the World campaign. (An estimated 10,000 children die each day worldwide from these diseases.) The organization is urging U.S. Christians to write Congress in support of "The Child Immunization Act of 1986." For information contact Cureton Johnson or Katey Vierkorn, Bread for the World, 802 Rhode Island Ave. NE, Washington, DC 20018; (202) 269-0200.

Help wanted: Worldwide, more than 4000 jobs in Christian ministry organizations have opened up this spring, states Intercristo, a Seattle-based non-profit agency that

brings people and Christian ministries together. Openings for teachers lead the way, followed by opportunities in business, medicine, camping, recreation, ministry and social service. Some require appointees to raise their own support, usually with assistance of the organization. For information call Intercristo toll-free at (800) 426-1342 (AK, HI, WA and Canada call 206-546-7330).

Reliable medical equipment and know-how to operate and maintain it are, along with daily supplies, ongoing needs of mission clinics and hospitals. Since 1973, REAP International has met such needs for more than 500 medical mission facilities in 90-plus countries. Equipment and medical supplies donated to REAP (X-ray and radiographic/fluoroscopic units, for example) are carefully checked over, reconditioned if necessary, and provided at nominal cost. REAP would like to be able to meet the needs of more of the 2400 existing medical mission facilities. For information contact REAP International, 972 W. 9th St., Upland, CA 91786; (714) 981-5777.

Letters to prison inmates who have become Christians encourage them in their struggle to grow in the Lord in spite of lonely, demoralizing circumstances. Through a special program of Prison Fellowship, you can let Christian prisoners know you care—and that they do have brothers and sisters in Christ. Contact Prison Fellowship, The Pen-Pal Program, P.O. Box 17500, Washington, DC 20041; (703) 478-0100.

Once a sponsored child, Yen Shu-chen has . . .

MUCH TO SING ABOUT

The following letter was written by 23-year-old Yen Shu-chen, a former sponsored child who is now putting herself through college with the help of a job at World Vision of Taiwan. From 1978 to 1980, this young woman was sponsored through the Ta-kuo Project.

My hometown is a remote village in eastern Taiwan, located by the side of the Pacific Ocean. Its scenery is very beautiful, but the conditions of transportation and livelihood are not good.

Due to the limited fishing seasons, most of the villagers work hard in the poor soil of our steep hillsides. There are ten members in my family, including grandparents and an uncle, and I am the third of five children. The adults in my family worked very hard because the children were still young.

When I was in my first year of senior high school, my family's financial burden had become very heavy. At that time the people at Ta-kuo project, supported by World Vision, found out about these difficulties, and selected me to be a sponsored child for two years. I am grateful for the support from World Vision even though I received no letters from my sponsor and don't know who he or she is. It was the great love of my unknown sponsor that encouraged me to study hard when preparing for the university entrance exam.

Now I am a senior at night school and study in the administration management department at the University of Chinese Culture. Since I study at night, it will take five years to receive the B.A. degree. I have less than two years to go.

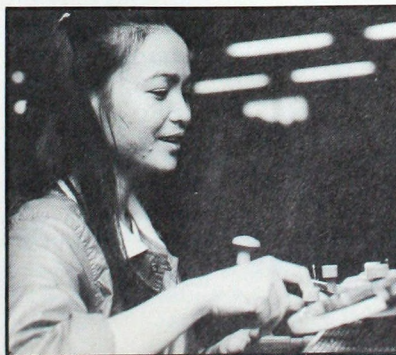
After working daily for my expenses, I sometimes feel tired, but I still think it is meaningful to be a working student. It was

The great love of my sponsor encouraged me to study hard for the university entrance exam.

two-and-a-half years ago that a pastor told me World Vision of Taiwan provided opportunities for night school students to earn their own living, so I applied for work.

At World Vision of Taiwan, my main jobs include typing Chinese memos, taking care of the copy machine and managing files. I am also in a choir whose members are all tribal students working in World Vision of Taiwan. We have much to sing about. It's good for us students to sing together and to see the love of God in nearby churches. □

Yen Shu-chen supports herself by working in WV Taiwan's general services department. Evenings, she attends the University of Chinese Culture.



This letter was translated by Aster Liao of World Vision Taiwan Communications

Mini-message

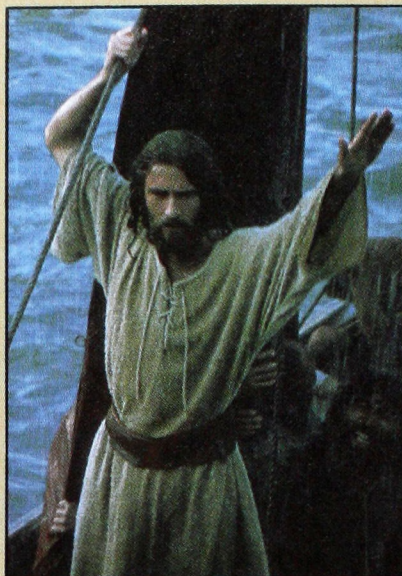
HE'S STILL THE ONE AUTHENTIC PEACE GIVER!

When you read the Gospel of Luke you see Jesus not only stilling wind and waves (as in this scene from the film *Jesus*), but calming His disciples' hearts.

The latter He did many times.
And He still does it today.

Because He is well able to calm even the most troubled hearts that submit to Him, you and I have a sure way to experience peace of mind and soul, whatever our situation. To us, as to the disciples who looked to Him during His days on earth, He says, plainly, *Peace I leave with you; my peace I give you. I do not give to you as the world gives. Do not let your hearts be troubled and do not be afraid* (John 14:27, NIV).

The original context of this promise was Jesus' discourse on the Holy Spirit, whom He calls the Comforter, the Counselor. And the promise is as applicable and as



dependable for you and me in this nuclear age as it was for those who heard it from His lips outside Jerusalem two millennia ago.

He gives His followers peace not through blindness to circumstances but through awareness of His love and power.

Have you experienced—and do you possess—the true inner peace which Christ, by His Holy Spirit, gives

to all who receive it through faith in Him?

If you are seeking peace and not finding it, we at World Vision urge you: Change the focus of your quest. Don't merely seek peace; *seek God through Jesus Christ*. For only through receiving Him as your Lord and Savior can you find the inner peace you crave.

For more light on this subject, read and re-read—today—the fourteenth chapter of John. And then why not read Luke's and John's entire accounts?

We urge you also to talk with a pastor or other helpful member of a Christ-centered church in your community, and to become a part of the life of such a church as an expression of your faith in Christ and a means of ministering to others in His name.

Please write us at WORLD VISION magazine, 919 W. Huntington Drive, Monrovia CA 91016, if you would like a copy of a helpful booklet. We'll be glad to send it, free.

Like others in the first century and in our own, you *can* experience peace when you give yourself wholly to the one authentic Peace Giver. □

Is God calling you . . .

to work where your efforts will be directly related to saving lives and spreading the Good News of Jesus Christ? Consider these opportunities for service. If you think you may qualify for one of these positions, send your resume to World Vision International, Human Resources, 919 W. Huntington Drive, Monrovia, CA 91016.

Asia: Regional Human Resources Director (based in Manila, Philippines)

Responsible to enhance the effectiveness of human resources management and systems in field offices to achieve, within World Vision's policy guidelines, maximum benefit to the organization and its staff members. Requires previous on-the-job training and experience in the human resource field. Extensive travel throughout region involved. *Contact: Mel Loucks, Overseas Employment Coordinator.*

Senegal: Church Relations Coordinator (large-scale development team)

To provide liaison between large-scale development project team and churches and Christian organizations in Senegal.

Requires equivalent of a master's degree in theology, missions or related area. Must have ministry experience, preferably in the Two-Thirds World. Fluency in French and English required. Also requires flexibility, ability to adapt to primitive surroundings, and willingness to travel extensively throughout West Africa. *Contact: Mel Loucks, Overseas Employment Coordinator.*

Africa: Short-Term Contract Positions

Positions in West Africa, Chad, Sudan and Ethiopia require appropriate qualifications and experience including previous Two-Thirds World experience. French language required for Chad/West Africa positions. Must be flexible and adaptable to a variety of living conditions. Six month minimum contract required.

Logisticians
Project managers
Nutritionists
Public Health nurses

Agriculturalists
Mechanics
Medical doctors
Water sanitation engineers

Contact: Tim Geare, World Vision U.S.

WHERE DO ALL THE CHILDREN GO?

Have you ever met an eight-year-old soldier? I don't mean a kid in your neighborhood with a pop gun and a peanut butter grin. I mean a child in khaki fatigues with an AK-47 automatic weapon and the weary look of an old man in his childish eyes.

One of our World Vision writers recently met a tyke like this in Uganda. An army of eight-, ten- and thirteen-year-olds had fought for three days without food or sleep to take Kampala, the capital city. Writer Brad Smith met a few of them, and the image still haunts him.

That same deep chord of compassion that rang in Brad's heart touched Bob Pierce more than 35 years ago. In fact World Vision began because Bob's heart broke when he came across the children of war in China and Korea. Since then, more than a million children from the Two-Thirds World have received physical and spiritual help through World Vision's childcare programs. Thousands of people have made a small monthly commitment to a child, and with that support we've been able to provide food, medicine, clothes, schooling, and a place to live.

I often wonder what happens to these kids, and just as often as I do, it seems, I hear a story about one, or we get a letter from a young man or woman who was once a World Vision sponsored child.

Recently, for example, we heard from Samuel Falsis, a physics and math teacher at a Chinese Christian school in Manila. When our workers found Sam's family eleven years ago, they barely had enough to eat. They certainly couldn't afford to send Sam to school. Then a couple from Australia became Sam's sponsors. Their small monthly gift enabled him to go to school, and their Christian love encouraged him.

Sam did well in school. He got a scholarship to high school and then to college and continued to be a fine student. Now, as a high school teacher, he leads students academically and also shows them the love of Christ that others showed him.

Another wrote, "There are ten members in my family, including grandparents and an uncle, and I am third of five children. . . . When I was in the first grade of senior high school my family's financial burden had become very heavy.

"I feel fortunate," wrote a sponsored boy, "because I have the love of my sponsor and know God's love through this sponsorship."

"It was the love of my . . . sponsor that encouraged me to work hard for the university entrance exam. Now I am a senior at night school and study in the administration management department of the University of Chinese Culture." (To find out more about this former sponsored child's life, see the article on page 21 of this issue.)

I suppose we reach out quickly to children because in famine or war or in the impoverished corners of the world, they endure the greatest suffering. And "anyone who welcomes a little child like this in my name," the Lord said, "welcomes me."

That's why our childcare programs will always be at the heart of our ministry. Jesus blessed the little children, but he also greatly blessed the sponsor of the child who wrote us this beautiful letter:

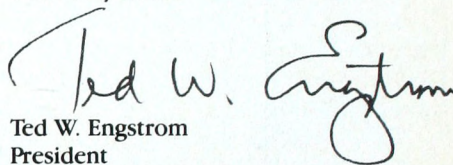
"I began to imitate my sponsor and cultivate a garden. One day I woke up early in the morning and thought of her description of the way she took care of her plants. I realized it was the fulfillment of love in action. For over ten years

I have been one of her beloved plants. She loves me, considers everything about my position and prepares for my needs.

"I feel fortunate because I have the love of my sponsor and know God's great love through this sponsorship."

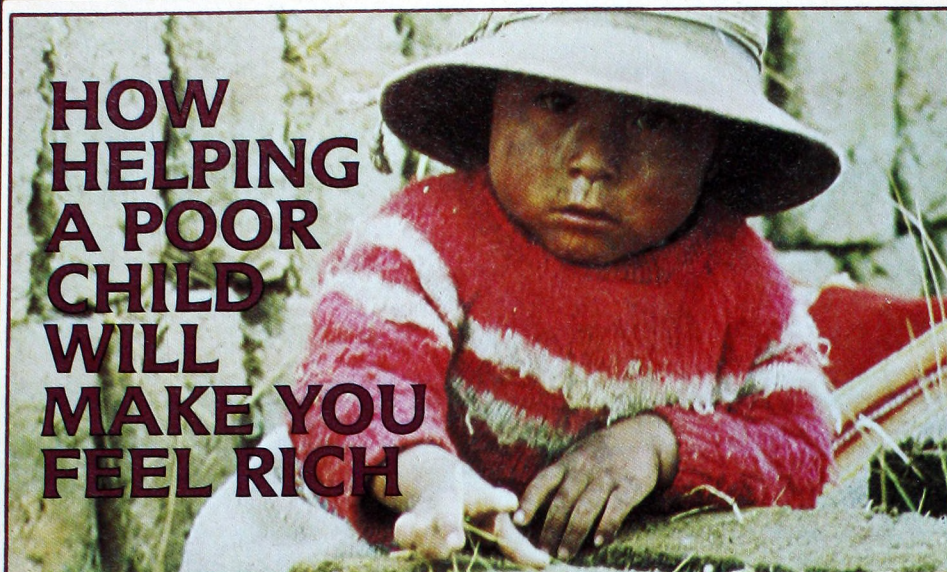
Today this young man is a student at a theological school, preparing to serve as a pastor.

We have a nationwide network of people who support World Vision children in Haiti or the Philippines or India or Ethiopia. I meet them everywhere. When they learn I'm with World Vision they tell me, "Oh, I support a child." They say it with a certain enthusiasm that reveals the deep sense of joy and reward they feel. And I know exactly what they mean.


Ted W. Engstrom
President



HOW HELPING A POOR CHILD WILL MAKE YOU FEEL RICH



You feel many things when a child suffers in desperate poverty.

Pity. Compassion. Frustration. Sadness.

But perhaps you've never considered how helping one poor girl or boy through World Vision's sponsorship program can make you feel rich.

It's beautifully simple.

You see a child's poverty. You help him or her rise above it. Then you feel that child's love... and you sense a new gratitude for the abundance God has given you.

This refreshing alternative to today's growing materialism is an experience that has been shared by thousands of compassionate people since World Vision began Childcare Sponsorship thirty-five years ago.

And now you can become a sponsor, too.

Your monthly gifts will give one child an opportunity to know the love of Christ—as well as regular nutritious meals and medical care, carefully administered by dedicated Christian workers.

You will receive a photo and background information on your child. You will also be able to write directly to your child and will receive progress reports so you can be assured that your gifts

are making a difference.

And, best of all, you don't have to be materially rich to sponsor a child through World Vision.

Only 65 cents a day—\$20 a month—gives a child perhaps the only hope he or she will ever have of escaping a life of deprivation and poverty.

To become a World Vision Childcare Sponsor, simply complete and mail the coupon below.

There's no need to send any money now. Instead, you'll receive a packet of information about the child who needs your love and care.

Then, if you decide to become a sponsor, keep the packet and mail your first sponsorship payment of \$20. If not, return the material within ten days and owe nothing.

Please act today. Thousands of poor children are waiting.

By helping one, you'll enrich two lives.



WORLD VISION

Helping People Care

☐ Please send me information and a photograph today of a child who needs my help.

(I understand that if I decide to become a World Vision Childcare Sponsor, I'll send my first \$20 payment within ten days. If not, I'll return the materials so someone else can help.)

SI

☐ I prefer to make my first payment immediately. I enclose \$20.

☐ I can't sponsor a child right now, but would like to contribute \$_____ 1000

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Phone (_____) _____

Your sponsorship payments are tax deductible.

World Vision Childcare • Arcadia, CA 91006

A66W37

