

Responding to the  
needs of children

For churches: an  
inspiring new film

Saying yes to a  
hungry world

February-March 1987

# World Vision®



AFGHANISTAN'S CHILDREN OF WAR



# Recent developments

**Child immunization** (against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio, measles and tuberculosis) is now a feature of 438 of World Vision's projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America, benefiting more than 1.5 million children. Other components of the child survival program are oral rehydration, special care based on height-weight monitoring, and emphasis on breast feeding.

**Nigeria's deadly yellow fever outbreak** is being combatted by 100,000 doses of vaccine purchased by World Vision.

**Eight thousand Ugandan families** driven from their homes by cattle raiders are receiving emergency supplies from World Vision, which has also created a channel through which donors can provide urgently needed nursing care.

**World Vision Lebanon**, along with other agencies, is providing housing assistance to some of the 1000 families who fled their Maghdoushi homes because of the fierce fighting between Shiite and Palestinian factions there.

**Thousands of South Africa's neediest** black families, recently deprived of their jobs by company closures, are being helped toward self-support by income-generating projects arranged by World Vision.

**At least 25 billion grasshoppers** fell victim to World Vision's grasshopper control project in Mali, dubbed by the project staff "Big Sky Hopper Control." Funded by the Canadian International Development Agency, the effort succeeded in spraying three times as much territory as originally expected.

**"Agpaks" (sets of tools, seeds, fertilizers and other climate-appropriate agricultural supplies)** were provided to 107,612 Ethiopian families by World Vision in fiscal 1986.

**In a food-for-work program** World Vision has supplied 300 sacks of rice to Filipinos whose communities were destroyed or severely damaged by a series of typhoons that struck Babuyan Island, off the northern coast of Luzon.

**Hundreds of Salvadoran families** who were injured, bereaved or made homeless by last October's earthquake continue to need and benefit from the help of World Vision El Salvador staff members, many of whom lost their own homes in the tragedy. Follow-up rehabilitation projects



Tom Houston (left) visits a Salvadoran family assisted by Mexican Christians.

including a health program and reconstruction assistance are enabling traumatized persons to cope with a prolonged aftermath made more trying by ongoing warfare in their nation. Staff members are deeply grateful to donors in similarly-shaken Mexico as well as those in the United States.

**In Assam, India**, World Vision has assisted the Northbank Baptist Christian Association's relief project for families driven from their homes by river flooding.


**Borehole drilling** is well underway as a part of World Vision's large-scale project of providing 250 wells in the Louga region of the West African nation of Senegal.

**Fourteen thousand Haitian children** are receiving badly-needed milk from World Vision for nine months, thanks to a grant from the Canadian government.

**In Mozambique's drought-stricken Tete province**, more than 10,000 farmers are being enabled to take advantage of recent rains because they have received Agpaks from World Vision.

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

David Olson,  
editor  
Randy Miller,  
associate editor  
Ginger Hope,  
assistant editor  
Don Aylard,  
art director  
Jan Dahring,  
production  
coordinator  
Paul S. Rees,  
editor-at-large  
Carl F. H. Henry,  
consulting editor

  
WORLD VISION

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# GETTING USED TO IT ALL

"I was asking for trouble, I suppose," says veteran photojournalist David Ward, just back from the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. "But it's a great way to avoid backaches.

"Whenever I sit down to interview and photograph a family, the first thing I do is find a shady place where I can drop my extra cameras and equipment. You wouldn't believe how many cramped huts and tents I struggled in and out of before I finally learned to ditch that fifty-pound load!

"Now I just pile everything up and forget about it. No one anywhere in the world has messed with all that frightening gear."

No one, that is, until the first time Ward visited an Afghan refugee family, a few weeks ago.

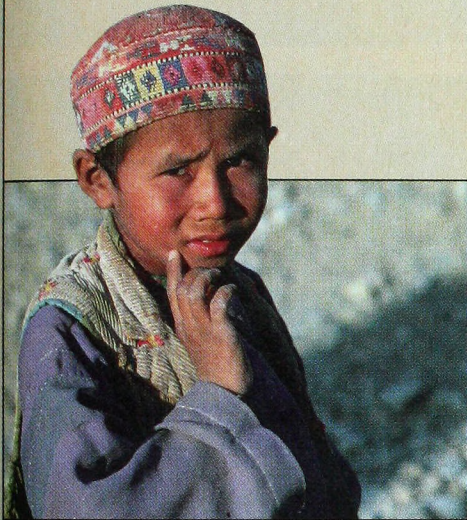
"Glancing over my shoulder not more than two minutes after setting it all down under a tree," he says, "I couldn't believe what I saw. Two little guys were having a grand old time with the most intimidating item I own—a 15-inch-long telephoto lens mounted on a motor-driven camera. 'The Cannon,' my friends call it.

"As I cleaned their sticky fingerprints off the lens' front surface it

dawned on me why these Afghan kids behave differently from the other children I've met on my travels: Guns and rockets and bombs have always been part of their lives.

"Why should they feel less comfortable with my 'Cannon' than they do with their father's Kalashnikov?"

*David Olson*



## World Vision®

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### COVER STORY

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Afghan children seem to bear the brunt of refugee hardships in Pakistan, where thousands continue to flee the seven-year-old war raging in their homeland.

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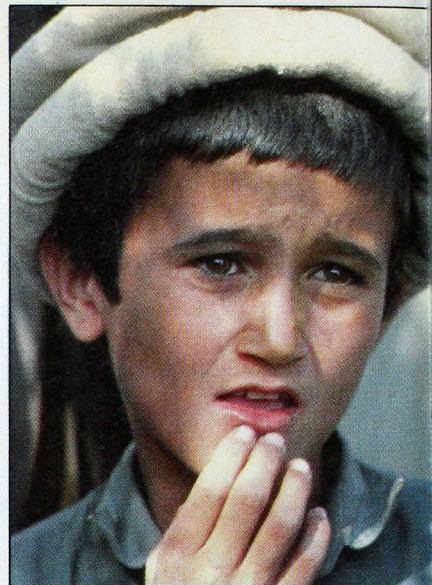
PHOTOS, ILLUSTRATIONS: Cover, pp. 3 (above), 4-8, 18: David Ward; p. 2: Don Weisbrod; pp. 3 (center), 9: World Vision Photo Library; pp. 3 (below), 12, 15, 17, 23 (left): Doug Kelly; pp. 10-11: Terri Owens; p. 14: Kenny Waters; p. 19 (below): Gary Lett; p. 20: Christian and Missionary Alliance; p. 21 (above): Mark Beach (below): St. Mary's Food Bank.



In Afghanistan's bloody war

# THE CHILDREN PAY THE PRICE

words and pictures by David Ward



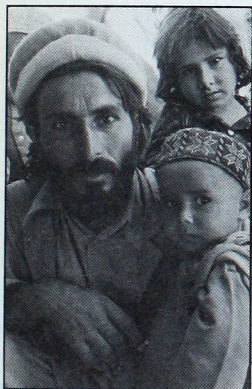
I can't understand a single word of Shiraqua's language. But I know I'm hearing a story about home—a rural village in beleaguered northern Afghanistan.

It happens each time I sit down to listen to one of these Afghan refugees. Everyone wants to talk about home.

And over and over and over again, a single English word leaps out of their monologs: "Bombard! Bombard! Bombard!"

The Afghan people have no Pushtu word for saturation bombing.

While Shiraqua pauses to pour me a cup of

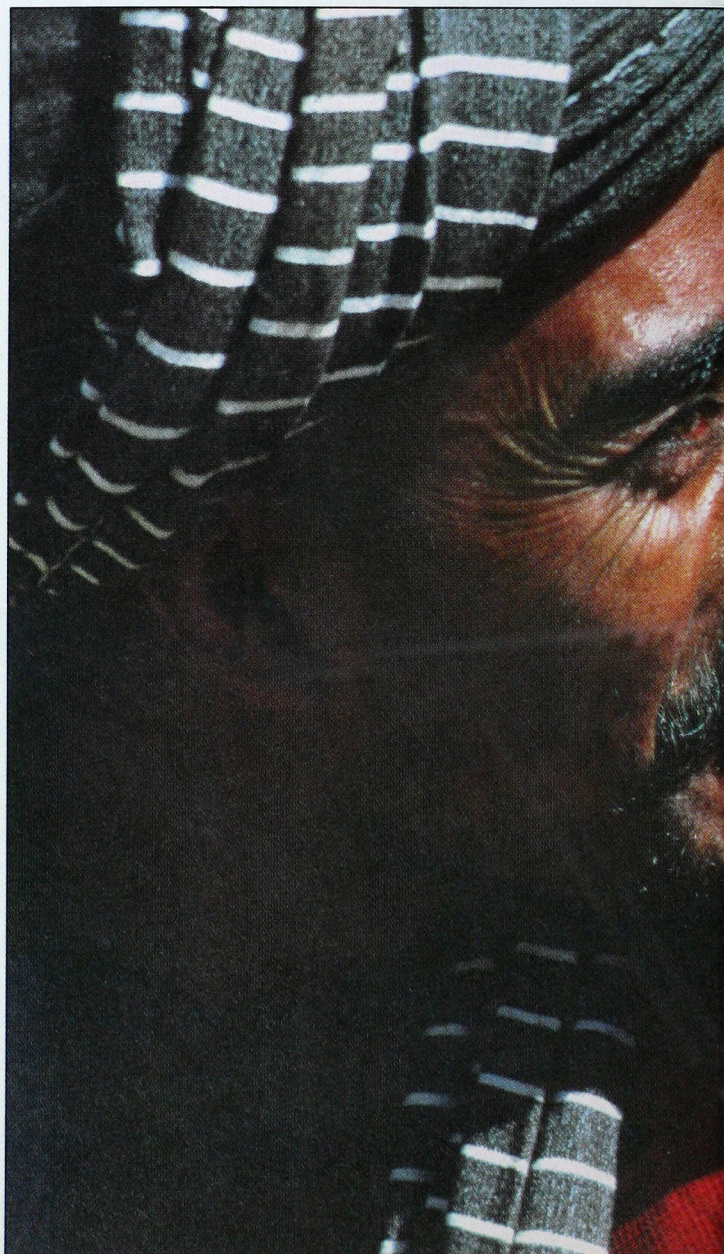


Shiraqua: Safe at last.

tea, my interpreter fills in the details: "He is a simple farmer. . . . This is the sixth year that Soviet jets have bombed his fields. . . . They wait until just before harvest-time. . . . They blow up the crops . . . and the houses . . . and the animals. . . ."

Shiraqua's father, two sisters and a brother

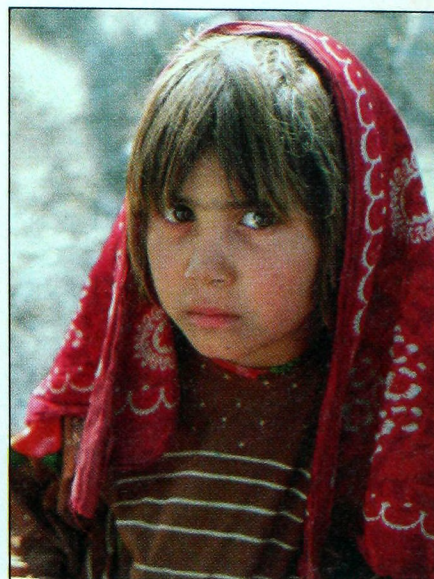
Just barely across the border, Shirin and son Mamajan were the first Afghan refugees I met. Their harrowing escape story and evident love for each other proved to be the norm in this desolate place.







Everywhere I turned I found young eyes that have seen too much.



**Something horrible is happening in Afghanistan, something we know far too little about.**



were murdered in the attacks. Hundreds of neighbors perished.

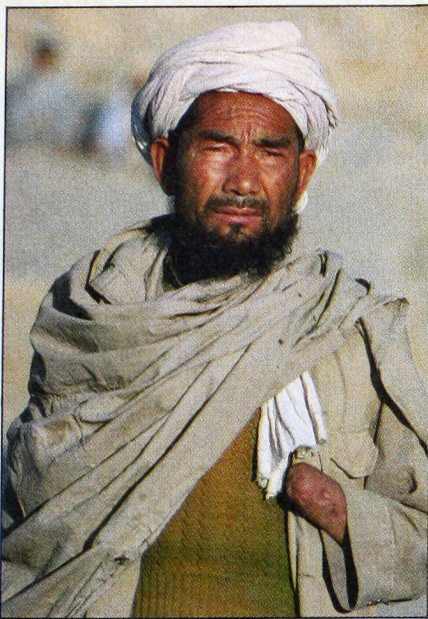
"Enough is enough." Gathering together his six youngsters—all born since the Soviet occupation started—and his wife, mother, two young brothers and a few belongings, Shiraqua fled.

He reaches for my pen and carefully sketches a map on a scrap of brown paper. I see that their exodus followed a wide arc to the west and south, avoiding Kabul; then it staggered eastward.

After 40 nights of walking and 40 days of hiding they finally crossed into Pakistan, just a few days before I met them. "Sure, we were afraid. But what could we do? Too dangerous to stay, too dangerous to go. I only thank God my children are safe now."

Hugging his two-year-old son, Shiraqua grins, proud that nearly 1000 persons from his village—mostly women and children—have made it without mishap to one of the 350 refugee camps inside the Pakistan border, where approxi-





"They killed my village by sharp knife." Left for dead, Abdre Zaq lived to tell how Soviet troops massacred 300 suspected mujahedin sympathizers. "My wife, my children, my brother . . . the whole family is finished."

## A recent U.N. report estimates 500,000 casualties in Afghanistan since 1979.

mately 78 percent of the fugitives are children under the age of 14.

Crowded together in the Pakistani dust beneath a makeshift tent, I find it hard to share in Shiraqua's excitement. Oh yes, I'm glad his beautiful family and the neighbors are still alive. But looking into the eyes of these displaced victims of superpower politics run amok, my only emotion is outrage.

Something horrible is happening in Afghanistan, something we know far too little about.

**Christmas Eve 1979:** Afghanistan's faltering "friendly government" has "requested" help from their northern neighbor. Three hundred planeloads of Soviets descend on Kabul. A full-scale invasion force arrives a few days later.

No-holds-barred warfare has raged ever since, largely unpublicized. Today

somewhere between 110,000 and 150,000 Soviet troops plus 30,000 Afghan regulars use state-of-the-art weaponry to enforce their will. Clearly, the USSR intends to make Afghanistan a docile buffer state. Until that's achieved, terror reigns.

The Afghans I met exhausted me with reports of atrocities: depraved tortures, bayonet massacres of entire communities, children roasted alive, gruesome decapitations, families forced to lie in front of advancing tanks, babies tossed from hovering helicopter gunships. And they told me about anti-personnel mines disguised as colorful toys, designed to blow the hands off curious youngsters.

The *mujahedin*—Afghan resistance fighters—are no angels, either. Muslims all, ranging from moderate Sunnis to fanatical Shi'ites, they view their guerrilla war in religious terms I can't understand. *Jihad*, they call it—the Koranic term for a religious struggle, a "holy war."

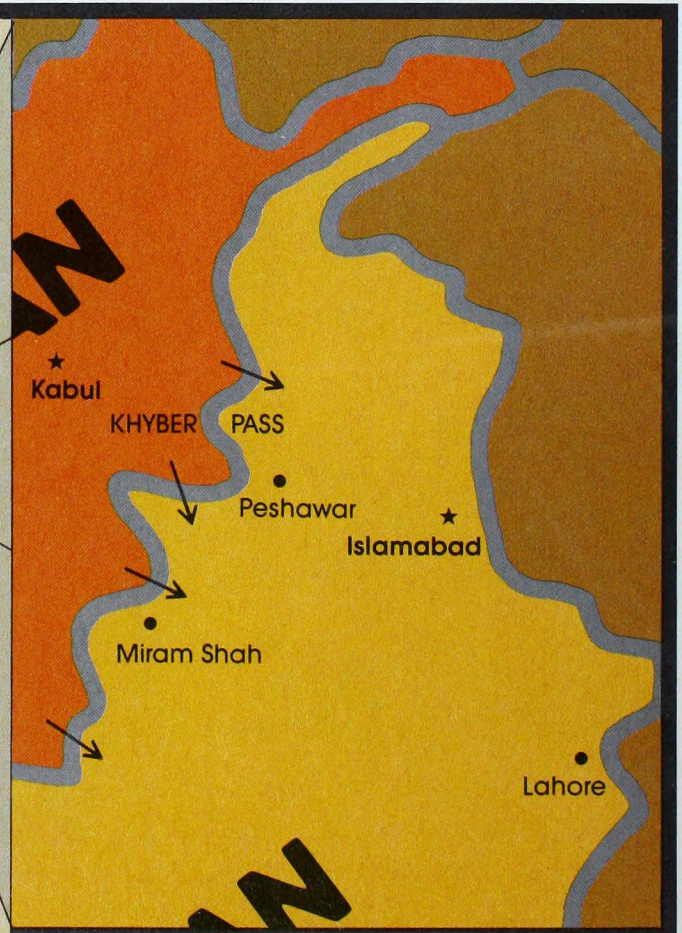
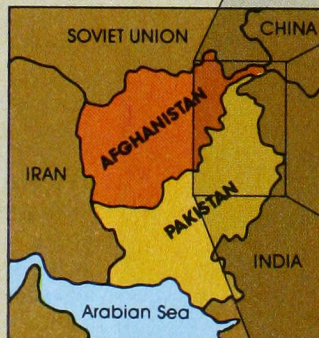
Not long before his expulsion from the Soviet Union, correspondent Nicholas Daniloff estimated that 10,000 Soviet troops have died in Afghanistan. Another 20,000 have been wounded.

On the *mujahedin* side, perhaps as many as 200,000 Afghan men and boys are engaged in brutal, determined

### SOME WAYS WORLD VISION HELPS AFGHAN CHILDREN

- Camp-by-camp milk distribution
- Medical clinic development
- Training of paramedics
- Provision of vehicles for medical workers' rounds
- Contribution of tents
- Facilitation of the manufacture of solar ovens and shelter domes

More reception centers must be developed, says relief director Ron Maines, who reports that currently more than 10,000 more Afghans—most of them children—cross the border each month. "Also, we must increase our language and cultural capability for work inside Afghanistan itself if that opportunity arises," says Maines, "because even if the war was to end tomorrow, the people in that tortured land would have incredible needs for health support, recovery of their agriculture, water supply and housing, not to mention their spiritual needs." Afghanistan is one of the poorest countries in the world today.





combat, though most are not guerrillas full-time. Hundreds of *mujabedin* cells, known as fronts, dot the rugged countryside. Every front is linked with one or more of the many opposition parties, each representing a particular ethnic/tribal/political perspective and often operating independently of any other group.

Unifying the resistance patchwork is a uniform feeling of deep offense at the long-term presence of Communist troops on Afghan soil. It's a matter of pride and religion, honor and Islam. And in this ancient warrior-culture nothing matters more than that.

The *mujabedin* couldn't survive without support from an overwhelming majority of the Afghan people. But this is no longer merely a local conflict; their fierce *jihad* is fueled by massive international assistance. Dubbed "the dirty little war" by Western journalists in its early days, it now may be the largest secret CIA operation since Vietnam.

Tribal areas of Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province serve as *mujabedin* staging areas and figure prominently in complicated logistics networks. Hoping to stanch the flow of *mujabedin* armaments, Soviet planes have repeatedly attacked positions well inside the borders of understandably nervous Pakistan.

So far, the Soviets control fewer than one-third of the Afghan people and even

**A new national identity may be emerging in Afghan refugee camps where harsh conditions demand unprecedented levels of cooperation among diverse ethnic groups. Also on the rise: Muslim fundamentalism.**

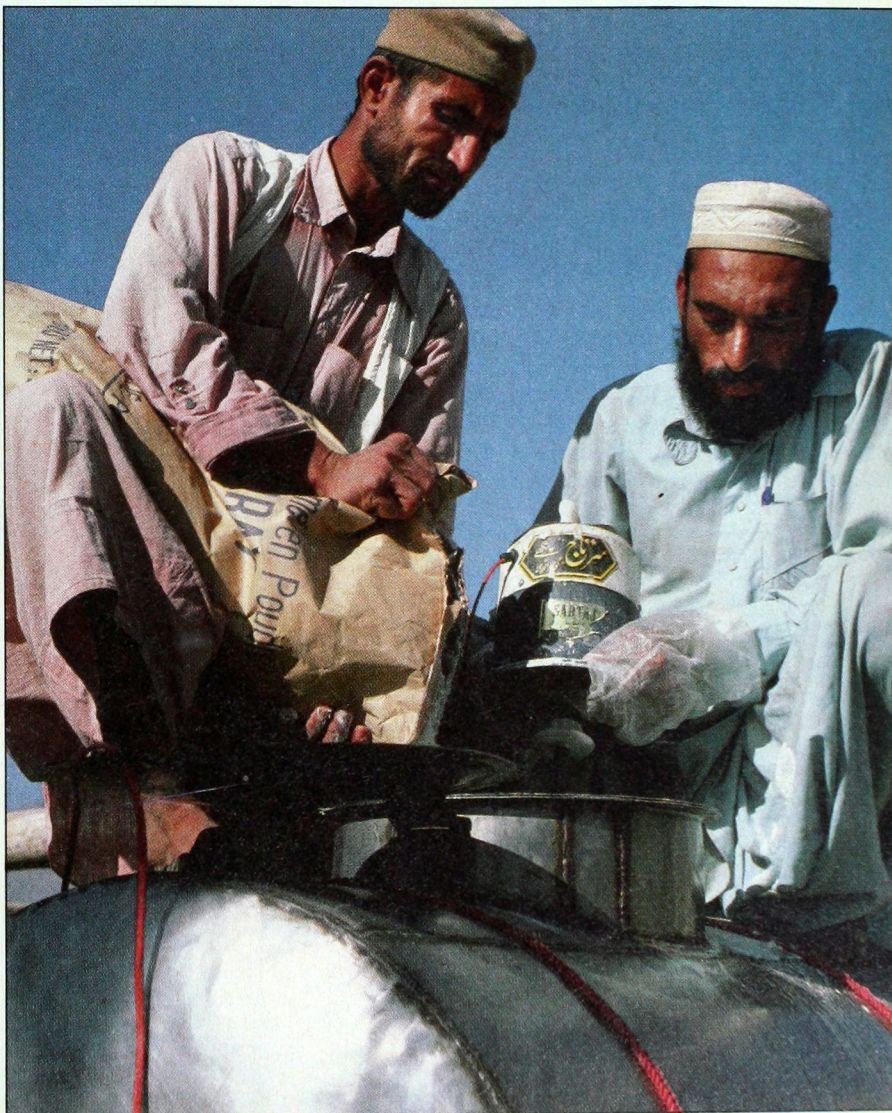
## **T**hey told me about anti-personnel mines disguised as colorful toys, designed to blow the hands off curious youngsters.

less of the territory. But analysts say that time may be on the Soviets' side. From well-entrenched urban positions, the occupiers follow their strategy of wearing down the resistance and bullying rural people toward Sovietization. They're getting away with murder.

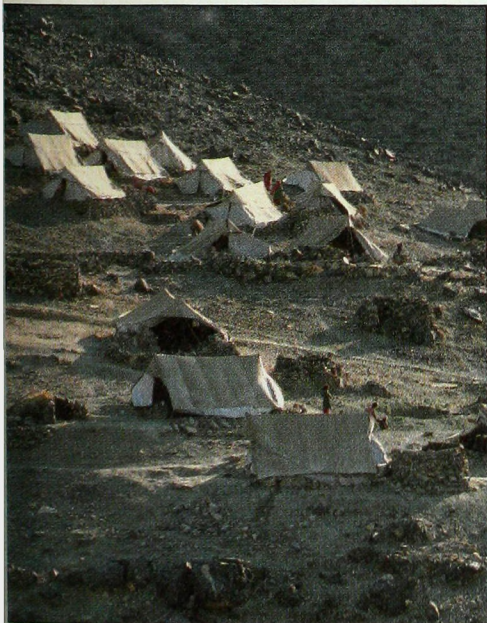
A recent United Nations report estimates 500,000 citizens killed in Afghanistan since 1979—resistance fighters plus all the civilians massacred or starved to death in localized human-caused famines. This, by any standard, is genocide.

More insidious, and no less genocidal, is the systematic campaign to erase Afghanistan's traditional identity and impose the Soviet image. There are reports of a new Marxist-Leninist curriculum in Afghan schools, complete with rewritten history books. And tens of thousands of Afghan children have been taken to the USSR for training, sometimes without their parents' consent.

Small wonder that every second refugee on our planet is an Afghan. Although definitive figures don't exist, analysts believe at least 3.5 million



Peering into their shiny "cow"—a special trailer-mounted stainless steel tank—these Afghan employees of Shelter Now, one of World Vision's project partners, whip up a 400-gallon batch of powdered milk for distribution to refugee families.





**“Do the people in your country realize what is happening to us?”**

Afghans have fled to Pakistan, at least another million to Iran, and at least 2 million more are on the move to safer places within Afghanistan's borders.

Today more than two-fifths of Afghanistan's former 16 million population is either dead or in exile. And the war continues, each side throwing itself at the other with a costly vengeance only superpowers can sustain.

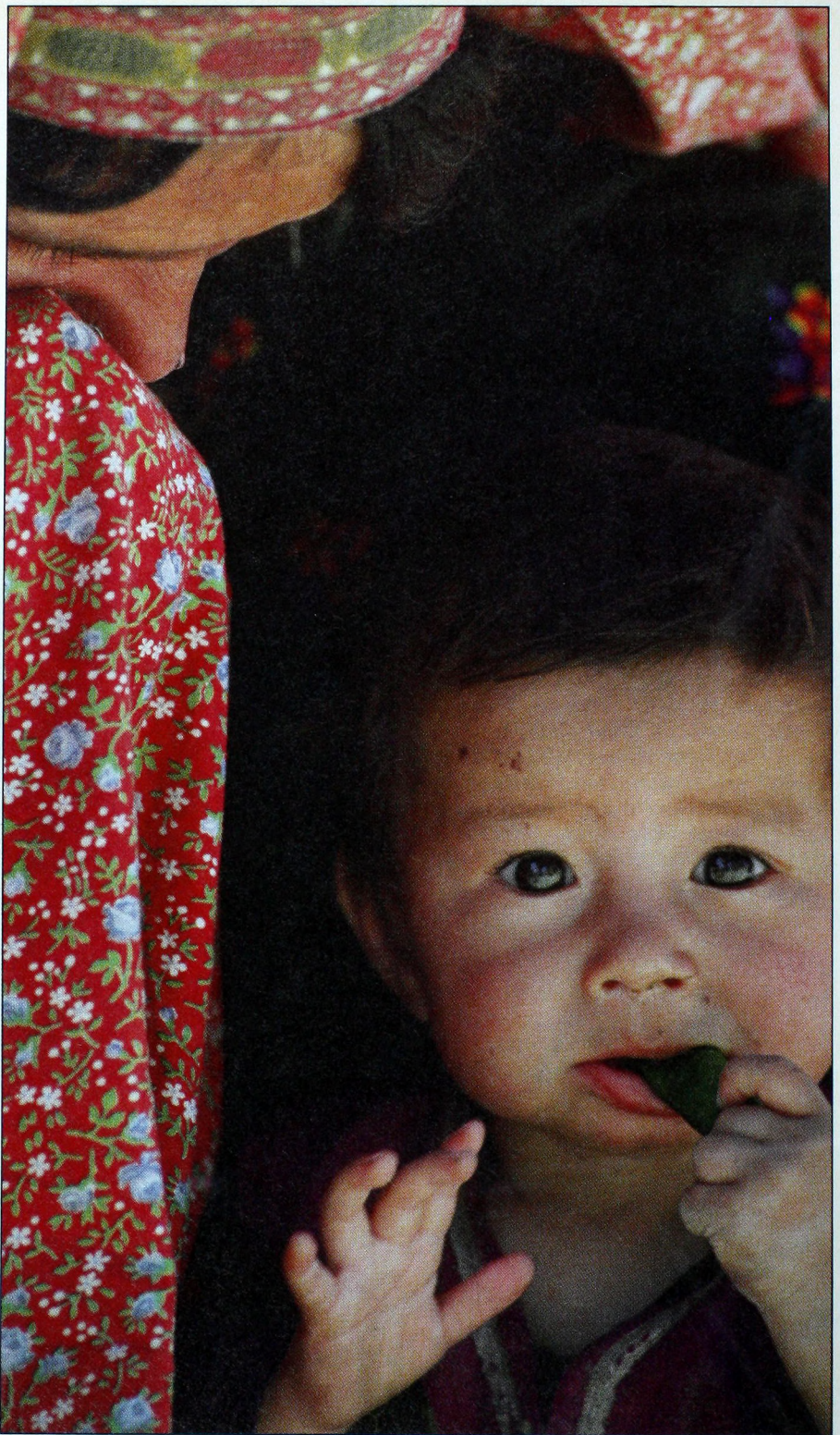
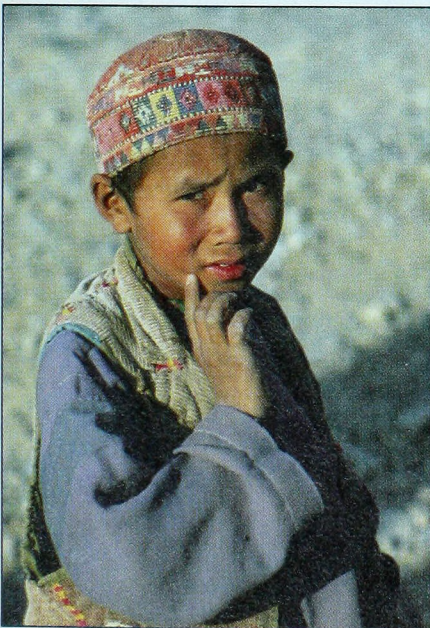
**Shiraqua** poured my third cup of tea, apologizing yet again for the lack of sugar. “Do the people in your country realize what is happening to us?” he asked.

I had to confess my uncertainty.

He gathered his young family around him. As prescribed by their strict form of Islam, Shiraqua's wife Malimah remained completely hidden from view.

“Now take a good look. When you go home you must tell them: THIS is Afghanistan. When they see our children they will know the price we are paying for freedom.” □

*World Vision workers are continuing to find ways to help Afghan families obtain desperately needed shelter, food, medicine and a fair chance to experience God's love. To help give more of these refugees hope through practical aid in Christ's name, please use the return envelope provided in the center of this magazine. Thank you!*



I found them cowering in a dusty ravine near the border, moments after watching a Soviet bomber do its business and scream back to base. “Their lives have been miserable since Bibi Lajwar's husband was killed last year,” a relative explained. “There is no food for the children. She is very afraid.” Little Habiba quietly chewed on a tree leaf. Bibi sobbed uncontrollably. “She's too proud to ask you for help. But please, you must do something for them. Now that you have seen, you MUST help.”



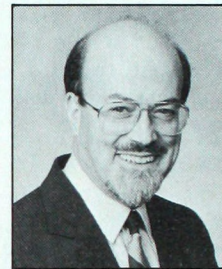
# HOUSTON ON CHILDCARE

World Vision tries to meet children's needs through development of the community as a whole and benefitting as many of its families as possible.

**F**rom its earliest days as an organization, World Vision has had a special regard and concern for children who were victims of disaster, poverty and injustice. For over 35 years, World Vision's childcare ministry has mediated a relationship between the world's needy children and many Christians who seek to meet those children's basic needs. Yet today the needs are still staggering.

More than 15 million children die every year, most of them in the Two-Thirds World. And millions of these deaths would be preventable if the resources of some were available to all.

The impact of hunger, disease, poor or no education, and lack of opportunity and choices for a better future represents an enormous price to a community, its nation and the world. Therefore, World Vision constantly seeks to develop appropriate and liberating ways to help



needy children wherever it has opportunity to do so through its ministries of relief, childcare, development, evangelism, leadership enhancement and mission challenge.

World Vision is aware of the potential in men and women everywhere to feel compassion and share resources when they are told of the impact of poverty and injustice on the lives of children. Therefore, stories of individual children and their families make up the special focus of the organization's efforts to enlist supporters for holistic ministry to such needy persons.

In a recent board meeting World Vision's international president, Tom Houston, dealt with several issues involved in such efforts to channel practical help from thousands of caring supporters to thousands of needy children worldwide.

### How personal can such assistance be?

In its childcare ministry World Vision provides each sponsor with a direct relationship with a specific child. We are committed to plan, implement and evaluate projects which enable sponsored children a) to be healthy according to national standards, b) to

World Vision grew out of the deep compassion Bob Pierce felt for needy Korean war orphans like this one with whom he shared a moment nearly four decades ago.





participate in some form of appropriate education, and c) to receive an appropriate form of spiritual challenge or nurture.

#### **What about root causes?**

World Vision is aware of the potential for the story of needy children—and the appeal to assist them—to distract sponsors and ourselves from acknowledging and working on the underlying causes which created the needs in the first place, and which often act to subvert attempts to meet those needs. Therefore, we strive a) to apply the research tools necessary to better understand these causes, b) to incorporate the principles of our development ministry to the maximum extent possible, and c) to help sponsors become increasingly sophisticated in their understanding of why children in the Two-Thirds World are in need.

#### **SAMPLE GUIDELINES FOR WORLD VISION CHILDCARE PROJECT DEVELOPMENT**

- The majority of World Vision childcare projects are to focus on the *poorest* children within the country and the community.
- Decisions as to which children will be sponsored are to be made without regard to their religion, creed or ethnicity.
- World Vision childcare projects are to address the physical, social and spiritual needs of the poor children, with particular attention to addressing the *causes* of those needs.
- Wherever possible, childcare projects are to be conducted with and through local churches and Christian partner agencies.
- World Vision childcare projects are to be managed and supervised by partners and staff who claim Jesus Christ as Lord and whose lives bear witness to that Lordship.

#### **In complex life-or-death situations what are the priorities?**

The first priority in our care for children is to meet their survival needs. Once continuing life is assured, World Vision joins with the parents and the community of the child to pursue together the task of our common development. Therefore, in projects funded by sponsorship funds, we seek to

apply as much of the principles and ideals of its development ministry as its opportunity and its commitment to the children's survival permit.

#### **What about the community's own responsibility?**

We recognize that children do not exist apart from their families, communities and countries, and that the responsibility for the care and future of

**Beyond meeting individual needs of children, sponsorship often contributes to the improvement of an entire community so that children like these in Pueblo Nuevo, Bolivia, can benefit from such things as supplemental feeding programs and educational assistance.**



**World Vision helped this youthful Brazilian quartet attend a Baptist convention in Argentina, where their performance of traditional Chiriguano-style music won them first prize in a music competition.**



their children ultimately rests on these people. Therefore, World Vision deliberately designs its childcare ministry in a way which helps the family and community meet the immediate and urgent needs of its children and, at the same time, enables the family and community to continually increase their capability to fulfill their responsibilities without external assistance.

**How about the problem of perceived favoritism?**

We are aware of the potential tendency for childcare to make sponsored

children a kind of elite within a community, and even within a single family. For this reason, we attempt to meet the needs of children through the development of the community as a whole and, where direct benefits to sponsored children are necessary, we extend these benefits to as many children in the community as possible.

**Children are usually eager to help out where they can in their communities. Here 13-year-old Brazilian Antonio Raimundo Silva applies concrete to his family's crumbling doorstep.**

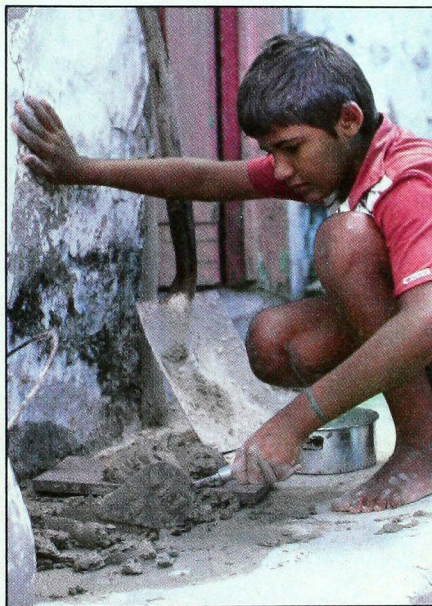
**How does World Vision relate to local churches where it conducts childcare ministry?**

We believe God has called all His people to minister to "the least of these" and that He has provided the gifts and resources to do so. We understand that World Vision is part of the Body of Christ, but that the local church is God's preferred instrument in any community. Therefore we pledge to work in partnership with the local church in a way which makes the local church the focus for the affections of the community or its families.

World Vision perceives its role to include that of an accountable steward of the resources of both those who give and those who receive. Therefore, we commit ourselves to evaluate the impact of our efforts on the children, families, churches and communities where we work, and on the donors and sponsors whom we solicit. We will praise God for the ways in which He allows us to contribute positively, and will repent and change the ways which fail to do so. □



After nutritious meals are served at the Sebastian Pagador project in Bolivia, children like to pitch in and help with the dishwashing.



Ricardo Garcia uses "Children of the Bible" storybooks from World Vision Bolivia to tutor these youngsters in Spanish, their second language, which they will need to participate in mainstream Bolivian society.





A challenging story of courage

## INSPIRATIONAL FILM TO BE RELEASED FOR CHURCH USE



**M**uch has been written and much has been said about Bob Wieland, a 39-year-old double amputee who lost his legs while serving in the U.S. Army in Vietnam in 1969. Now, for the first time, the moving testimony of Bob's tremendous courage is being made into a film. It will motivate and challenge congregations across the United States.

Before Vietnam, Bob aspired to play professional baseball. He was negotiating a contract to pitch for the Philadelphia Phillies when he was drafted by a different "team." Three months after arriving in Vietnam, Bob stepped on an 82 millimeter mortar round while tending the wounded as an army medic. Brought to the military hospital, he was at first pronounced dead. But after six days of surgeries and blood transfusions Bob regained consciousness to find that

his body had been reduced almost to half. He chose not to become bitter. "I see that experience as actually a positive one" he says. "I've learned that God has a purpose for my life."

After months of convalescence Bob seized weight lifting as a rehabilitation tool and soon began entering amateur competitions. In 1977 the rehabilitation culminated with his breaking the world record in the bench press, competing in the bantam weight division. But officials refused to recognize the 303 pound bench press lift, citing (among other technicalities) a little-known rule that says shoes must be worn during competition.

Although eight years had passed since Bob's traumatic accident, memories of the children of the war filled his mind. Those beautiful children in a war-torn land, most left homeless, all left hungry, left to ravage the dump sites in search of a morsel of food. Bob knew then that if he were to return home to the States, he had a responsibility to those children—and to homeless and hungry children around the world.

Motivated by these memories and the knowledge that the Lord Jesus Christ had called him to become an overcomer, Bob set out on a 3½-year "walk for hunger" that took him 3000 miles from California to Washington DC. He made the trek wearing special leather chaps and using his hands to swing his torso forward. The purpose of his journey, he says, was "to increase the level of awareness with regard to the hungry" and "to share the love of the Lord."

Bob displays the type of mortar round that blew his legs off while he was serving as an army medic in the Vietnam War.





Weight lifting became Bob's favorite means of rehabilitation during his months of recovery

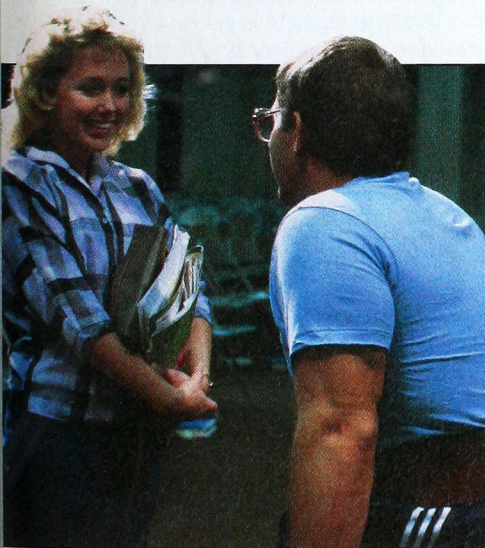


Nearly 5 million steps later, Bob completed his journey, raising over \$315,000 to aid the hungry. "Most people still have a hard time comprehending what God has allowed me to do," he says. "The joy has been in the journey. I prayed personally with 1488 individuals who invited Jesus Christ into their lives."

Bob's story of courage is a challenge to all. His message to the church is this: "I walked. You don't have to walk across the United States to do something about the hunger problem in our world. But you need to do something. 'For with God, nothing shall be impossible' (Luke 1:37)."

The Bob Wieland film, not yet named at presstime, will be made available to churches without charge. For information or to book it for your church, contact World Vision toll-free at 1 (800)

526-6489. □



An Azusa Pacific University student questions Bob following his chapel presentation on the California campus.

## At the throne

FAR-REACHING PRAYER CONCERNS TO SHARE WITH YOUR CONGREGATION

### THANK GOD . . .

- **for the ways** in which members of SERVE, Shelter Now, World Vision and other Christian agencies are helping war-weary Afghan children, women and men.
- **for the Christian love** and practical help being given to needy families by World Vision's childcare and development project workers in many of the world's neediest communities.
- **for the response** of many children and parents to the gospel of Christ which is communicated to them through the attitudes, deeds and words of those who minister to them in childcare and community development projects.
- **for the leadership** of Ted Engstrom and the anticipated leadership of Bob Seiple in World Vision's outreaches to the world's neediest people.
- **for the rescue** of locust-threatened crops in several African countries.
- **for the faithfulness** of those who work for justice and peace in South Africa, Lebanon, and the Central American nations torn by civil war.
- **for the open door** to World Vision's workers in more than 80 nations of the world.

### AND PLEASE PRAY . . .

- **that Afghanistan's children** of war will have opportunities to experience Christ's peace.
- **for strength, wisdom and safety** for the people of SERVE, Shelter Now, World Vision and other Christian agencies serving refugees near the Afghanistan border.
- **for those who seek out** the neediest people in regions of great deprivation to establish channels by which to help them to their feet in Jesus' name.
- **for the effective integration** of the gospel in the ministries of feeding the hungry, clothing the naked and enabling the helpless to care for themselves again.
- **that the Bob Wieland film** will move thousands of Christians to share more fully in their churches' outreaches to the needy.
- **that God will guide president-elect** Bob Seiple and all the World Vision board members in further extending caring ministries that deliver true Christian hope to otherwise hopeless people.
- **for continued success** of locust-eradication efforts in Africa.
- **for the protection and success** of those who serve the needy in South Africa.
- **for the volunteers** who help the hungry through their efforts in your own parish.

*For a free subscription to World Vision's monthly newsletter containing a missions-related prayer subject for each day, write Rev. Norval Hadley, c/o World Vision Magazine, 919 W. Huntington Dr., Monrovia, CA 91016 and ask to be put on the International Intercessors mailing list.*



"If we live, we live for the Lord;  
and if we die, we die for the Lord."

## DEVOTION DESPITE DANGER

by Rachel Veale and Tesfa Dalallew

**O**n the night of March 8, 1986, five unidentified armed men entered World Vision's staff quarters at the Alamata health and nutrition center in Ethiopia and fired their weapons indiscriminately. Their bullets killed two women and wounded four others. And the intruders took one man hostage to a remote rural village, where he was kept for eight days.

Earlier that evening, World Vision staff had returned to the compound, a remodeled section of the Alamata Hotel, from their day's work at the health and nutrition center. They had finished their dinner and were preparing for their evening staff devotions, which take place in the dining hall. Fifty staff members were present in the compound.

At 8 p.m. the staff heard gunshots outside. Those already assembled in the dining hall told each other to lie on the floor. Some of the staff ran to their dormitories from the dining room, including Ebiyo Terfassa, the health assistant who was later taken hostage. About eight staff members remained in the dining hall.

At 10:20, Ebiyo was worrying about one of the nurses, Belaynesh Benti, who had a hypertension problem. Thinking she may need some medication, Ebiyo checked her dormitory room, which was next to his. Finding it empty, he quietly went to the dining room and called to Belaynesh.

At that moment, a dining room window flew open, pushed from the outside. A flashlight shone on Ebiyo and gunfire opened up. Ebiyo dropped to the floor and crawled under a table, shouting,

Ethiopian famine victims await assistance at the Alamata nutrition and health center.



Meseret Mogos (left) and Belaynesh Benti

"I am a World Vision worker. Please do not kill me."

Nurse Belaynesh was wounded in the legs just before Ebiyo dropped to the floor. Shooting continued into the dining room as the attackers entered the building. Ebiyo asked if he could assist wounded nurse Belaynesh to stop her bleeding but the attackers refused. They

then ransacked the facility administrator's office before leaving the compound with Ebiyo as hostage.

The staff remained in their rooms, paralyzed by fear, until 5 a.m. when the shooting stopped in the town. They did not get near the wounded in the dining hall until this time. The staff in the dining room who were not seriously wounded did not move until the shooting in the town was over. At 4 a.m. nurse Belaynesh stopped crying out and lost consciousness. She died at 9 a.m.

Upon hearing of her death, Belaynesh's husband, a successful manager of an Ethiopian plastics corporation, wept over the loss of his 54-year-old wife. In their lovely house every picture except hers was turned to the wall. Both devout Christians, Belaynesh and her husband had four children, two of them educated in the United States.

Only weeks before the slaying, they had opened their home to a ten-year-old Alamata orphan girl whose parents had died in the famine. A nurse for 27 years, Belaynesh was loved deeply by the Alamata orphans and by her fellow workers there.

The second woman killed, 23-year-old nutrition field worker Meseret Mogos, died instantly when struck by a crossfire bullet in the chest. A quiet, godly woman, the oldest of seven children in her family, Meseret came from an extremely poor home, a small one-room house in Ethiopia's capital city. She was the only Christian in her immediate family and the only child to graduate from grade 12.

During the mourning period before her funeral, Meseret's little brothers and sisters were heard weeping and wailing:





"You were everything we had. You gave us all our clothes. You gave us everything. You were our only helper. Now we do not have you."

When he was forced to escape with the bandits to where there were more than 200, Ebiyo found himself caught in a fierce gun battle with local militia.

"The bullets were like bees. I didn't know where to run or where to hide myself," he said.

Three of his captors were hit. Two died as a result.

Under cover of darkness the gang marched through the night.

"Many times I prayed to God," he recalled. "I did not know which direction we were going in. I did not know where I was being taken."

Lame since birth, he also suffered terrible pain after falling and twisting

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**"The bullets were like bees. I didn't know where to run or where to hide myself."**

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one knee. Then, unable to walk any longer, he was permitted to ride in a car with his captors' chief.

The gang hid by day, then walked again through a second night, finally reaching their destination. But word about the remote village where he was being held soon filtered back to Alamata orphans with whom he worked.

Two boys, Dejene, 12, and Barekey, 14, followed his trail to find him. Although they were known as Alamata orphans living in the World Vision camp, the boys bravely approached the rebels asking to see their friend.

"The children said they wanted to come to see if I was all right," said Mr. Terfassa. "After that, they [the rebels] realized and understood who I was. The children waited and cried with me. They stayed the night and then went back.

"I had worked at Alamata for nine months. I knew all the Christians and orphans there. Everybody knows me. They were praying about me."

Still unable to walk when he was released, Ebiyo Terfassa hired a mule for the journey home, grateful to God and to two courageous orphan boys. □

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*Rachel Veale is a journalist from New Zealand who worked for World Vision from November 1985 to October 1986. Tesfa Dalallew is deputy executive field director for World Vision Ethiopia.*

# MAMO IS A MIRACLE



being, he was so thin. They had to feed him using a tube stuck up his nose."

Although Mamo now weighs a robust 22 pounds, his uncle says he hasn't fully recovered from his experience of starvation. "He is starting to speak and can communicate well, and is mentally normal for his age, but his back and legs are not strong like they should be."

Nevertheless, as the family gradually

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**At 18 months he weighed only 14.5 pounds.**

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**P** easants in the central Ethiopian highlands think Mamo is a miracle baby. Transformed from a ghoulish skeleton into a healthy 2½-year-old, Mamo is living proof of the new life injected into Ethiopia by caring people serving through agencies like World Vision.

In November 1985, when he was admitted to the super-intensive feeding medical ward at World Vision's Ansokia famine relief center, Mamo was barely a living corpse. Then 18 months old, he had not eaten for two weeks. He weighed only 14.5 pounds.

Elaine Carter, a British doctor working at the Ansokia camp, related how Mamo's mother had died while he was still breast-feeding.

"His father gave him no food—just assumed the baby would die too," said Dr. Carter. "He brought Mamo into the hospital because he had *not* died!"

Surprisingly, little Mamo lived. Nursed back to health, he regained flesh on his bones and brightness in his eyes.

Today he lives with his uncle, Endis Ahamed, 39, his aunt and their three daughters, who named him Yohannes after a famous Ethiopian king. (Mamo is a baby name meaning "little boy.") His father lives elsewhere, working as a casual farm laborer.

"Mamo is truly a miracle for us," said his uncle. "Before he came to World Vision nobody else was concerned about him. He did not even look like a human

recovers from the drought that stripped them of all their farm animals and wealth, they hope to feed the little boy more nutritious food so he will grow fully fit and strong.

"At the time of the famine we lost everything," says Endis. After their animals died and every household item was sold to buy food, the family left their land and made the four-hour journey by foot to the health and nutrition center at Ansokia.

Now, with World Vision's help, the family is on the road to recovery. Even though a fire in mid-September burned

down their hut, they hope soon to become self-sufficient again.

"We thank God that our life has improved and that World Vision helps us get health treatment and food," said Mamo's uncle. □



Dr. Elaine Carter cradles little Mamo's barely alive form shortly after the child was brought to the Ansokia camp.



## ON DEALING WITH CRIMINALS AND THEIR VICTIMS

"We can pass tough laws, raise taxes for new prisons, and hope we are not victimized further. Or we can work together for a new approach in criminal justice, one which holds offenders responsible for restoring their victims."

These are the options as Daniel Van Ness describes them in his new book *Crime and its Victims* (InterVarsity Press, \$7.95). He envisions a new system which does justice to all parties in a crime: offenders, victims and the community.

Van Ness is an attorney who began his practice in a legal clinic for low-income Chicago residents. Six years later he joined the Prison Fellowship staff, and now he serves as president of Justice Fellowship, part of Prison Fellowship Ministries.

From firsthand knowledge Van Ness describes the experience of both victims and offenders under the present criminal justice system. The system betrays each, he argues, when it fails to address the victim-offender relationship. He traces the historical shift to state-centered justice, in which crime came to be viewed primarily as an offense against the state, not against persons. Beginning with ancient legal codes, the author shows how the shift has affected the purpose and nature of punishment.

Drawing on Old Testament and New Testament material, he proposes an approach which centers on victim and community restoration. On that theoretical foundation Van Ness builds a concrete plan for reform. Citing successful experimental programs, he pictures a sentencing system characterized by restitution, community service and reconciliation.

The book begins where most readers are: afraid of crime, unversed in the history and theory of criminal justice,

and skeptical that they can have significant impact on the system. Van Ness' interesting, intelligent style of presentation and his careful exegetical and theological work show respect for his readers. This is not a book that alienates those whom it is intended to persuade.

The author communicates the urgent need for reform not simply because he feels the changes will reduce crime, ease prison overcrowding and allow for reconciliation, but because they address the fundamental relationship between offenders and victims.

The accompanying resource list and study guide entice the reader to become involved with the issue. The list (which includes organizations as well as publications) makes it easy to find out more, and the study questions make it easy to involve others.



"Well, Jesus may have put the Kingdom first, but He wasn't committed to our kind of life style!"

Norma Young in *Seeds Magazine*

## WHO, WHERE AND WHY: A LOOK AT U.S. POVERTY

**Who are the poor** citizens of our nation? Where do they live? How do age, gender and race figure in poverty? And how, for that matter, do we draw the line that defines the poor?

A booklet called *Poverty Profile USA: In the Eighties* (Campaign for Human Development, 1985) tackles these questions and poses a few of its own, investigating the nature and causes of poverty in the United States.

Here are a few numbers with stories to tell:

- The number of poor persons has grown faster than the population in the past ten years. In the five years between 1978 and 1983, poverty increased 44% by 10.8 million people.
- Thirty-six percent of all female-headed families were poor by 1983. Over 50 percent of black and Hispanic female-headed families were poor.
- Women make up 71 percent of the elderly poor.
- Almost 40 percent of the poor persons in the United States are children under age 18. A full 22 percent of all children in the US (13.8 million of them) were below the official poverty line by 1983.
- Only 4 out of every 10 jobs in America pay enough to support a family, says sociologist Caroline Bird.
- While only one quarter of the nation's population is classified as rural, approximately 38 percent of the poverty population is so designated. The census region termed the "South" is the poorest region in the country. It is also the most rural.

*Poverty Profile USA: In The Eighties* is available from Campaign for Human Development, United States Catholic Conference, 1312 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20005; \$2.50.



## HOW TO HELP YOUR COMMUNITY'S UNEMPLOYED

**Tough questions** confront the church that seeks to help its parish's jobless. So a recent issue of the newsletter *World Vision USA* has become a keenly-appreciated source of guidelines and creative ideas. Headlined "Wanted: Hope for the Unemployed," the November-December newsletter opens with an editorial titled "If They Really Wanted a Job . . ." The following pages deliver practical, experience-based material for church leaders concerned about effective ministry to the unemployed members of their own congregation and neighborhood.

Items include such articles as:

- Job placement or job creation?
- An interview with urban job placement expert Ann Schuurman
- A look at Pasadena's "Foothill Jobs" agency
- "Chilling Unemployment with Human Energy"
- A glimpse of a tool-lending library
- A review of the book "Serving in the City"
- Five cautions about government funding

You can get a copy of the "Hope for the Unemployed" issue of *World Vision USA* without charge by writing WVUS Field Projects coordinator Michael Friedline at World Vision, 919 W. Huntington Drive, Monrovia, CA 91016.

## SPECIFICALLY FOR BLACK CHRISTIANS

**Leaders of two complementary,** though separate, national black conferences have announced they will mutually endorse each other.

Crawford W. Loritts, Jr., chairman of the board sponsoring *Destiny '87*, and Matthew Parker, chairman of the planning committee for Atlanta '88, said that each group, upon learning of the other, recognized their similarities and decided to work together in an informal partnership of support and cooperation.

Both conferences will be held in Atlanta. *Destiny '87* is scheduled for July

13-17 this year and Atlanta '88 for July 12-16 next year.

Loritts, who is also director of "Here's Life Black America," said, "The two conferences are pivotal in that each will facilitate an acceleration of the black Christian effort to fulfill the mission of Jesus Christ."

Parker, an associate vice president of William Tyndale College, added, "By accomplishing the objectives of both, you succeed in helping black Christians see that God wants to use their gifts, talents and resources in a greater way, in the U.S. and abroad."

## CHRISTIAN LIFE IN COMMUNIST VIETNAM: AN EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT

**Panic** swept across the Republic of Vietnam in April 1975. Hoping to live, but prepared to die, James Klassen—an American—faced the chaos and chose to stay in Vietnam. Thousands of other people, including missionaries and pastors, fled. In Saigon, Klassen and his friends weathered the sociopolitical storm.

In *Jimshoes in Vietnam* (Herald Press, 1986, 400 pages, \$14.95), Klassen traces his journey from the plains of Kansas to the hills of Pleiku and the beaches of Nhatrang.

Klassen's commitment to Christ, his fluency in Vietnamese, his interaction with Vietnamese Christians, and his staying in Vietnam made him a unique Westerner: a Christian from the United States in Vietnam teaching Bible in English and in Vietnamese under a Marxist government. Emphasizing peace and reconciliation, he taught Bible classes both before and after the change of government. A new believer asked him to baptize him; more baptisms followed.

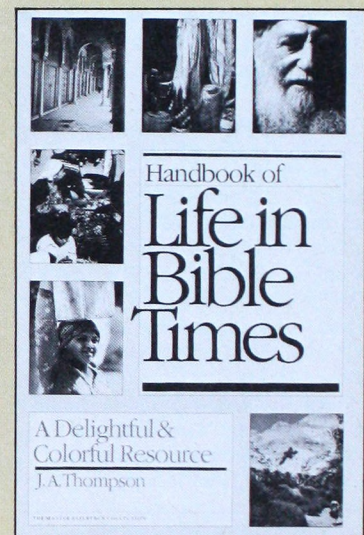
Based on interaction with Vietnamese Christians, the book describes how Christians responded. A Vietnamese said, "We are to witness and serve in whatever situation we are. . . . God is expecting us to witness to the communists, too."

Klassen's struggles to learn the Vietnamese culture and fit into programs of Christian service during the height of the war are well-documented.

## COLORFUL VOLUME FOR CHURCH LIBRARIES: LIFE IN BIBLE TIMES

**A new release** with the words "Bible" and "handbook" in its title has to distinguish itself. This one does so with substance and style.

Chapters read like stories. The emphasis is on the common ground we share with Bible characters. In plain but



lively language, a single topic—writing and literature, for instance, or home furnishings—unfolds from earliest evidence through the days of Christ and the apostles. Scriptural allusions are woven into the text; for smooth reading, Bible references are in the margins.

The reading is easy. Pages are inviting, color illustrations and photographs flesh out the text, and the text is interesting. Clearly the idea is to *read* the book, not to look up a sentence here and there. (You can do so, of course, using any of three indexes—although an index of biblical references is missing.)

This is a worthwhile addition to church and home libraries.

J.A. Thompson, *Handbook of Life in Bible Times*, Inter-Varsity Press, England and InterVarsity Press, USA; 1986, 365 pages, \$34.95.



# HOPE FOR TODAY—AND TOMORROW

**S**ince its birth in 1950, World Vision has grown to give hope to needy people on every continent, through:

## **An open Christian witness**

Working hand-in-hand with local churches at many of its 4423 project sites, World Vision in 1986 undertook 256 direct evangelism and leadership training programs in 48 countries, benefiting an estimated 2.2 million people. It also continued to support the efforts of MARC, the Missions Advanced Research and Communications Center.

## **Caring for children**

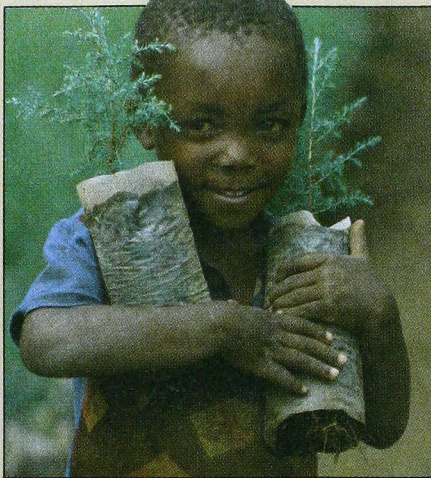
World Vision's childcare program gained momentum in 1986. With the help of a growing international family of childcare sponsors, it provided total or supplemental care last year for more than 446,000 children in 46 nations. Through a program linking caring families with needy youngsters overseas, nearly 168,000 Americans assisted more than 185,000 impoverished children and their families.

That help, provided through 2755 projects, included such services as feeding programs, immunizations, medical check-ups, school tuition and supplies, and spiritual guidance. World Vision's United States office designated a total of \$25.4 million for childcare ministry in 1986.

## **Emergency relief during crises**

With offices in more than 50 nations, World Vision is prepared to respond quickly to emergency situations, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, floods, famines, war or terrorism.

In 1986 we aided earthquake and volcano survivors in Mexico City and Colombia with food, clothing, housing and long-term rehabilitation assistance. We also continued our famine relief work in east Africa, and provided aid to several regions hit by typhoons and torrential flooding. In 1986 World Vision conducted 230 emergency



relief projects in 47 nations, benefiting an estimated 6.1 million people.

## **Long-term development assistance**

World Vision remained committed to providing tools of self-reliance to the poor in 1986. Those tools included such community-wide development programs as clean water and sanitation systems, vocational and agricultural training, and health education.

In 47 countries last year, World Vision assisted an estimated 4.9 million people through 1182 development projects. Americans contributed nearly \$157 million to support that network of relief, development, evangelism and leadership projects in 1986.

## **Leadership training**

At every project site, World Vision's ultimate desire is to turn management over to national leadership. To facilitate this, we work closely with indigenous pastors and church leaders in project administration and community leadership seminars.

We also continued providing times of learning and fellowship for national church leaders through our Pastors Conferences program. During 1986 some 3150 pastors and lay leaders attended six such conferences in India, Peru, Brazil and Kenya. (World Vision has conducted 172 Pastors Conferences since 1953.)

## **Public education in America**

World Vision undertook a variety of educational and awareness programs during 1986. One of these, the TV special

"Forgotten Children of the '80s," uncovered evidence of the growing problem of childhood malnutrition and disease around the world.

WORLD VISION magazine continued to report on the international Christian missions scene, and World Vision's public relations staff informed the American news media about overseas needs and ministries.

Nearly 2100 churches took part in hunger awareness programs, and another 5200 volunteers distributed and maintained counter-top coin receptacles in their own communities.

## **Domestic ministry in America**

During 1986, thousands of needy Americans were helped through a variety of World Vision-supported projects, including low-cost housing for the urban and rural poor, job placement services, vocational training, leadership training for Native Americans and, for urban and ethnic church leaders, strategic planning sessions on reaching immigrant populations. American supporters channeled a total of \$2.6 million into World Vision's domestic ministry work.

**All told**, in its 36th year of Christian caring, World Vision extended its services into 79 nations. Through 4423 separate projects, it reached an estimated 14 million people with a variety of programs and assistance designed to offer hope for today and for tomorrow.

Upholding these efforts were the generous gifts of World Vision's faithful partners. Here in the United States donations totaling nearly \$237.4 million were received. This included more than \$79.1 million in gifts-in-kind programs and government foreign assistance grants. □

*This article is excerpted from World Vision's 1986 annual report, a complete copy of which is available upon request.*



"She has no dream for the future."

## SAY 'YES' TO A HUNGRY WORLD

**W**hen I first went to the Philippines some years ago, I wanted to get closer to the people I had gone to serve. I wanted to feel their hurt and their pain.

So I traveled to the north of Luzon and drove in a Land Rover to a remote village. The road was hardly more than a track, and the cogon grass, six to eight feet tall, blocked our view on each side.

Occasionally we saw the little bamboo-walled nipa huts, built on stilts in case of floods. World Vision was going to begin a work in this village, so my translator took me to one of these huts to meet a family.

Mrs. Bocasso, an 18-year-old mother of seven, lived in this one-room hut. Two of her children had died of malnutrition and her husband was out that day looking for work.

I wanted to see right into the heart of this woman, so I told the translator to ask Mrs. Bocasso, "What are your dreams for the future? What do you hope for your family?" I thought that might help her dream a little.

But my translator never told me what Mrs. Bocasso said. He just went on talking with her for a long time.

Finally I interrupted the translator to ask, "Well, what does she say?"

He just shrugged. "She has *no* dream for the future. She doesn't know what life will be like even a year from now."

"Well, then," I said. "Ask her what she wants today—at this very moment."

This time the answer came immediately. "I hope and pray that my husband will come back tonight with some food."

"And what will happen if he doesn't?" I asked.

This time it was the woman who shrugged. "Then we won't eat."

As I stood grappling with my feelings, and sensing the inadequacy of words, I

**In northern Luzon I began to understand what it's like for two-thirds of the world's people.**



began to understand for the first time what it's like for two-thirds of the people in the world.

At the height of the African famine, more than a thousand people a day in Ethiopia and Sudan died of hunger-related diseases. Today, four million children die each year because they don't get enough—or, in many instances, *any* food. One-half of the world's needy children die before the age of five.

Only when I looked at the defeated family in that flimsy shack they called home did such enormous numbers take on individual meaning.

That family's story illustrates three major causes for so much poverty and hunger in the world today. First, most of the people in Two-Thirds World countries have not yet learned to use the land. In many cases, those who colonized the country stripped it of natural resources. And if they did know how to use the land, they never showed the people. So the slash-and-burn method of Southeast Asia, for example, or the deforestation of Africa, continues. Around Mrs. Bocasso's house the land was fertile and ready for planting, but

her husband didn't understand that or know what to do about it.

Secondly, a serious lack of water contributes to world hunger. And we can't blame it all on drought. At one World Vision feeding center in Ethiopia where we fed 10,000 people a day, water was discovered 300 feet below the ground. It needed only a pump to bring it to the surface.

Much of the Philippines has heavy rainfall and lush vegetation. Yet thousands have no water to irrigate dry fields or water safe to drink.

Finally, a lack of compassionate leadership in the world today may bring more misery to people than any single cause. It is no accident that Haiti and Kampuchea and the Philippines, for example, have stagnant economies. Leaders of these countries simply have not cared.

The complex problems of poverty and hunger and disease will not easily go away. But God clearly speaks to us as we agonize over them. He tells us to say "yes" to a hungry world. He tells us He did not come to bring poverty. He came to bring life. He tells us to loose the chains of injustice, to set the oppressed free, to share our food with the hungry, to provide the poor wanderer with shelter, to clothe the naked when we see them.

Recently I went back to that little village in the Philippines. The road is well worn now and crops have replaced the fields of cogon grass. Water comes from newly dug wells and the people make plans for the future. That all happened because God's people looked at a hungry world and said "yes."



*Bill Kliewer is World Vision's executive vice-president.*



# CANADIAN IN INDONESIA IS PIERCE AWARD WINNER

**A** **Christian and Missionary Alliance** missionary nurse working in one of the most remote areas of Irian Jaya, Indonesia, has been honored for 23 years of holistic service to the area's Nduga people.

Elfrieda Toews (pronounced Taves) has been selected as the 1986 recipient of the Robert W. Pierce Award for Christian Service. The award, from the board of directors of World Vision International in memory of World Vision's founder, Dr. Bob Pierce, consists of a silver medallion, a wall plaque and a check for \$10,000.

Born and raised in Saskatchewan, Canada, where she obtained her nurse's training, Ms. Toews was one of the first C & MA missionaries to begin working among 12,000 Nduga tribespeople in 1963. Nduga villages, spread over nine valleys across more than 75 miles of rugged terrain south of Mt. Trikora, are difficult to reach.

She began her work by learning the Nduga language. She then went on to pioneer a medical ministry in the area of her station, Mapnduma, and has reached out to Ndugas throughout the central highlands. She accomplished this outreach by establishing satellite clinics and by training dozens of men and women as practical nurses, midwives and village health workers.

In order to train them, she first had to teach them to read. She has also written the most detailed medical text in any vernacular language of Irian Jaya, a 100-page mimeographed manuscript.

She has used most of her furlough times to upgrade her skills, passing on that knowledge to her nurses. When a Nduga woman was severely burned trying to save her baby from a burning house, Ms. Toews accompanied her to a hospital and learned how to graft skin. She then trained her nurses in the procedure. Because of the remoteness of



many Nduga villages, she has sometimes performed surgery, with instructions from a doctor via radio.

Currently, Nduga He (Nduga woman), as Ms. Toews is called by the Nduga people, directs the work of 24 nurses who logged more than 44,000 consultations in 1985. Three midwives delivered 155 babies last year. Village health workers, who can dispense most medicines and

**“The life of Elfrieda Toews is clearly motivated by a love of Christ.”**

are taught about basic health, nutrition and sanitation, number 26.

In all of her work and training, Ms. Toews has emphasized ministry to the whole person—for physical and spiritual healing. The nurses begin each day with devotions and pray with their patients for healing. Ms. Toews' training programs include weekly Bible study and child evangelism training. She also teaches several hours weekly in a Bible school.

“The life of Elfrieda Toews is clearly motivated by a love of Christ,” said Tom Houston, World Vision's international president. “And that love is amply demonstrated through a ministry of care and service to the Nduga people in the name of Christ. Bob Pierce would be pleased with her selection.” □

## PIERCE AWARD NOMINEES SOUGHT

**Nominations** for the eighth annual Robert W. Pierce Award are now being solicited from Christian leaders around the world.

The award program, which includes a \$10,000 grant, was established by World Vision in 1980 as a living memorial to Dr. Bob Pierce, who founded the organization in 1950. Pierce, serving until 1967 as World Vision's first president, died in September 1978 at the age of 63.

Nominees for the award should be persons who:

1. are focusing on a specific need, generally in one locality, and who have

dedicated a significant portion of their lives to accomplish their mission;

2. are involved in an unusual service or mission;

3. are combining humanitarian service with evangelism in a rounded ministry;

4. are working with minimal means and assistance;

5. are directly involved with people, not just with conceptualizing;

6. are primarily ministering overseas, in lesser developed countries, or among minority cultures;

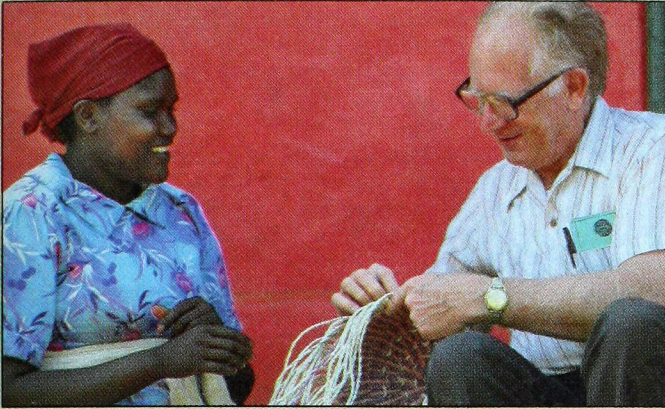
7. have not previously been honored internationally.

Persons wishing to nominate someone for the award must obtain information and forms from the Pierce Award Committee, 800 W. Chestnut, Monrovia, CA 91016. Deadline for completed submissions is July 31, 1987.



# Samaritan sampler

SOME WAYS PEOPLE ARE HELPING OTHERS IN THE NAME OF CHRIST



SELFHELP Crafts director Paul Leatherman gets a lesson in sisal basket weaving during a buying trip to Kenya. Kenya is one of more than 25 developing countries now involved in this 40-year-old program of Mennonite Central Committee.

**In living rooms,** garages and church basements across the country, Two-Thirds World artisans are getting a square deal. Refugees in northern Thailand, landless families in India and Bangladesh, unemployed parents in Haiti and subsistence farmers in El Salvador are earning a fair wage because volunteers with SELFHELP Crafts and other such programs provide them with a marketplace and a good return.

Volunteers are the key to the low overhead that makes it possible for SELFHELP Crafts, a program of the Mennonite Central Committee, to return about half of total sales to the country of origin. Workers from many denominations organize and staff the church bazaars, shops, private sales and conference displays where the handcrafts are sold.

For information contact SELFHELP Crafts, 240 N. Reading Road, Ephrata, PA 17522; (717) 738-1101.

**By lending an ear** and lending a hand, volunteer groups can involve themselves

in urban ministry through the live-in work/seminar program of Christians for Urban Justice. The Boston organization accommodates groups from high school age to retirement age for week-long or weekend programs.

Half the time is spent with rolled-up sleeves, helping out at CUJ projects such as housing renovation or a handcraft/thrift shop. The other half is spent studying what it means to be poor in the city, and how Christians can best respond.

For information contact Christians for Urban Justice, 563A Washington, Street, Dorchester, MA 02124; (617) 825-6080.

**Not for linguists only:** Bible translation depends on well-drillers, house-builders, typists and accountants. All kinds of workers, including those who never leave their home town, are essential to translation work.

Wycliffe Associates, the lay ministry of Wycliffe Bible Translators, keeps its members informed of service opportunities overseas and at home.

For information contact Wycliffe Associates, P.O. Box 2000, Orange, CA 92669; (714) 639-9950.

**Christian health care** in Two-Thirds World countries is changing radically, say the planners of the International Convention on Missionary Medicine.

The convention, scheduled for May 30-June 2, 1987, is designed to bring health professionals, mission executives and students up to date on theory and practice in international health missions.

For information contact ICMW '87 at MAP International, Box 50, Brunswick, GA 31520.

**Four teams of young people** committed to missions have a compelling message for their peers: "Join us!"

Caleb Traveling Teams, each representing several major mission agencies, visit campus and church groups. They tell what God is doing in the

world and help listeners find their place in the global cause of Christ. Team members are prepared for both public speaking and individual counseling.

The Caleb project makes the teams available without charge. For information contact Caleb Traveling Teams, 1605 E. Elizabeth, Pasadena, CA 91104; (818) 794-1532.

**Twelve dollars** and two hours of work buy \$35 worth of meat, produce, bread and other staples through a new venture of St. Mary's Food Bank in Phoenix, AZ.

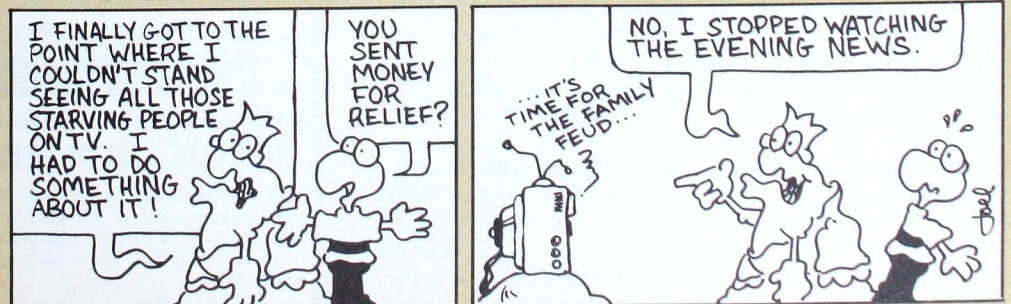
FoodSHARE is part of the food bank's push to emphasize food self-sufficiency among the people it serves.

For information contact St. Mary's Food Bank, 213 S. Eleventh Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85997.



In exchange for a monthly food package, FoodSHARE participants help distribute the food and also serve in the community at large.

## Pontius' Puddle

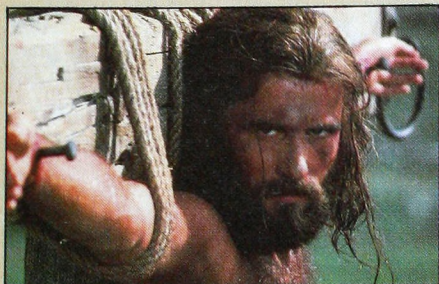




# Global glimpses

ON WHICH TO FOCUS INTERCESSORY PRAYER AND PRACTICAL ACTION

**Jesus, the two-hour docudrama** filmed in Israel in 1979 that details the life of Christ, was recently translated for the 102nd time. According to Paul Eshleman, director of the Jesus Project (under the auspices of Campus Crusade for Christ



A scene from the film Jesus

International), the film has been seen by 265 million people and has inspired 25 million responses to the gospel. The aim of the Jesus Project is to see *Jesus* translated into the 271 languages each spoken by at least 1 million people.

The movie's most extensive use has been in developing countries. "Film is an effective teaching medium in such places because in many places around the world, films are still a novelty," says Jeff Nickel, international representative for the Jesus Project. "Its strong visual impact means viewers have a higher concentration level. Also, it reaches illiterates who constitute half of the world's population." Teams who show the film also help local lay people establish home Bible fellowship groups for new converts.

**In Hungary last year**, Marxists and Roman Catholics sat down for a Catholic-Communist summit. The topic: the role of religion in Eastern Europe. Observers were divided as to the government's purpose for such an unprecedented move. The official Catholic view is that Marxists see that their ideology is incomplete in addressing problems such as the high rates of drug use and suicide among youth, divorce, abortion and a drop in life expectancy. Other observers believe the meetings are merely a ploy to appear liberal in the eyes of the West.

**Christians in Russia** hope to make next year's recognition of the Russian Orthodox Church's 1000-year anniversary a means of fostering stronger Christian impact upon the Soviet Union's national life. In January, emphatic Christians around the world began praying toward that end.

**In Britain, alcohol consumption** has almost doubled over the last 20 years. The two groups of people most affected are women and young people. The number of women admitted to mental hospitals for alcohol-related problems has increased sharply. According to *The Economist* today's 18- to 25-year olds of Britain typically began drinking at age 16, while their parents began at over age 20.

**In Guatemala**, where thousands of people have joined Protestant churches, the nation's auxiliary bishop, Juan Gerardi, is fostering Indian "base communities" that combine social outreach with Bible study and worship. A problem: fewer than one-fourth of Guatemala's priests are Guatemalan, and fewer than 20 are Indians.

**In China, child brides** are a vanishing breed. In 1940, slightly more than half of girls aged 15 to 17 were married. By 1970, the figure was 18 percent. Today less than five percent of teenaged females are married.

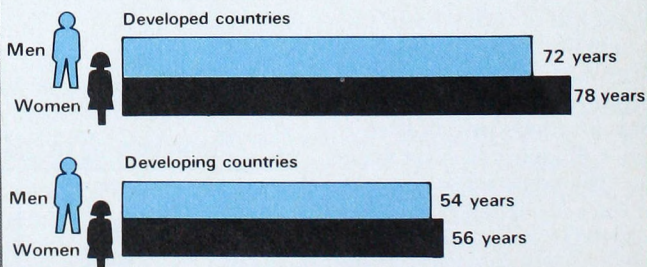
**In the southern African nation of Malawi** one of every six babies dies before his or her first birthday. Studies reveal a direct correlation between parents' educational level and their children's survival rate.

**Fourteen million Africans** are still severely affected by drought and famine conditions on their continent. Most seriously threatened are Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Sudan, according to the Food and Agricultural Organization. One million, says the FAO report, face starvation.

**Nationwide, Americans who attend religious services** each week give an average of 3.1 percent of their incomes to religious charities, according to a study published by *Independent Sector*. The study showed that those who attend once or twice a month give 1.3 percent of their incomes; those who attend not at all, only .02 percent.

**The Child Abuse Victims Rights Acts of 1986** enacted last fall represents a "major breakthrough" in efforts to protect youngsters against victimization through child pornography, according to Bruce Ritter, founder/president of Covenant House, the nation's largest program for homeless and runaway youths, in New York City. Children used as models in pornography now have the right to sue makers or distributors of that material in federal court, seeking damages plus attorney's fees and court costs. Because of the extensive psychological and emotional trauma children suffer from such experiences, legal damages are presumed to be at least \$50,000 per victim.

## LIFE EXPECTANCY



## PREGNANCY RISKS

Childbirth is a major cause of death for women in the developing world. Maternal mortality rates can exceed 500 per 100,000 live births compared with 20 - 50 in the developed countries.





## THE POWER OF ONE—A REAL LIFE EXAMPLE

**W**inston Weaver, the new chairman of the board of World Vision, U.S., is one of the best examples of the axiom that one person can make a difference. Although he's listed in *Who's Who in America*, Winston Weaver doesn't go around grabbing headlines, and that's why I want to tell you about him.

For a good part of his life, Winston Weaver thought that all good things came though hard work and long hours. Of course he acquired that naturally. Born along Muddy Creek near the Shenandoah Mountains, young Winston watched his father work in a creamery by day and, at night, in other jobs such as selling radios. High school included two years of grinding 16-mile-a-day bicycle rides over the hilly roads to Harrisonburg. And the no-frills, nose-to-the-grindstone Mennonite farmers in the valley soberly encouraged such discipline.

After college Winston set out to prove that hard work brings success. He went to work at a small construction company his father had begun before World War II and often put in 12-18 hour days. He worked nine years with one week of vacation. He drove himself, setting an example for the people around him, and the Rockingham Construction Co. prospered.

Then one day, suddenly, Winston's father was rushed to the hospital. He died with Winston at his side. And with that the world of work Winston Weaver had built around himself fell apart.

Winston had heard the gospel since childhood, and had accepted Christ as his Savior. But he saw Christianity as one sphere of his life; he didn't let it intrude on the others, especially into his business except as an example of operating on highest Christian principles.

Until his father's death. Then, after three days of asking himself what life is all about, he lay with his face to the floor

and committed himself and his business to the Lord as vehicles for service to God and humanity. He made no great announcement of it. But from that day on, a new Winston Weaver emerged with new purposes for living and working.

About that time Winston heard one Christian leader say, "The only ability God requires is availability." He told the Lord he was available. So when in 1963

---

**"You help them one at a time. You do what you can do."**

---

World Vision board chairman Dick Halverson asked him to travel with him to the Far East, he took eight weeks off and did it.

Soon he found himself taking more and more time away from the construction business. We asked him to join the World Vision board in 1964, and when we needed a project manager to build a hospital in Cambodia, he was available. It took many trips, but today it stands as the only pediatric hospital in the country (now Kampuchea), and it rarely has an empty bed.

Other assignments followed that one. On one trip when returning from Cambodia he came by way of Vietnam to help his daughter-in-law bring six orphans from the inferno of war. He traveled also to Poland, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Taiwan, Korea, and other countries—all on his own time and at his own expense—to relieve some need or suffering.

Other causes also beckoned. At home he took leadership roles in United Way, Rotary, the Cancer Society and Mental Health Association. Meanwhile his business steadily grew.

Winston Weaver still works hard. When he's not traveling for World Vision or putting in extra hours at the office, you might find him organizing a prayer breakfast or speaking to a group about world needs. He knows the numbers well and he lays them out before the

audience—ten million homeless people; 15 million children die each year; over 40,000 die each day. Then he adds, "They die one at a time, so you help them one at a time. You do what you can do."

Perhaps, more than anything else, that's what I've learned as I've watched Winston Weaver's life for 23 years. We do what we can do. That's all the Lord expects. Look only at the big picture and we soon sink in the rut of despair. Look at one child in El Salvador or one family in Sudan or one village in Bangladesh, however, and we can get a small but firm handle on the elusive problem of poverty.

One person *can* make a difference. We hear the phrase so often that the truth of it tends to fade. But if we turn from the general statement to the particular case of Winston Weaver, we can see a demonstration of it in real life.

*Ted W. Engstrom*

Ted W. Engstrom  
President







# SPONSORSHIP

## It'll Make You Feel Good.

### You'll Feel Good...

... knowing that you can help stop her hunger. Quench her thirst. Overcome her poverty. A sponsor can provide the things that will help stop the suffering and build a future... for a child in need.

### You'll Feel Good...

... knowing that Jesus' love for children has been demonstrated through your compassion. Sponsors know that love is never wasted on a child. And no one needs love more than a child who has suffered so much hardship.

### You'll Feel Good...

... knowing that you're touching this hurting world. Sharing what you have with children who have so little — and often with families and the whole community. Nothing feels better than that. Nothing.

### And It's So Easy To Begin...

WORLD VISION has been helping needy children all over the world for 35 years. We've worked hard to make it easy for you to care. All it takes is a mere 65 cents a day — \$20 a month — to become a World Vision Childcare Sponsor.

You don't need to send any money now. Just mail the coupon below and we'll send you a photo and full information about a special child for you to love. Then if you decide to keep the packet, mail your first \$20 payment within 10 days. Or return the material and owe nothing.

Please, become a sponsor today. You'll feel good about it. And a needy child will feel even better.



## WORLD VISION

### WORLD VISION CHILDCARE SPONSORSHIP

- Please send me information and a photograph of a child who needs my help.
- I prefer to sponsor a child living in:
  - Africa  Asia  Latin America
  - Where most needed
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- I will send my first month's \$20 payment within 10 days of receiving the materials, or I will return them so someone else can help.
- I can't sponsor a child now, but here's a special gift of \$\_\_\_\_\_ to help care for a needy child.

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"I wanted to see  
with my own eyes"

Giving hope to  
a Chilean child

How to guarantee a  
child's ongoing care

February-March 1987

# *World Vision*®



**AFGHANISTAN'S CHILDREN OF WAR**



# Recent developments

**Child immunization** (against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio, measles and tuberculosis) is now a feature of 438 of World Vision's projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America, benefiting more than 1.5 million children. Other components of the child survival program are oral rehydration, special care based on height-weight monitoring, and emphasis on breast feeding.

**Nigeria's deadly yellow fever outbreak** is being combatted by 100,000 doses of vaccine purchased by World Vision.

**Eight thousand Ugandan families** driven from their homes by cattle raiders are receiving emergency supplies from World Vision, which has also created a channel through which donors can provide urgently needed nursing care.

**World Vision Lebanon**, along with other agencies, is providing housing assistance to some of the 1000 families who fled their Maghdoushi homes because of the fierce fighting between Shiite and Palestinian factions there.

**Thousands of South Africa's neediest** black families, recently deprived of their jobs by company closures, are being helped toward self-support by income-generating projects arranged by World Vision.

**At least 25 billion grasshoppers** fell victim to World Vision's grasshopper control project in Mali, dubbed by the project staff "Big Sky Hopper Control." Funded by the Canadian International Development Agency, the effort succeeded in spraying three times as much territory as originally expected.

**"Agpaks" (sets of tools, seeds, fertilizers and other climate-appropriate agricultural supplies)** were provided to 107,612 Ethiopian families by World Vision in fiscal 1986.

**In a food-for-work program** World Vision has supplied 300 sacks of rice to Filipinos whose communities were destroyed or severely damaged by a series of typhoons that struck Babuyan Island, off the northern coast of Luzon.

**Hundreds of Salvadoran families** who were injured, bereaved or made homeless by last October's earthquake continue to need and benefit from the help of World Vision El Salvador staff members, many of whom lost their own homes in the tragedy. Follow-up rehabilitation projects



Tom Houston (left) visits a Salvadoran family assisted by Mexican Christians.

including a health program and reconstruction assistance are enabling traumatized persons to cope with a prolonged aftermath made more trying by ongoing warfare in their nation. Staff members are deeply grateful to donors in similarly-shaken Mexico as well as those in the United States.

**In Assam, India**, World Vision has assisted the Northbank Baptist Christian Association's relief project for families driven from their homes by river flooding.

**Borehole drilling** is well underway as a part of World Vision's large-scale project of providing 250 wells in the Louga region of the West African nation of Senegal.

**Fourteen thousand Haitian children** are receiving badly-needed milk from World Vision for nine months, thanks to a grant from the Canadian government.

**In Mozambique's drought-stricken Tete province**, more than 10,000 farmers are being enabled to take advantage of recent rains because they have received Agpaks from World Vision.

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

David Olson,  
editor  
Randy Miller,  
associate editor  
Ginger Hope,  
assistant editor  
Don Aylard,  
art director  
Jan Dahring,  
production  
coordinator  
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editor-at-large  
Carl F. H. Henry,  
consulting editor

  
WORLD VISION

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# GETTING USED TO IT ALL

"I was asking for trouble, I suppose," says veteran photojournalist David Ward, just back from the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. "But it's a great way to avoid backaches.

"Whenever I sit down to interview and photograph a family, the first thing I do is find a shady place where I can drop my extra cameras and equipment. You wouldn't believe how many cramped huts and tents I struggled in and out of before I finally learned to ditch that fifty-pound load!

"Now I just pile everything up and forget about it. No one anywhere in the world has messed with all that frightening gear."

No one, that is, until the first time Ward visited an Afghan refugee family, a few weeks ago.

"Glancing over my shoulder not more than two minutes after setting it all down under a tree," he says, "I couldn't believe what I saw. Two little guys were having a grand old time with the most intimidating item I own—a 15-inch-long telephoto lens mounted on a motor-driven camera. 'The Cannon,' my friends call it.

"As I cleaned their sticky fingerprints off the lens' front surface it

dawned on me why these Afghan kids behave differently from the other children I've met on my travels: Guns and rockets and bombs have always been part of their lives.

"Why should they feel less comfortable with my 'Cannon' than they do with their father's Kalashnikov?"

*David Olson*

## World Vision®

Volume 31, number 1 February-March '87 MD

### COVER STORY

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Afghan children seem to bear the brunt of refugee hardships in Pakistan, where thousands continue to flee the seven-year-old war raging in their homeland.

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New World Vision board member Vida Icenogle shares firsthand impressions from her recent visit to project sites in Kenya and Ethiopia.

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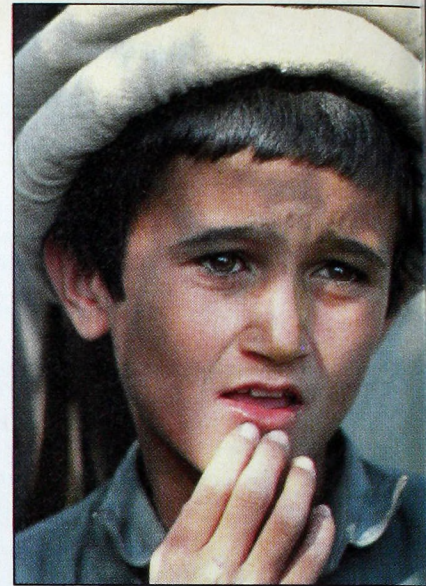
PHOTOS, ILLUSTRATIONS: Cover, pp. 3 (above, below), 4-8, 12 (below), 18: David Ward; pp. 3 (center), 10, 11 (above right, below); Paul Campsall; p. 9 (above); Tibebu Mengistu; pp. 9 (below), 15, 23 (left); Doug Kelly; p. 1 (above left); Marjorie Stridge; p. 13 (above); World Vision Photo Library (below); Rachel Veale; p. 14; Kenny Waters; p. 16; Hugo Gasc; p. 17 (below); Terri Owens; p. 19 (below); Gary Lett; p. 20; Christian and Missionary Alliance; p. 21 (above); Mark Beach (below); St. Mary's Food Bank.



In Afghanistan's bloody war

# THE CHILDREN PAY THE PRICE

words and pictures by David Ward



I can't understand a single word of Shiraqua's language. But I know I'm hearing a story about home—a rural village in beleaguered northern Afghanistan.

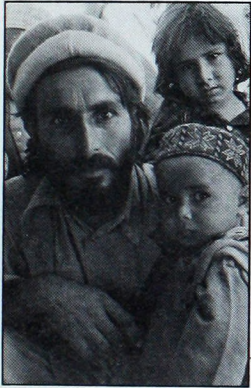
It happens each time I sit down to listen to one of these Afghan refugees. Everyone wants to talk about home.

And over and over and over again, a single English word leaps out of their monologs: "Bombard! Bombard! Bombard!"

The Afghan people have no Pushtu word for saturation bombing.

While Shiraqua pauses to pour me a cup of tea, my interpreter fills in the details: "He is a simple farmer. . . . This is the sixth year that Soviet jets have bombed his fields. . . . They wait until just before harvest-time. . . . They blow up the crops . . . and the houses . . . and the animals. . . ."

Shiraqua's father, two sisters and a brother

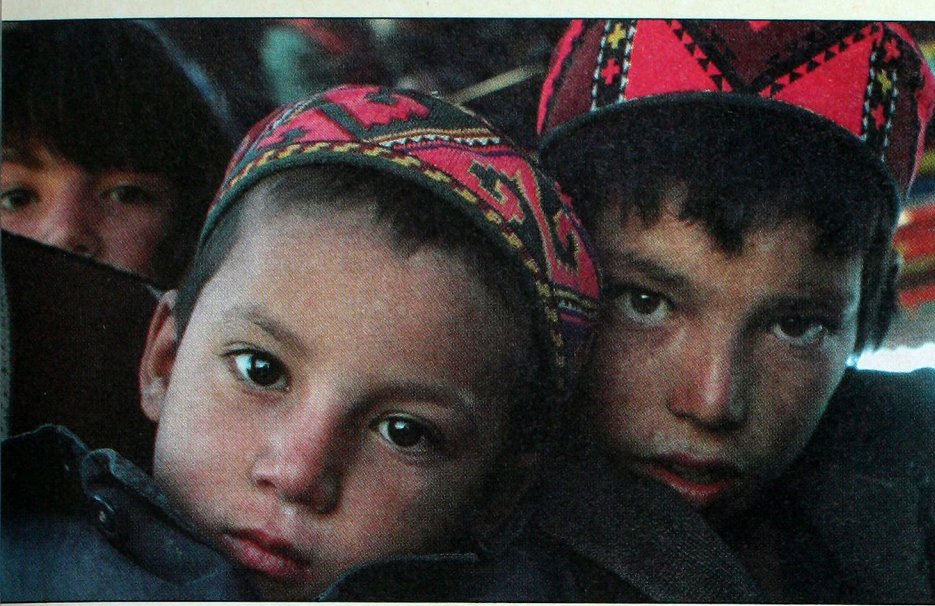


Shiraqua: Safe at last.

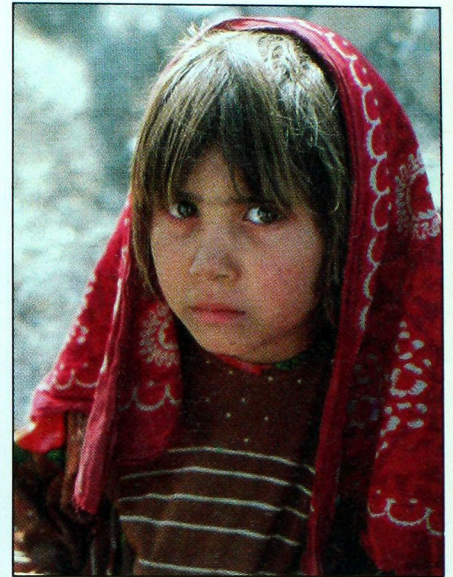
Just barely across the border, Shirin and son Mamajan were the first Afghan refugees I met. Their harrowing escape story and evident love for each other proved to be the norm in this desolate place.







Everywhere I turned I found young eyes that have seen too much.



## Something horrible is happening in Afghanistan, something we know far too little about.

were murdered in the attacks. Hundreds of neighbors perished.

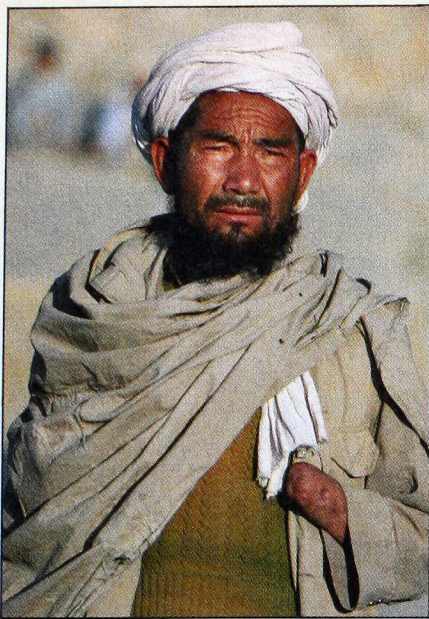
"Enough is enough." Gathering together his six youngsters—all born since the Soviet occupation started—and his wife, mother, two young brothers and a few belongings, Shiraqua fled.

He reaches for my pen and carefully sketches a map on a scrap of brown paper. I see that their exodus followed a wide arc to the west and south, avoiding Kabul; then it staggered eastward.

After 40 nights of walking and 40 days of hiding they finally crossed into Pakistan, just a few days before I met them. "Sure, we were afraid. But what could we do? Too dangerous to stay, too dangerous to go. I only thank God my children are safe now."

Hugging his two-year-old son, Shiraqua grins, proud that nearly 1000 persons from his village—mostly women and children—have made it without mishap to one of the 350 refugee camps inside the Pakistan border, where approxi-





"They killed my village by sharp knife." Left for dead, Abdre Zaq lived to tell how Soviet troops massacred 300 suspected mujahedin sympathizers. "My wife, my children, my brother . . . the whole family is finished."

## A recent U.N. report estimates 500,000 casualties in Afghanistan since 1979.

mately 78 percent of the fugitives are children under the age of 14.

Crowded together in the Pakistani dust beneath a makeshift tent, I find it hard to share in Shirauqa's excitement. Oh yes, I'm glad his beautiful family and the neighbors are still alive. But looking into the eyes of these displaced victims of superpower politics run amok, my only emotion is outrage.

Something horrible is happening in Afghanistan, something we know far too little about.

**Christmas Eve 1979:** Afghanistan's faltering "friendly government" has "requested" help from their northern neighbor. Three hundred planeloads of Soviets descend on Kabul. A full-scale invasion force arrives a few days later.

No-holds-barred warfare has raged ever since, largely unpublicized. Today

somewhere between 110,000 and 150,000 Soviet troops plus 30,000 Afghan regulars use state-of-the-art weaponry to enforce their will. Clearly, the USSR intends to make Afghanistan a docile buffer state. Until that's achieved, terror reigns.

The Afghans I met exhausted me with reports of atrocities: depraved tortures, bayonet massacres of entire communities, children roasted alive, gruesome decapitations, families forced to lie in front of advancing tanks, babies tossed from hovering helicopter gunships. And they told me about anti-personnel mines disguised as colorful toys, designed to blow the hands off curious youngsters.

The *mujahedin*—Afghan resistance fighters—are no angels, either. Muslims all, ranging from moderate Sunis to fanatical Shi'ites, they view their guerrilla war in religious terms I can't understand. *Jihad*, they call it—the Koranic term for a religious struggle, a "holy war."

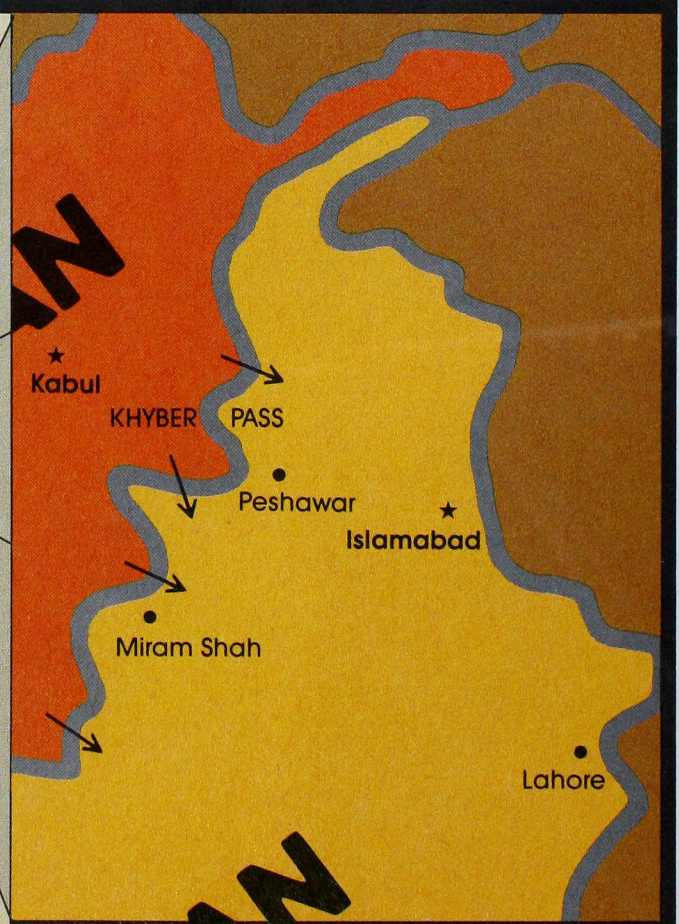
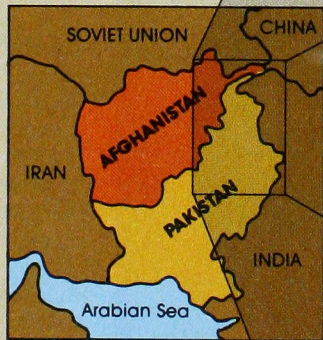
Not long before his expulsion from the Soviet Union, correspondent Nicholas Daniloff estimated that 10,000 Soviet troops have died in Afghanistan. Another 20,000 have been wounded.

On the *mujahedin* side, perhaps as many as 200,000 Afghan men and boys are engaged in brutal, determined

### SOME WAYS WORLD VISION HELPS AFGHAN CHILDREN

- Camp-by-camp milk distribution
- Medical clinic development
- Training of paramedics
- Provision of vehicles for medical workers' rounds
- Contribution of tents
- Facilitation of the manufacture of solar ovens and shelter domes

More reception centers must be developed, says relief director Ron Maines, who reports that currently more than 10,000 more Afghans—most of them children—cross the border each month. "Also, we must increase our language and cultural capability for work inside Afghanistan itself if that opportunity arises," says Maines, "because even if the war was to end tomorrow, the people in that tortured land would have incredible needs for health support, recovery of their agriculture, water supply and housing, not to mention their spiritual needs." Afghanistan is one of the poorest countries in the world today.





combat, though most are not guerrillas full-time. Hundreds of *mujabedin* cells, known as fronts, dot the rugged countryside. Every front is linked with one or more of the many opposition parties, each representing a particular ethnic/tribal/political perspective and often operating independently of any other group.

Unifying the resistance patchwork is a uniform feeling of deep offense at the long-term presence of Communist troops on Afghan soil. It's a matter of pride and religion, honor and Islam. And in this ancient warrior-culture nothing matters more than that.

The *mujabedin* couldn't survive without support from an overwhelming majority of the Afghan people. But this is no longer merely a local conflict; their fierce *jihad* is fueled by massive international assistance. Dubbed "the dirty little war" by Western journalists in its early days, it now may be the largest secret CIA operation since Vietnam.

Tribal areas of Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province serve as *mujabedin* staging areas and figure prominently in complicated logistics networks. Hoping to stanch the flow of *mujabedin* armaments, Soviet planes have repeatedly attacked positions well inside the borders of understandably nervous Pakistan.

So far, the Soviets control fewer than one-third of the Afghan people and even

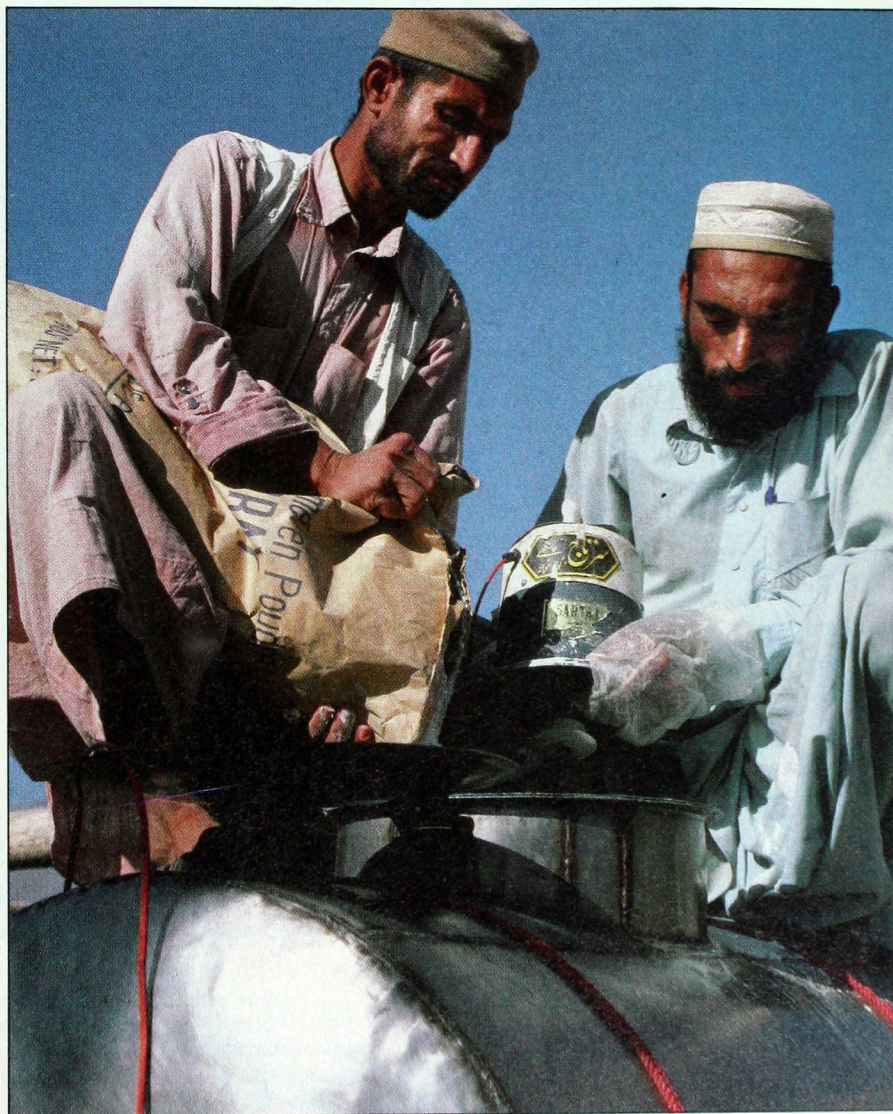
## They told me about anti-personnel mines disguised as colorful toys, designed to blow the hands off curious youngsters.

less of the territory. But analysts say that time may be on the Soviets' side. From well-entrenched urban positions, the occupiers follow their strategy of wearing down the resistance and bullying rural people toward Sovietization. They're getting away with murder.

A recent United Nations report estimates 500,000 citizens killed in Afghanistan since 1979—resistance fighters plus all the civilians massacred or starved to death in localized human-caused famines. This, by any standard, is genocide.

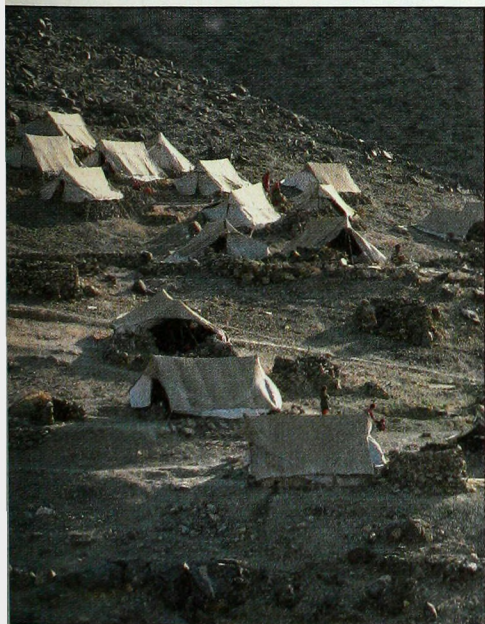
More insidious, and no less genocidal, is the systematic campaign to erase Afghanistan's traditional identity and impose the Soviet image. There are reports of a new Marxist-Leninist curriculum in Afghan schools, complete with rewritten history books. And tens of thousands of Afghan children have been taken to the USSR for training, sometimes without their parents' consent.

Small wonder that every second refugee on our planet is an Afghan. Although definitive figures don't exist, analysts believe at least 3.5 million



Peering into their shiny "cow"—a special trailer-mounted stainless steel tank—these Afghan employees of Shelter Now, one of World Vision's project partners, whip up a 400-gallon batch of powdered milk for distribution to refugee families.

A new national identity may be emerging in Afghan refugee camps where harsh conditions demand unprecedented levels of cooperation among diverse ethnic groups. Also on the rise: Muslim fundamentalism.





# “Do the people in your country realize what is happening to us?”

Afghans have fled to Pakistan, at least another million to Iran, and at least 2 million more are on the move to safer places within Afghanistan's borders.

Today more than two-fifths of Afghanistan's former 16 million population is either dead or in exile. And the war continues, each side throwing itself at the other with a costly vengeance only superpowers can sustain.

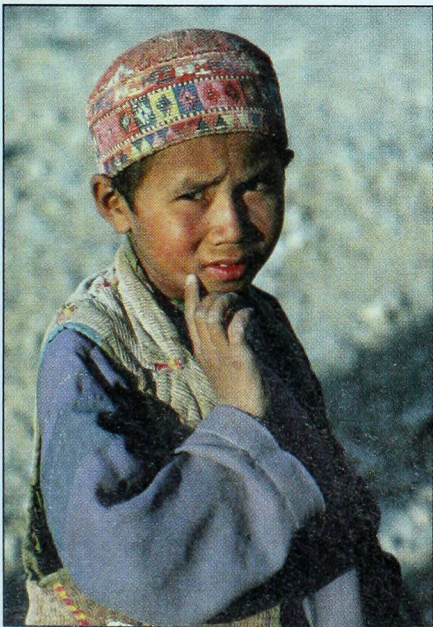
**Shiraqua** poured my third cup of tea, apologizing yet again for the lack of sugar. “Do the people in your country realize what is happening to us?” he asked.

I had to confess my uncertainty.

He gathered his young family around him. As prescribed by their strict form of Islam, Shiraqua's wife Malimah remained completely hidden from view.

“Now take a good look. When you go home you must tell them: THIS is Afghanistan. When they see our children they will know the price we are paying for freedom.” □

*World Vision workers are continuing to find ways to help Afghan families obtain desperately needed shelter, food, medicine and a fair chance to experience God's love. To help give more of these refugees hope through practical aid in Christ's name, please use the return envelope provided in the center of this magazine. Thank you!*



I found them cowering in a dusty ravine near the border, moments after watching a Soviet bomber do its business and scream back to base. “Their lives have been miserable since Bibi Lajwar's husband was killed last year,” a relative explained. “There is no food for the children. She is very afraid.” Little Habiba quietly chewed on a tree leaf. Bibi sobbed uncontrollably. “She's too proud to ask you for help. But please, you must do something for them. Now that you have seen, you MUST help.”

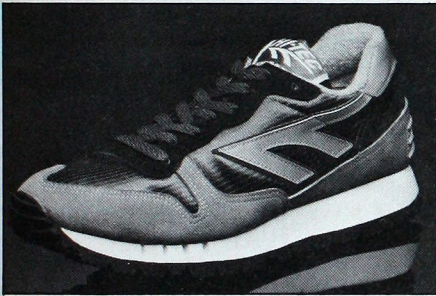


## SNEAKERS AND SWEATS

**A**bout 20,000 African children, many of whom suffered the starvation and nakedness of famine, will be dressed in fashionable sportswear, thanks to two American manufacturers of sporting goods and clothing. More importantly, many of the youngsters will be spared agonizing foot infections, lameness and possibly even foot amputation by a gift of shoes from the companies.

Tons of sweatshirts, track suits and shoes that the firms have given to survivors of drought and famine not only will cover their nakedness but also will prevent skin-burrowing fleas from eating away little feet.

Nike and Hi Tec each donated 10,000



pairs of sports shoes to World Vision for distribution to underprivileged boys and girls. The donation also included 44,000 pieces of top quality sports clothing carrying the Nike brand name.

Flashy sports gear might seem strange attire for the poorest of the poor in this impoverished country. But for World Vision fund raiser Ray Schutte it is a heartwarming sight. Schutte, an Oregonian, instigated the generous donation. In Ethiopia last September he witnessed the first Nike clothing handout to 174 orphans being cared for by World Vision.

The children live inside the Ansokia famine relief center in the mountainous East African country. At the height of the famine the center sheltered and fed more than 3000 people a day.

Some of the youngsters at Ansokia

### Sports attire makers give shoeless Africans new protection from burrowing chiggers.

were orphaned under violently traumatic circumstances. Three-year-old Debu Benezabeh, for example, was found in the countryside weakened and alone, being eaten by vultures. Other children lost their parents to vicious wolf-like hyenas that prowled the famine-ravaged countryside in search of prey.

Painful memories, however, could not have been farther away on the day Ray Schutte and a party of five American donors drove into Ansokia camp with 300 pieces of clothing for the orphans.

"When I saw the clothes I had great rejoicing in my heart," said ten-year-old Sisaye, who lives at Ansokia with his younger brother and sister.

"God in heaven ordered them to do this," said a little girl.

None of the children ever had worn new clothes before.

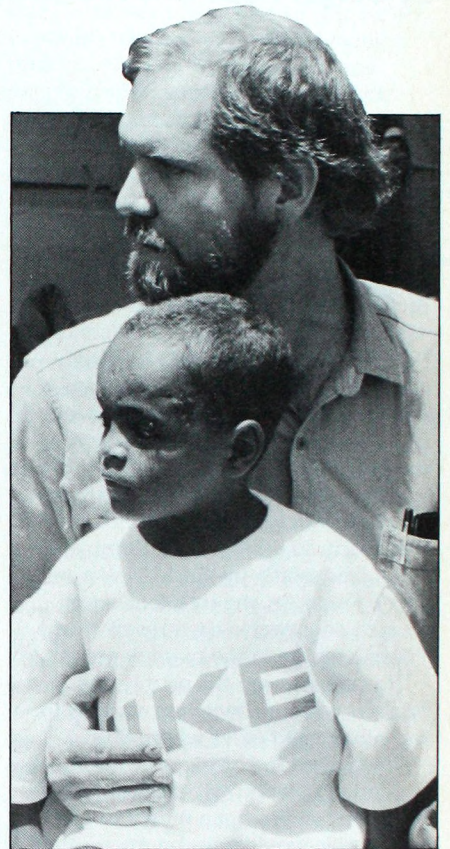
One boy said, "Before I entered the orphanage I was just naked."

Said Sisaye, "When I lived with my mother and father we wore only pieces of clothes."

Asked what message they wanted sent to the Nike company, one child said, "All of us speak in one heart and say, 'Let God bless them.'"

Happiest of the children will be the barefoot ones living in parts of Ethiopia that are infested with the vicious chigger.

The small burrowing flea found in tropical Africa causes excruciating pain and terrible infections to thousands of shoeless Ethiopians. Burrowing into the soft fleshy parts of the foot between the toes, the flea gorges itself with blood. As a consequence, inflammation, ulcers and infection can erupt all over the feet. In some cases this leads to tetanus or



At age 3, Debu Benezabeh was orphaned by famine, prostrate with weakness and being attacked by vultures. Here, clad in sportswear donated by a United States firm, he sits on the lap of Phil Huitf, a visiting Oregon businessman.

gangrene, which may necessitate amputation.

The first consignment of Hi Tec tennis shoes will be sent to villages on the Ethiopian-Sudanese border, where many of the children suffer infected and diseased feet because of chiggers. When World Vision staff members visited there last year, they saw no children playing in the streets. All the youngsters could do was hobble painfully and awkwardly on their heels. The consignment of shoes is expected to change that scene dramatically. □



# 'TO SEE WITH MY OWN EYES'

by Ginger Hope and Ann McKusick

**N**othing gives us enlightenment about who we are and what we are about," says Vida Icenogle, "like firsthand experience. It added invaluable depth and clarity to my understanding of World Vision's work and my sense of the Christian mission we are part of."

Vida, a new member of World Vision's board of directors, took part in a recent Vision Trip to Ethiopia and Kenya. Organized jointly by World Vision and *Savvy* magazine, the trek took seven women on a twelve-day tour of World Vision projects in the two countries.

"I wanted to see the people and projects with my own eyes, to walk in the villages and cities where World Vision is working," Vida says. "I also wanted to talk with World Vision staff members, and to open myself to the impact this would have on my spiritual journey.

"I expected to be changed, and that has certainly happened. You don't experience something so dramatic and so different from what you've known without changing how you see the world, how you feel about things."

A visit to Korogocho, an urban slum area of Nairobi, Kenya, made a deep, disturbing impression on the group.

"It was very warm that day, very dusty," recalls Vida. "The stench was overwhelming. On every side the sights and sounds pressed in on me: so many human beings covered with dirt and rags, cramped into such a small area, standing or sitting in front of plastic and cardboard shacks.

"I had the feeling that the place was



World Vision's work came to life for Vida (left) in the people she met in Kenya and Ethiopia.

swallowing me up, engulfing me. And I felt a very long way from home. I actually wondered for a moment if I would ever get out again."

When they reached the Korogocho school, a World Vision project serving the area's children in partnership with the Redeemed Gospel Church, the eager, smiling faces of the pupils stood out in stark relief against the grim background.

Another high-contrast picture Vida brought back with her is of new life in the Ansokia Valley of Ethiopia, where film footage documenting the famine only 15 months earlier had been saturated with death and mourning.

One woman they met there, pointing out her gardens and her home, told them, "If you had been here a year ago,



Vida Icenogle

surrounded by green, lush hillsides and gorgeous flowers. People were smiling and looking so hopeful, and we saw the farmers going off to work in the fields."

Vida was deeply moved by encounters with field staff in both Ethiopia and Kenya. "It was inspiring to hear from

you would have seen me lying on the ground, completely unable to feed myself, close to starvation."

"The contrast was a delight," remembers Vida. "We stood in the valley



them why they have invested so much in World Vision's work. I saw Christ's love at work, changing lives through Christian people."

One field worker's story held special meaning for Vida. Rebecca Cheron, director of operations in the Kenya field office, related that missionaries had worked in her village for many years, and that her parents had the first Christian marriage in the village.

"Through the work of those missionaries, I was able to experience Rebecca's love and leadership and to appreciate the impact she is having in Kenya. I thought of my parents' committed support of mission work, and also of the sacrifices many field workers' parents had made to educate them, and I was struck by the tremendous fruitfulness of the commitment of that generation. Surely the work we are being called to do now will have far-reaching effects!"

**Vida and the other** Vision Trip participants were keenly interested in learning about the lives of the women they visited. "I wanted to learn firsthand about their concerns, their work, their families, and how their future looks," explains Vida, "because I am committed to being an advocate for women in my work with World Vision."

What she observed was painful to her. "Those of us in the United States who choose to pursue careers outside the home, and to balance that with commit-

**"I expected to be changed, and that has certainly happened."**

ments to family life and social life—we know how hard we work. But the workload I saw in Africa is much, much harder. We saw women whose lives are spent eking out a bare existence. In some places, women spend hours just carrying home water on their backs."

The extreme conditions under which she observed women and children living, says Vida, strengthened her commitment to see that they are well represented in World Vision's planning and leadership.

The group visited several projects tailored to meet the needs of women. The Namanga Beading Cooperative and Maradidi Fabrics, both in Kenya, provide training and employment for women. The Fistula Clinic in Ethiopia aids women with childbirth complications, and World Vision's work in the Saradidi Rural Health Project in Kenya specializes in midwifery training and maternity care.

Vida's understanding of the projects was enriched by the personal and professional perspectives of the other women in the group (Eleanor Brown, director of human resources for Gannett Broadcasting Division; Virginia Daly, president of the American News

Women's Club; Ann McKusick, director

of resource development for World Vision; Ann Powell, managing editor of *Savvy* magazine and trip coordinator; Dr. Sallyann Poinsett, educational leadership consultant for Wayne County, MI; and Dr. Marjorie Sirridge, professor of medicine and assistant dean of the School of Medicine, University of Missouri).

"I appreciated so much the questions the group asked. I felt sure we were asking the right things, making observations of definite consequence," says Vida. "One of the clearest examples of this was Dr. Sirridge. We came to rely on her expertise whenever we visited medical projects. She knew what to ask. And people responded to her wonderfully, asking her questions in return."

Dr. Poinsett was enthusiastic about the training program for local leaders at the Humbo project in Ethiopia. "Her years of study and experience told her that training leaders to be facilitators and servants is the most effective educational model," Vida says.

**Even before the trip** Vida was an enthusiastic supporter of World Vision's development work, partly because of her professional perspective as vice president and director of investment marketing for RepublicBank Dallas, the largest bank in Texas. "Those of us who are trained to think long-term development within our own corporations can't help but be stimulated by the tremendous potential in Africa. What I saw in Kenya and Ethiopia became a clear mandate to do whatever I can to support growth and development. I think if more corporate leaders hear this story and have the opportunity to see the work themselves, they be eager to become involved.

"Work which adds to the quality of life and encourages the self-reliance of individuals and communities will have a terrific impact. I'm more committed than ever to being a part of it." □



(above left) Vision Trip participants Eleanor Brown (left) and Virginia Daly (center) display the colorful wares of the Namanga Beading Cooperative in Kenya.

There were stories of hope to be read in the faces of children in Ethiopia's Ansokia Valley (above right) and in the Redeemed Gospel School in Nairobi's Korogocho slum (left).



"If we live, we live for the Lord;  
and if we die, we die for the Lord."

## DEVOTION DESPITE DANGER

by Rachel Veale and Tesfa Dalallew

**O**n the night of March 8, 1986, five unidentified armed men entered World Vision's staff quarters at the Alamata health and nutrition center in Ethiopia and fired their weapons indiscriminately. Their bullets killed two women and wounded four others. And the intruders took one man hostage to a remote rural village, where he was kept for eight days.

Earlier that evening, World Vision staff had returned to the compound, a remodeled section of the Alamata Hotel, from their day's work at the health and nutrition center. They had finished their dinner and were preparing for their evening staff devotions, which take place in the dining hall. Fifty staff members were present in the compound.

At 8 p.m. the staff heard gunshots outside. Those already assembled in the dining hall told each other to lie on the floor. Some of the staff ran to their dormitories from the dining room, including Ebiyo Terfassa, the health assistant who was later taken hostage. About eight staff members remained in the dining hall.

At 10:20, Ebiyo was worrying about one of the nurses, Belaynesh Benti, who had a hypertension problem. Thinking she may need some medication, Ebiyo checked her dormitory room, which was next to his. Finding it empty, he quietly went to the dining room and called to Belaynesh.

At that moment, a dining room window flew open, pushed from the outside. A flashlight shone on Ebiyo and gunfire opened up. Ebiyo dropped to the floor and crawled under a table, shouting,

Ethiopian famine victims await assistance at the Alamata nutrition and health center.



Meseret Mogos (left) and Belaynesh Benti

"I am a World Vision worker. Please do not kill me."

Nurse Belaynesh was wounded in the legs just before Ebiyo dropped to the floor. Shooting continued into the dining room as the attackers entered the building. Ebiyo asked if he could assist wounded nurse Belaynesh to stop her bleeding but the attackers refused. They

then ransacked the facility administrator's office before leaving the compound with Ebiyo as hostage.

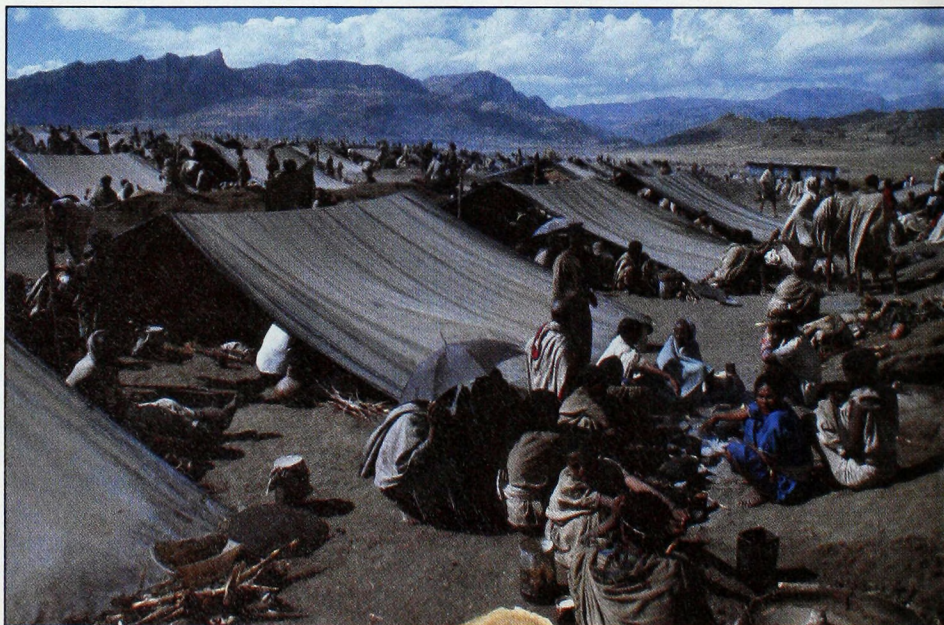
The staff remained in their rooms, paralyzed by fear, until 5 a.m. when the shooting stopped in the town. They did not get near the wounded in the dining hall until this time. The staff in the dining room who were not seriously wounded did not move until the shooting in the town was over. At 4 a.m. nurse Belaynesh stopped crying out and lost consciousness. She died at 9 a.m.

Upon hearing of her death, Belaynesh's husband, a successful manager of an Ethiopian plastics corporation, wept over the loss of his 54-year-old wife. In their lovely house every picture except hers was turned to the wall. Both devout Christians, Belaynesh and her husband had four children, two of them educated in the United States.

Only weeks before the slaying, they had opened their home to a ten-year-old Alamata orphan girl whose parents had died in the famine. A nurse for 27 years, Belaynesh was loved deeply by the Alamata orphans and by her fellow workers there.

The second woman killed, 23-year-old nutrition field worker Meseret Mogos, died instantly when struck by a crossfire bullet in the chest. A quiet, godly woman, the oldest of seven children in her family, Meseret came from an extremely poor home, a small one-room house in Ethiopia's capital city. She was the only Christian in her immediate family and the only child to graduate from grade 12.

During the mourning period before her funeral, Meseret's little brothers and sisters were heard weeping and wailing:





"You were everything we had. You gave us all our clothes. You gave us everything. You were our only helper. Now we do not have you."

When he was forced to escape with the bandits to where there were more than 200, Ebiyo found himself caught in a fierce gun battle with local militia.

"The bullets were like bees. I didn't know where to run or where to hide myself," he said.

Three of his captors were hit. Two died as a result.

Under cover of darkness the gang marched through the night.

"Many times I prayed to God," he recalled. "I did not know which direction we were going in. I did not know where I was being taken."

Lame since birth, he also suffered terrible pain after falling and twisting

**"The bullets were like bees. I didn't know where to run or where to hide myself."**

one knee. Then, unable to walk any longer, he was permitted to ride in a car with his captors' chief.

The gang hid by day, then walked again through a second night, finally reaching their destination. But word about the remote village where he was being held soon filtered back to Alamata orphans with whom he worked.

Two boys, Dejene, 12, and Barekey, 14, followed his trail to find him. Although they were known as Alamata orphans living in the World Vision camp, the boys bravely approached the rebels asking to see their friend.

"The children said they wanted to come to see if I was all right," said Mr. Terfassa. "After that, they [the rebels] realized and understood who I was. The children waited and cried with me. They stayed the night and then went back.

"I had worked at Alamata for nine months. I knew all the Christians and orphans there. Everybody knows me. They were praying about me."

Still unable to walk when he was released, Ebiyo Terfassa hired a mule for the journey home, grateful to God and to two courageous orphan boys. □

*Rachel Veale is a journalist from New Zealand who worked for World Vision from November 1985 to October 1986. Tesfa Datallew is deputy executive field director for World Vision Ethiopia.*

# MAMO IS A MIRACLE



being, he was so thin. They had to feed him using a tube stuck up his nose."

Although Mamo now weighs a robust 22 pounds, his uncle says he hasn't fully recovered from his experience of starvation. "He is starting to speak and can communicate well, and is mentally normal for his age, but his back and legs are not strong like they should be."

Nevertheless, as the family gradually

**At 18 months he weighed only 14.5 pounds.**

**P**easants in the central Ethiopian highlands think Mamo is a miracle baby. Transformed from a ghoulish skeleton into a healthy 2½-year-old, Mamo is living proof of the new life injected into Ethiopia by caring people serving through agencies like World Vision.

In November 1985, when he was admitted to the super-intensive feeding medical ward at World Vision's Ansokia famine relief center, Mamo was barely a living corpse. Then 18 months old, he had not eaten for two weeks. He weighed only 14.5 pounds.

Elaine Carter, a British doctor working at the Ansokia camp, related how Mamo's mother had died while he was still breast-feeding.

"His father gave him no food—just assumed the baby would die too," said Dr. Carter. "He brought Mamo into the hospital because he had *not* died!"

Surprisingly, little Mamo lived. Nursed back to health, he regained flesh on his bones and brightness in his eyes.

Today he lives with his uncle, Endis Ahamed, 39, his aunt and their three daughters, who named him Yohannes after a famous Ethiopian king. (Mamo is a baby name meaning "little boy.") His father lives elsewhere, working as a casual farm laborer.

"Mamo is truly a miracle for us," said his uncle. "Before he came to World Vision nobody else was concerned about him. He did not even look like a human

recovers from the drought that stripped them of all their farm animals and wealth, they hope to feed the little boy more nutritious food so he will grow fully fit and strong.

"At the time of the famine we lost everything," says Endis. After their animals died and every household item was sold to buy food, the family left their land and made the four-hour journey by foot to the health and nutrition center at Ansokia.

Now, with World Vision's help, the family is on the road to recovery. Even though a fire in mid-September burned down their hut, they hope soon to become self-sufficient again.

"We thank God that our life has improved and that World Vision helps us get health treatment and food," said Mamo's uncle. □



Dr. Elaine Carter cradles little Mamo's barely alive form shortly after the child was brought to the Ansokia camp.



# ALL IN A DAY'S WORK

by WVI photojournalist  
Terri Owens

**W**alk through any poor community in the Two-Thirds World and immediately you will see that work is very much a part of the lives of its children. They carry water and wood. They clean house and wash clothes. They help cook family meals and care for younger brothers and sisters. The list goes on and on.

The children in these photos are typical of many places. They happen to

live in Las Margaritas, one of the neediest neighborhoods in San Salvador, capital of El Salvador.

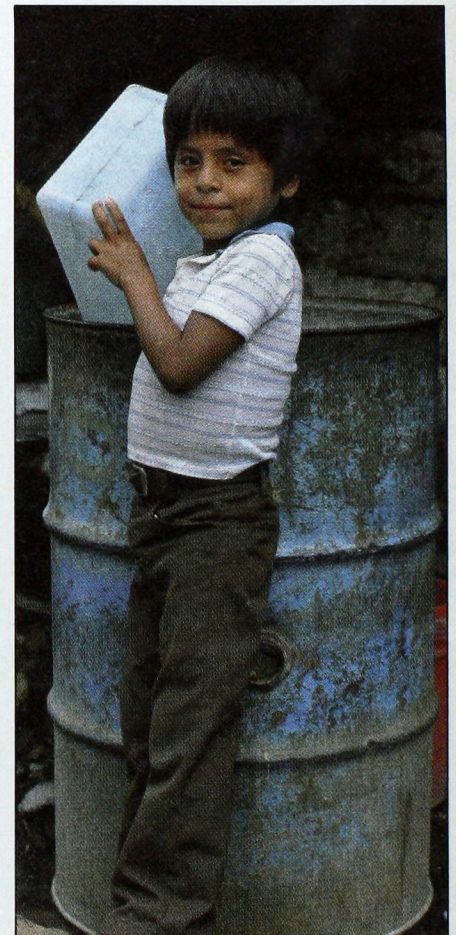
Las Margaritas is the site of a World Vision child sponsorship project that has made it possible for local Christians to open a primary school, the first and only one in the community. Sponsors' gifts also supply the children with school uniforms, shoes, books and other needed items, fund a twice-weekly health clinic, and provide families with home improvement assistance.



Ana Magdalena Vascos does not look at all unhappy about carrying firewood for her family. Ana is in the school's first grade.



When the school day is over, 8-year-old first-grader Evelin Yaneth Morales goes home and dons everyday clothes, then returns to help sweep the classroom. (Children are so eager to keep their uniforms and shoes in good shape that they generally change the minute they arrive home from school.)



Juan Pablo Gallejas holds the plastic bottle he takes to the community tap to collect water for this storage drum kept in front of the family's home. He is in the Las Margaritas school's first grade.

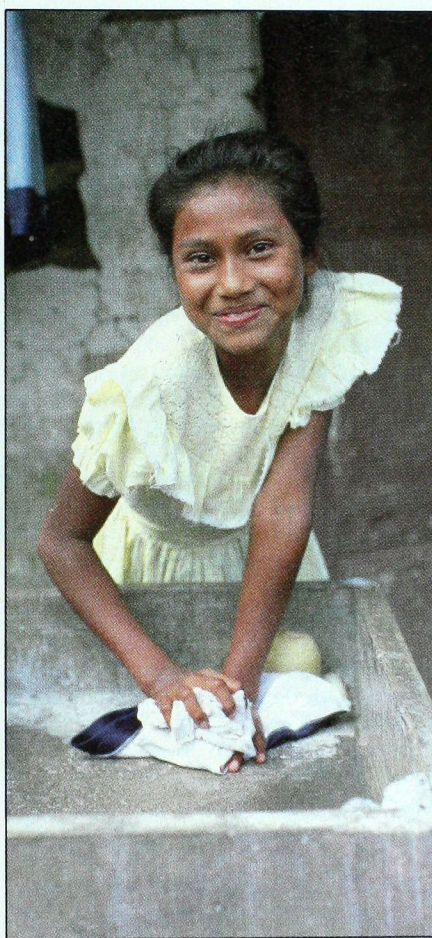




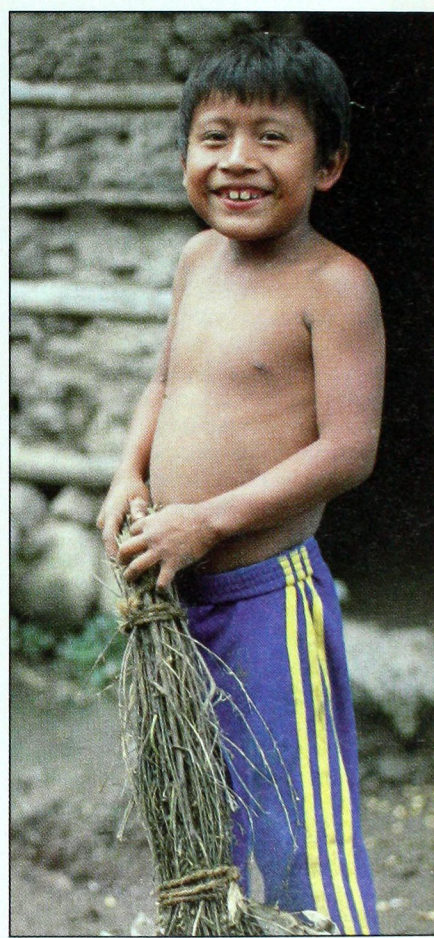
With its dirt streets and makeshift homes, Las Margaritas is a typical Central American low-income community.



María Isabel Ramirez, 7, is toting corn to a mill to be ground so that her family can make tortillas. Like Ana, María is in the school's first grade.



Teresa de Jesus demonstrates how she washes clothes in the concrete basin in front of her family's home. Project funds pay for the uniform, shoes, books and other supplies she needs to attend fourth grade outside Las Margaritas.



Eight-year-old Juan Pablo Angel uses a homemade broom to sweep the ground in front of his family's home. He is in the Las Margaritas school's second grade.



# HOPE FOR A CHILEAN CHILD

by Hugo Gasc

**A**t an age when most children live playfully, Alejandra Nuñez has difficulty smiling. Her 12 years in the slum of La Bandera on the outskirts of Santiago, capital city of Chile, have been full of poverty and misery. Excessive timidity is reflected in each expression and action of her pale face and thin body.

The Nuñez family includes eight children: Carmen, 23; Sandra, 19, and her 2-year-old daughter, Etelvina; Miguel Angel, 18; Nancy, 16; Alejandra, 12; Isabel, 11; and Raquel, 6. Their mother, Grimaldina, assumed full responsibility for supporting the children nine years ago when her husband died. Life has been difficult for her and her family. "What I earn by embroidering and knitting is not enough to buy food," she says. She earns about \$15 per month.

The family lives in a two-room house made of wood, tin and cardboard with dirt floors and a zinc roof. A cardboard divider separates the bedroom from the living and dining room.

Although Alejandra is 12, she is only in second grade and is the only member of her family who attends school. The other children dropped out from first grade and do not know how to read or write.

The unemployment rate in this area is approximately 70 percent. Most of the remaining 30 percent work in the government's minimum wage programs, and a few work as bricklayers, truck loaders and at odd jobs, earning no more than \$40 per month.

Low expectations and lack of education may help to explain widespread delinquency, drug addiction and alcohol-

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**Alejandra has changed substantially since she entered the project, says a project monitor.**

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ism among the area's youth. It is common to see groups of children and young people on the streets inhaling fumes from toxic paste, which can cause irreparable brain damage and is sold at many stores.

Alejandra and 100 other children like her live in the midst of this tragic reality.

World Vision's project *Remanente de Dios* (Remnant of God), an open dining room, reaches out to the children of La Bandera. Alejandra regularly attends its programs. "We conducted a survey recording all the most needy children, and Alejandra was among them," said project director Juan Saavedra. "She was suffering with grade-two malnutrition. Thanks to a supplementary diet she is recuperating."

Because of her shyness it was difficult for Alejandra to adapt to the project at the beginning. She has changed substantially since then, according to a project monitor. Once quiet and isolated from the other children, she now participates in all activities, especially the Bible classes offered at the project.

Talking with Alejandra was not easy. Her eyes filled with tears as we questioned her. But when she speaks about her niece, Etelvina, her eyes shine and she responds confidently. "I like playing with her, especially with her doll. She lends it to me, but when she cries for it



Alejandra enjoys caring for her small niece, Etelvina.

I have to give it back. Then I feel sad because I have no toys."

The new life she has started at the *Remanente de Dios* project permits Alejandra to envision other alternatives for herself and her family, alternatives offered by people who care about Alejandra and others like her. □

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*Hugo Gasc is a journalist formerly on staff with World Vision Chile.*





by Daniel Rice

World Vision's Director of  
Financial Planning

# HOW TO GUARANTEE YOUR SPONSORED CHILD'S ONGOING CARE

**H**ave you wondered what would happen to your child if you would no longer be the sponsor? Would you like to *guarantee* your sponsored child's care? And even sponsor other children?

Now you can make sure that your support will continue for your child—and for many other children.

Here are some questions and answers about World Vision's *Continuous Childcare Sponsorship Agreement*.

## **How does the Agreement operate?**

You contribute a lump sum to World Vision. Each year World Vision uses the income from your Agreement fund specifically in support of its childcare ministries.

## **What do you do with my gift?**

Your gift is carefully invested, administered and maintained in the Continuous Childcare Sponsorship Fund, separate and apart from any other operating assets and funds of World Vision.

## **Can I designate the income from my fund for my own sponsored child?**

Yes, you can continue to support your sponsored child or, if you do not have one, we will provide you with a child to sponsor. If you do *not* wish to sponsor only one child, World Vision will use your funds for children

who have no sponsors. We presently have about 10,000 children without sponsors.

## **What happens when a child no longer needs support?**

You can select another child. Or, if you wish, World Vision will use the funds to care for unsponsored children.

## **Is this a permanent fund?**

Yes. Your funds will be used to support our childcare ministries.

## **Will I receive a tax deduction for my gift to the Continuous Childcare Sponsorship Agreement?**

Yes. Your gift will be tax deductible to the fullest extent allowed by law.

## **Can I use stocks or bonds to fund my Agreement?**

Yes, and, in most instances, you will receive an added bonus of completely eliminating the tax on any appreciation of the stocks or bonds.

## **Can my Agreement be named for me or someone I love?**

Yes, we are happy to name your Agreement either in your honor or as a memorial for someone else.

## **What amount is needed to provide a Continuous Childcare Sponsorship Agreement?**

A one-time gift of \$3,400 will provide sufficient income to care for one child until the completion of his or her program with World Vision.

## **What if I decide that the money should be used for another World Vision ministry—perhaps for a crisis?**

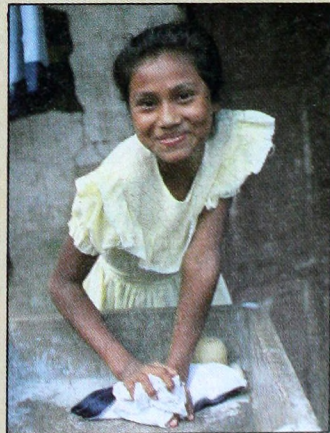
If you decide that you want to transfer your funds to another World Vision ministry, you can designate the specific use of your gift. We will follow your instructions.

## **How do I start a Continuous Childcare Sponsorship Agreement?**

Write to me at the following address. I will respond at once.

Daniel Rice, Director  
Financial Planning Division  
World Vision, Inc.  
919 West Huntington Drive  
Monrovia, California 91016

Or, for immediate assistance,  
phone toll-free: (800) 228-1869;  
in California: (818) 357-7979.





# HOPE FOR TODAY—AND TOMORROW

**S**ince its birth in 1950, World Vision has grown to give hope to needy people on every continent, through:

## **An open Christian witness**

Working hand-in-hand with local churches at many of its 4423 project sites, World Vision in 1986 undertook 256 direct evangelism and leadership training programs in 48 countries, benefiting an estimated 2.2 million people. It also continued to support the efforts of MARC, the Missions Advanced Research and Communications Center.

## **Caring for children**

World Vision's childcare program gained momentum in 1986. With the help of a growing international family of childcare sponsors, it provided total or supplemental care last year for more than 446,000 children in 46 nations. Through a program linking caring families with needy youngsters overseas, nearly 168,000 Americans assisted more than 185,000 impoverished children and their families.

That help, provided through 2755 projects, included such services as feeding programs, immunizations, medical check-ups, school tuition and supplies, and spiritual guidance. World Vision's United States office designated a total of \$25.4 million for childcare ministry in 1986.

## **Emergency relief during crises**

With offices in more than 50 nations, World Vision is prepared to respond quickly to emergency situations, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, floods, famines, war or terrorism.

In 1986 we aided earthquake and volcano survivors in Mexico City and Colombia with food, clothing, housing and long-term rehabilitation assistance. We also continued our famine relief work in east Africa, and provided aid to several regions hit by typhoons and torrential flooding. In 1986 World Vision conducted 230 emergency



relief projects in 47 nations, benefiting an estimated 6.1 million people.

## **Long-term development assistance**

World Vision remained committed to providing tools of self-reliance to the poor in 1986. Those tools included such community-wide development programs as clean water and sanitation systems, vocational and agricultural training, and health education.

In 47 countries last year, World Vision assisted an estimated 4.9 million people through 1182 development projects. Americans contributed nearly \$157 million to support that network of relief, development, evangelism and leadership projects in 1986.

## **Leadership training**

At every project site, World Vision's ultimate desire is to turn management over to national leadership. To facilitate this, we work closely with indigenous pastors and church leaders in project administration and community leadership seminars.

We also continued providing times of learning and fellowship for national church leaders through our Pastors Conferences program. During 1986 some 3150 pastors and lay leaders attended six such conferences in India, Peru, Brazil and Kenya. (World Vision has conducted 172 Pastors Conferences since 1953.)

## **Public education in America**

World Vision undertook a variety of educational and awareness programs during 1986. One of these, the TV special

"Forgotten Children of the '80s," uncovered evidence of the growing problem of childhood malnutrition and disease around the world.

WORLD VISION magazine continued to report on the international Christian missions scene, and World Vision's public relations staff informed the American news media about overseas needs and ministries.

Nearly 2100 churches took part in hunger awareness programs, and another 5200 volunteers distributed and maintained counter-top coin receptacles in their own communities.

## **Domestic ministry in America**

During 1986, thousands of needy Americans were helped through a variety of World Vision-supported projects, including low-cost housing for the urban and rural poor, job placement services, vocational training, leadership training for Native Americans and, for urban and ethnic church leaders, strategic planning sessions on reaching immigrant populations. American supporters channeled a total of \$2.6 million into World Vision's domestic ministry work.

**All told**, in its 36th year of Christian caring, World Vision extended its services into 79 nations. Through 4423 separate projects, it reached an estimated 14 million people with a variety of programs and assistance designed to offer hope for today and for tomorrow.

Upholding these efforts were the generous gifts of World Vision's faithful partners. Here in the United States donations totaling nearly \$237.4 million were received. This included more than \$79.1 million in gifts-in-kind programs and government foreign assistance grants. □

*This article is excerpted from World Vision's 1986 annual report, a complete copy of which is available upon request.*



"She has no dream for the future."

## SAY 'YES' TO A HUNGRY WORLD

**W**hen I first went to the Philippines some years ago, I wanted to get closer to the people I had gone to serve. I wanted to feel their hurt and their pain.

So I traveled to the north of Luzon and drove in a Land Rover to a remote village. The road was hardly more than a track, and the cogon grass, six to eight feet tall, blocked our view on each side.

Occasionally we saw the little bamboo-walled nipa huts, built on stilts in case of floods. World Vision was going to begin a work in this village, so my translator took me to one of these huts to meet a family.

Mrs. Bocasso, an 18-year-old mother of seven, lived in this one-room hut. Two of her children had died of malnutrition and her husband was out that day looking for work.

I wanted to see right into the heart of this woman, so I told the translator to ask Mrs. Bocasso, "What are your dreams for the future? What do you hope for your family?" I thought that might help her dream a little.

But my translator never told me what Mrs. Bocasso said. He just went on talking with her for a long time.

Finally I interrupted the translator to ask, "Well, what does she say?"

He just shrugged. "She has *no* dream for the future. She doesn't know what life will be like even a year from now."

"Well, then," I said. "Ask her what she wants today—at this very moment."

This time the answer came immediately. "I hope and pray that my husband will come back tonight with some food."

"And what will happen if he doesn't?" I asked.

This time it was the woman who shrugged. "Then we won't eat."

As I stood grappling with my feelings, and sensing the inadequacy of words, I

---

*Bill Kliever is World Vision's executive vice-president.*

**In northern Luzon I began to understand what it's like for two-thirds of the world's people.**



began to understand for the first time what it's like for two-thirds of the people in the world.

At the height of the African famine, more than a thousand people a day in Ethiopia and Sudan died of hunger-related diseases. Today, four million children die each year because they don't get enough—or, in many instances, *any* food. One-half of the world's needy children die before the age of five.

Only when I looked at the defeated family in that flimsy shack they called home did such enormous numbers take on individual meaning.

That family's story illustrates three major causes for so much poverty and hunger in the world today. First, most of the people in Two-Thirds World countries have not yet learned to use the land. In many cases, those who colonized the country stripped it of natural resources. And if they did know how to use the land, they never showed the people. So the slash-and-burn method of Southeast Asia, for example, or the deforestation of Africa, continues. Around Mrs. Bocasso's house the land was fertile and ready for planting, but

her husband didn't understand that or know what to do about it.

Secondly, a serious lack of water contributes to world hunger. And we can't blame it all on drought. At one World Vision feeding center in Ethiopia where we fed 10,000 people a day, water was discovered 300 feet below the ground. It needed only a pump to bring it to the surface.

Much of the Philippines has heavy rainfall and lush vegetation. Yet thousands have no water to irrigate dry fields or water safe to drink.

Finally, a lack of compassionate leadership in the world today may bring more misery to people than any single cause. It is no accident that Haiti and Kampuchea and the Philippines, for example, have stagnant economies. Leaders of these countries simply have not cared.

The complex problems of poverty and hunger and disease will not easily go away. But God clearly speaks to us as we agonize over them. He tells us to say "yes" to a hungry world. He tells us He did not come to bring poverty. He came to bring life. He tells us to loose the chains of injustice, to set the oppressed free, to share our food with the hungry, to provide the poor wanderer with shelter, to clothe the naked when we see them.

Recently I went back to that little village in the Philippines. The road is well worn now and crops have replaced the fields of cogon grass. Water comes from newly dug wells and the people make plans for the future. That all happened because God's people looked at a hungry world and said "yes."





# CANADIAN IN INDONESIA IS PIERCE AWARD WINNER

**A** **Christian and Missionary Alliance** missionary nurse working in one of the most remote areas of Irian Jaya, Indonesia, has been honored for 23 years of holistic service to the area's Nduga people.

Elfrieda Toews (pronounced Taves) has been selected as the 1986 recipient of the Robert W. Pierce Award for Christian Service. The award, from the board of directors of World Vision International in memory of World Vision's founder, Dr. Bob Pierce, consists of a silver medallion, a wall plaque and a check for \$10,000.

Born and raised in Saskatchewan, Canada, where she obtained her nurse's training, Ms. Toews was one of the first C & MA missionaries to begin working among 12,000 Nduga tribespeople in 1963. Nduga villages, spread over nine valleys across more than 75 miles of rugged terrain south of Mt. Trikora, are difficult to reach.

She began her work by learning the Nduga language. She then went on to pioneer a medical ministry in the area of her station, Mapnduma, and has reached out to Ndugas throughout the central highlands. She accomplished this outreach by establishing satellite clinics and by training dozens of men and women as practical nurses, midwives and village health workers.

In order to train them, she first had to teach them to read. She has also written the most detailed medical text in any vernacular language of Irian Jaya, a 100-page mimeographed manuscript.

She has used most of her furlough times to upgrade her skills, passing on that knowledge to her nurses. When a Nduga woman was severely burned trying to save her baby from a burning house, Ms. Toews accompanied her to a hospital and learned how to graft skin. She then trained her nurses in the procedure. Because of the remoteness of



many Nduga villages, she has sometimes performed surgery, with instructions from a doctor via radio.

Currently, Nduga He (Nduga woman), as Ms. Toews is called by the Nduga people, directs the work of 24 nurses who logged more than 44,000 consultations in 1985. Three midwives delivered 155 babies last year. Village health workers, who can dispense most medicines and

**"The life of Elfrieda Toews is clearly motivated by a love of Christ."**

are taught about basic health, nutrition and sanitation, number 26.

In all of her work and training, Ms. Toews has emphasized ministry to the whole person—for physical and spiritual healing. The nurses begin each day with devotions and pray with their patients for healing. Ms. Toews' training programs include weekly Bible study and child evangelism training. She also teaches several hours weekly in a Bible school.

"The life of Elfrieda Toews is clearly motivated by a love of Christ," said Tom Houston, World Vision's international president. "And that love is amply demonstrated through a ministry of care and service to the Nduga people in the name of Christ. Bob Pierce would be pleased with her selection." □

## PIERCE AWARD NOMINEES SOUGHT

**Nominations** for the eighth annual Robert W. Pierce Award are now being solicited from Christian leaders around the world.

The award program, which includes a \$10,000 grant, was established by World Vision in 1980 as a living memorial to Dr. Bob Pierce, who founded the organization in 1950. Pierce, serving until 1967 as World Vision's first president, died in September 1978 at the age of 63.

Nominees for the award should be persons who:

1. are focusing on a specific need, generally in one locality, and who have

dedicated a significant portion of their lives to accomplish their mission;

2. are involved in an unusual service or mission;

3. are combining humanitarian service with evangelism in a rounded ministry;

4. are working with minimal means and assistance;

5. are directly involved with people, not just with conceptualizing;

6. are primarily ministering overseas, in lesser developed countries, or among minority cultures;

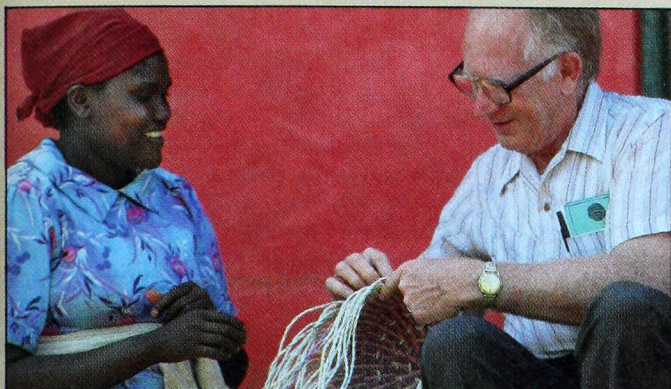
7. have not previously been honored internationally.

Persons wishing to nominate someone for the award must obtain information and forms from the Pierce Award Committee, 800 W. Chestnut, Monrovia, CA 91016. Deadline for completed submissions is July 31, 1987.



# Samaritan sampler

SOME WAYS PEOPLE ARE HELPING OTHERS IN THE NAME OF CHRIST



SELFHYP Crafts director Paul Leatherman gets a lesson in sisal basket weaving during a buying trip to Kenya. Kenya is one of more than 25 developing countries now involved in this 40-year-old program of Mennonite Central Committee.

**In living rooms,** garages and church basements across the country, Two-Thirds World artisans are getting a square deal. Refugees in northern Thailand, landless families in India and Bangladesh, unemployed parents in Haiti and subsistence farmers in El Salvador are earning a fair wage because volunteers with SELFHYP Crafts and other such programs provide them with a marketplace and a good return.

Volunteers are the key to the low overhead that makes it possible for SELFHYP Crafts, a program of the Mennonite Central Committee, to return about half of total sales to the country of origin. Workers from many denominations organize and staff the church bazaars, shops, private sales and conference displays where the handcrafts are sold.

For information contact SELFHYP Crafts, 240 N. Reading Road, Ephrata, PA 17522; (717) 738-1101.

**By lending an ear** and lending a hand, volunteer groups can involve themselves in urban ministry through the

live-in work/seminar program of Christians for Urban Justice. The Boston organization accommodates groups from high school age to retirement age for week-long or weekend programs.

Half the time is spent with rolled-up sleeves, helping out at CUJ projects such as housing renovation or a handcraft/thrift shop. The other half is spent studying what it means to be poor in the city, and how Christians can best respond.

For information contact Christians for Urban Justice, 563A Washington, Street, Dorchester, MA 02124; (617) 825-6080.

**Not for linguists only:** Bible translation depends on well-drillers, house-builders, typists and accountants. All kinds of workers, including those who never leave their home town, are essential to translation work.

Wycliffe Associates, the lay ministry of Wycliffe Bible Translators, keeps its members informed of service opportunities overseas and at home.

For information contact Wycliffe Associates, P.O. Box 2000, Orange, CA 92669; (714) 639-9950.

**Four teams of young people** committed to missions have a compelling message for their peers: "Join us!"

Caleb Traveling Teams, each representing several major mission agencies, visit campus and church groups. They tell what God is doing in the world and help listeners find their place in the global cause of Christ. Team members are prepared for both public speaking and individual counseling.

The Caleb project makes the teams available without charge. For information contact Caleb Traveling Teams, 1605 E. Elizabeth, Pasadena, CA 91104; (818) 794-1532.

**In the heart** of St. Paul, MN, the New Beginning Center offers its urban neighbors a fresh start.

A food shelf and clothing room provide for basic needs; an educational program offers English classes to U.S. newcomers and literacy tutoring to adults; and domestic abuse counseling and youth counseling services work for family renewal.

Founded 14 years ago by a group of local ministers, the center continues to work in partnership with neighboring congregations of many denominations.

For information contact New Beginning Center, 644 Selby, St. Paul, MN 55104.

**Christian Fellowship for the Blind, International,** transcribes Christian literature into braille. Such publications as Scripture Press' *Power for Living*, the *Our Daily Bread* devotional series and the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association's *Decision* magazine are mailed to hundreds of sub-

scribers in several nations.

CFBI's cassette lending library contains over 100 Christian titles and several children's books. New Testaments in English and other languages are available on cassette as well. Most of CFBI's services are free of charge.

For information contact Christian Fellowship for the Blind, International, Inc., P.O. Box 26, South Pasadena, CA 91030; (818) 799-3935.

**Twelve dollars** and two hours of work buy \$35 worth of meat, produce, bread and other staples through a new venture of St. Mary's Food Bank in Phoenix, AZ.

FoodSHARE is part of the food bank's push to emphasize food self-sufficiency among the people it serves.

For information contact St. Mary's Food Bank, 213 S. Eleventh Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85997.

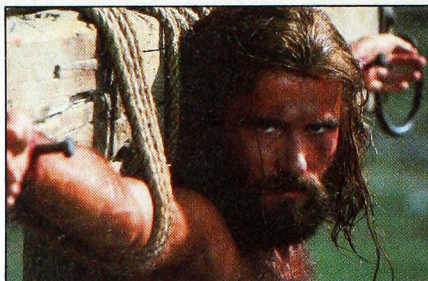


In exchange for a monthly food package, FoodSHARE participants help distribute the food and also serve in the community at large.



## Mini-message

# INCOMPARABLE LOVE



A scene from the based-on-Luke's-Gospel film, Jesus

**"God has shown us** how much He loves us," wrote a man who had tasted what he told about; "it was while we were still sinners that Christ died for us!"

That's love!

In the same letter, that writer—the Apostle Paul, whose life had been transformed by the crucified and risen Christ—wrote also: "By His death we are put right with God" (Romans 5:8, 9).

The love shown in Christ Jesus' death for sinners is the love all humans need more than we need any other love. And the experience of being "put right" with the God against whom we have sinned—that's

the benefit we all need more than any other.

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

Many people merely know something *about* God's Son-giving love; they have yet to taste it through personal response to the crucified, risen and still-seeking Savior.

Have *you* responded to God's love by responding to His Son in self-committing faith? If not, make it your priority business today:

1. Read and re-read, openheartedly, Romans 5: 1-11.

2. Seek additional counsel through a Christ-sharing church.

3. Write Editor Dave Olson at WORLD VISION magazine, 919 W. Huntington Drive, Monrovia, CA 91016, for a free copy of John Stott's helpful booklet *Becoming a Christian*.

God wants you to experience and benefit from His love now and eternally through His Son, the Lord Jesus Christ. Respond to Him now—in simple faith and by giving yourself to Him. You'll be glad you did.

## When you pray

### THANK GOD . . .

- for the ways** in which members of SERVE, Shelter Now, World Vision and other Christian agencies are helping war-weary Afghan children, women and men.
- for visible and yet-to-be-seen signs** of change in Madargonj, Bangladesh, because of the Christian couples at work there.
- for the benefits** of sponsorship to hard-working children in places such as San Salvador, El Salvador.
- for the rescue** of locust-threatened crops in several African countries.
- for the faithfulness** of those who work for justice and peace in South Africa, Lebanon, and the Central American nations torn by civil war.
- for Countertop volunteers** who help hungry people around the world by "gleaning" shoppers' spare change.
- for the open door** to World Vision's workers in more than 80 nations of the world.
- for the new hope** offered to young and old in places such as Chicago's Casa Central.

### AND PLEASE PRAY . . .

- that Afghanistan's children** of war will have opportunities to experience Christ's peace.
- for strength, wisdom and safety** for the people of SERVE, Shelter Now, World Vision and other Christian agencies serving refugees near the Afghanistan border.
- for continued good progress** in the Madargonj, Bangladesh, development program.
- for the childcare project workers** in such dangerous places as San Salvador.
- for continued success** of locust-eradication efforts in Africa.
- for the protection and success** of those who serve the needy in South Africa.
- for the volunteers** who help the hungry through their efforts in their own communities or abroad.
- that you will see new ways** to show Christ's love to the needy both near you and afar.
- for the inquirers** who respond to this magazine's "Mini Message" offer of information on how to know Jesus Christ as Lord and Savior.



## THE POWER OF ONE—A REAL LIFE EXAMPLE

**W**inston Weaver, the new chairman of the board of World Vision, U.S., is one of the best examples of the axiom that one person can make a difference. Although he's listed in *Who's Who in America*, Winston Weaver doesn't go around grabbing headlines, and that's why I want to tell you about him.

For a good part of his life, Winston Weaver thought that all good things came though hard work and long hours. Of course he acquired that naturally. Born along Muddy Creek near the Shenandoah Mountains, young Winston watched his father work in a creamery by day and, at night, in other jobs such as selling radios. High school included two years of grinding 16-mile-a-day bicycle rides over the hilly roads to Harrisonburg. And the no-frills, nose-to-the-grindstone Mennonite farmers in the valley soberly encouraged such discipline.

After college Winston set out to prove that hard work brings success. He went to work at a small construction company his father had begun before World War II and often put in 12-18 hour days. He worked nine years with one week of vacation. He drove himself, setting an example for the people around him, and the Rockingham Construction Co. prospered.

Then one day, suddenly, Winston's father was rushed to the hospital. He died with Winston at his side. And with that the world of work Winston Weaver had built around himself fell apart.

Winston had heard the gospel since childhood, and had accepted Christ as his Savior. But he saw Christianity as one sphere of his life; he didn't let it intrude on the others, especially into his business except as an example of operating on highest Christian principles.

Until his father's death. Then, after three days of asking himself what life is all about, he lay with his face to the floor

and committed himself and his business to the Lord as vehicles for service to God and humanity. He made no great announcement of it. But from that day on, a new Winston Weaver emerged with new purposes for living and working.

About that time Winston heard one Christian leader say, "The only ability God requires is availability." He told the Lord he was available. So when in 1963

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**"You help them one at a time. You do what you can do."**

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World Vision board chairman Dick Halverson asked him to travel with him to the Far East, he took eight weeks off and did it.

Soon he found himself taking more and more time away from the construction business. We asked him to join the World Vision board in 1964, and when we needed a project manager to build a hospital in Cambodia, he was available. It took many trips, but today it stands as the only pediatric hospital in the country (now Kampuchea), and it rarely has an empty bed.

Other assignments followed that one. On one trip when returning from Cambodia he came by way of Vietnam to help his daughter-in-law bring six orphans from the inferno of war. He traveled also to Poland, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Taiwan, Korea, and other countries—all on his own time and at his own expense—to relieve some need or suffering.

Other causes also beckoned. At home he took leadership roles in United Way, Rotary, the Cancer Society and Mental Health Association. Meanwhile his business steadily grew.

Winston Weaver still works hard. When he's not traveling for World Vision or putting in extra hours at the office, you might find him organizing a prayer breakfast or speaking to a group about world needs. He knows the numbers well and he lays them out before the

audience—ten million homeless people; 15 million children die each year; over 40,000 die each day. Then he adds, "They die one at a time, so you help them one at a time. You do what you can do."

Perhaps, more than anything else, that's what I've learned as I've watched Winston Weaver's life for 23 years. We do what we can do. That's all the Lord expects. Look only at the big picture and we soon sink in the rut of despair. Look at one child in El Salvador or one family in Sudan or one village in Bangladesh, however, and we can get a small but firm handle on the elusive problem of poverty.

One person *can* make a difference. We hear the phrase so often that the truth of it tends to fade. But if we turn from the general statement to the particular case of Winston Weaver, we can see a demonstration of it in real life.

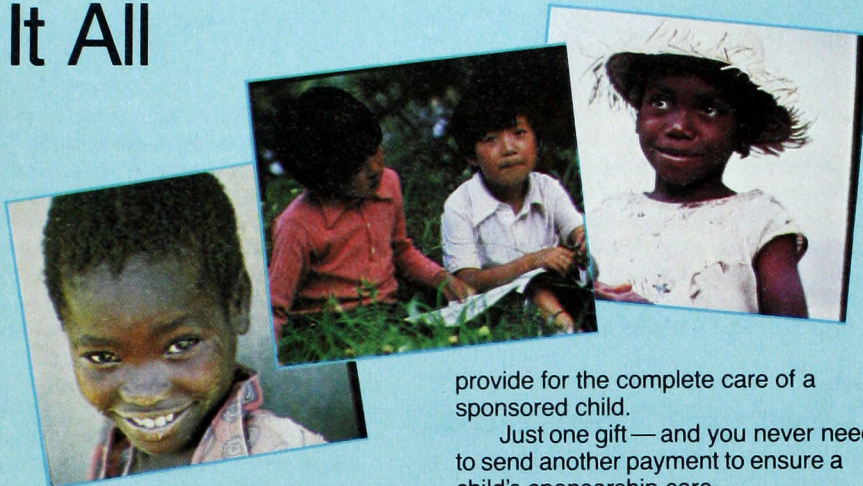
*Ted W. Engstrom*

Ted W. Engstrom  
President





# In New Sponsorship Program One Gift Does It All



**N**ow you can enjoy the satisfaction of sponsoring a needy child... with a special one-time sponsorship gift.

**If you've ever...**

- ✓ wanted to sponsor a child, but didn't wish to make ongoing monthly gifts
- ✓ wanted to achieve more through your current sponsorship giving
- ✓ wanted to sponsor a child as a gift or memorial to a loved one, but haven't known how

... then World Vision's new Childcare Sponsorship Agreement is for you.

This agreement is an alternative to the traditional sponsorship plan. With a single one-time gift, you can

provide for the complete care of a sponsored child.

Just one gift — and you never need to send another payment to ensure a child's sponsorship care.

And your gift will do more than provide for just one child. World Vision has set up a special fund for these one-time sponsorship gifts. This fund will be carefully invested and the resulting interest will be used to help other children who have no sponsors — as well as the children sponsored by the contributors to the fund.

Your one-time sponsorship gift will go on giving for years and will touch the lives of many needy children.

**T**o find out more about this new Sponsorship Agreement, send in the coupon below or call toll-free:

**1-800-228-1869**  
in California, call  
**1-818-357-7979**

**YES,** I would like information about how my one-time gift can provide care for a sponsored child through the end of his or her program with World Vision.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
(Mr., Mrs., Miss)

Street \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

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February-March 1987

# World Vision®



**AFGHANISTAN'S CHILDREN OF WAR**



# Recent developments

**Child immunization** (against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio, measles and tuberculosis) is now a feature of 438 of World Vision's projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America, benefiting more than 1.5 million children. Other components of the child survival program are oral rehydration, special care based on height-weight monitoring, and emphasis on breast feeding.

**Nigeria's deadly yellow fever outbreak** is being combatted by 100,000 doses of vaccine purchased by World Vision.

**Eight thousand Ugandan families** driven from their homes by cattle raiders are receiving emergency supplies from World Vision, which has also created a channel through which donors can provide urgently needed nursing care.

**World Vision Lebanon**, along with other agencies, is providing housing assistance to some of the 1000 families who fled their Maghdoushi homes because of the fierce fighting between Shiite and Palestinian factions there.

**Thousands of South Africa's neediest** black families, recently deprived of their jobs by company closures, are being helped toward self-support by income-generating projects arranged by World Vision.

**At least 25 billion grasshoppers** fell victim to World Vision's grasshopper control project in Mali, dubbed by the project staff "Big Sky Hopper Control." Funded by the Canadian International Development Agency, the effort succeeded in spraying three times as much territory as originally expected.

**"Agpaks" (sets of tools, seeds, fertilizers and other climate-appropriate agricultural supplies)** were provided to 107,612 Ethiopian families by World Vision in fiscal 1986.

**In a food-for-work program** World Vision has supplied 300 sacks of rice to Filipinos whose communities were destroyed or severely damaged by a series of typhoons that struck Babuyan Island, off the northern coast of Luzon.

**Hundreds of Salvadoran families** who were injured, bereaved or made homeless by last October's earthquake continue to need and benefit from the help of World Vision El Salvador staff members, many of whom lost their own homes in the tragedy. Follow-up rehabilitation projects



Tom Houston (left) visits a Salvadoran family assisted by Mexican Christians.

including a health program and reconstruction assistance are enabling traumatized persons to cope with a prolonged aftermath made more trying by ongoing warfare in their nation. Staff members are deeply grateful to donors in similarly-shaken Mexico as well as those in the United States.

**In Assam, India**, World Vision has assisted the Northbank Baptist Christian Association's relief project for families driven from their homes by river flooding.

**Borehole drilling** is well underway as a part of World Vision's large-scale project of providing 250 wells in the Louga region of the West African nation of Senegal.

**Fourteen thousand Haitian children** are receiving badly-needed milk from World Vision for nine months, thanks to a grant from the Canadian government.

**In Mozambique's drought-stricken Tete province**, more than 10,000 farmers are being enabled to take advantage of recent rains because they have received Agpaks from World Vision.

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

David Olson,  
editor  
Randy Miller,  
associate editor  
Ginger Hope,  
assistant editor  
Don Aylard,  
art director  
Jan Dahring,  
production  
coordinator  
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Carl F. H. Henry,  
consulting editor

  
WORLD VISION

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# GETTING USED TO IT ALL

"I was asking for trouble, I suppose," says veteran photojournalist David Ward, just back from the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. "But it's a great way to avoid backaches.

"Whenever I sit down to interview and photograph a family, the first thing I do is find a shady place where I can drop my extra cameras and equipment. You wouldn't believe how many cramped huts and tents I struggled in and out of before I finally learned to ditch that fifty-pound load!

"Now I just pile everything up and forget about it. No one anywhere in the world has messed with all that frightening gear."

No one, that is, until the first time Ward visited an Afghan refugee family, a few weeks ago.

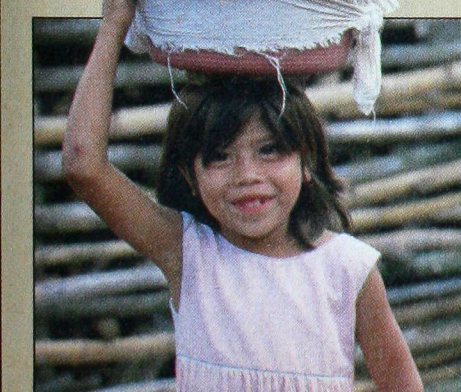
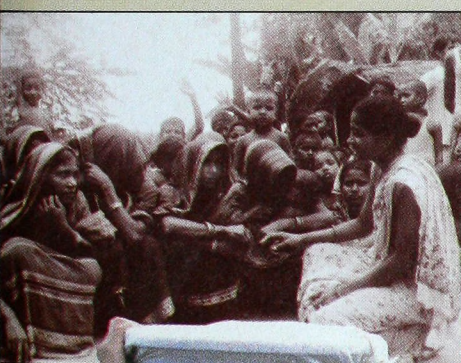
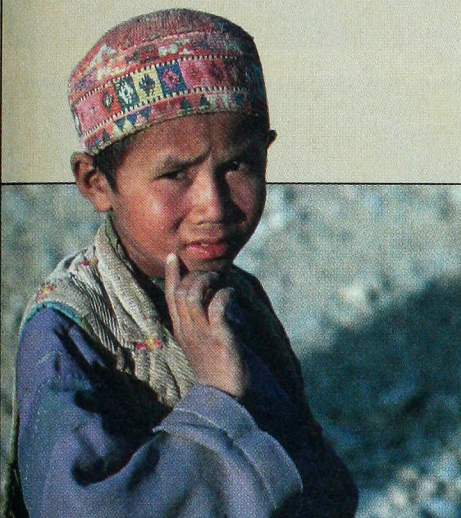
"Glancing over my shoulder not more than two minutes after setting it all down under a tree," he says, "I couldn't believe what I saw. Two little guys were having a grand old time with the most intimidating item I own—a 15-inch-long telephoto lens mounted on a motor-driven camera. 'The Cannon,' my friends call it.

"As I cleaned their sticky fingerprints off the lens' front surface it

dawned on me why these Afghan kids behave differently from the other children I've met on my travels: Guns and rockets and bombs have always been part of their lives.

"Why should they feel less comfortable with my 'Cannon' than they do with their father's Kalashnikov?"

*David Olson*



## World Vision®

Volume 31, number 1 February-March '87

### COVER STORY

#### 4 The children pay the price

Afghan children seem to bear the brunt of refugee hardships in Pakistan, where thousands continue to flee the seven-year-old war raging in their homeland.

#### 9 They put their hearts into development

Christian couples in Bangladesh are fostering rural community development in a unique assistance program that began with flood relief work three years ago.

#### 12 All in a day's work

Chores that might seem unthinkable to Western youngsters are simply a fact of life for children in developing countries around the world.

14 Hope for a Chilean child

15 A far cry from California

16 Change that changes lives

18 Hope for today—and tomorrow

19 Chicago's Casa Central

20 Is God calling you . . .

21 Samaritan sampler

22 Incomparable love

22 When you pray

23 Old heroes and modern methods

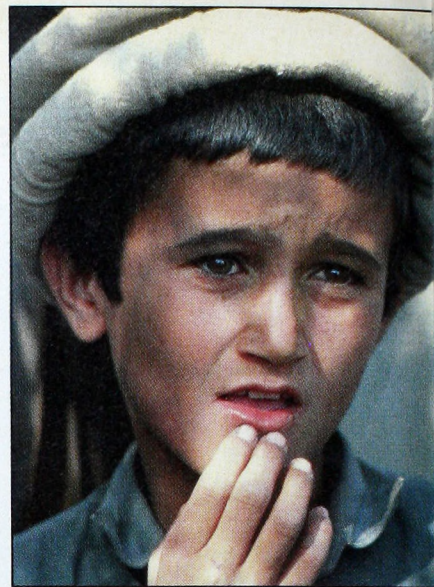
PHOTOS, ILLUSTRATIONS: Cover, pp. 3 (above), 4-8, 18: David Ward; p. 2: Don Weisbrod; pp. 3 (center), 9-11: Bernard Gomes; pp. 3 (below), 12, 13: Terri Owens; p. 14: Kenny Waters; p. 15 (above): Stan Sakai; pp. 15 (below), 17 (above left), 23, (left): Doug Kelly; p. 16 (below left, below center): Andrew Zeli; pp. 16 (below right), 17 (center right): Patty Kelley; pp. 19, 20 (left): John Wierick; p. 21 (above): Mark Beach (below): St. Mary's Food Bank.



In Afghanistan's bloody war

# THE CHILDREN PAY THE PRICE

words and pictures by David Ward



I **can't understand** a single word of Shiraqua's language. But I know I'm hearing a story about home—a rural village in beleaguered northern Afghanistan.

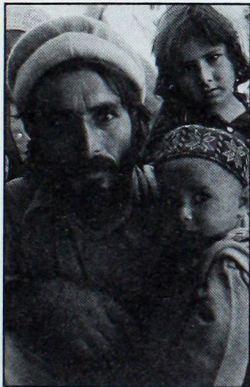
It happens each time I sit down to listen to one of these Afghan refugees. Everyone wants to talk about home.

And over and over and over again, a single English word leaps out of their monologs: "Bombard! Bombard! Bombard!"

The Afghan people have no Pushtu word for saturation bombing.

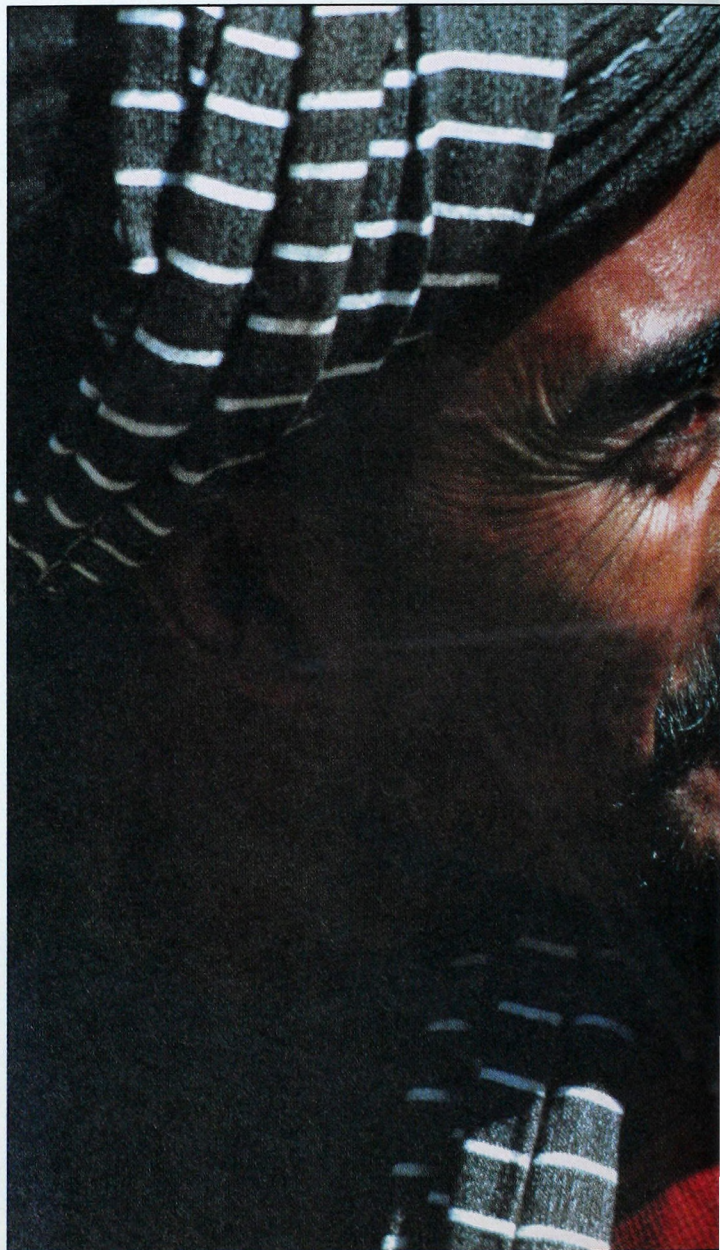
While Shiraqua pauses to pour me a cup of tea, my interpreter fills in the details: "He is a simple farmer. . . . This is the sixth year that Soviet jets have bombed his fields. . . . They wait until just before harvest-time. . . . They blow up the crops . . . and the houses . . . and the animals. . . ."

Shiraqua's father, two sisters and a brother



Shiraqua: Safe at last.

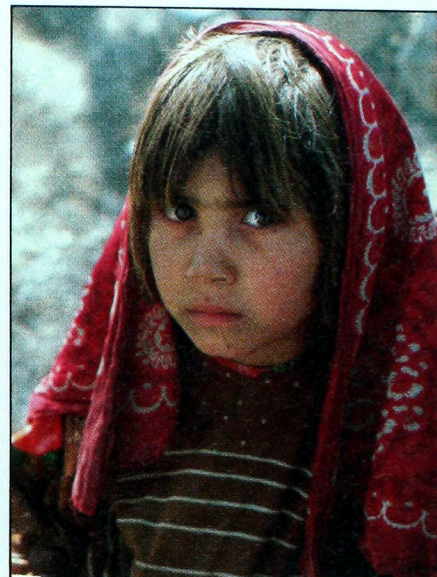
Just barely across the border, Shirin and son Mamajan were the first Afghan refugees I met. Their harrowing escape story and evident love for each other proved to be the norm in this desolate place.







Everywhere I turned I found young eyes that have seen too much.



## **Something horrible is happening in Afghanistan, something we know far too little about.**

were murdered in the attacks. Hundreds of neighbors perished.

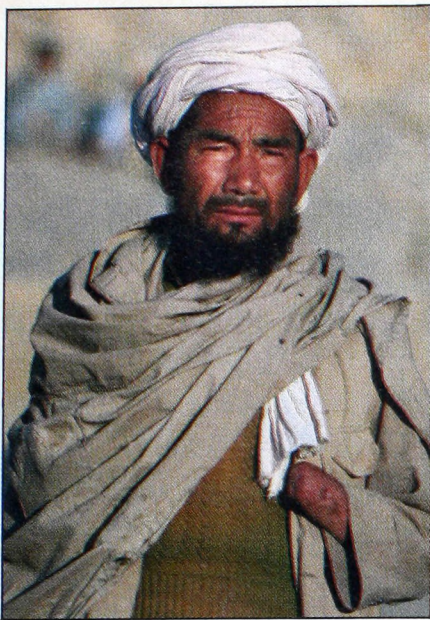
"Enough is enough." Gathering together his six youngsters—all born since the Soviet occupation started—and his wife, mother, two young brothers and a few belongings, Shiraqua fled.

He reaches for my pen and carefully sketches a map on a scrap of brown paper. I see that their exodus followed a wide arc to the west and south, avoiding Kabul; then it staggered eastward.

After 40 nights of walking and 40 days of hiding they finally crossed into Pakistan, just a few days before I met them. "Sure, we were afraid. But what could we do? Too dangerous to stay, too dangerous to go. I only thank God my children are safe now."

Hugging his two-year-old son, Shiraqua grins, proud that nearly 1000 persons from his village—mostly women and children—have made it without mishap to one of the 350 refugee camps inside the Pakistan border, where approxi-





"They killed my village by sharp knife." Left for dead, Abdre Zaq lived to tell how Soviet troops massacred 300 suspected mujahedin sympathizers. "My wife, my children, my brother . . . the whole family is finished."

## A recent U.N. report estimates 500,000 casualties in Afghanistan since 1979.

mately 78 percent of the fugitives are children under the age of 14.

Crowded together in the Pakistani dust beneath a makeshift tent, I find it hard to share in Shiraqua's excitement. Oh yes, I'm glad his beautiful family and the neighbors are still alive. But looking into the eyes of these displaced victims of superpower politics run amok, my only emotion is outrage.

Something horrible is happening in Afghanistan, something we know far too little about.

**Christmas Eve 1979:** Afghanistan's faltering "friendly government" has "requested" help from their northern neighbor. Three hundred planeloads of Soviets descend on Kabul. A full-scale invasion force arrives a few days later.

No-holds-barred warfare has raged ever since, largely unpublicized. Today

somewhere between 110,000 and 150,000 Soviet troops plus 30,000 Afghan regulars use state-of-the-art weaponry to enforce their will. Clearly, the USSR intends to make Afghanistan a docile buffer state. Until that's achieved, terror reigns.

The Afghans I met exhausted me with reports of atrocities: depraved tortures, bayonet massacres of entire communities, children roasted alive, gruesome decapitations, families forced to lie in front of advancing tanks, babies tossed from hovering helicopter gunships. And they told me about anti-personnel mines disguised as colorful toys, designed to blow the hands off curious youngsters.

The *mujahedin*—Afghan resistance fighters—are no angels, either. Muslims all, ranging from moderate Sunnis to fanatical Shi'ites, they view their guerrilla war in religious terms I can't understand. *Jihad*, they call it—the Koranic term for a religious struggle, a "holy war."

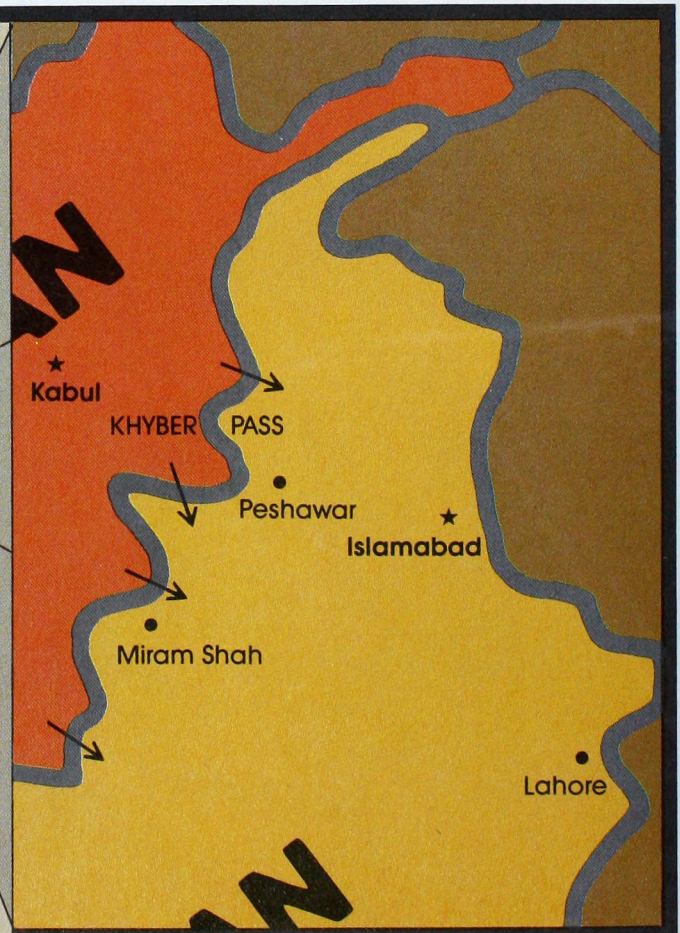
Not long before his expulsion from the Soviet Union, correspondent Nicholas Daniloff estimated that 10,000 Soviet troops have died in Afghanistan. Another 20,000 have been wounded.

On the *mujahedin* side, perhaps as many as 200,000 Afghan men and boys are engaged in brutal, determined

### SOME WAYS WORLD VISION HELPS AFGHAN CHILDREN

- Camp-by-camp milk distribution
- Medical clinic development
- Training of paramedics
- Provision of vehicles for medical workers' rounds
- Contribution of tents
- Facilitation of the manufacture of solar ovens and shelter domes

More reception centers must be developed, says relief director Ron Maines, who reports that currently more than 10,000 more Afghans—most of them children—cross the border each month. "Also, we must increase our language and cultural capability for work inside Afghanistan itself if that opportunity arises," says Maines, "because even if the war was to end tomorrow, the people in that tortured land would have incredible needs for health support, recovery of their agriculture, water supply and housing, not to mention their spiritual needs." Afghanistan is one of the poorest countries in the world today.





combat, though most are not guerrillas full-time. Hundreds of *mujahedin* cells, known as fronts, dot the rugged countryside. Every front is linked with one or more of the many opposition parties, each representing a particular ethnic/tribal/political perspective and often operating independently of any other group.

Unifying the resistance patchwork is a uniform feeling of deep offense at the long-term presence of Communist troops on Afghan soil. It's a matter of pride and religion, honor and Islam. And in this ancient warrior-culture nothing matters more than that.

The *mujahedin* couldn't survive without support from an overwhelming majority of the Afghan people. But this is no longer merely a local conflict; their fierce *jihad* is fueled by massive international assistance. Dubbed "the dirty little war" by Western journalists in its early days, it now may be the largest secret CIA operation since Vietnam.

Tribal areas of Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province serve as *mujahedin* staging areas and figure prominently in complicated logistics networks. Hoping to stanch the flow of *mujahedin* armaments, Soviet planes have repeatedly attacked positions well inside the borders of understandably nervous Pakistan.

So far, the Soviets control fewer than one-third of the Afghan people and even

## They told me about anti-personnel mines disguised as colorful toys, designed to blow the hands off curious youngsters.

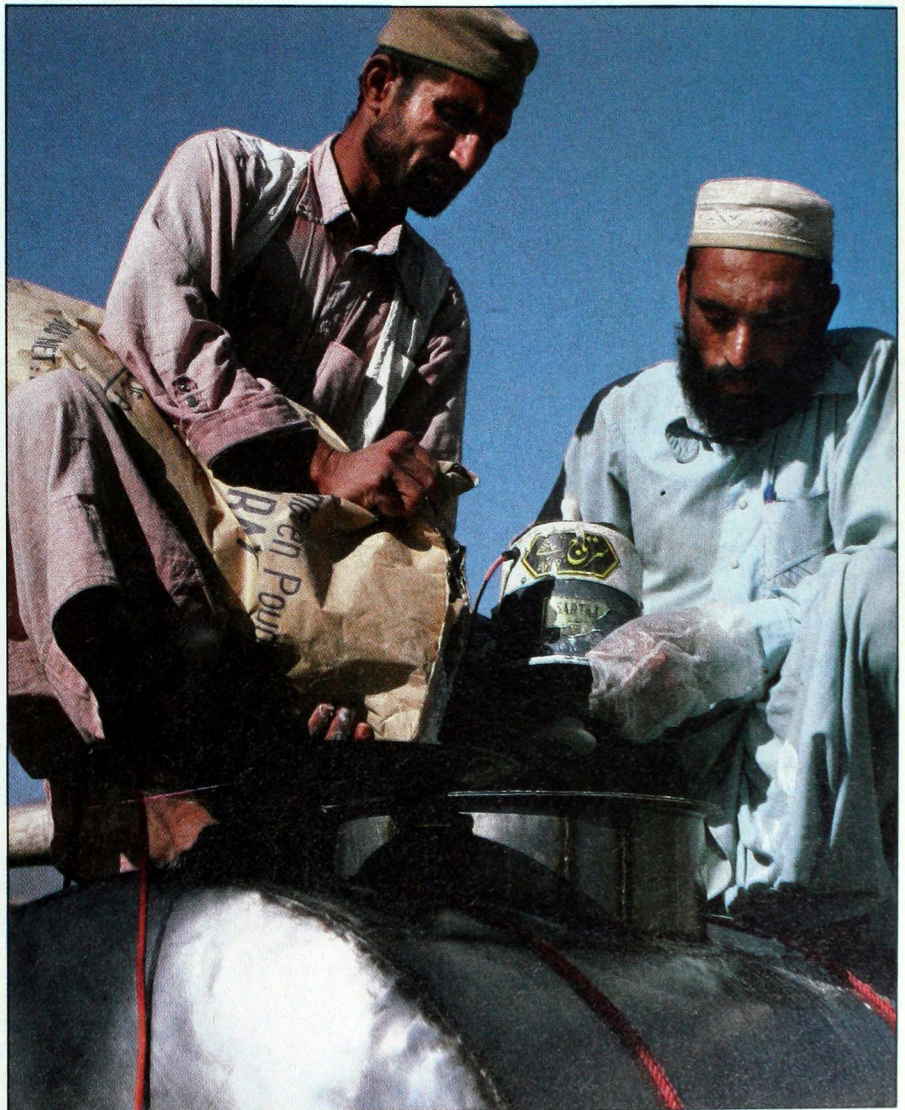
less of the territory. But analysts say that time may be on the Soviets' side. From well-entrenched urban positions, the occupiers follow their strategy of wearing down the resistance and bullying rural people toward Sovietization. They're getting away with murder.

A recent United Nations report estimates 500,000 citizens killed in Afghanistan since 1979—resistance fighters plus all the civilians massacred or starved to death in localized human-caused famines. This, by any standard, is genocide.

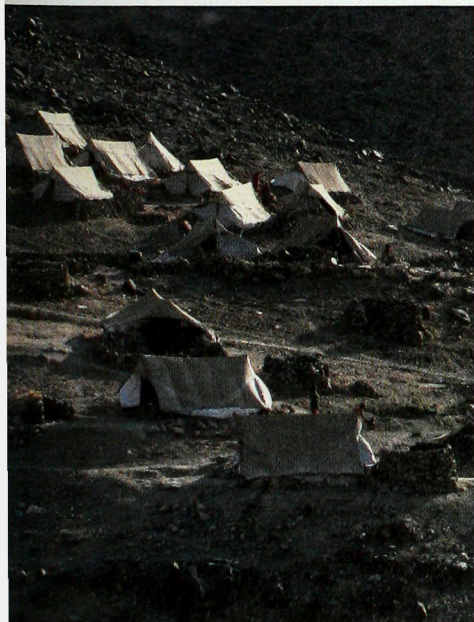
More insidious, and no less genocidal, is the systematic campaign to erase Afghanistan's traditional identity and impose the Soviet image. There are reports of a new Marxist-Leninist curriculum in Afghan schools, complete with rewritten history books. And tens of thousands of Afghan children have been taken to the USSR for training, sometimes without their parents' consent.

Small wonder that every second refugee on our planet is an Afghan. Although definitive figures don't exist, analysts believe at least 3.5 million

A new national identity may be emerging in Afghan refugee camps where harsh conditions demand unprecedented levels of cooperation among diverse ethnic groups. Also on the rise: Muslim fundamentalism.



Peering into their shiny "cow"—a special trailer-mounted stainless steel tank—these Afghan employees of Shelter Now, one of World Vision's project partners, whip up a 400-gallon batch of powdered milk for distribution to refugee families.





## "Do the people in your country realize what is happening to us?"

Afghans have fled to Pakistan, at least another million to Iran, and at least 2 million more are on the move to safer places within Afghanistan's borders.

Today more than two-fifths of Afghanistan's former 16 million population is either dead or in exile. And the war continues, each side throwing itself at the other with a costly vengeance only superpowers can sustain.

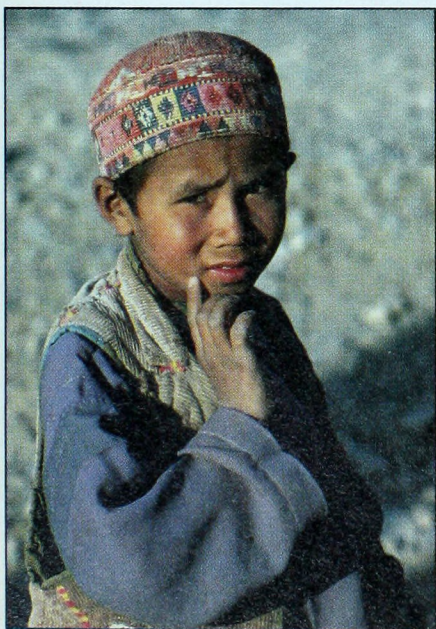
**Shiraqua** poured my third cup of tea, apologizing yet again for the lack of sugar. "Do the people in your country realize what is happening to us?" he asked.

I had to confess my uncertainty.

He gathered his young family around him. As prescribed by their strict form of Islam, Shiraqua's wife Malimah remained completely hidden from view.

"Now take a good look. When you go home you must tell them: THIS is Afghanistan. When they see our children they will know the price we are paying for freedom." □

*World Vision workers are continuing to find ways to help Afghan families obtain desperately needed shelter, food, medicine and a fair chance to experience God's love. To help give more of these refugees hope through practical aid in Christ's name, please use the return envelope provided in the center of this magazine. Thank you!*



I found them cowering in a dusty ravine near the border, moments after watching a Soviet bomber do its business and scream back to base. "Their lives have been miserable since Bibi Lajwar's husband was killed last year," a relative explained. "There is no food for the children. She is very afraid." Little Habiba quietly chewed on a tree leaf. Bibi sobbed uncontrollably. "She's too proud to ask you for help. But please, you must do something for them. Now that you have seen, you MUST help."



# THEY PUT THEIR HEARTS INTO DEVELOPMENT

by Bernard Gomes

**T**he Christians are doing great in our communities. They are giving loans, building roads and providing medical assistance to the sick."

Speaking was 105-year-old Jomser Mondol, longtime resident of Bangladesh's Madargonj village. The old man was talking with me outside the project office, without the slightest idea that I was a World Vision employee.

The Christians to whom he was referring are five Bangladeshi Christian couples employed by World Vision since 1984 to live in non-Christian communities as development workers.

The village of Madargonj, situated 140 miles from Dhaka, on the bank of the River Jamuna, was one of the four flood-affected areas in which the country's government sought World Vision assistance. The response to the request was the placing of the Christian couples in the area to operate the relief and rehabilitation activities and later to assist in implementing the developmental programs.

Just three years ago this February, the couples arrived at Madargonj. Their work ushered in a new area of development.

Coming from various denominational backgrounds, the couples were provided with ample training to live, work and bear witness to Christ in this heavily Muslim populated area. With this training, they could easily identify themselves with the villagers who were initially suspicious of the newcomers. "But when we convinced them that we

Each week in Madargonj, development facilitator Tulsi Rani uses flip charts, posters and practical demonstrations to teach the basics of nutrition, family planning, maternity and child care to a group of village women.

## The couples live, work and bear witness to Christ in this heavily Muslim populated area.

were there to help them, they relaxed, and soon our expression of friendship was received by them," said James Rafique, 30, one of the husbands.

After completing a baseline survey, the couples launched their rehabilitation program. They provided housing materials, seed, fertilizer, food-grains and small-scale business loans. The total of \$10,000 they spent benefited more than 3000 families. "World Vision assistance meant a lot for the suffering people of

Madargonj upazila (sub-district)," said the area's highest government officer. "Without them, many of the flood-affected people would not have survived."

While carrying out the rehabilitation program, careful consideration was being made for future development programs. From October 1984, World Vision began its development programs which presently include: community organization, formal and nonformal education, group savings and credit programs, community health and agriculture. Program budget for the current fiscal year is \$61,352.

One of the important aspects of development is to encourage people's participation in solving their own problems. For this the community needs to be organized in a way that the people





will gather to discuss their problems and seek solutions.

Toward this end, small groups of men and women were formed. Most of these groups are given functional education to learn basic reading and writing, along with other lessons relating to their day-to-day lives. At present, there are 30 groups of men and women actively functioning in the area. Four hundred and fifty men and women have a six-month functional education training and are now able to do basic reading, writing and simple arithmetic. These groups also function as saving groups.

The couples also play a great role in motivating people toward development, teaching improved cultivation methods, better use of land, and encouraging villagers to cultivate a high-yield variety of crops. They also teach basic nutrition,

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## **The community needs to be organized in a way that the people will gather to discuss their problems and seek solutions.**

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family planning, and better maternity and childcare practices. And they encourage villagers to save money and take loans from the groups during times of need.

Tulsi Rani, 25, and her husband, James Rafique, 30, make up one of the couples living in Madargonj from the beginning of the program. They have six groups of people in three different villages to supervise.

Tulsi manages three groups of women having 20 members in each. She says that women have taken seriously the importance of savings, depositing money weekly in the group funds.

"We now understand the importance of saving for our future," said a village woman of Nadagari village. "We have already saved Tk. 600 (\$20) in our fund."

Every week Tulsi, who is also a trained paramedic, gathers her group in a bamboo community center building and teaches practical lessons on personal and family health care through the help of posters, flip charts and practical demon-

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*Bernard Gomes is a communications officer for World Vision Bangladesh.*

stration. She tells mothers to grow and eat vegetables. She also teaches them how to prepare oral saline for diarrheic patients. Once a month she prepares a nutritious community demonstration meal of rice and *dbal* (lentil), which is enjoyed by her group members and their children.

**This kind of health** teaching has had tremendous effect in the lives of the people. As Tulsi says, "They are now more health-conscious than before. Because of our teaching, more and more women come to me to take family planning pills. They keep themselves and their houses clean and get sick less often."

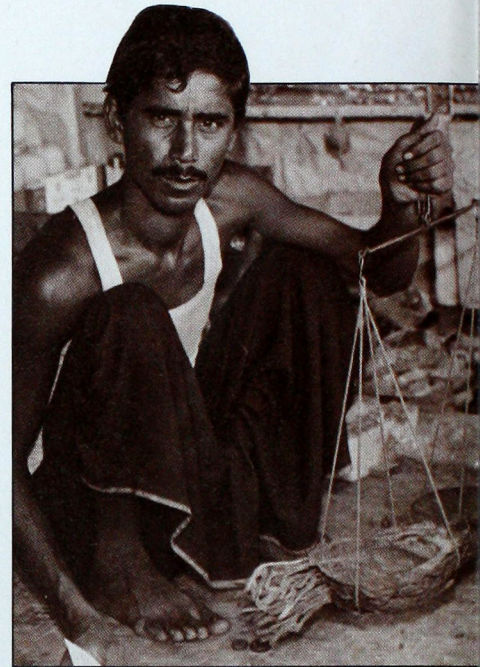
One of the main achievements that the couples are proud to mention is the change of food habits. The people of Madargonj would not grow and eat vegetables very much. But nowadays, as a result of couples' teaching and practical demonstrations, they grow and eat various seasonal vegetables. "When I first arrived in Madargonj, I was surprised to know that people did not eat cabbages, tomatoes and spinach," said Jibon, one of the husbands. "I have taught them how to grow and eat them. Many farmers now

Lokman Ali, 30, sits in a shop he began with a loan from the community's World Vision-assisted development project.

A loan from the World Vision-assisted development project in her community helped Atarzan, shown here with her daughter, Salma, begin raising chickens.

grow these vegetables. And not only do they eat them, they also make a good profit by selling their surplus in the market. In fact, one of the farmers in the village of Teghoria has been awarded a certificate by government officials for producing the best quality of cabbages in the whole of the upazila (sub-district)."

World Vision also encourages people to use improved cultivation and irrigation systems. Recently it distributed nine handpull rower pumps for irrigation. The results have been amazing. Production per acre of land has been doubled. "I am so happy that the Christian couples have taught me good irrigation methods. This year I have harvested twice as much as I normally do from an acre of land," said





**“They are now more health conscious than before. They keep themselves and their houses clean and get sick less often.”**

Young children in Madargonj are served a community meal of rice and dhal (lentils).

Tomerta Begum, a widow and mother of two children of Teghoria village.

Loan assistance is one of the vital features of the development. Project manager Kritanto Roy reported that a total of 36 groups of men and women, involving about 500 people, have received loans from World Vision to carry on small businesses; to buy seeds, fertilizer and irrigation pumps and to raise ducks and chickens at their homes.

Mofizuddin Ahmed, 55, took a loan of Tk. 1000 (\$33.50) for setting up his own oil-press. This enables him to earn an average of Tk. 50 (\$1.70) per day to maintain a six-member family. “Before,” he says, “I would not earn enough to

feed my children.” Although he still must push the oil press himself for lack of a cow, Mafizuddin is confident that he will be able to buy one by taking a loan from the group fund.

Many widows and destitute women have received loans from World Vision for raising ducks, chickens and goats. Atarzan, 35, widowed mother of a ten-year-old daughter, is one who took a loan for raising chickens. She now makes Tk. 500 per month by selling eggs in the market. The mother and daughter live on just that income, and Atarzan has already paid back her loan to World Vision, which helped many women, especially the widows and destitutes, to earn their living in an honorable way instead of begging or being socially corrupted.

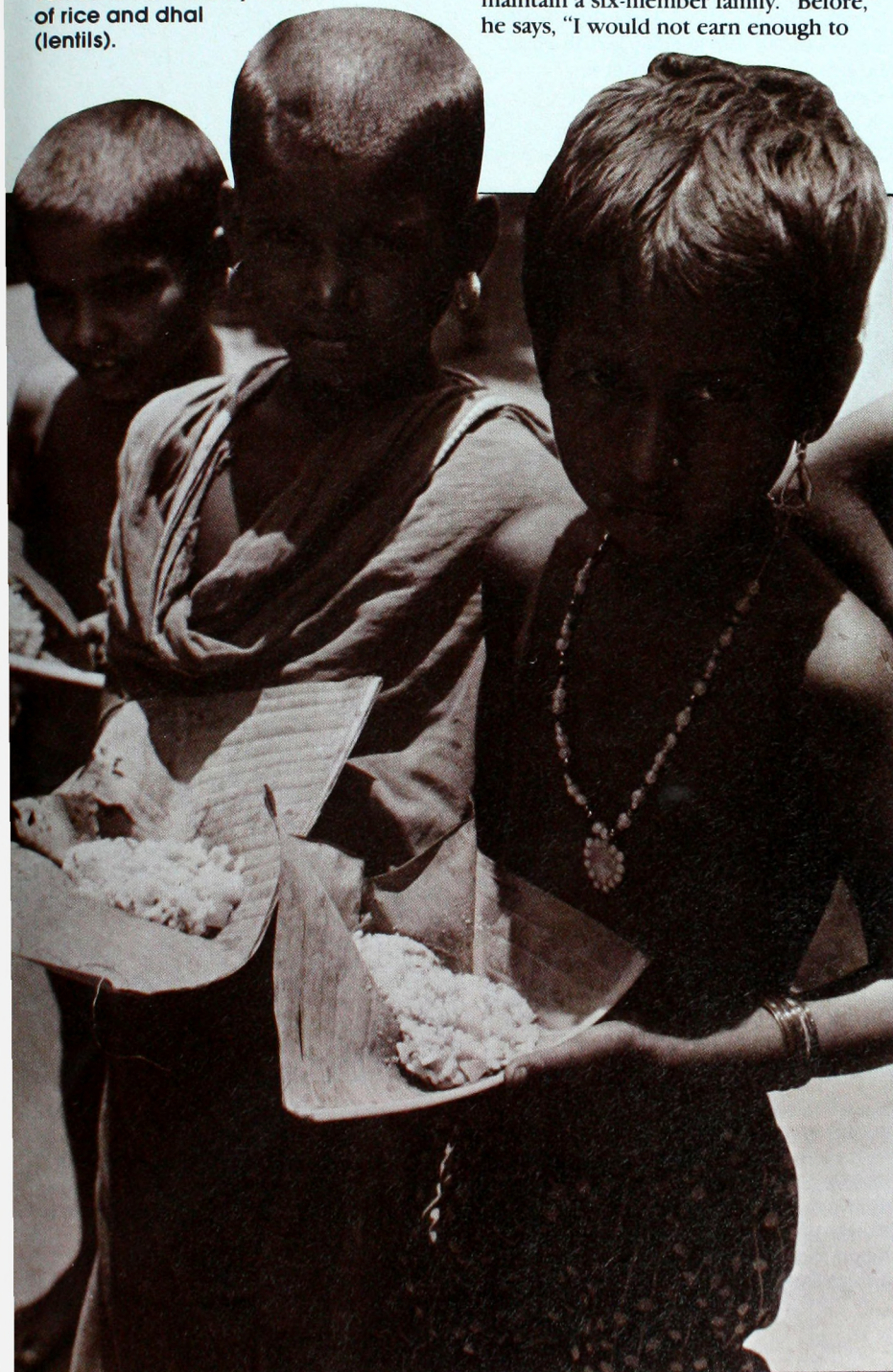
The project workers provide medical assistance to many critically ill patients, including those suffering from TB, a common malady in Madargonj. At present they meet treatment costs for some 50 patients, many of whom are on the way to full recovery from the dreadful disease.

**In conjunction with** the local youth club, World Vision organized an eye camp last year for treating more than 2000 eye patients, of whom 200 received cataract surgery. And every year the organization coordinates health camps where the parents are vaccinated and given health education.

As part of a sanitation program, World Vision provided 65 tubewells for drinking water and 35 borehole water-sealed latrines. An additional 15 tubewells will be installed soon. Installation costs for both tubewells and latrines are partially borne by the villagers. There are also tubewell repairing societies, organized by the couples, to do necessary repairing.

Children, the future of a nation, need special attention for their development. In Madargonj, many children are deprived of basic necessities of life. World Vision's student assistance program assisted 600 primary school children by providing books and pencils. It has also assisted a community to establish a primary school which is attended by 500 children.

Through all their projects and programs, World Vision's Bangladeshi workers are trying to help people realize their fullest potential. This cannot be attained overnight. But through patient and persistent effort in Christ's name they are, as 105-year-old Jomser Mondol observed, “doing great.” □





# ALL IN A DAY'S WORK

by WVI photojournalist  
Terri Owens

**W**alk through any poor community in the Two-Thirds World and immediately you will see that work is very much a part of the lives of its children. They carry water and wood. They clean house and wash clothes. They help cook family meals and care for younger brothers and sisters. The list goes on and on.

The children in these photos are typical of many places. They happen to

live in Las Margaritas, one of the neediest neighborhoods in San Salvador, capital of El Salvador.

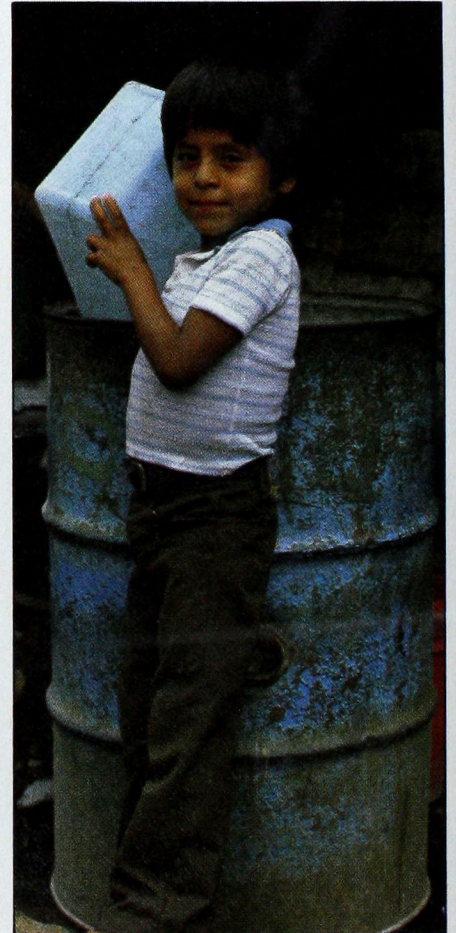
Las Margaritas is the site of a World Vision child sponsorship project that has made it possible for local Christians to open a primary school, the first and only one in the community. Sponsors' gifts also supply the children with school uniforms, shoes, books and other needed items, fund a twice-weekly health clinic, and provide families with home improvement assistance.



Ana Magdalena Vascos does not look at all unhappy about carrying firewood for her family. Ana is in the school's first grade.



When the school day is over, 8-year-old first-grader Evelin Yaneth Morales goes home and dons everyday clothes, then returns to help sweep the classroom. (Children are so eager to keep their uniforms and shoes in good shape that they generally change the minute they arrive home from school.)



Juan Pablo Gallejas holds the plastic bottle he takes to the community tap to collect water for this storage drum kept in front of the family's home. He is in the Las Margaritas school's first grade.

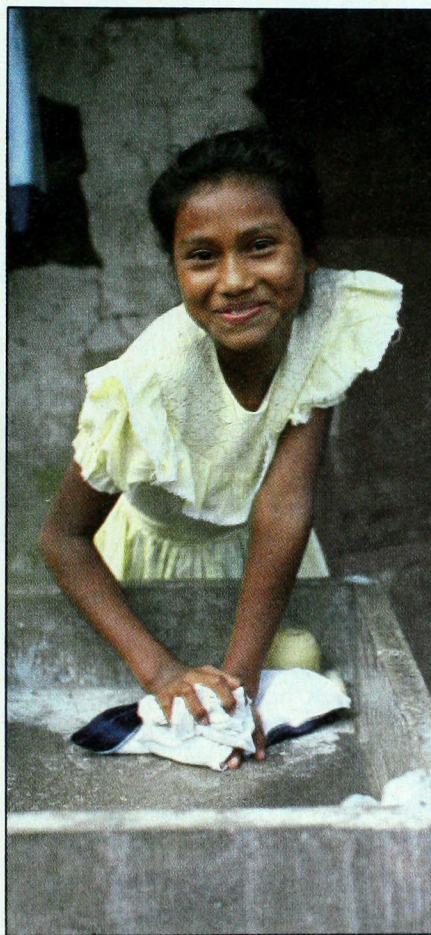




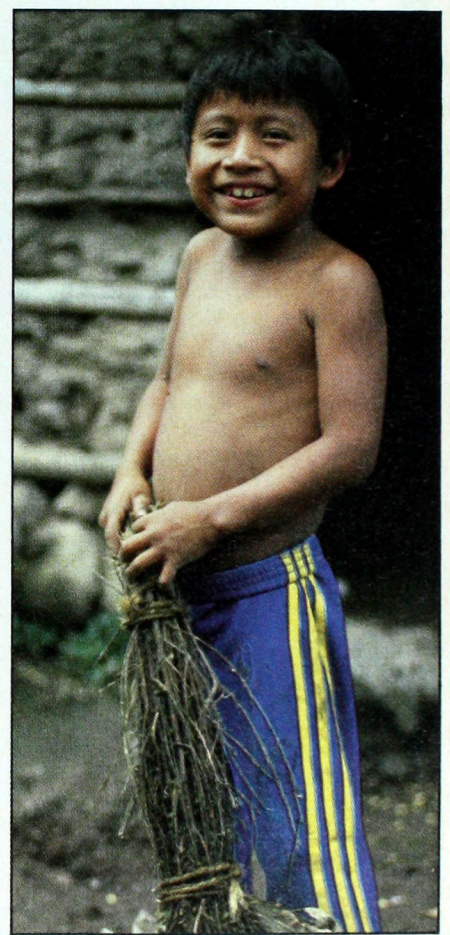
With its dirt streets and makeshift homes, Las Margaritas is a typical Central American low-income community.



María Isabel Ramirez, 7, is toting corn to a mill to be ground so that her family can make tortillas. Like Ana, María is in the school's first grade.



Teresa de Jesus demonstrates how she washes clothes in the concrete basin in front of her family's home. Project funds pay for the uniform, shoes, books and other supplies she needs to attend fourth grade outside Las Margaritas.



Eight-year-old Juan Pablo Angel uses a homemade broom to sweep the ground in front of his family's home. He is in the Las Margaritas school's second grade.



# HOPE FOR A CHILEAN CHILD

by Hugo Gasc

**A**t an age when most children live playfully, Alejandra Nuñez has difficulty smiling. Her 12 years in the slum of La Bandera on the outskirts of Santiago, capital city of Chile, have been full of poverty and misery. Excessive timidity is reflected in each expression and action of her pale face and thin body.

The Nuñez family includes eight children: Carmen, 23; Sandra, 19, and her 2-year-old daughter, Etelvina; Miguel Angel, 18; Nancy, 16; Alejandra, 12; Isabel, 11; and Raquel, 6. Their mother, Grimaldina, assumed full responsibility for supporting the children nine years ago when her husband died. Life has been difficult for her and her family.

"What I earn by embroidering and knitting is not enough to buy food," she says. She earns about \$15 per month.

The family lives in a two-room house made of wood, tin and cardboard with dirt floors and a zinc roof. A cardboard divider separates the bedroom from the living and dining room.

Although Alejandra is 12, she is only in second grade and is the only member of her family who attends school. The other children dropped out from first grade and do not know how to read or write.

The unemployment rate in this area is approximately 70 percent. Most of the remaining 30 percent work in the government's minimum wage programs, and a few work as bricklayers, truck loaders and at odd jobs, earning no more than \$40 per month.

Low expectations and lack of education may help to explain widespread delinquency, drug addiction and alcohol-

**Alejandra has changed substantially since she entered the project, says a project monitor.**

ism among the area's youth. It is common to see groups of children and young people on the streets inhaling fumes from toxic paste, which can cause irreparable brain damage and is sold at many stores.

Alejandra and 100 other children like her live in the midst of this tragic reality.

World Vision's project *Remanente de Dios* (Remnant of God), an open dining room, reaches out to the children of La Bandera. Alejandra regularly attends its programs. "We conducted a survey recording all the most needy children, and Alejandra was among them," said project director Juan Saavedra. "She was suffering with grade-two malnutrition. Thanks to a supplementary diet she is recuperating."

Because of her shyness it was difficult for Alejandra to adapt to the project at the beginning. She has changed substantially since then, according to a project monitor. Once quiet and isolated from the other children, she now participates in all activities, especially the Bible classes offered at the project.

Talking with Alejandra was not easy. Her eyes filled with tears as we questioned her. But when she speaks about her niece, Etelvina, her eyes shine and she responds confidently. "I like playing with her, especially with her doll. She lends it to me, but when she cries for it



Alejandra enjoys caring for her small niece, Etelvina.

I have to give it back. Then I feel sad because I have no toys."

The new life she has started at the *Remanente de Dios* project permits Alejandra to envision other alternatives for herself and her family, alternatives offered by people who care about Alejandra and others like her. □

Hugo Gasc is a journalist formerly on staff with World Vision Chile.



# A FAR CRY FROM CALIFORNIA

by Anna Waterhouse

**E**arly last year, Ann Overman said goodbye to her apartment in Arcadia, California, Alexander the cat, and the neighborhood Alpha Beta supermarket for a short-term sojourn in Sudan, one of the most economically depressed countries of Africa. Her job was to provide personnel services to 30 expatriates and 200 Sudanese field staff.

As a hiker, Ann was used to the heat and strain of long, dusty walks and felt ready for the "deserted Boy Scout camp" atmosphere she had been warned about. As a six-year member of World Vision's personnel and staff development departments she was accustomed to the grim statistics that document suffering. But in Sudan her emotions were to undergo a battering she hadn't envisioned.

After being inspected and injected, Ann packed her sandals and baggiest cotton clothes and boarded a plane for Khartoum. The descent into Sudan's capital city was made more exhilarating by the lack of radar. At the airport, luggage conveyor belts were broken, and passengers scrambled over one another to retrieve their possessions.

The smell of sewage compounded by unrelenting 120-degree heat was overpowering. But Ann found the sense of grief and hopelessness more oppressive still.

Khartoum, beloved by ancient Egypt, was once a city of lavish riches and striking architecture. Today beautiful old houses stand decaying and unoccupied.

"It was," Ann recalls, "a movie image



Ann Overman



of a ghost town . . . storefronts with nothing behind them. Walls were caving in everywhere, and once-gracious gardens were brown and deserted."

Ann took up lodging in a hotel with "a lot of character" and a bathroom down the hall. There was no hot water and the shower only trickled. Ann longed for her bathtub.

The food was adequate and simple, but she gave up bread rolls after a chance meeting with a boll weevil.

The city's electrical system was moody, often working only a few hours per day, sometimes shutting down completely for a week at a time.

Still, conditions in Khartoum were better than in the countryside. "All you

saw for miles was brown sand and brown trees."

Death was all around. "It was a shock to live with death from disease, from war, from hunger. As I learned to talk with the people, I began to understand their struggle and their grief. Then my biggest fear was, 'How do I distance myself enough to help, instead of believing that it is hopeless?'"

Few Christian resources were available. Although permitted to attend church, Ann was not allowed to discuss her Christian faith. "This can be devastating," she says. "I came to understand that we must depend on God for everything. Especially encouragement."

After her term of service in Sudan, Ann returned to a well-manicured California. Alexander the cat, her oversized ebony charmer, seemed not even to have missed her. Disoriented by the wide, paved streets, Ann at first was unable to find her old Alpha Beta supermarket. And, no longer accustomed to traffic laws, she got a speeding ticket. (She hadn't seen a police officer in almost a year.) Slowly, however, she began to reacclimate. And she warily resumed eating bread rolls. □

**Her biggest fear:**  
**"How do I distance myself enough to help, instead of believing that it is hopeless?"**

Anna Waterhouse is a word processing proofreader for World Vision.



# CHANGE THAT CHANGES LIVES

by Patty Kelley and Loree Wiggins

**A**cross the nation hundreds of people are part of the growing group of World Vision volunteers who place Countertop displays in local restaurants and stores. These people have one thing in common: a desire to help children in need by reaching out to America through local merchants.

In addition to collecting change to feed hungry children, these Countertop volunteers are now inviting people to sponsor children who are orphaned or whose families can't afford to feed and clothe them.

Youth groups, store owners, singles, young couples, retired people and families are all joining together to save these children. And in so doing, many of them are being blessed by the responses they receive. A few of our volunteers were actually sponsored children themselves. Andrew Zel, of Portland, Oregon, was a sponsored child in Thailand several years ago.

When Andrew and his family fled their home in Laos, they were forced to survive by scavenging anything they could find, including bugs, crickets, plants, exotic fruits, dragonflies, snakes, mice, rats and sometimes even clay. They finally ended up in a refugee camp which was fenced in with barbed wire. At night,

swarms of mosquitos breeding in a nearby garbage dump would descend upon the camp. During the day, Andrew's family would dig holes looking for bugs to eat. An occasional toad was also included in their diet.

After only a few weeks in the camp, even these sources of food were depleted. In order to survive, the refugees made soup from unsprouted bamboo shoots which made most of them very ill. Eventually the only "food" left was toxic clay, which caused hundreds to die. Little Andrew became comatose for a week from eating clay.

During this time, Andrew's mother sold her only possession: a silver button. With the small amount of money she

"It feels great to be collecting the money at one of the restaurants and have a man come up and give you 75 cents, saying how he looks forward to helping someone less fortunate than himself every week."

*Kathleen Wildermuth, Perkiomenville, PA*

received, she bought a cup of rice to try to save Andrew's life. He revived, only to have to learn to walk all over again.

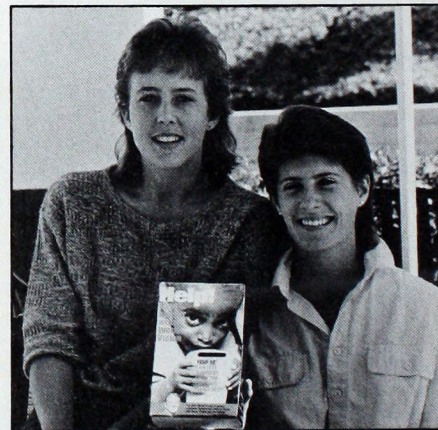
About a week later, Andrew and his family were taken to Chiang Kham refugee camp, where World Vision was working. There they received proper food and medical care. Later, World Vision built a school at the camp, and Andrew was taught to read and write Thai.

Today Andrew is not only alive and well, he is a naturalized United States citizen living in Portland with his family. He is in college and hopes to become a writer.

Andrew has not forgotten the poor

**"We were never able to contribute as much as we now can through the Countertop Program."**

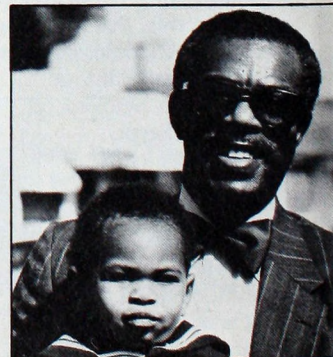
*Beth Brunn and Molly Sirois  
Huntington Beach, CA*



Volunteers Beth Brunn and Molly Sirois



(left) Countertopper Andrew Zel as a refugee child in Thailand and (right) today, a college student in Portland, Oregon.



Volunteer Leonard Brown and son



Look inside →

Just 50¢ can feed a hungry child for two days...

Where else could so little do so much?  
Please give!

WORLD VISION

"I've seen World Vision in action overseas. Believe me, they're doing vital work. Thank you for caring!"

Church youth groups like this California bunch can make a difference, too.



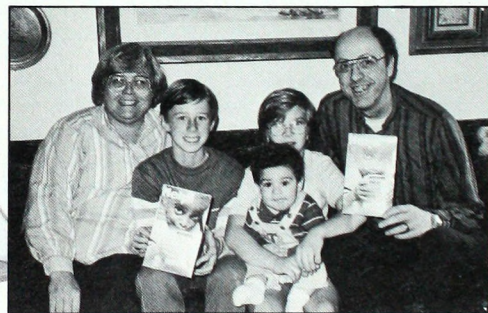
Lorraine Pierce, wife of World Vision founder Bob Pierce, finds fulfillment in Countertop volunteering.

and hungry. In addition to his schooling and other activities, he works part time and sends a monthly donation to World Vision for those who are still destitute. Also, Andrew is now a Countertop volunteer. He knows the difference that even one display can make in someone's life.

Why do people volunteer to place Countertop displays? Many want to do more than send a check. Others can't afford to donate their own money, yet want to help in some way. Whatever their reasons, they are discovering the deep satisfaction of knowing that their efforts are helping underprivileged children around the world.



Jerry Werst's entire family enjoys Countertop volunteering.



**You** can help make that difference, too. As World Vision Countertop Partners, volunteers spend as much time as they want placing Countertop displays in local restaurants, stores and other businesses. Then they return on a regular basis to collect the money and send it to World Vision.

Join with others to become a World Vision Countertop display volunteer. If you have any questions please call the Countertop volunteer number at World Vision: 1-800-526-6489. World Vision provides all materials free of charge. □

Volunteers Paul and Mabel Ross





# HOPE FOR TODAY—AND TOMORROW

**S**ince its birth in 1950, World Vision has grown to give hope to needy people on every continent, through:

## **An open Christian witness**

Working hand-in-hand with local churches at many of its 4423 project sites, World Vision in 1986 undertook 256 direct evangelism and leadership training programs in 48 countries, benefiting an estimated 2.2 million people. It also continued to support the efforts of MARC, the Missions Advanced Research and Communications Center.

## **Caring for children**

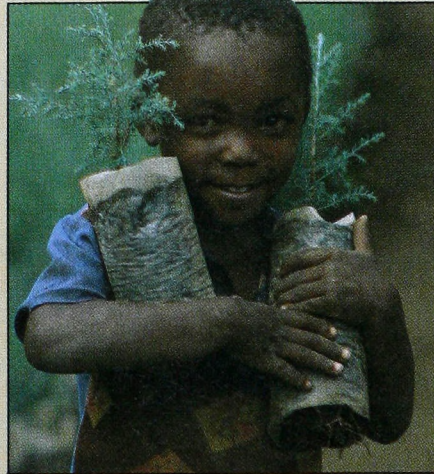
World Vision's childcare program gained momentum in 1986. With the help of a growing international family of childcare sponsors, it provided total or supplemental care last year for more than 446,000 children in 46 nations. Through a program linking caring families with needy youngsters overseas, nearly 168,000 Americans assisted more than 185,000 impoverished children and their families.

That help, provided through 2755 projects, included such services as feeding programs, immunizations, medical check-ups, school tuition and supplies, and spiritual guidance. World Vision's United States office designated a total of \$25.4 million for childcare ministry in 1986.

## **Emergency relief during crises**

With offices in more than 50 nations, World Vision is prepared to respond quickly to emergency situations, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, floods, famines, war or terrorism.

In 1986 we aided earthquake and volcano survivors in Mexico City and Colombia with food, clothing, housing and long-term rehabilitation assistance. We also continued our famine relief work in east Africa, and provided aid to several regions hit by typhoons and torrential flooding. In 1986 World Vision conducted 230 emergency



relief projects in 47 nations, benefiting an estimated 6.1 million people.

## **Long-term development assistance**

World Vision remained committed to providing tools of self-reliance to the poor in 1986. Those tools included such community-wide development programs as clean water and sanitation systems, vocational and agricultural training, and health education.

In 47 countries last year, World Vision assisted an estimated 4.9 million people through 1182 development projects. Americans contributed nearly \$157 million to support that network of relief, development, evangelism and leadership projects in 1986.

## **Leadership training**

At every project site, World Vision's ultimate desire is to turn management over to national leadership. To facilitate this, we work closely with indigenous pastors and church leaders in project administration and community leadership seminars.

We also continued providing times of learning and fellowship for national church leaders through our Pastors Conferences program. During 1986 some 3150 pastors and lay leaders attended six such conferences in India, Peru, Brazil and Kenya. (World Vision has conducted 172 Pastors Conferences since 1953.)

## **Public education in America**

World Vision undertook a variety of educational and awareness programs during 1986. One of these, the TV special

"Forgotten Children of the '80s," uncovered evidence of the growing problem of childhood malnutrition and disease around the world.

WORLD VISION magazine continued to report on the international Christian missions scene, and World Vision's public relations staff informed the American news media about overseas needs and ministries.

Nearly 2100 churches took part in hunger awareness programs, and another 5200 volunteers distributed and maintained counter-top coin receptacles in their own communities.

## **Domestic ministry in America**

During 1986, thousands of needy Americans were helped through a variety of World Vision-supported projects, including low-cost housing for the urban and rural poor, job placement services, vocational training, leadership training for Native Americans and, for urban and ethnic church leaders, strategic planning sessions on reaching immigrant populations. American supporters channeled a total of \$2.6 million into World Vision's domestic ministry work.

**All told,** in its 36th year of Christian caring, World Vision extended its services into 79 nations. Through 4423 separate projects, it reached an estimated 14 million people with a variety of programs and assistance designed to offer hope for today and for tomorrow.

Upholding these efforts were the generous gifts of World Vision's faithful partners. Here in the United States donations totaling nearly \$237.4 million were received. This included more than \$79.1 million in gifts-in-kind programs and government foreign assistance grants. □

*This article is excerpted from World Vision's 1986 annual report, a complete copy of which is available upon request.*



# CASA CENTRAL: IN A NEIGHBORHOOD OF NEED

by John Wierick

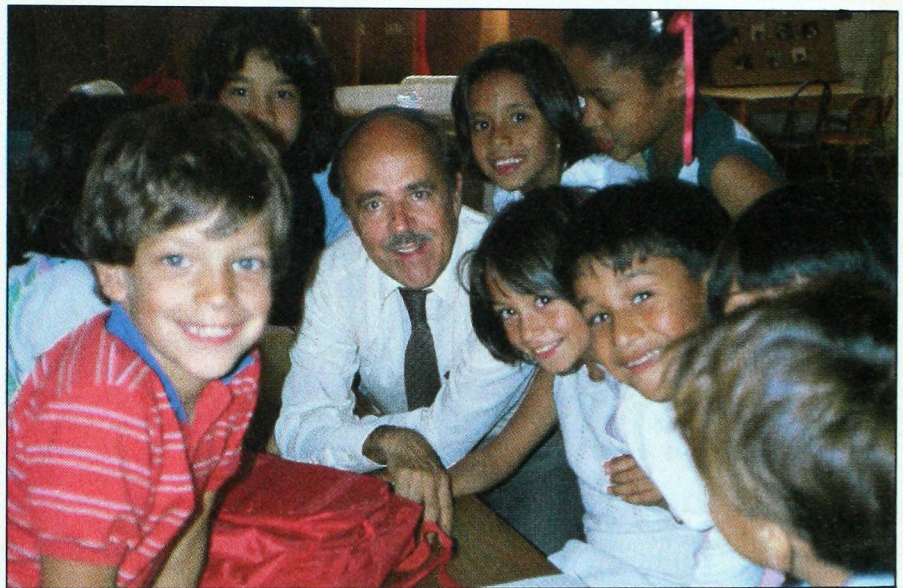
**H**ispanics constitute one of the fastest growing ethnic groups in the United States. Their population will more than double by the year 2020. And as their numbers increase, so too do their hardships.

For one-third of our nation's Latinos, poverty has become cruelly commonplace. One-sixth of America's poorest children are of Spanish descent. The median net household worth among Hispanics is only \$4913, compared to \$39,135 among white families.

One Christian organization that has risen up directly in the path of poverty to help address the urgent concerns of poor Hispanics is Casa Central, a multi-faceted ministry in Chicago. For more than two decades, Casa Central has been providing tangible evidence of God's concern for some of the poor among the city's half-million-plus Hispanics. Located in the near-northwest-side neighborhood of Humboldt Park, this expansive ministry offers 27 different self-help programs to more than 13,000 people every year.

Centerpiece of its ministry to the elderly is a modern 144-bed nursing home, offering both medical care and daily spiritual nurture. Recently, World Vision provided assistance with the renovation of an entire wing of the nursing facility, making available additional beds for convalescing senior citizens.

"In order to make geriatric care available to more elderly Hispanics here in our neighborhood," says Daniel Alvarez, administrator of Casa Central and pastor to the nursing home residents, "we had to increase staffing and upgrade much of our equipment. Now, thanks to World



Extensive children's programs are a vital part of the ministry of Casa Central, a ministry to Hispanics directed for more than two decades by the Rev. Daniel Alvarez (center).

Vision donors, we are able to show that Christians care about the needs of these lonely people. We are very grateful."

Smiling broadly, Alvarez, a Cuban immigrant, "complains" about the noise level at Casa Central. Whispers of depression tend to be drowned out in the reverberating corridors of Casa Central as traditional Latin music booms down the hall. A school child dashes out of an elderly patient's room with Bible and storybooks in tow, to share his burgeoning gift of reading with yet another eager listener. Rhythmic singing from morning Bible study echoes throughout the four-story building. Noisy it may be, yet the dynamic atmosphere helps bring new life and hope to the patients at the nursing facility.

Take Roberto Valdez, for instance. "When Roberto was first admitted to our center, he was severely depressed and completely bedridden," Alvarez explains. Roberto's wife, unable to cope with his worsening condition, abandoned him after many years of marriage. The ensuing depression exacted a heavy toll on Roberto's physical being. Energized by the joyous Christian atmosphere of the center and a healthy measure of counseling and prayer, Valdez slowly regained his strength and his will to live. Now he participates in the center's perpetual celebration of life by acting as self-appointed caretaker of all Casa Central plants and flowers.

*John Wierick is editor of World Vision U.S.A. and Visión Mundial U.S.A. newsletters about World Vision's ministry in the U.S.*



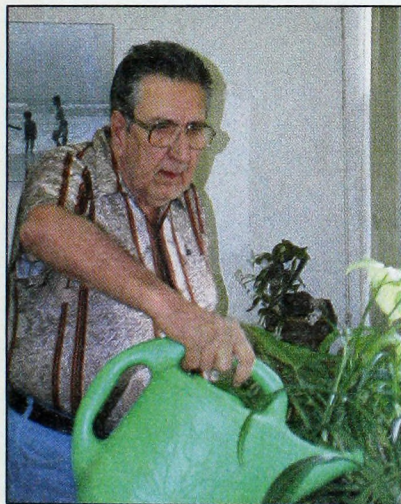
Happily, Casa Central "miracles" are not the exclusive property of senior citizens. In Chicago one-fourth of all Hispanic children are desperately poor. Casa Central responds by providing day care, after-school activities, adoption services, child abuse assessment and intervention, and many other programs. Part of each program is bilingual education, important in a community where the high school dropout rate approaches 72 percent.

"High school attrition or expulsion—at least in the Humboldt Park neighborhood—is usually the first step toward gang participation," says Alvarez. In a community of two square miles, 12 to 15 different gangs literally fight for territory, with the two strongest gangs—the Latin Kings and the Disciples—controlling most of the "turf."

**Last year, Alvarez hired** two Christian counselors to work with area school administrators in addressing problems. During the first year of operation, the two counselors intervened in almost 300 individual cases.

As elsewhere, the neighborhood's problems are most pronounced in households headed by single women. Many of these are second and third generation public aid recipients. To help demonstrate the hope of Christ to these young parents, a Casa Central program called *Adelante* (Move Ahead) equips participants to move toward self-reliance.

For many of these young mothers, the next step is Casa's nurses aid training. Every four months, 40 of them begin



Once bedridden and severely depressed, Roberto Valdez—the "plant man"—discovered new hope and purpose through the prayer and love of Casa's Christian staff.

## This ministry offers 27 self-help programs to more than 13,000 people every year.

training that combines classroom study with practical experience at the nursing home. More than 140 have graduated from the program; three-fourths have severed all public aid ties.

For Rosario, that training resurrected a dream that had died when she discovered she was pregnant in high school. "I had dreamed of finishing high school and becoming a nurse," says Rosario, now 30 years old, "but the arrival of the baby changed everything." Today, because of her training, she is not only living out her dream but, she says, "I'm involving myself more with my daughter than my parents ever did with me. I'm finally looking forward to something."

Like most poor communities, Humboldt Park is plagued by inadequate housing; most of the people must spend 72 percent of their income on housing. Casa Central has tackled this problem in a truly visionary way. Throughout the community, handsome low-income apartment units and townhouses—products of the hard work of Casa Central and its supporters—rise above the landscape. These mortar and brick monuments to the compassion of Christ provide more than 400 new units of housing. And this winter a brand new, multi-story apartment building became home to additional dozens of fixed-income senior citizens.



A young inner-city Chicago mother serves among children and the elderly.

Rounding out the expansive Casa Central ministry is a free medical clinic. Staffed by a full-time doctor, nurse and receptionist, the clinic offers a full range of medical services, in a cooperative effort with nearby St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

Casa Central makes onlookers wonder how so much can be accomplished in relatively little time. But to Daniel Alvarez, each of the programs represents an appropriate Christian response to a community that cries out for help on so many levels. "The Good Samaritan story is a wonderful indication of God's priorities for His followers," says Alvarez. "I can't walk around my community seeing people in misery and not respond. That would be contrary to the true essence of Christianity." □

## 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.

### Short-Term Contract Positions

Positions in areas of Africa and Asia require appropriate qualifications and experience including previous Two-Thirds World experience. French language helpful. Must be flexible and adaptable to a variety of living conditions. Twelve-month minimum contract required.

Logisticians  
Project managers  
Nutritionists  
Public Health nurses

Agriculturalists  
Mechanics  
Pediatricians/General Practitioners  
Administrators

Contact: Tim Geare, World Vision U.S.



# Samaritan sampler

SOME WAYS PEOPLE ARE HELPING OTHERS IN THE NAME OF CHRIST



SELFHELP Crafts director Paul Leatherman gets a lesson in sisal basket weaving during a buying trip to Kenya. Kenya is one of more than 25 developing countries now involved in this 40-year-old program of Mennonite Central Committee.

**In living rooms,** garages and church basements across the country, Two-Thirds World artisans are getting a square deal. Refugees in northern Thailand, landless families in India and Bangladesh, unemployed parents in Haiti and subsistence farmers in El Salvador are earning a fair wage because volunteers with SELFHELP Crafts and other such programs provide them with a marketplace and a good return.

Volunteers are the key to the low overhead that makes it possible for SELFHELP Crafts, a program of the Mennonite Central Committee, to return about half of total sales to the country of origin. Workers from many denominations organize and staff the church bazaars, shops, private sales and conference displays where the handcrafts are sold.

For information contact SELFHELP Crafts, 240 N. Reading Road, Ephrata, PA 17522; (717) 738-1101.

**By lending an ear** and lending a hand, volunteer groups can involve themselves in urban ministry through the

live-in work/seminar program of Christians for Urban Justice. The Boston organization accommodates groups from high school age to retirement age for week-long or weekend programs.

Half the time is spent with rolled-up sleeves, helping out at CUJ projects such as housing renovation or a handcraft/thrift shop. The other half is spent studying what it means to be poor in the city, and how Christians can best respond.

For information contact Christians for Urban Justice, 563A Washington, Street, Dorchester, MA 02124; (617) 825-6080.

**Not for linguists only:** Bible translation depends on well-drillers, house-builders, typists and accountants. All kinds of workers, including those who never leave their home town, are essential to translation work.

Wycliffe Associates, the lay ministry of Wycliffe Bible Translators, keeps its members informed of service opportunities overseas and at home.

For information contact Wycliffe Associates, P.O. Box 2000, Orange, CA 92669; (714) 639-9950.

**Four teams of young people** committed to missions have a compelling message for their peers: "Join us!"

Caleb Traveling Teams, each representing several major mission agencies, visit campus and church groups. They tell what God is doing in the world and help listeners find their place in the global cause of Christ. Team members are prepared for both public speaking and individual counseling.

The Caleb project makes the teams available without charge. For information contact Caleb Traveling Teams, 1605 E. Elizabeth, Pasadena, CA 91104; (818) 794-1532.

**In the heart** of St. Paul, MN, the New Beginning Center offers its urban neighbors a fresh start.

A food shelf and clothing room provide for basic needs; an educational program offers English classes to U.S. newcomers and literacy tutoring to adults; and domestic abuse counseling and youth counseling services work for family renewal.

Founded 14 years ago by a group of local ministers, the center continues to work in partnership with neighboring congregations of many denominations.

For information contact New Beginning Center, 644 Selby, St. Paul, MN 55104.

**Christian Fellowship for the Blind, International,** transcribes Christian literature into braille. Such publications as Scripture Press' *Power for Living*, the *Our Daily Bread* devotional series and the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association's *Decision* magazine are mailed to hundreds of sub-

scribers in several nations.

CFBI's cassette lending library contains over 100 Christian titles and several children's books. New Testaments in English and other languages are available on cassette as well. Most of CFBI's services are free of charge.

For information contact Christian Fellowship for the Blind, International, Inc., P.O. Box 26, South Pasadena, CA 91030; (818) 799-3935.

**Twelve dollars** and two hours of work buy \$35 worth of meat, produce, bread and other staples through a new venture of St. Mary's Food Bank in Phoenix, AZ.

FoodSHARE is part of the food bank's push to emphasize food self-sufficiency among the people it serves.

For information contact St. Mary's Food Bank, 213 S. Eleventh Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85997.

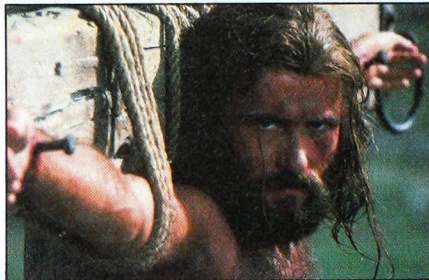


In exchange for a monthly food package, FoodSHARE participants help distribute the food and also serve in the community at large.



## Mini-message

# INCOMPARABLE LOVE



A scene from the based-on-Luke's-Gospel film, Jesus

**"God has shown us** how much He loves us," wrote a man who had tasted what he told about; "it was while we were still sinners that Christ died for us! "

That's love!

In the same letter, that writer—the Apostle Paul, whose life had been transformed by the crucified and risen Christ—wrote also: "By His death we are put right with God" (Romans 5:8, 9).

The love shown in Christ Jesus' death for sinners is the love all humans need more than we need any other love. And the experience of being "put right" with the God against whom we have sinned—that's

the benefit we all need more than any other.

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

Many people merely know something *about* God's Son-giving love; they have yet to taste it through personal response to the crucified, risen and still-seeking Savior.

Have *you* responded to God's love by responding to His Son in self-committing faith? If not, make it your priority business today:

1. Read and re-read, openheartedly, Romans 5: 1-11.

2. Seek additional counsel through a Christ-sharing church.

3. Write Editor Dave Olson at WORLD VISION magazine, 919 W. Huntington Drive, Monrovia, CA 91016, for a free copy of John Stott's helpful booklet *Becoming a Christian*.

God wants you to experience and benefit from His love now and eternally through His Son, the Lord Jesus Christ. Respond to Him now—in simple faith and by giving yourself to Him. You'll be glad you did.

## When you pray

### THANK GOD . . .

- for the ways** in which members of SERVE, Shelter Now, World Vision and other Christian agencies are helping war-weary Afghan children, women and men.
- for visible and yet-to-be-seen signs** of change in Madargonj, Bangladesh, because of the Christian couples at work there.
- for the benefits** of sponsorship to hard-working children in places such as San Salvador, El Salvador.
- for the rescue** of locust-threatened crops in several African countries.
- for the faithfulness** of those who work for justice and peace in South Africa, Lebanon, and the Central American nations torn by civil war.
- for Countertop volunteers** who help hungry people around the world by "gleaning" shoppers' spare change.
- for the open door** to World Vision's workers in more than 80 nations of the world.
- for the new hope** offered to young and old in places such as Chicago's Casa Central.

### AND PLEASE PRAY . . .

- that Afghanistan's children** of war will have opportunities to experience Christ's peace.
- for strength, wisdom and safety** for the people of SERVE, Shelter Now, World Vision and other Christian agencies serving refugees near the Afghanistan border.
- for continued good progress** in the Madargonj, Bangladesh, development program.
- for the childcare project workers** in such dangerous places as San Salvador.
- for continued success** of locust-eradication efforts in Africa.
- for the protection and success** of those who serve the needy in South Africa.
- for the volunteers** who help the hungry through their efforts in their own communities or abroad.
- that you will see new ways** to show Christ's love to the needy both near you and afar.
- for the inquirers** who respond to this magazine's "Mini Message" offer of information on how to know Jesus Christ as Lord and Savior.



# OLD HEROES AND MODERN MISSIONS

**I** love the old missionary stories. William Carey, a poor English shoemaker turned pastor, spent forty years in India and set a pattern for mission that has continued nearly 200 years. David Livingstone, the fearless missionary explorer, sought the source of the Nile while he spread the name of Jesus across the continent. Hudson Taylor, with his great vision and intense dedication, turned

neighbor" commandment, carry grain, blankets, hoes, well-drilling equipment and know-how to the hungry and the oppressed.

Have technology and history combined to change the meaning and the essence of mission?

No! And yes!

If Carey and Livingstone and Taylor and the noble train of missionaries that preceded and followed them had made up the idea of mission, then we might say that theirs was a good idea that we improved upon. But mission is an idea that comes from the very nature of God. From the times of Abraham and Moses and the prophets, God has long been sending men and women with His message. And our Lord Jesus Christ gave us our marching orders as messengers in what we fondly call the Great Commission. That commission we find in all four of the gospels. Each instance uses slightly different words, but the essence is this:

we are sent into the world to bear testimony to the love of Jesus Christ.

Every missionary worthy of the name responded to this commission first, then later to a specific place or method of working. So in this sense mission has not changed.

**But in another sense** mission *has* changed dramatically and significantly. More and more we have realized that the Lord sent us into the world not only to preach the gospel, but to love our neighbor as ourselves. He gave us a Great Commandment as well as a Great Commission.

I like the way John Stott puts it: " 'Mission' describes . . . everything the church is sent into the world to do. 'Mission' embraces the church's double vocation of service to be 'the salt of the earth' and 'the light of the world.' "

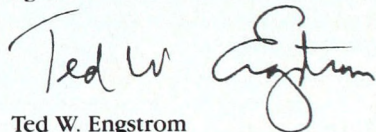
So today we teach new skills to refugees, build health centers for leprosy sufferers, send seeds to flood victims, vaccinate children, and feed them vitamins—all with as much of a sense of being sent as when we preach the gospel.

I can think of no better example of this than a man whose name is Berhanu Zewdie. Berhanu is an Ethiopian who managed to get a better education than most in that part of the world. When the

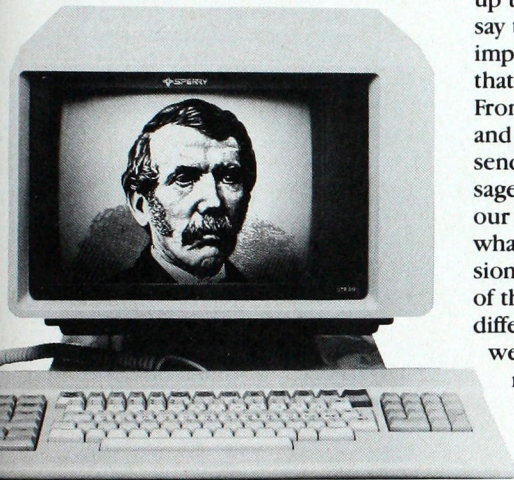
famine came he wanted to serve his own people so he went to work for us in World Vision in what we call development. Recently, in the southern Ethiopian province of Keffa, he saw primitive, nomadic tribespeople turn the soil with ox-drawn plows for the first time in their history.

"Development work," he told one of our writers, "because of its long-term approach, needs a vision . . . something you get from your Lord. Unless you come and love them and stay with them, how can development work?" Then Berhanu added, "As Christians, sometimes we have not to talk, we have to practice."

Berhanu's mother, with uncanny accuracy, gave him a name which means "light." And he recognizes that the Christian life is one of carrying the light. Missionary scholar Samuel Escobar put it this way: "To belong to Christ is to be involved with missions; to follow Christ is to go where He sends us today." I think my heroes from the past would agree.



Ted W. Engstrom  
President



missionary work in China upside down.

These men were heroes. They made mistakes, of course. Their humanity, abetted by their culture, led to practices that would give modern missionaries apoplexy. Yet they left home for a foreign land with little more than a Bible in hand to fulfill the Great Commission.

I sometimes wonder what they'd think of the modern missionary enterprise. Today Bible translators pack portable microcomputers into the bush. Radio engineers in air conditioned studios beam the gospel to millions of people in countries closed to missionaries. Church growth specialists use scientific methods of testing hypotheses for mission strategy. Meanwhile others, in the name of Jesus Christ and in response to His "love your





## **SPONSORSHIP**

# It'll Make You Feel Good.

### **You'll Feel Good ...**

... knowing that you can help stop her hunger. Quench her thirst. Overcome her poverty. A sponsor can provide the things that will help stop the suffering and build a future... for a child in need.

### **You'll Feel Good ...**

... knowing that Jesus' love for children has been demonstrated through your compassion. Sponsors know that love is never wasted on a child. And no one needs love more than a child who has suffered so much hardship.

### **You'll Feel Good ...**

... knowing that you're touching this hurting world. Sharing what you have with children who have so little — and often with families and the whole community. Nothing feels better than that. Nothing.

### **And It's So Easy To Begin ...**

WORLD VISION has been helping needy children all over the world for 35 years. We've worked hard to make it easy for you to care. All it takes is a mere 65 cents a day — \$20 a month — to become a World Vision Childcare Sponsor.

You don't need to send any money now. Just mail the coupon below and we'll send you a photo and full information about a special child for you to love. Then if you decide to keep the packet, mail your first \$20 payment within 10 days. Or return the material and owe nothing.

Please, become a sponsor today. You'll feel good about it. And a needy child will feel even better.



## **WORLD VISION**

### **WORLD VISION CHILDCARE SPONSORSHIP**

- Please send me information and a photograph of a child who needs my help.
- I prefer to sponsor a child living in:
  - Africa  Asia  Latin America
  - Where most needed
- Enclosed is my first month's payment of \$20.
- I will send my first month's \$20 payment within 10 days of receiving the materials, or I will return them so someone else can help.
- I can't sponsor a child now, but here's a special gift of \$\_\_\_\_\_ to help care for a needy child.

Please make checks payable to World Vision. Thank you!

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

A27W36

MAIL TODAY TO:  
World Vision Childcare Sponsorship  
Pasadena, CA 91131



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