

Water for
West Africans

Health care for
Afghan refugees

How you
have helped

World Vision®

October-November 1986

New doors are opening
for China's young.



A CHANGING CHINA

Recent developments

AFRICA'S LOCUST ALERT

Four major species of locusts, for the first time in at least 50 years, are simultaneously breeding, hatching, feeding and swarming in Africa, from the Red Sea to South Africa. At least 15 countries have already been seriously affected. Croplands in Botswana, Sudan, Chad and Mali are considered by the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to be the most threatened. Swarms consisting of billions of insects each have already infested large expanses of southern Africa and the Sahara and threaten to sweep across the Middle East and into India.

In Mali, crop losses on young seedlings were reportedly severe, and the planting of millet over more than 250 square miles had to be repeated at least three times. Last year in Guinea-Bissau and Chad insects devoured some 60,000 tons of grain and laid eggs that are now hatching as the rainy season begins.



One of many voracious varieties of locusts in Africa.

More swarms from South Africa are expected beginning early next year, which could eventually affect crops in Zimbabwe, Zambia, Namibia and, most likely, Angola. Several countries in eastern and central Africa face a plague of red locusts, including Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire. The African migratory locust has been seen in Sudan and Ethiopia.

The FAO estimates that a single swarm could devour in one day what 40,000 people eat in one year. The most recent locust plague in Africa lasted from 1977 to 1979.

The locusts' growth, spurred by the first decent rains in several years, threatens to undo the benefits of the past few years' compassionate response to African famine needs. "Our concern is that possibly as many as 10 million beneficiaries of World Vision's famine relief are going to be threatened by this problem which could develop into a famine of equal magnitude," says Russ Kerr, World Vision's Africa relief director.

In response to the situation, World Vision has supplied \$50,000 in pesticides for use in northern Senegal. And in northwest Mali, a contractor has been hired to do aerial spraying of locusts that are breeding and beginning to devour crops.

In addition to work of this type already underway, World Vision may move toward a role of providing more logistical support in the future. "World Vision has a presence in many African countries at this time," says Burt Singleton, director of relief and rehabilitation technology for World Vision. "We understand the systems, the logistics and so forth. And the logistical role is just as important in the whole chain of events as putting the spray down."

An article further elaborating on Africa's locust threat and World Vision's role in controlling it will be featured in the next issue of WORLD VISION.

Billions of insects have already infested large expanses of southern Africa and the Sahara. Without timely action, billions more will soon hatch.

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WORLD VISION

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GRATITUDE IN ACTION

While Thanksgiving Day as we know it is peculiarly American, the spirit of thankfulness to God is sometimes more evident among peoples whose physical comforts are far fewer than ours.

In Africa, for example, you can find folks more grateful for a meal a day than some of us are for three big ones plus snacks.

Case in point: Forty landless families outside the Kenyan village of Kirathimo,

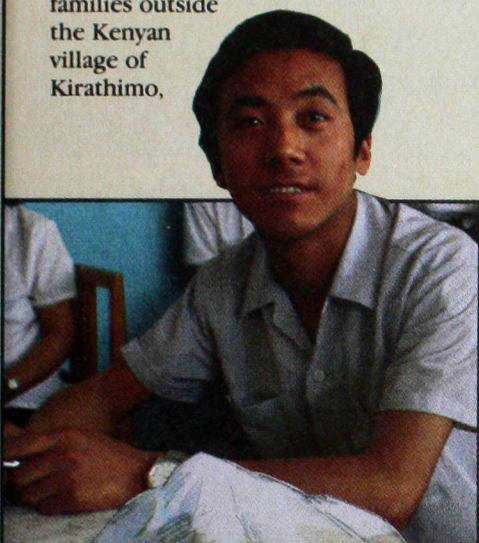
whose possessions could be carried on their backs until they each received a small patch of ground, some seeds, corrugated roofing and the gospel from World Vision and members of the Africa Inland Church. So appreciative were they for the little they received that the ex-squatters expressed their joy in a practical act of thanks *giving*—they presented a bagful of their precious grain to feed other Kenyans who had none.

True gratitude works that way. And, as their story on page 11 goes on to show, the spirit of thanksgiving also fosters *forgiving*. Milka, the woman

whose husband had abandoned her, forgave him just as God had forgiven her—and put her gratitude in action that spoke more eloquently than any number of words.

As Thanksgiving Day approaches, please find ways to share that "Christian Difference" story—and the other stories in this pre-Thanksgiving issue of **WORLD VISION**—with someone who might find such examples inspiring. Perhaps another American will want to join you in *your* way of expressing gratitude in action.

David Olson



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COVER STORY

4 A changing China

World Vision President Ted Engstrom visited China and Tibet and, accompanied by English Language Institute President Ken Wendling, saw how doors are being opened in that once-closed country.

12 Tailoring community development

While each African community's development needs are unique, an artist's rendition of a representative village shows various ways World Vision is helping to restore communities to full health.

14 A cup of clean, cold water

A dependable source of clean water is key to the health of any village in Africa or elsewhere. Julian Pitchford, World Vision's water resources specialist, tells how hand pumps are making a difference particularly in Ghana, West Africa.

2 Africa's locust alert

8 Facts about China and Tibet

9 Teaching English in China

10 ELIC: door to China

11 The Christian difference

17 More about Africa

18 Meeting Afghan refugee health needs

21 Samaritan sampler

23 Money—for better or for worse

PHOTOS, ILLUSTRATIONS: Cover, pp. 4-7, 9, 10, 18, 19 (below left): Terry Madison; pp. 2, 14 (left), 15, 16: David Ward; p. 11: Cory Tenda; p. 13: Frank Germalin; p. 14 (right): Doug Kelly; p. 19 (above), (below, right): Bill Kilewer; p. 20 (below, right): Carol Berg; p. 21 (above): Karawa Eye Center (below): Interchristo; p. 23: Bernard Gomes.

Observations on a return visit

A CHANGING CHINA

by Ted W. Engstrom
President, World Vision

"This is the time for qualified Christian English teachers to rise to the challenge."

Have you ever gone on a trip and then hardly been able to wait to get home and tell about it? That's how I feel about my recent ten-day trip to China and Tibet!

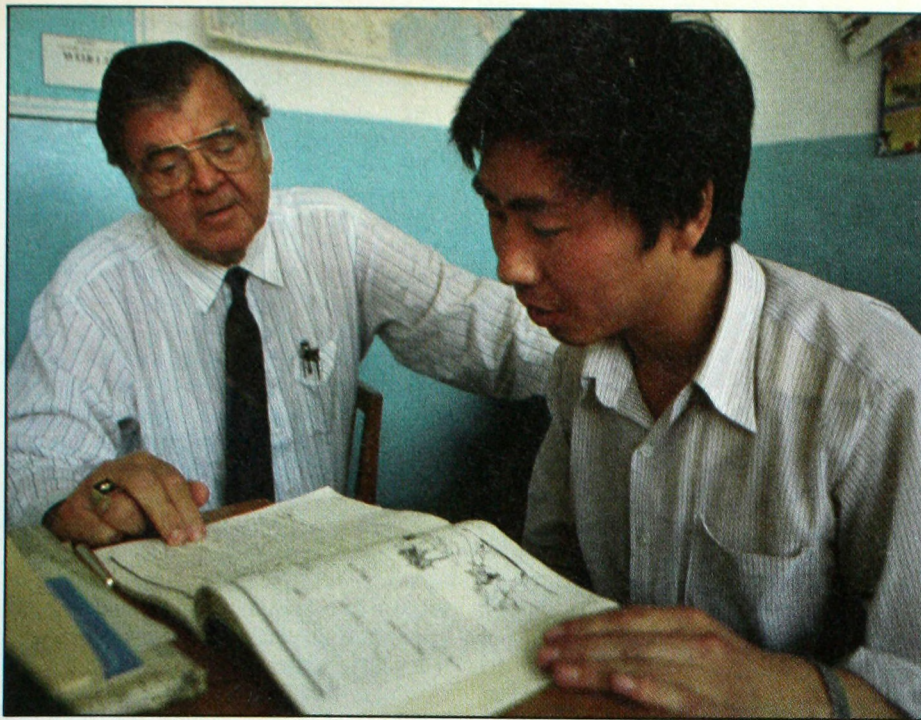
I went to China at the invitation of my friend Ken Wendling, president of English Language Institute/China. He wanted me to see the potential for placing Christian teachers of English throughout the nation of China. Joining us on the trip was Terry Madison, our World Vision communications manager for Asia and the Middle East.

World Vision's roots go back to China. Our founder, Bob Pierce, led highly successful gatherings in China in 1947 and 1948. On our trip we visited Xi'an and Chengdu, two of the cities in which Bob spoke with such success.

But it was while visiting a mission school and orphanage run by Dutch women in a small village close to the border of Tibet that Bob had an experience that changed his life and ultimately led to the founding of World Vision. An uncared-for orphan

(all photos) Eager to learn English, students at the Shaanxi Foreign Languages Teachers' College in Xi'an, China, listen raptly to their teacher and test newly acquired skills on World Vision President Ted Engstrom.





China's "Four Modernizations" program will, to a large extent, stand or fall on its ability to train enough of its people to speak and read English.

girl, whose needs the impoverished mission could not meet, was thrust into his arms by one of the women. Looking him straight in the eyes, she asked, "What are you going to do about it?" Although we were not incorporated as an organization until 1950 (after the change of government in China), World Vision really began in the heart of Bob Pierce at that moment in war-torn China.

My own intense interest in China goes back to my youth when I wrote two biographies for Zondervan Publishers. One dealt with the life of Hudson Taylor, founder of the China Inland Mission (now Overseas Missionary Fellowship). The other was the story of John and Betty Stam who were beheaded for their faith in 1934 near the Yangtze River city of Huaining. Their testimonies in life and death made a profound impact upon me.

As for Tibet, it was about 50 years ago that I heard Robert Ekvall, an early



Potala, the former palace of the Dalai Lama, overshadows and dominates Lhasa, Tibet.

God has something very special for us to do.

pioneer in that country, speak about his experiences of faith on the "Roof of the World." Ever since, I have wanted to visit that isolated region, now part of the People's Republic of China. My recent visit was a dream come true!

This was my second visit to China. In the early 1980s my wife Dorothy and I took a "China tour" with 14 other Americans. However, I resist the urge to be a "China expert" on the basis of my two brief visits to this fascinating nation. But I did notice a number of significant changes since my first visit five years ago. For one thing, the colors have changed. In the early eighties, everyone wore drab gray, blue and green clothing. The stores were dark and uninviting. Little was displayed in the store windows, except for the government Friendship stores reserved for foreign visitors.

But what a difference today! Women now wear brightly colored blouses and skirts and many men wear Western business suits and carry briefcases. Store windows attractively display the latest goods. And major Chinese cities now have something in common with most Western cities—traffic jams! State-owned buses, trucks, jeeps and taxis now clog city streets, fighting for space among the tens of thousands of pedestrians and cyclists who endlessly fight for the same space.

I was surprised at the lack of political billboards and propaganda signs today. A few years ago they were everywhere. And the hotel situation has improved dramatically. Some of the hotels we stayed in earlier were primitive. Today, many cities have new, world-class hotels with all the latest features.

In company with Ken Wendling and Terry Madison, I met a number of Chinese government officials in various educational organizations. Ken was negotiating the placement of more teachers of English for the next school year. China's "Four Modernizations" programs will, to a large extent, stand or fall on the nation's ability to train enough of its people to speak and read English in order to work with today's technology.

The officials we met sense the importance of the English language

Ken Wendling, Ted Engstrom and Mr. Li Tao, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the Ministry of Education and vice-president of the Chinese Education Association for International Exchanges, discuss the ELIC program before signing next year's agreement.



politically, economically and educationally. They are on a very strict time schedule to get thousands of teachers of English trained so they can accelerate the process. I feel there is a ground swell of interest which will increase between now and 1990. I saw none of this in 1981.

I believe Ken Wendling and ELIC, like Esther of old, are "come to the kingdom for such a time as this." I am intensely interested in helping Ken recruit more dedicated, willing-to-sacrifice Christian teachers of English.

It's not easy to work and live in China. Conditions are frequently underdeveloped by our standards. The bureaucracy seldom moves quickly or efficiently enough to meet our Western expectations. Yet I believe this is the time for qualified Christian English teachers to rise to the China challenge. We can make a difference! A life lived out in sacrificial love before these future leaders of China will not go unrewarded. These students are being impacted by caring, committed Christian teachers today. I know. I met some of them on our travels.

I was deeply impressed with the quality of ELIC teachers I met. They are bright, highly motivated Christian educators who know why they are there. They are making the most of every opportunity to be "salt and light."

There is one major difficulty. ELIC has more opportunities to place teachers of English in China's schools of education than they have teachers available. I believe many of you reading this article have the necessary qualifications—or know someone who has—to spend a year or more teaching English in China to teachers of English.

If you can't spend a year, think about the seven-week summer program in

China. I met 90 short-term teachers in Hong Kong the night before they left for their assignments in China. Some had their Ph.D.'s. Others had recently graduated from college with courses in teaching English as a second language. Some were young and single. There were married couples of all ages. Still others were older, single teachers with years of teaching experience.

All had chosen to walk the "High Road" with our Lord for the summer in a land far from home. They will make a contribution to hundreds of Chinese students. But the greatest learning experience will be theirs. They will return to their homes different people. I envy them their summer opportunity. (For more information on how you can get involved with ELIC, please see companion articles in this issue.)

The highlight of my trip was undoubtedly our visit to Tibet, but for a reason I could never have foreseen. For

More than 15,000 Chinese students have passed through ELIC classrooms in 50 schools located throughout China.

much of my life I had wanted to visit this mountainous "Shangri-la," stony ground for the gospel for hundreds of years under the Tibetan Dalai Lamas.

Lhasa, the highest city in the world at over 13,000 feet, is considered the most sacred religious site for thousands of devout Tibetan pilgrims. Some walk for months over dangerous mountain passes from as far away as Mongolia, with prayer wheels spinning, to worship at the three holy places of Tibetan Buddhism. I saw all three of them: the Potala Palace, where the Dalai Lama used to live; the Jokhang Temple, where hundreds of pilgrims prostrate themselves before the golden buddhas; and the Drepung Monastery, where at one time more than 10,000 Buddhist monks were cloistered. I found it all deeply depressing. Standing before the Jokhang Temple, I could feel the oppressive power that controlled that place—and the hundreds of sincere pilgrims who repeatedly bowed to the idols from early morning to late at night.

I despaired, as I concluded that there were few, if any, Christians in Lhasa to

illuminate the darkness of this once-forbidden "Land of the Snows." And then I met one—not a Tibetan but one of the most remarkable Christian men of our generation: Robert Morse Sr. I had met Robert Morse before and I knew of his work in Burma and the mountains of northern Thailand. I'm delighted that World Vision had made an investment in the printing of his Lisu translation in Burma, a labor of love which he recently finished after 20 years.

The story of his family's work in Burma, recounted in *Exodus to Hidden Valley*, just reprinted, is a classic. But he was the last person I expected to meet in Lhasa, one of the most remote places of the world!

The account of how Morse got there is as incredible as the man himself. Exhausted after the completion of his Lisu translation, he returned to the States on furlough. Barely settled, he felt compelled of the Lord to return last year to Tibet, the land of his birth. Granted permission by the government to enter the country, he is the only permanent foreign teacher of English living in Tibet. This master of eight or nine Asian languages is presently investing his life in 16 Chinese and Tibetan students of English.

As he told me, "I feel my work here is to mark the trees. Others will follow and harvest them." I ask you to pray for

Robert Morse as he "marks the trees" and prays for a harvest.

I ask you to pray for ELIC as well. I believe the teaching of English—not math or science or other disciplines—is the open door that God has given through which the people of China may be served in Christ's name. I am delighted that my friend Ken Wendling and his associates are proceeding through this door of opportunity. I commend his work to you.

And I ask you to pray for World Vision. One of the reasons I took this trip was to get a feeling for the types of things we might be able to do in the decade that lies ahead in China. I have a deeply held conviction that God has something very special for us to do. Pray that we will clearly understand what that special opportunity is—and that we will fulfill it in power and with excellence. □



ELIC volunteers' work will ultimately benefit the generation represented by this girl in Xi'an as well as today's college students.

FACTS ABOUT CHINA



Geography: 3.7 million square miles (slightly larger than the United States). The terrain is varied—from Mount Everest to the Gobi Desert. Two-thirds of the land is mountainous or semi-desert. Only 11 percent is cultivated. The climate is dry with cold winters in the mountainous west and north, temperate in the east and subtropical with rainy monsoons in the south.

People: China has the largest population (more than a billion) of any country in the world. The capital, Beijing (Peking), has 8.5 million people. The government wants families to have only one child. Eighty percent of the people live in rural areas. Over 93 percent are Han Chinese. The rest are members of some 55 minority groups living mostly in remote regions.

Health: Life expectancy is 68 years. Medical teams are being sent into rural areas to improve health care. Sanitation has dramatically improved since the early part of the century. Almost all major communicable diseases are under control.

Language: Roughly 115 languages are spoken in China. Of these, 55 are spoken by the minority nationalities. The remaining 60 are dialects and other languages spoken in various regions and provinces of China. The national language is "Putonghua" and is being taught in all the schools. (In the West, we commonly refer to "Putonghua" as Mandarin.)

Education: 75 percent literacy. China is aiming for universal elementary education by 1990. Until 1970, many colleges were shut down. Now the government wants to restore the educational system. Although less than 1 percent go on to college, the

college student population will grow by 21 percent during the next five-year government plan.

Religion: Officially atheist. In general, the people are not religious. Beliefs include Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism and ancestor worship. Religious Chinese have been severely discriminated against, but increasing tolerance of religion is evident today. The government is permitting clerical training and the publishing of Bibles and hymnals. Over 3000 Protestant churches have been opened since 1978. Official government estimates indicate that about .5 percent of the people are Christian. Close to 3 percent are Muslim.

Economy: Average annual income is \$300. Over 74 percent of the people work in agriculture, the dominant element of the economy. Main crops: rice, wheat, other grains and cotton. Major industries: iron, steel, coal, machine building, armaments and textiles. Current "modernization" is building a more diversified economy and raising the standard of living for many.

History and government: China is the oldest continuous major world civilization. Records date back about 3500 years. The majority of Chinese lived in extreme poverty. On October 1, 1949, Mao Zedong (Tse-tung) proclaimed China a communist state named the People's Republic of China. The former rulers were exiled to what is now called Taiwan. The new government brought impressive economic and social achievements. Overzealous movements such as the 1958 "Great Leap Forward," an effort to communalize industry and agriculture,

and the 1966 "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" resulted in social disorder and political anarchy.

Since 1979, the government has been more pragmatic and is now undergoing controlled liberalization. There is more freedom of expression. Agriculture is no longer collectivized. Foreign investment is encouraged. Even credit cards are being introduced, although only for select businessmen. China's dominant political figure is Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the central advisory and military commissions.

TIBET

Geography: Largely a high plateau, averaging 16,000 feet in elevation, surrounded by mountains. The provincial capital, Lhasa, is at 13,000 feet. Winters are bitterly cold. Tibet is nearly twice the size of Texas.

People: 2 million population. Tibetans probably descended from non-Chinese nomadic tribes. These people do not mix with the 5 percent of the population who are Chinese. Life expectancy is 40 years. Only 25 percent are literate.

Culture: Foreigners were kept out of Tibet until 1950 when China invaded. China's Cultural Revolution devastated Tibetan culture as it tried to make the people more like the Chinese. Yet China has brought some positive changes: land reform was instituted, serfdom abolished and health care improved.

Religion: Tibetans are strong Buddhists. They worship many gods, including their former leader, the Dalai Lama, who is seen as the reincarnation of the Buddha of Mercy. After a failed revolt in 1959, the Dalai Lama left Tibet for India.

Economy: Tibet is China's poorest region. The average annual income is only \$65. The economy is based on barley, wheat, goats, sheep and yaks.

Government: Part of China since 1951, Tibet became nominally autonomous in 1965. The people's allegiance is to their exiled Dalai Lama and they hope for his return.

TEACHING ENGLISH IN CHINA

■ Tenting with two small children on top of a mountain in Haiti for a year is a long way from China. Or at least Seb and Vicki Pense thought so.

■ Bill Hassler, one of the "thinkers" in a Fortune 500 company's Think Tank in southern California, didn't give much thought to China's Four Modernizations program. He was just glad to be finished with his graduate program at M.I.T.

■ In the late 1970's and early 1980's when Deng Xiaoping first began to redirect China toward the community of nations, Sally Eimer sensed the significance and began to prepare. After completing her Master's Degree in Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL), Sally's dream to teach English in the "Middle Kingdom" was realized.

These diverse people have at least three things in common: they all ended up in China teaching English, they are all Christians, and they all went to China under the auspices of ELIC (English Language Institute/China).

ELIC President Ken Wendling and World Vision's President Ted Engstrom recently met these and other ELIC teachers during a ten day trip to China. They visited them in their classrooms in Xi'an and on location in Chengdu and watched them in action with their

Chinese students, noticing the ways in which these innovative teachers introduced creative teaching techniques while using the curriculum which ELIC has prepared for its teachers.

Such efforts do not go unnoticed. Chinese educational authorities in Beijing, Xi'an and Chengdu were liberal in their praise of the ELIC teachers.

But education is a two-way street. ELIC teachers are learning a lot as well. All of them have found their year in China a stretching experience. As Bill Hassler

"None of us could do it alone. But together we can do it well."

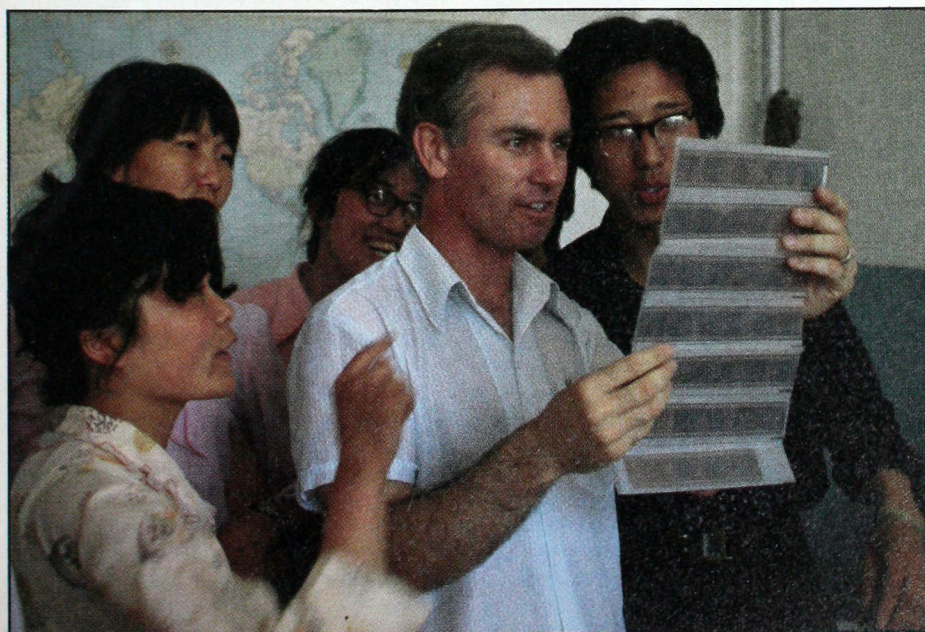
said, "I can now see more clearly the spiritual needs of America. It is so easy for us to be Christians. For the first time in my life, I think I know what faith is." Others echoed Bill's response.

Nothing much in China is easy. The teachers frequently find themselves caught in the middle of situations they don't fully understand. As Seb said, "You need to leave all pride behind and

develop thick skin—fast." They often feel isolated and on occasion separated from the communities in which they live.

Teachers go as teams of 2-5. There is also a staff team in Hong Kong to provide support services. And in the U.S., the San Dimas (California) team provides administration, fund-raising, accounting and recruiting services. "Perhaps the single thing that has made our teachers successful and makes our work a success is the team concept," says Ken Wendling. "None of us could do it alone. But together we can do it well."

Teaching English in China is not for everyone. But for those who feel the heavenly tug to walk the High Road in China, there will be rewards and experiences enough to last a lifetime. □



(left) ELIC teacher Seb Pense enjoys a good rapport with his students. A few gather round him to describe photos from a recent countryside trip. (above) Karen and Bill Hassler's innovative teaching methods make learning English fun for their students.

ELIC: DOOR TO CHINA

Who would have guessed that something we Americans take for granted—our mother tongue—could be the key to serving Christ in the “Middle Kingdom”—China? Yet the teaching of English is proving to be a key element in providing opportunities for qualified Christians to participate in what historians may call the most significant national modernization effort of the 20th century.

Ken Wendling was one of the few who saw the potential before it became a possibility. President and founder of English Language Institute/China (ELIC) with headquarters in San Dimas, California, Wendling was well equipped to respond to Deng Xiaoping's call to the Western world in the late 1970s to help China in its modernization program. “This is an unprecedented opportunity for men and women of good will to serve the people of China in Christ's name,” Wendling says.

ELIC has come a long way in a short time, although more than once Wendling wondered if it would ever get off the ground. There was a period of 30 months between the first contact with the Chinese in 1979 and the placement of the first six teachers in the fall of 1982. But once launched, there was no further delay. The success of the initial six teachers opened the doors for over 200 more teachers who have taught for at least one year in China, half of whom returned for another year.

More than 15,000 Chinese students have passed through ELIC classrooms in 50 schools located in 19 of China's provinces and autonomous regions. In addition, 59 teachers during the summer of 1985 and 97 this past summer have taught English and shared their lives with another 2000 students in five provinces of China through ELIC's summer training program.

Many of the Chinese students that ELIC teachers instruct are teachers of English from provincial schools. Chinese education experts in Beijing state that there are 300,000 high school teachers of English in 100,000 schools representing 45 million high school students who need their English-language skills upgraded.

The opportunities for sharing in the development of the future leaders and educators are limitless. But following through on the opportunities will demand an integration of faith and works beyond the average Christian experience.



Ken Wendling visits the home of the president of the Shaanxi Foreign Languages Teachers' College in Xi'an, and chats with Mr. Li Xue Jun and his family.

“This is an unprecedented opportunity for serving the people of China in Christ's name.”

“Our teachers need to see that they are uniquely God's people,” Wendling says. “Their service—their teaching and their living in a foreign environment—is an act of obedience to Christ, who has equipped and called them to do it in His name.”

Recently a student came to an ELIC teacher and said, “What is it that makes you shine?” Wendling believes that that kind of response is the natural result of a Christian teacher's integrated life lived in obedience to Kingdom values. Students can look at Christian teachers and think to themselves, “You not only teach me, you care for me. You go beyond what you have to do. You serve our people.”

ELIC is looking for more teachers who want to walk the High Road of service and faith. “How often,” Wendling asks, “does a person strike a time in history when he or she can help with a constructive national program while at the same time living out a life of love and concern for the people?”

ELIC provides two ways to do just that by teaching English in China. The first is a special intensive training program for Chinese high school English teachers, utilizing an ELIC-developed curriculum. This is a one-year contract program which can be extended. Teaching teams of two to five teachers are sent to each assignment. The team leader needs a minimum of an M.A. in either English, Literature, Linguistics, Teaching English as a Second Language

or a related academic discipline, with two years' teaching experience, or a B.A. in one of these fields with at least five years of experience. The apprentice teachers need a B.A. in any of the same disciplines. While no teaching experience is necessary for apprentices, all successful candidates are required to attend a month-long teacher training program conducted by ELIC. All applicants should have cross-cultural sensitivity, personal flexibility, and demonstrate Christian maturity.

The second program is a nine-week summer session made up of teams of ten teachers. Each team is led by a senior professor who has a Ph.D. in an English-related discipline, accompanied by nine apprentice teachers with the same qualifications as for the other program. Two weeks of orientation are given in California. During this orientation period, candidates deal with teaching English as a second language, caring skills, cross-cultural communications, team dynamics and Chinese history and language. The team actually spends seven weeks in China: six teaching, one touring historic sites as guests of the host province.

The finances necessary for training, transportation, living costs, and salary are the shared responsibility of the government of the People's Republic of China, ELIC, and each teacher. □

For complete information on how to get involved in teaching English in China write to: Recruiting Manager, ELIC, P.O. Box 265, San Dimas, CA 91773. (A self-addressed stamped long envelope would be appreciated to facilitate a prompt reply.) Or phone ELIC at (714) 599-6773.

In Kenya we had a chance to see

THE CHRISTIAN DIFFERENCE

by Cory Trenda

I hear a lot about how World Vision meets the physical needs of people with medicines, fresh water, and other practical aids. But as a *Christian* humanitarian organization, how do you integrate the message of God's love along with the foods and seeds and training?"

As World Vision's representative in Chicago, I hear this question with some regularity. So I was particularly pleased when, on a recent trip to Kenya with several World Vision donors, the group witnessed a moving example of how the meeting of both physical and spiritual needs "works together for good."

In Kenya, as in most of the 90-plus nations in which World Vision works, we partner with local churches or missions that are bringing the good news of Jesus Christ to a poor community, and assist them in putting hands and feet onto that message. Acts of compassion not only provide physical help but also bring powerful credibility to our claims of Christ's love.

On our way to the village of Kirathimo, we stopped just outside the village to see the remnants of a squatter settlement. Two hundred landless families had once been squeezed together in rented thatched huts in an area perhaps the size of two football fields, right next to the road. When World Vision and the Kirathimo Africa Inland Church began an integrated community development project there a few years ago, this was one of the most pressing needs to be addressed. So a survey was done, and the 40 neediest families were each given a hand up: one acre of land to grow food

on, and corrugated roofing materials to build a home under.

We went to meet some of these families and see how the project had affected their lives. Milka and her husband own the corner acre. He had left her for 20 years, and she used to be locked out of her squatter hut when she couldn't pay the rent. But Milka's a Christian now, and when her husband asked if he could come back two years ago, she took him back. Why? Her answer reflected a deep understanding

"Now that we have some food for ourselves, please take some of it to the people who have none."

of Christ's forgiveness and a personal call to do likewise: "Because I'm a child of God," she told me.

Enough said. No further explanation came. No lesser action than forgiving love would have shown Milka's husband Jesus' love for her.

Door-to-door evangelism in the village and among the squatters has also been an important project component.

In a "letter of appreciation" by Pastor Macharia to our group as representatives of World Vision's donors around the world, he closed by writing: "When you go back to your homeland, please convey our sincere tribute and sincere love and appreciation to our friends. The result has been scores of people accepting Jesus as their personal Savior."

My thoughts go back to those former squatters. As we stood in a circle with



Practical thanks giving: Former squatters present a bag of grain.

perhaps 15 to 20 of them, surrounded by small one-acre plots with corn stalks sparsely coming out of the soil, they gave praise to the Lord for our coming and shared their testimonies. We had prayer together, and then we were led to a large sack of grain. As it turned out, this was really an offering. Because, a few days before our arrival, these men and women who had been landless and nearly penniless before this project was started, had explained to Pastor Macharia: "Now that we have some food for ourselves, please take some of it to the people who have none."

Here were people, just beginning to make a life for themselves, who already were feeling compelled to share. People who knew the love of Christ and the caring of Christians half a world away, and knew they couldn't hoard it—that Good News needs to be proclaimed in all of our actions as well as our words.

Milka reflected World Vision's goal and prayer for all of our projects. Announcing joyfully the changes in her life because of this project, she said, "I have land, food, a home—I have no problems!"

But Milka has more: a reconciled relationship with her Creator—and with her husband. I'm reminded of the words of the Apostle Paul: "Faith, hope and love—these three remain. But the greatest of these is love." Acts of love from Christians halfway across the globe coupled with the Words of Life have given Milka faith in our Lord. And hope. Hope for today and for tomorrow and for eternity. And, in knowing love and having hope, she can reach out to yet others in that same love for Jesus' sake and to His glory. □

Cory Trenda has represented World Vision in the Chicago area since 1982.

Each component and each participant is important

TAILORING DEVELOPMENT TO COMMUNITY NEEDS

The American public has become increasingly familiar with emergency relief efforts designed to offset the devastating effects of the killer famine in Africa. Yet, while aid is essential in meeting the urgent needs of hungry people, relief without wide-scale, ecologically-sensitive redevelopment can prolong dependence and delay an African nation's ultimate recovery.

Christians who seek to make their assistance fully biblical engage both in emergency relief work and in broad efforts to free people from dependence on such outside aid—and in both kinds of outreach they make the gospel of Jesus Christ an integral part of what they offer.

Preventing staggering loss of life in the future requires extensive development efforts, such as revitalizing parched lands and introducing culturally-appropriate technology. Expansive development projects like these can only be effective with large investments of time, resources and—most importantly—people.

For 36 years, World Vision has been working in Christ's name with national staff and private and governmental agencies to provide proven, long-term solutions to basic human problems. Applying experience and expertise, World Vision encourages self-reliance among developing nations by working with villages to carry out water, agricultural and community development projects that restore productivity and stability to disaster-stricken and impoverished regions.

The needs of people throughout Africa are as varied as the landscape of the continent. No single type of project can meet

the needs of every person. Therefore World Vision, technical experts and village leadership of distressed areas, cooperate in designing each project to meet the most critical needs. This model-project map illustrates various development activities within a community—each one essential to long-term growth and self-sufficiency.

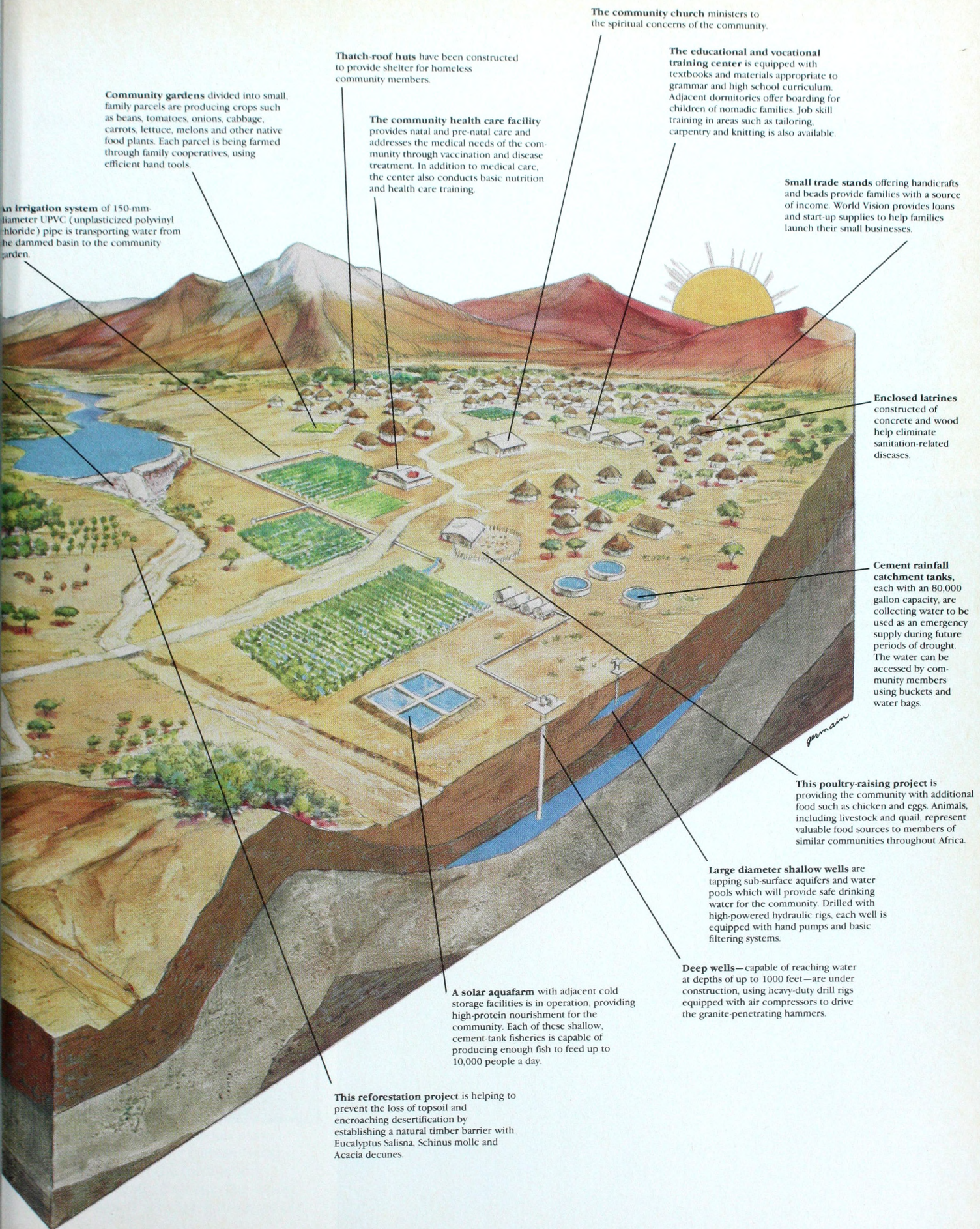
Community members actively participate in the operation and maintenance of each project. Whenever necessary, highly-skilled specialists are recruited by World Vision to help develop and institute projects requiring advanced technical expertise. However, community residents receive detailed training in the operation of each project, regardless of the difficulties involved. An understanding of the community's ultimate ownership and control of the project is established prior to initiating any effort. □

The model community represented by the artwork is home to approximately 2000 people. Their average life expectancy is 43 years. Prior to World Vision's involvement, the community's infant mortality rate was an alarming 14 percent, compared to a one percent rate in the United States. Because of improved sanitation and health care, the infant mortality rate in the community has been reduced to 2.8 percent. Construction of the school has helped decrease the village illiteracy rate, once 49 percent among men and 62 percent among women.

For more information on World Vision's community development work, send a self-addressed, stamped, business-size envelope to WORLD VISION magazine with a request for the brochure called "Building for Tomorrow."

An earthen dam has been constructed to provide the community with water during periods of future drought.

A transportation bridge has been constructed to help improve communication and interaction with other villages. This several-ton-capacity bridge, and others like it throughout the continent, has been built using stone, wood and other locally-available materials. The bridge will enable villagers to transport supplies during the rainy season when dry riverbeds become flooded.



The community church ministers to the spiritual concerns of the community.

The educational and vocational training center is equipped with textbooks and materials appropriate to grammar and high school curriculum. Adjacent dormitories offer boarding for children of nomadic families. Job skill training in areas such as tailoring, carpentry and knitting is also available.

Small trade stands offering handicrafts and beads provide families with a source of income. World Vision provides loans and start-up supplies to help families launch their small businesses.

Enclosed latrines constructed of concrete and wood help eliminate sanitation-related diseases.

Cement rainfall catchment tanks, each with an 80,000 gallon capacity, are collecting water to be used as an emergency supply during future periods of drought. The water can be accessed by community members using buckets and water bags.

This poultry-raising project is providing the community with additional food such as chicken and eggs. Animals, including livestock and quail, represent valuable food sources to members of similar communities throughout Africa.

Large diameter shallow wells are tapping sub-surface aquifers and water pools which will provide safe drinking water for the community. Drilled with high-powered hydraulic rigs, each well is equipped with hand pumps and basic filtering systems.

Deep wells—capable of reaching water at depths of up to 1000 feet—are under construction, using heavy-duty drill rigs equipped with air compressors to drive the granite-penetrating hammers.

A solar aquafarm with adjacent cold storage facilities is in operation, providing high-protein nourishment for the community. Each of these shallow, cement-tank fisheries is capable of producing enough fish to feed up to 10,000 people a day.

This reforestation project is helping to prevent the loss of topsoil and encroaching desertification by establishing a natural timber barrier with Eucalyptus saligna, Schinus molle and Acacia decurva.

Thatch-roof huts have been constructed to provide shelter for homeless community members.

The community health care facility provides natal and pre-natal care and addresses the medical needs of the community through vaccination and disease treatment. In addition to medical care, the center also conducts basic nutrition and health care training.

Community gardens divided into small, family parcels are producing crops such as beans, tomatoes, onions, cabbage, carrots, lettuce, melons and other native food plants. Each parcel is being farmed through family cooperatives, using efficient hand tools.

An irrigation system of 150-mm-diameter UPVC (unplasticized polyvinyl chloride) pipe is transporting water from the dammed basin to the community garden.

Breaking disease cycles in West Africa

A CUP OF ^{Clean} COLD WATER

"Whoever gives to one of these little ones even a cup of cold water because he is a disciple, truly, I say to you, he shall not lose his reward."

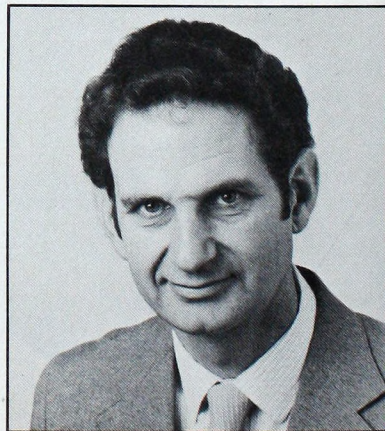
(Matthew 10:42)



Julian Pitchford, water resources specialist for World Vision International, visited Ghana in May 1985. He visited again a year later to survey the progress that had been made. In an interview with WORLD VISION magazine's associate editor Randy Miller, Julian shared observations from that visit and some comments about World Vision's approach to water development in general.

WV: What is your function as water resources specialist for World Vision International?

JP: I'm involved in water health overall, having a reasonable knowledge of water- and fecal-related diseases, right through



Julian Pitchford



to irrigated agriculture. Within that range there is flood control, potable water supply, well-drilling and even bridge-building. In a sense, anything with water related to it.

WV: Why is World Vision focusing on Africa? Don't other parts of the world need help just as much?

JP: We are involved in water projects to a certain extent in other countries. But most of our water and large-scale development operations at the moment are in Africa. That's simply because when we started, this was the critical area.

WV: How do you approach potable water needs in a given village from the standpoint of appropriate technology?

JP: The rural water pump is perhaps the most appropriate piece of technology for village water supply. It is the only way to get water, in the bulk of the circumstances we're talking about, into the vessel in which it's carried, without its having to be touched or in any way contaminated. Any of the open wells, streams, rivers or dug reservoirs are particularly susceptible to contamination by animals as well as by human beings themselves. And so one gets the closed cycle of the water-related diseases, such as schistosomiasis and guinea worm.

WV: How would a hand pump help to eliminate some of these diseases?

JP: Schistosomiasis, also known as bilharzia, is spread by people walking into a water source to obtain water. Schistosomiasis, in the human being, manifests itself in the form of an enormous intestinal worm. The worm lays eggs which are then passed out via

the human excreta. In many areas of the world, if the eggs can get into water within about 72 hours, and then into a river, stream or lake—or any open water—the eggs will find host snails. An egg attacks the snail and then goes through another cycle. Ultimately the snail sheds a tiny creature called a schistosome. When the water gatherer wades into that water, the schistosome bores in through the skin—into the ankles, feet or legs—and then gets into the bloodstream. Through the bloodstream it is then carried back into the intestine, and the cycle starts again.

That's only one of several disease cycles that can be broken simply by preventing contact with exposed water in the process of collecting water.

Villagers have to participate in most of the things we do, be it labor only.

Clearly the village pump is a lifesaver.

In the north of Ghana more than 40 percent of the children die by the age of five. And over 80 percent of these fatalities are water- and fecal disease-related. So the simple preventions of having sanitary latrines, getting rid of poor water sources, and giving villagers a hand pump will help to cope with that.

WV: Subi village in Ghana seems like an example of real development in the most positive sense. What was it like a year or

Before hand pumps were installed in their village, Subi residents had to rely solely on this dirty, disease-laden pond for all their water needs.

so ago, before the improvements took hold and before hand pumps were installed?

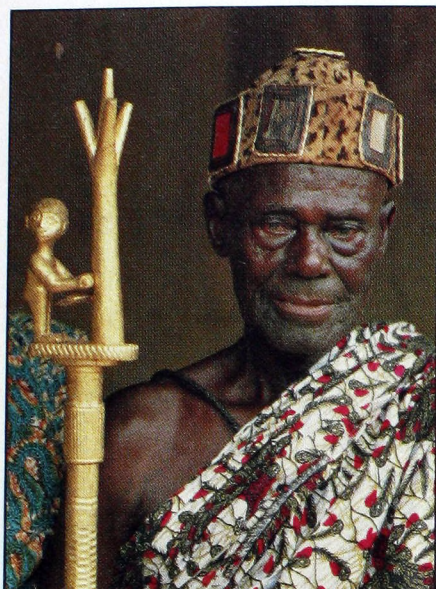
JP: When I visited it a year ago, Subi had only a dirty pond with dead trees fallen in it and mud on the bottom as its main water source. Mosquito larvae could be seen around the top of it. Almost certainly it had schistosomes in it, as well as other disease-carrying organisms. Snails were quite evident. And the people had to walk into this pond to get the water out. But it was a village with some pride and some hope.

WV: How long had World Vision been in that village?

JP: World Vision had been involved there for about 18 months when I was there last year. And it had approached the village with the best of intentions. But a problem was soon discovered in going in with nutrition training, basic hygiene training, a simple clinic—but having no clean water available. World Vision was involved with those good things, but did not have a water program. We knew that we were missing the primary need—the foundation for significant, lasting improvement. And this really was the setting throughout Ghana as we went about.

WV: Can you say more about the role of partnership in these projects? Partnership seems to be a very key element.

(right) Hand pumps like this one in Kojo Ashong are being installed by World Vision in villages throughout Ghana. (below) Barima Bosompem II, chief of Subi, displays the village linguist's staff, the top of which conveys a symbolic message to villagers which means, "There is great value in cooperation."



JP: When we go into a village, we require the village to set up a committee to interface with World Vision, and we also require their involvement in the project. They have to participate in most of the things we do, be it labor only. They have to contribute something to everything we do. We're not prepared to accept only the village elders as the committee. We require it to be much more representative of the village. For example, we require that it have women on it. Women are the most involved in the majority of the programs we do.

This type of involvement by the villagers fosters a sense of their ownership of the project. The work belongs to them. It's not something brought in by rich Westerners who come in, do their thing, and then are gone, leaving the villagers standing off on the sidelines. It's very important that the project be theirs so that when we leave, they will be able to operate successfully on their own.

WV: How many wells are now in Subi? And what further developments do you see ahead for that village?

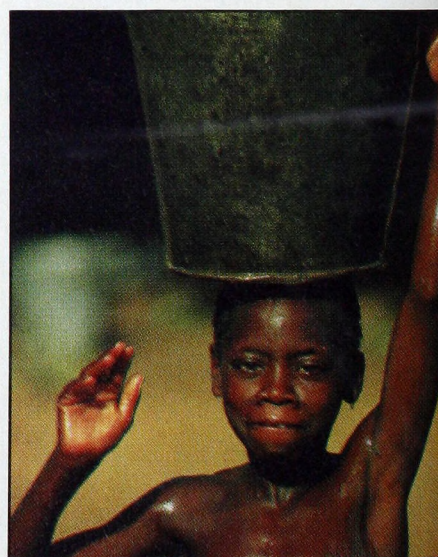
JP: There are two wells. They probably need one or two more. Our normal pattern is a five-year presence in a village. If we're there much less than five years, we're not able to really help the people develop or make much of a real difference. Significant change takes some time. On the other hand the need is so great in other areas that to stay much beyond five



years would result in denying someone else the opportunity for assistance. What I hope for Subi is that it might serve as a springboard for work in nearby villages.

We're just beginning to see the real benefits that can occur when concern for potable water is coupled with attention to other areas, such as sanitation, education, nutrition and health care. When these elements are combined and we can work in full partnership with rural villages, then we will see genuine, long-lasting improvement. □

A more detailed analysis of the subject of water and health in developing countries can be found in the July-September 1986 issue of Together, World Vision's journal for Christian relief/development practitioners. That issue is devoted entirely to the subject of water. Together can be found in the libraries of most Christian colleges and seminaries. (Subscription is \$25 per year in the U.S., from World Vision International, 919 W. Huntington Dr., Monrovia, CA 91016.)



The buckets will be just as heavy, but in villages with hand pumps, the water in them will be fresh and pure when Ghanaians like this one have to carry them.

LAST YEAR'S STORY? NOT FOR 18 MILLION PEOPLE

Millions of African famine victims will be hurt by a drop in donations to relief efforts, according to a *New York Times* report. Contributions both from the United States Government and from non-governmental agencies have dropped considerably in the past year, the report stated. Relief officials attribute the drop to "a widespread misperception by both governments and the public that the crisis was over," according to the report. "Some experts say the very success of the relief effort is responsible for what they call 'donor fatigue.'" Others blame the news media for shifting attention from the emergency." In August the U.S. Senate shifted \$300 million from an African relief fund to economic assistance for Central America as part of an aid program for anti-Sandinista rebels.

In northern Mozambique, World Vision will offer farmers something more important than food rations—the tools and seeds needed to grow their own food. Civil conflict in Zambezia during the past two months has disrupted food production and also has made it difficult for farmers to buy agricultural supplies. An agronomist will also provide helpful instruction.

Since the first rain in five years began falling in Ethiopia's Sekota area in July, the only road into the town gradually has become impassable. Sekota's people now receive daily deliveries of food through a joint World Vision and Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission air drop. In a two-month period the operation will supply 1300 metric tons of grain from World Vision and 700 metric tons from the RRC.

Two new nursery sites will enable World Vision Ethiopia to meet its target of planting one million seedlings in the south and 1.5 million at Ansokia over the next year. Some 38,450 seedlings were planted during July by farmers near the town of Humbo. The effort to combat deforestation is part of World Vision's agricultural inputs packages program. The seedlings include 21 eucalyptus, 27,530 leuceana, 7906 cypresses lusitanica and acacia and 3000 papaya. At Omosheloko in Shoa Administrative District, 200,000 seedlings were distributed to Agpak beneficiaries for use in reforestation. And members of Ansokia Valley peasant associations have prepared land for planting of more than 600,000 seedlings.

As many as two million people in southern Sudan face starvation, but civil strife there prevents most voluntary organizations from helping them. The Sudanese Government has said it will not negotiate with the Sudan People's Liberation Army following the August 16 crash of a Sudan Airways aircraft with 63 people on board, including 12 children. The SPLA has claimed responsibility for shooting down the aircraft, and has threatened to shoot down any aircraft—including relief flights—flying over "its territory."

Meanwhile, the needs of southerners grow more desperate. The city of Malakal, for example, has a large population of

displaced people, with little food and medicine to help them. Malakal now has a population of 90,000, at least 30 percent being children under the age of 6. The local market no longer has any grain for sale. The only way to bring food into the city is by air, as the roads are mined and barges have been stopped. Arne Bergstrom, director of World Vision's work in Sudan, is working closely with other agencies to find a way to transport food to Malakal.

An earnest plea for Africa has been issued by Salim Lone, Editor of Africa Emergency Report. "Botswana," says Lone, "in its fifth consecutive year of severe drought, is expecting a harvest less than half the size it produced in 1980. And the struggling nation is beset by locust and quelea bird infestations which could reduce that amount even more. In Mali, serious food shortages hurt the people of the central and northern areas. In Lesotho a late frost diminished the already unfavorable crop prospects the country was facing. And Burkina Faso is suffering pockets of severe malnutrition and mortality."

Then comes Lone's clincher. "If these are the conditions in the *not-so-critically* affected countries," he quotes a relief official as saying, "you can imagine what the situation is like in Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Sudan. But the world does not seem to want to bother with Africa's emergency needs."

With attention now focused on strategies for reviving longer-term, readjusted development, the relief community is concerned that the continuing emergency needs of millions of Africans are no longer seen as a pressing issue. In fact, the UN Office for Emergency Operations in Africa (OEOA) has reported that donor governments contributed less than \$30 million during a recent two-month period, while 18 million Africans' emergency non-food needs now stand at \$438 million. In the previous two-month period, donors gave about \$175 million.

As before, *food* needs have been met, since these are relatively painless to meet from surplus donor stockpiles. The difficulty is with requirements in health, agricultural, water and transport sectors, which require more of a cash commitment.

The waning of the world's interest seems inevitable because the news media has turned its spotlights on other subjects and because some good rains have led to good harvests, creating the impression that the emergency was over. Yet almost half as many people as last year are still in desperate need of assistance.

As Bradford Morse, recently retired head of OEOA, responded when asked by a journalist if the famine was not really last year's story: "Not for those 18 million people."

To share of your abundance with direly needy African families, please use the return envelope provided in the center of this magazine. Thank you!

With special attention to their eyes

MEETING AFGHAN REFUGEE HEALTH NEEDS

by Terry Madison

Take three million people anywhere in the world and you are bound to have a certain percentage of them sick or needing medical attention on any given day of the year.

This group will have additional health problems if they have had an inadequate diet and health care for a number of years. Add to this a general lack of knowledge about personal health care and basic hygiene.

Then have these people flee a civil war—often pursued, shot at, bombed and strafed—with only the clothes on their backs, and you have some idea of the potential medical needs the Afghan refugees have brought to Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province during the past six years.

SERVE (Serving Emergency Relief and Vocational Enterprises), a voluntary Christian organization with a commitment to meeting basic human needs, is one of a number of government and private agencies bringing health care to Afghan refugees now living in some 350 camps scattered throughout Pakistan. Most of them are located in the Northwest Frontier Province, which borders Afghanistan. World Vision works with SERVE in this needy endeavour.

Until recently, SERVE operated the eye department of the Avicenna Balkhi Hospital in Peshawar, Pakistan. Peshawar is located just a few miles from the historic Khyber Pass which crosses the mountain range that forms a natural border between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

However, in February, SERVE moved into its own independent facilities not far from the hospital. It is now known as the Afghan Eye Hospital. A spacious colonial-style house has been converted into an outpatient clinic and resident patient hospital for Afghans.

The hospital is operated under the direction of an American ophthalmologist who spent many years in Kabul, Afghanistan before the Marxist takeover. He speaks the language fluently and understands the Muslim culture.

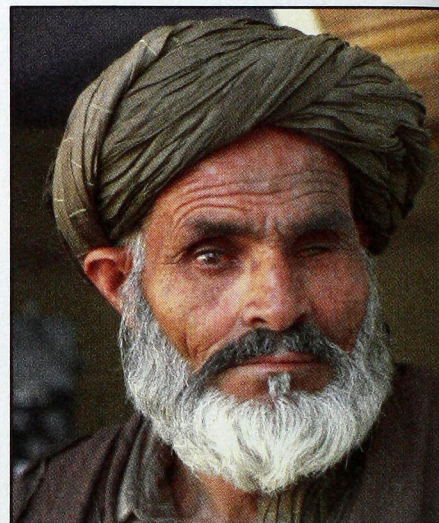
With him are four Afghan refugee ophthalmologists and junior residents plus a support staff of Afghan technicians. An American nurse assists during surgery and visits the Muslim women patients in the hospital.

While in the previously crowded facilities of the eye department of the hospital, the SERVE staff saw an average of 550 patients a month in 1984. The patient load jumped to a thousand a month during 1985. SERVE anticipates the patient load will soon double again in their new, upgraded facilities.

Although many of the patients come for eye tests for glasses, many are in need of more serious attention. More than 400 operations were performed in 1984 and almost double that number in 1985. Between 20 and 30 patients a month seen by the doctors have war-related eye wounds, suffered by *mujahidin*, (Afghan freedom fighters) in their running battle against the present government in Afghanistan.

One such fighter is Abdul Ghafour, 31, who lost his right eye in a bomb blast in Afghanistan 14 months ago. Following the removal of his eye at the hospital, he told one of the staff doctors, "I will return to my country to fight again. And he did. However, his eye became infected with a cyst and he had to return recently to the hospital.

Besides war wounds, trachoma, an infection of the eyes which can lead to blindness, is of major concern to the ophthalmologists. Doctors run periodic eye clinics at different refugee camps to provide eye treatment and trachoma control. As one of the public health nurses who works with SERVE said, "Our American doctor is always checking with



A mujahidin—Afghan freedom fighter—who has come for eye treatment

us when we return from a camp visit to be sure that we told the refugees to keep their hands out of their eyes."

There is a natural connection between SERVE's Afghan Eye Hospital and its public health outreach. The expatriate and Afghan refugee women who are the backbone of this program work closely with the hospital in eye clinics in the Afghan refugee camps near Peshawar.

Now that SERVE has its own spacious setting, plans are underway for an expanded public health teaching role directed at patients who come to the hospital. As one SERVE worker stated, "Sick people don't just come alone. They are usually accompanied by family members who patiently wait for them to be seen. It is a great opportunity for us to do some teaching while the families wait."

The Afghan nursing staff is encouraged to teach as well as nurse. As one of the public health workers stated, "We want

Terry Madison is World Vision International communications manager for Asia.



Afghans entering Pakistan commonly wait six months before qualifying as refugees and becoming eligible for relief assistance. Until then they struggle to survive as best they can.

duced into the regular school curriculum. SERVE's public health workers have offered to teach the use of the charts and booklets to the Afghan teachers during their three weeks of summer school. The teachers would teach their pupils who in turn would carry good health ideas home to their parents.

As the Canadian SERVE public health worker in charge of the program said, "The more people learn about simple health principles, the more they will be

"The more people learn about simple health principles, the more they will be able to take care of themselves."

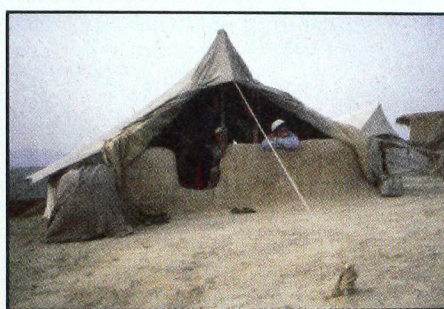


Refugee helpers compile 16-page sets of full-color health-aid posters used by public health teams.

to help them see that public health is an integral part of their nursing. It is not something they do separately. Teaching is something they do with every patient."

To help provide a foundation for this integrated teaching, SERVE plans to develop some automated slide/tape programs. The automated, repetitious presentation of basic health care will free the nurses to do more personal follow-up teaching with the patients later in their visit.

Part of this teaching, at the hospital, and even more so in the refugee camps



Tents provide the only shelter against the piercing cold for thousands of refugees along Pakistan's northwest border.

and in the camp classrooms, involves the 16 newly developed full-color health charts that SERVE has recently printed. They have been made available to other international and government aid agencies working in the camps as well.

The large, almost self-explanatory posters deal with the most common areas of personal and public health. Combined with the recently published series of nine health booklets written at a grade three level in Pushtu, the predominate refugee language, SERVE public health workers have a heavy arsenal with which to attack the recurring health problems of the Afghan refugee population.

But the most promising potential for multiplying the effectiveness of SERVE's public health program is through the Afghan refugee school system. Some teachers are now using it as extra-curricular material, but SERVE has made a strong appeal to have the material intro-

able to take care of themselves. Once they learn it, they have it for life."

SERVE public health personnel believe the time is right. The UNHCR is cutting back on funding and books of any kind in Pushtu are in short supply. The illustrated booklets, with colorful covers, can fill some of this void and teach health care principles at the same time.

In addition to its partnership role with SERVE, World Vision also helps Dr. Achmad Zamani, an Afghan refugee doctor who provides free medical aid to Afghan refugees, both civilian and freedom fighters. His sparse facilities are open daily to provide basic medical treatment for Afghan refugees living in camps in the Peshawar area. Hundreds come daily to be seen by this dedicated doctor and his medical staff.

A large stock of medicine is kept on hand which is freely dispensed. Prescriptions are written for needed drugs not in stock. A six-bed ward handles male patients and a smaller room handles female inpatient needs.

The health needs of more than three million refugees will never go away entirely. But World Vision, with SERVE and its other partners in health care in Pakistan, is doing what it can to meet the needs of as many of the Afghan refugees as possible in terms of immediate medical help and long-term disease prevention. □

To multiply their outreach

SPONSORS TAKE TO COUNTERTOPS

A new way to help more people has inspired many sponsors and other World Vision supporters to join the nationwide corps of Countertop volunteers. They're placing and maintaining an attractively designed new type of collection box in stores, restaurants and other locations in their own communities.

Besides the boxes' new look, a significant change in the Countertop program is the use of the displays to tell people about *child sponsorship*. A holder attached to the display contains envelopes with sponsorship information and an invitation to those concerned about needy children to become child sponsors.

Countertop volunteer Anna May Wolfanger is enthusiastic about the new displays. As a World Vision child sponsor for more than two years, she knows how well sponsoring and countertopping go together. It was through sponsorship that she first learned of the Countertop program, and she hopes that the Countertop boxes she has placed will recruit many caring people as new sponsors.

A mother of seven and grandmother of 13-going-on-14 grandchildren, Anna May and her husband Millard, now retired,



Countertop volunteer Anna May Wolfanger (right) appreciates the help of waitresses like Wanita Fox.

are an unusually hardworking pair and have just moved into a new home they built themselves in Wayland, New York.

Anna May uses the time between runs on her bus-driving job to work her Countertop routes. She especially enjoys gathering up the boxes. "The most generously filled ones are in restaurants," Anna comments. "The waitresses give a lot themselves. In some of the places, individuals regularly add checks to go with the Countertop gifts."

The needs of children are also close to the hearts of Gad and Noreen Liebmann of San Jose, California (he's a computer programmer and she's a nurse). The Liebmanns have nine

children aged four to eighteen, and the whole family shares in countertopping. Gad puts the boxes together, Noreen places and services them—and the kids count the money.

The fact that World Vision cares for people's physical and spiritual needs both, motivated the Liebmanns to channel their giving in that direction. "Also, we know that World Vision helps individuals and families," says Noreen. "And we like knowing that through the Countertop program we're helping others besides ourselves to reach out personally to those who are in such need."

Countertop volunteers come from many walks of life and are of all ages, but one thing they all have in common is a desire to give *more* to help the poor and hungry. Countertopping enables them to multiply their own personal giving and to invite others to have a part in helping desperately needy children around the world. □

The Liebmanns make it a family project.



To become a COUNTERTOP VOLUNTEER

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WORLD VISION

COUNTERTOP PARTNERS

P.O. Box 5002, Monrovia, CA 91016
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State _____ Zip _____

Samaritan sampler

SOME WAYS PEOPLE ARE HELPING
OTHERS IN THE NAME OF CHRIST



Glasses and the gospel; recycled eyeglasses help these Zairians to read—and proclaim—the Word.

Eyeglasses are worth days of foot travel to people coming to the Karawa eye care center in Zaire, a mission of the Evangelical Covenant denomination. An important part of the clinic's work is the provision of desperately needed eyeglasses. Dr. Jeffrey Allgeier, who spent two years in Karawa, says that donations of used glasses of all kinds are a significant aid in meeting patients' vision needs. If you would like to help, recycle your eyeglasses to Dr. Jeffrey V. Allgeier, O.D., 161 Palm Avenue, Suite 5, Auburn, CA 95603.

Interest-free loans are being made by a growing number of people to Bethel New Life, a church-based inner-city Chicago ministry. Through a self-help program and an equity assistance fund, the loans enable poverty-stricken families to become owners of low cost homes. For information on the program and how to make such a loan, write Bethel New Life, Inc., 367 N. Karlov, Chicago, IL 60624.

When fire destroyed the facilities of a large food ministry near Los Angeles, hundreds of needy families were put in jeopardy. But concerned Christians have begun to provide funds to replace the lost building and equipment. To offer assistance at this trying time, write "The

Lord's Ministries," P.O. Box 803, Anaheim, CA 92805 or phone (714) 998-5673.

The nursing homes of America are lonely places for many of their million-and-a-half residents and some receive no Christian message of any kind. For the Sonshine Society, founded 16 years ago, these often-forgotten elders comprise a mission field "in our own backyards." Sonshine's purpose is to "recruit . . . train and equip concerned Christians to minister effectively in nursing homes." A training guide, samples of large print materials and additional information have been prepared. Write to Sonshine Society, Box 327, Lynnwood, WA 98046-0327 and request the free "Power Packet."

Equipping tomorrow's leaders to live out Jesus' call in their secular careers will be the focus of Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship's Marketplace '86, scheduled for December 27-31 in Chicago. All conference speakers will be leaders from business, the professions or government. Lecture and workshop topics will range from typical work-related spiritual, moral and ethical issues to urban ministry concerns. For information contact Marketplace '86, c/o IVCF, 233 Langdon St., Madison, WI 53703; (608) 257-0263.

Native Americans now have a new publication, *Native Times*, designed for American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts—and interested friends. Founded and edited by R. L. Gowan, president of American Ministries International, the bimonthly newspaper "features the good news of God's Word in Jesus Christ, the hope of all mankind." Also included are accounts of contributions to society being made by Native Americans, news related to their overall welfare and to events of interest. The paper is being widely distributed at no charge in Native American communities. For information contact *Native Times*, Box 3300, Rapid City, SD 57709.

Whatever your skill, there's probably a Christian ministry somewhere in the world that needs someone to do what you can do if God wants you there. For information on a computerized placement service which can provide a list of openings matching your training, skills and experience, contact Intercristo, 19303 Fremont Ave. N., Seattle, WA 98133; (800) 426-1342. From Alaska, Hawaii or Washington phone (206) 546-7330.



Local chapters of ESA

(Evangelicals for Social Action) have sprung up in several more American cities to help churches and individuals minister more effectively to refugees and other needy people in their own communities. For information on ESA membership and the chapter nearest you, contact Bill Kallio, ESA, 712 G St. SE, Washington, DC 20003; (202) 543-5330.

Responding to the problems of South Africa and Central America from a basis of prayer is another concern of Evangelicals for Social Action. They have started a new national prayer network and monthly newsletters, *Intercessors for Peace and Freedom*, for each of these troubled areas. The letters will challenge the church in the U.S. to engage in a ministry of informed and active prayer for specific needs. Those interested in joining the *Intercessors* network may contact ESA at 712 G St. SE, Washington, DC 20003; (202) 543-5330.

Assisting self-supporting individuals who want to share Christ in word and deed worldwide, especially in "closed" countries, is the work of Tentmakers International, a coordinating missions agency. Training, placement and nurturing help to make tentmakers more effective and to encourage them in their efforts. Through films, publications and letters, TI also recruits people, prayer support and financial resources. For information contact Tentmakers International, Box 33836, Seattle, WA 98133; (206) 546-7555.

A helpful and informative book, Today's Tentmakers, by J. Christy Wilson, Jr. is available from Overseas Counseling Service, Box 33836, Seattle, WA 98133; (206) 546-7555.

Mini-message

EAT THE BREAD OF LIFE!

On a Galilean hillside Jesus fed thousands of hungry people. But the very next day He spoke of a more important kind of bread. He declared, "I am the bread of life."

And He promised, "If a man eats of this bread, he will live forever" (John 6:35, 51).

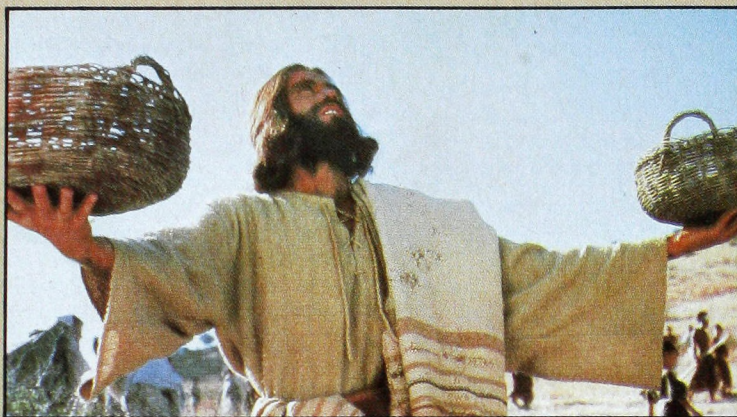
His hearers that day failed to understand what Jesus meant. But at other times and places, spiritually hungry people took Him at His word, received Him into their very beings, and found His promise true.

Today it still is true. While the metaphor remains a mystery to

many, it's reality to all who truly trust in Him as Lord and Savior.

Reader, are you eating the bread of life? If so, you've more to rejoice about than did the people on that Galilean hillside. But if not, why not?

If these questions make little sense to you, please read the Gospel of John searchingly, talk with a pastor or other committed Christian, learn what saving faith is—and eat the bread of life!



For a free copy of a booklet called "Becoming a Christian," simply write Editor David Olson, WORLD VISION Magazine, 919 W. Huntington Drive, Monrovia, CA 91016.

Jesus preparing to feed the hungry multitude, as portrayed in the film Jesus

When you pray

GIVE THANKS . . .

- ☐ **that relief supplies** are getting through to so many thousands of Africa's victims of drought and post-drought famine.
- ☐ **that clean water wells** are being drilled in a steadily increasing number of communities whose water supply had been unsafe or nonexistent.
- ☐ **that more African communities** are being enabled to develop self-help systems.
- ☐ **that many Afghan refugees** who arrive in Pakistan sick, wounded or exhausted are receiving the health care they need.
- ☐ **that the number of sponsors** for specially needy children is increasing daily.
- ☐ **that volunteers** are obtaining help for needy children through the use of countertop collection boxes in many American cities.
- ☐ **that the good news of the gospel** is being received gladly in scores of countries.
- ☐ **that opportunities abound** for Christians to serve the hungry in person as well as by means of their gifts and prayers.

AND PLEASE INTERCEDE . . .

- ☐ **for the millions** of Africans still suffering starvation and malnutrition because of prolonged famine.
- ☐ **for the relief teams'** ongoing ministry to starving and malnourished children, women and men in African countries.
- ☐ **for the workers** who have undertaken well-drilling projects in Ghana and other countries where the present limited water supply is unsafe.
- ☐ **for the Afghan refugees** needing shelter, food and health care.
- ☐ **for the workers** who provide loving temporary care for Afghans who escape to Pakistan.
- ☐ **for the recently-enlisted sponsors** and the children whose support they have undertaken.
- ☐ **for the Countertop volunteers**—and for more to join their ranks.
- ☐ **for all** who are learning for the first time of Jesus' love and the way of salvation.
- ☐ **for all** who are responding to Christ's call to discipleship.

MONEY—FOR BETTER OR FOR WORSE

I wish I could get inside the mind and heart of a boy from Bangladesh and learn what he thinks and how he feels. Little Afzal is an orphan in a home run by Mother Teresa's Sisters of Charity. He suffered from rheumatic heart disease so badly at times that he had to lie down and beat his chest. He needed open-heart surgery to repair a valve or he'd surely die. But he could not get the operation in his own country.

Then the miracle happened. Working with a group in the United States, our World Vision Bangladesh staff arranged for Afzal to fly to America for the operation. Now he's been here and is back in Bangladesh, the beneficiary of modern surgical know-how and the love and support of God's people.

I can guess some of Afzal's feelings—joy, hope, gratitude, bewilderment. But I wonder what went on in the mind of this child of poverty. His life-threatening disease had developed because he hadn't enough clothes to wear in the winter, he had to sleep on the cold floor, and he often went hungry. An aunt who once cared for him took him to several hospitals, but when they could not help him, she simply took him back home to die.

Do you know what made the difference? *Money!* What Jesus called "unrighteous mammon" is often a primary factor in saving the life of a child. *Money*, the god that tempts us to worship, that seduces and connives to gain our allegiance, brought about the impossible for a little boy in Bangladesh.

I'm continually amazed at how money advances the most worthy causes even though it also promotes the worst imaginable evils. Money buys the bread and blankets for homeless Afghan refugees. It pays for the printing of the Bible in a newly translated tongue. It provides a building and books and a hot meal for school children in Haiti. It secures seeds and salaries, vitamin pills and well-digging machines and, yes, the air fare to bring a small boy to a hospital from a faraway land.



Rose Gomes of the World Vision Bangladesh staff talks with 12-year-old Afzal after he learns that he will be taken to the United States for life-saving heart surgery.

Yet money is also a motivating force behind the drug trade and prostitution. Money in the wrong pockets puts a crooked politician in office. Money, carefully and craftily spent, can gain enormous earthly power and pleasure.

The thought tempts me to believe that money itself is neutral, simply a symbol for the exchange of goods and services. But that's a lie. Money has incredible power. Money is dangerous. Money controls. "It's easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle," Jesus said, "than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of God."

Richard Foster states it clearly in *Money, Sex & Power*: "Those who work with money all the time know better than to think of it in neutral terms. . . . They know that money is far from harmless: money is poison . . . but once you conquer money and learn how to use it, its power is virtually unlimited."

There is the challenge—to conquer money and learn how to use it. Few of us, I believe, have really come to terms with our money and our possessions. In fact, perhaps we never can expect the issue to be settled on earth where moths and rust corrupt and thieves steal and the temptation to squander or hoard permeates society.

But we have to work at it. And when we do, we'll be awed by the way in which the Lord uses mammon for the work of the Kingdom. Ask the little boy in Bangladesh. He knows what I'm talking about.

Ted W. Engstrom

Ted W. Engstrom
President



World Vision

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Children of the World

Children of the World

1987 WORLD VISION CALENDAR

THE 1987 WORLD VISION CALENDAR

**GIVE A SPECIAL CHRISTMAS GIFT THIS
YEAR—A GIFT THAT GIVES TWICE!**

How many times have you searched for a really special Christmas gift for your friends and family? A gift to show our love as we celebrate the birth of Christ.

World Vision's beautiful 1987 "Children of the World" calendar can end your search. Each month your friend will enjoy the pictures of healthy, happy children from around the world who have discovered hope, thanks to the loving care of World Vision supporters.

And then, your gift will continue to give because for each \$10 donation you make for a calendar, one hungry child in a poor country will receive food for one month.

Each calendar comes with an attractive mailing envelope and a special card telling your friend that a donation has been made in

his or her honor to help a needy child. Every time your friend checks a date or records an appointment on this 11" x 8-3/4" wall calendar, he or she will be reminded that this gift has made a difference in the life of a child like the ones shown in the calendar.

So order your 1987 World Vision calendars today by completing and mailing the coupon below. Don't forget to order one for yourself, too.

Thanks to a special friend in the printing industry who donated services, we can give you this calendar and feed a child for a month for just \$10. It's the gift that gives twice!

(Please include \$2 for postage and handling and allow 4-6 weeks for delivery. Your order must be received by November 25 to ensure Christmas delivery.)

YES

... I want to give my friend(s) a 1987 World Vision calendar while I give hope—and life itself—to suffering, hungry children.

Please send me _____ calendar(s) @ \$10 = _____
+ Postage & Handling \$2 _____
Total enclosed _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

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Your gifts are tax deductible.

Allow 4-6 weeks for delivery. Your order must be received by November 25 to ensure Christmas delivery.

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a cartoon

October-November 1986

World Vision®

New doors are opening
for China's young.



A CHANGING CHINA

Recent developments

AFRICA'S LOCUST ALERT

Four major species of locusts, for the first time in at least 50 years, are simultaneously breeding, hatching, feeding and swarming in Africa, from the Red Sea to South Africa. At least 15 countries have already been seriously affected. Croplands in Botswana, Sudan, Chad and Mali are considered by the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to be the most threatened. Swarms consisting of billions of insects each have already infested large expanses of southern Africa and the Sahara and threaten to sweep across the Middle East and into India.

In Mali, crop losses on young seedlings were reportedly severe, and the planting of millet over more than 250 square miles had to be repeated at least three times. Last year in Guinea-Bissau and Chad insects devoured some 60,000 tons of grain and laid eggs that are now hatching as the rainy season begins.



One of many voracious varieties of locusts in Africa.

More swarms from South Africa are expected beginning early next year, which could eventually affect crops in Zimbabwe, Zambia, Namibia and, most likely, Angola. Several countries in eastern and central Africa face a plague of red locusts, including Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire. The African migratory locust has been seen in Sudan and Ethiopia.

The FAO estimates that a single swarm could devour in one day what 40,000 people eat in one year. The most recent locust plague in Africa lasted from 1977 to 1979.

The locusts' growth, spurred by the first decent rains in several years, threatens to undo the benefits of the past few years' compassionate response to African famine needs. "Our concern is that possibly as many as 10 million beneficiaries of World Vision's famine relief are going to be threatened by this problem which could develop into a famine of equal magnitude," says Russ Kerr, World Vision's Africa relief director.

In response to the situation, World Vision has supplied \$50,000 in pesticides for use in northern Senegal. And in northwest Mali, a contractor has been hired to do aerial spraying of locusts that are breeding and beginning to devour crops.


In addition to work of this type already underway, World Vision may move toward a role of providing more logistical support in the future. "World Vision has a presence in many African countries at this time," says Burt Singleton, director of relief and rehabilitation technology for World Vision. "We understand the systems, the logistics and so forth. And the logistical role is just as important in the whole chain of events as putting the spray down."

An article further elaborating on Africa's locust threat and World Vision's role in controlling it will be featured in the next issue of WORLD VISION.

Billions of insects have already infested large expanses of southern Africa and the Sahara. Without timely action, billions more will soon hatch.

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GRATITUDE IN ACTION

While Thanksgiving Day as we know it is peculiarly American, the spirit of thankfulness to God is sometimes more evident among peoples whose physical comforts are far fewer than ours.

In Africa, for example, you can find folks more grateful for a meal a day than some of us are for three big ones plus snacks.

Case in point: Forty landless families outside the Kenyan village of

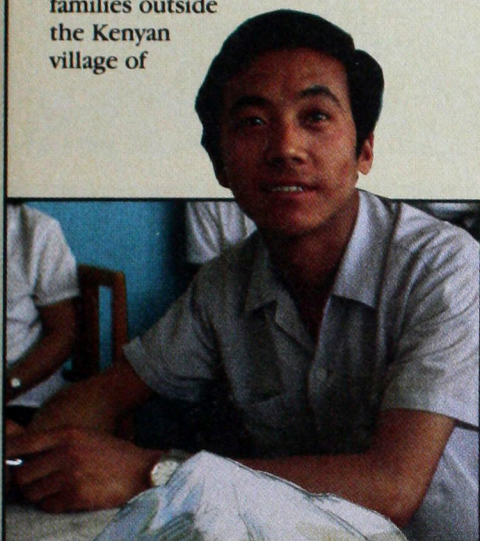
Kirathimo, whose possessions could be carried on their backs until they each received a small patch of ground, some seeds, corrugated roofing and the gospel from World Vision and members of the Africa Inland Church. So appreciative were they for the little they received that the ex-squatters expressed their joy in a practical act of thanks *giving*—they presented a bagful of their precious grain to feed other Kenyans who had none.

True gratitude works that way. And, as the full report shows (in other editions of this magazine), the spirit

of thanksgiving also fosters *forgiving*. A Kirathimo woman whose husband had abandoned her forgave him just as God had forgiven her—and put her gratitude in action that spoke more eloquently than any number of words.

During Thanksgiving month you may find the Kirathimo story (a one-pager titled "The Christian Difference") or some other item in **WORLD VISION** useful in a worship service or a newsletter. Use any of it any way you wish, to encourage those you lead to express *their* gratitude in action.

David Olson



World Vision®

Volume 30, number 5 October-November 1986 Pastors/Leaders

COVER STORY

4 A changing China

World Vision President Ted Engstrom visited China and Tibet and, accompanied by English Language Institute President Ken Wendling, saw how doors are being opened in that once-closed country.

12 Tailoring community development

While each African community's development needs are unique, an artist's rendition of a representative village shows various ways World Vision is helping to restore communities to full health.

14 A cup of clean, cold water

A dependable source of clean water is key to the health of any village in Africa or elsewhere. Julian Pitchford, World Vision's water resources specialist, tells how hand pumps are making a difference particularly in Ghana, West Africa.

2 Africa's locust alert

9 Find a time and place to see God

10 Evangelism is the key to Masai development

18 Useful resources

20 Caught in a cartoon

21 Samaritan sampler

22 Global glimpses

23 Return to the city

PHOTOS, ILLUSTRATIONS: Cover, pp. 4-7: Terry Madison; pp. 2, 14 (left), 15, 16: David Ward; p. 9: Marian McKenzie; pp. 10, 11: Doug McGlashan; p. 13: Frank Germain; p. 14 (right): Doug Kelly; p. 21 (above): Karawa Eye Center (below): Interchristo.

Observations on a return visit

A CHANGING CHINA

by Ted W. Engstrom
President, World Vision

"This is the time for qualified Christian English teachers to rise to the challenge."

Have you ever gone on a trip and then hardly been able to wait to get home and tell about it? That's how I feel about my recent ten-day trip to China and Tibet!

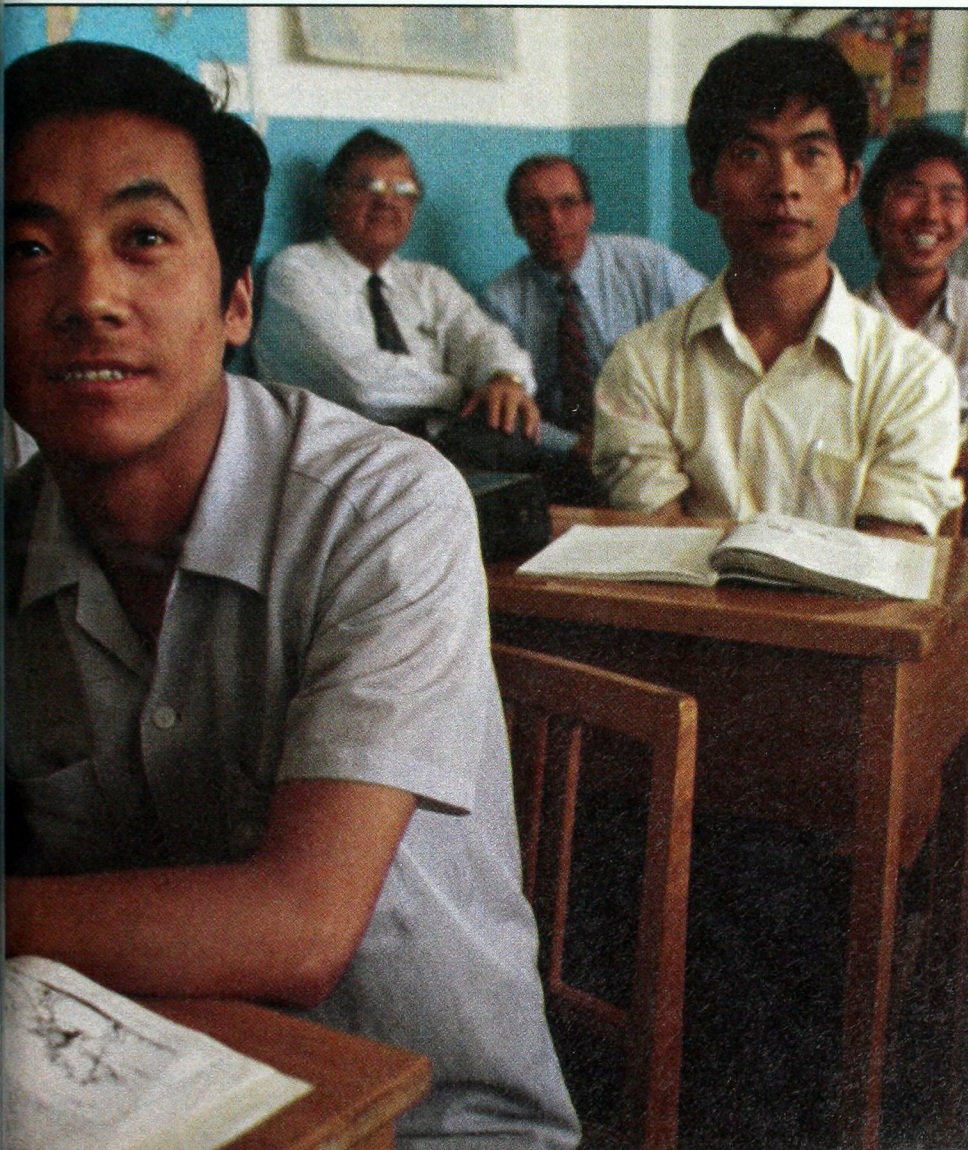
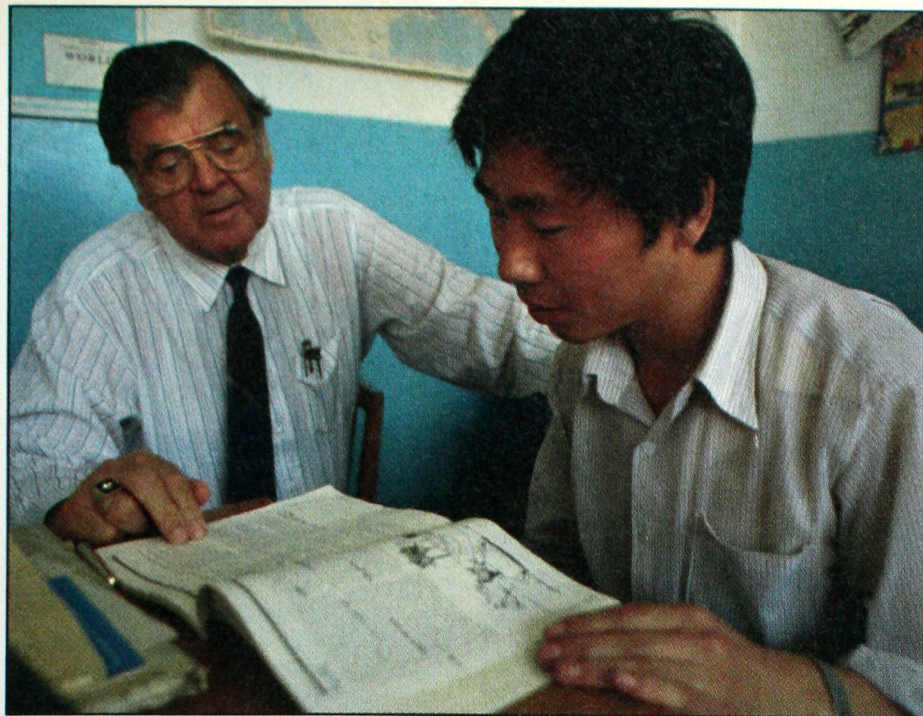
I went to China at the invitation of my friend Ken Wendling, president of English Language Institute/China. He wanted me to see the potential for placing Christian teachers of English throughout the nation of China. Joining us on the trip was Terry Madison, our World Vision communications manager for Asia and the Middle East.

World Vision's roots go back to China. Our founder, Bob Pierce, led highly successful gatherings in China in 1947 and 1948. On our trip we visited Xi'an and Chengdu, two of the cities in which Bob spoke with such success.

But it was while visiting a mission school and orphanage run by Dutch women in a small village close to the border of Tibet that Bob had an experience that changed his life and ultimately led to the founding of World Vision. An uncared-for orphan

(all photos) Eager to learn English, students at the Shaanxi Foreign Languages Teachers' College in Xi'an, China, listen raptly to their teacher and test newly acquired skills on World Vision President Ted Engstrom.





China's "Four Modernizations" program will, to a large extent, stand or fall on its ability to train enough of its people to speak and read English.

girl, whose needs the impoverished mission could not meet, was thrust into his arms by one of the women. Looking him straight in the eyes, she asked, "What are you going to do about it?" Although we were not incorporated as an organization until 1950 (after the change of government in China), World Vision really began in the heart of Bob Pierce at that moment in war-torn China.

My own intense interest in China goes back to my youth when I wrote two biographies for Zondervan Publishers. One dealt with the life of Hudson Taylor, founder of the China Inland Mission (now Overseas Missionary Fellowship). The other was the story of John and Betty Stam who were beheaded for their faith in 1934 near the Yangtze River city of Huaining. Their testimonies in life and death made a profound impact upon me.

As for Tibet, it was about 50 years ago that I heard Robert Ekvall, an early



Potala, the former palace of the Dalai Lama, overshadows and dominates Lhasa, Tibet.

God has something very special for us to do.

pioneer in that country, speak about his experiences of faith on the "Roof of the World." Ever since, I have wanted to visit that isolated region, now part of the People's Republic of China. My recent visit was a dream come true!

This was my second visit to China. In the early 1980s my wife Dorothy and I took a "China tour" with 14 other Americans. However, I resist the urge to be a "China expert" on the basis of my two brief visits to this fascinating nation. But I did notice a number of significant changes since my first visit five years ago. For one thing, the colors have changed. In the early eighties, everyone wore drab gray, blue and green clothing. The stores were dark and uninviting. Little was displayed in the store windows, except for the government Friendship stores reserved for foreign visitors.

But what a difference today! Women now wear brightly colored blouses and skirts and many men wear Western business suits and carry briefcases. Store windows attractively display the latest goods. And major Chinese cities now have something in common with most Western cities—traffic jams! State-owned buses, trucks, jeeps and taxis now clog city streets, fighting for space among the tens of thousands of pedestrians and cyclists who endlessly fight for the same space.

I was surprised at the lack of political billboards and propaganda signs today. A few years ago they were everywhere. And the hotel situation has improved dramatically. Some of the hotels we stayed in earlier were primitive. Today, many cities have new, world-class hotels with all the latest features.

In company with Ken Wendling and Terry Madison, I met a number of Chinese government officials in various educational organizations. Ken was negotiating the placement of more teachers of English for the next school year. China's "Four Modernizations" programs will, to a large extent, stand or fall on the nation's ability to train enough of its people to speak and read English in order to work with today's technology.

The officials we met sense the importance of the English language

Ken Wendling, Ted Engstrom and Mr. Li Tao, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the Ministry of Education and vice-president of the Chinese Education Association for International Exchanges, discuss the ELIC program before signing next year's agreement.



politically, economically and educationally. They are on a very strict time schedule to get thousands of teachers of English trained so they can accelerate the process. I feel there is a ground swell of interest which will increase between now and 1990. I saw none of this in 1981.

I believe Ken Wendling and ELIC, like Esther of old, are "come to the kingdom for such a time as this." I am intensely interested in helping Ken recruit more dedicated, willing-to-sacrifice Christian teachers of English.

It's not easy to work and live in China. Conditions are frequently underdeveloped by our standards. The bureaucracy seldom moves quickly or efficiently enough to meet our Western expectations. Yet I believe this is the time for qualified Christian English teachers to rise to the China challenge. We can make a difference! A life lived out in sacrificial love before these future leaders of China will not go unrewarded. These students are being impacted by caring, committed Christian teachers today. I know. I met some of them on our travels.

I was deeply impressed with the quality of ELIC teachers I met. They are bright, highly motivated Christian educators who know why they are there. They are making the most of every opportunity to be "salt and light."

There is one major difficulty. ELIC has more opportunities to place teachers of English in China's schools of education than they have teachers available. I believe many of you reading this article have the necessary qualifications—or know someone who has—to spend a year or more teaching English in China to teachers of English.

If you can't spend a year, think about the seven-week summer program in

China. I met 90 short-term teachers in Hong Kong the night before they left for their assignments in China. Some had their Ph.D.'s. Others had recently graduated from college with courses in teaching English as a second language. Some were young and single. There were married couples of all ages. Still others were older, single teachers with years of teaching experience.

All had chosen to walk the "High Road" with our Lord for the summer in a land far from home. They will make a contribution to hundreds of Chinese students. But the greatest learning experience will be theirs. They will return to their homes different people. I envy them their summer opportunity. (For more information on how you can get involved with ELIC, please see companion articles in this issue.)

The highlight of my trip was undoubtedly our visit to Tibet, but for a reason I could never have foreseen. For

More than 15,000 Chinese students have passed through ELIC classrooms in 50 schools located throughout China.

much of my life I had wanted to visit this mountainous "Shangri-la," stony ground for the gospel for hundreds of years under the Tibetan Dalai Lamas.

Lhasa, the highest city in the world at over 13,000 feet, is considered the most sacred religious site for thousands of devout Tibetan pilgrims. Some walk for months over dangerous mountain passes from as far away as Mongolia, with prayer wheels spinning, to worship at the three holy places of Tibetan Buddhism. I saw all three of them: the Potala Palace, where the Dalai Lama used to live; the Jokhang Temple, where hundreds of pilgrims prostrate themselves before the golden buddhas; and the Drepung Monastery, where at one time more than 10,000 Buddhist monks were cloistered. I found it all deeply depressing. Standing before the Jokhang Temple, I could feel the oppressive power that controlled that place—and the hundreds of sincere pilgrims who repeatedly bowed to the idols from early morning to late at night.

I despaired, as I concluded that there were few, if any, Christians in Lhasa to

illuminate the darkness of this once-forbidden "Land of the Snows." And then I met one—not a Tibetan but one of the most remarkable Christian men of our generation: Robert Morse Sr. I had met Robert Morse before and I knew of his work in Burma and the mountains of northern Thailand. I'm delighted that World Vision had made an investment in the printing of his Lisu translation in Burma, a labor of love which he recently finished after 20 years.

The story of his family's work in Burma, recounted in *Exodus to Hidden Valley*, just reprinted, is a classic. But he was the last person I expected to meet in Lhasa, one of the most remote places of the world!

The account of how Morse got there is as incredible as the man himself. Exhausted after the completion of his Lisu translation, he returned to the States on furlough. Barely settled, he felt compelled of the Lord to return last year to Tibet, the land of his birth. Granted permission by the government to enter the country, he is the only permanent foreign teacher of English living in Tibet. This master of eight or nine Asian languages is presently investing his life in 16 Chinese and Tibetan students of English.

As he told me, "I feel my work here is to mark the trees. Others will follow and harvest them." I ask you to pray for

Robert Morse as he "marks the trees" and prays for a harvest.

I ask you to pray for ELIC as well. I believe the teaching of English—not math or science or other disciplines—is the open door that God has given through which the people of China may be served in Christ's name. I am delighted that my friend Ken Wendling and his associates are proceeding through this door of opportunity. I commend his work to you.

And I ask you to pray for World Vision. One of the reasons I took this trip was to get a feeling for the types of things we might be able to do in the decade that lies ahead in China. I have a deeply held conviction that God has something very special for us to do. Pray that we will clearly understand what that special opportunity is—and that we will fulfill it in power and with excellence. □



ELIC volunteers' work will ultimately benefit the generation represented by this girl in Xi'an as well as today's college students.

FACTS ABOUT CHINA



Geography: 3.7 million square miles (slightly larger than the United States). The terrain is varied—from Mount Everest to the Gobi Desert. Two-thirds of the land is mountainous or semi-desert. Only 11 percent is cultivated. The climate is dry with cold winters in the mountainous west and north, temperate in the east and subtropical with rainy monsoons in the south.

People: China has the largest population (more than a billion) of any country in the world. The capital, Beijing (Peking), has 8.5 million people. The government wants families to have only one child. Eighty percent of the people live in rural areas. Over 93 percent are Han Chinese. The rest are members of some 55 minority groups living mostly in remote regions.

Health: Life expectancy is 68 years. Medical teams are being sent into rural areas to improve health care. Sanitation has dramatically improved since the early part of the century. Almost all major communicable diseases are under control.

Language: Roughly 115 languages are spoken in China. Of these, 55 are spoken by the minority nationalities. The remaining 60 are dialects and other languages spoken in various regions and provinces of China. The national language is "Putonghua" and is being taught in all the schools. (In the West, we commonly refer to "Putonghua" as Mandarin.)

Education: 75 percent literacy. China is aiming for universal elementary education by 1990. Until 1970, many colleges were shut down. Now the government wants to restore the educational system. Although less than 1 percent go on to college, the

college student population will grow by 21 percent during the next five-year government plan.

Religion: Officially atheist. In general, the people are not religious. Beliefs include Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism and ancestor worship. Religious Chinese have been severely discriminated against, but increasing tolerance of religion is evident today. The government is permitting clerical training and the publishing of Bibles and hymnals. Over 3000 Protestant churches have been opened since 1978. Official government estimates indicate that about .5 percent of the people are Christian. Close to 3 percent are Muslim.

Economy: Average annual income is \$300. Over 74 percent of the people work in agriculture, the dominant element of the economy. Main crops: rice, wheat, other grains and cotton. Major industries: iron, steel, coal, machine building, armaments and textiles. Current "modernization" is building a more diversified economy and raising the standard of living for many.

History and government: China is the oldest continuous major world civilization. Records date back about 3500 years. The majority of Chinese lived in extreme poverty. On October 1, 1949, Mao Zedong (Tse-tung) proclaimed China a communist state named the People's Republic of China. The former rulers were exiled to what is now called Taiwan. The new government brought impressive economic and social achievements. Overzealous movements such as the 1958 "Great Leap Forward," an effort to communalize industry and agriculture,

and the 1966 "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" resulted in social disorder and political anarchy.

Since 1979, the government has been more pragmatic and is now undergoing controlled liberalization. There is more freedom of expression. Agriculture is no longer collectivized. Foreign investment is encouraged. Even credit cards are being introduced, although only for select businessmen. China's dominant political figure is Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the central advisory and military commissions.

TIBET

Geography: Largely a high plateau, averaging 16,000 feet in elevation, surrounded by mountains. The provincial capital, Lhasa, is at 13,000 feet. Winters are bitterly cold. Tibet is nearly twice the size of Texas.

People: 2 million population. Tibetans probably descended from non-Chinese nomadic tribes. These people do not mix with the 5 percent of the population who are Chinese. Life expectancy is 40 years. Only 25 percent are literate.

Culture: Foreigners were kept out of Tibet until 1950 when China invaded. China's Cultural Revolution devastated Tibetan culture as it tried to make the people more like the Chinese. Yet China has brought some positive changes: land reform was instituted, serfdom abolished and health care improved.

Religion: Tibetans are strong Buddhists. They worship many gods, including their former leader, the Dalai Lama, who is seen as the reincarnation of the Buddha of Mercy. After a failed revolt in 1959, the Dalai Lama left Tibet for India.

Economy: Tibet is China's poorest region. The average annual income is only \$65. The economy is based on barley, wheat, goats, sheep and yaks.

Government: Part of China since 1951, Tibet became nominally autonomous in 1965. The people's allegiance is to their exiled Dalai Lama and they hope for his return.

We must close the door and bar the world

FIND A TIME AND PLACE TO SEE GOD

by Bill Kliewer

California's culture is widely reputed to be wild and off-the-wall. If you don't live in the state, you may think of it as a colony of hipsters, health food addicts and cult followers who live a frenzied, freeway existence.

As a California native who still lives here and likes it, I'm aware we Californians have probably earned some of that reputation. And I know that while California doesn't fully live up to the unconventional image some people have of it, it is, I believe, a difficult place to see God.

I thought of this recently as I read the book of Isaiah. The prophet wrote, "In the year that King Uzziah died, I saw the Lord seated on a throne, high and exalted, and the train of his robe filled the temple." Isaiah's statements about his very unusual experience started me thinking about what it means to see God.

I think it's difficult for all of us—no matter where we live—to see God today. I don't recall often seeing God on the front page of the *Los Angeles Times* or in the mountain of assorted reports and memos on my desk or in the streets I jog in my suburban neighborhood. We are all distracted by the lure of the media and the pace of commerce and the pressure of the corporation and competition. Even in church life, it's sometimes hard to see God. Our inspiration dissolves into organization and our service soon becomes activity.

But seeing God is so basic and so vital to our Christian lives that I've spent some time thinking about *how* to see Him wherever I am and wherever I live.

To begin, I realized that to see God I had to get alone—a challenge for most of

It's a step we must take over and over again . . . whether we live in California, in Iowa, or in the outback of Australia.



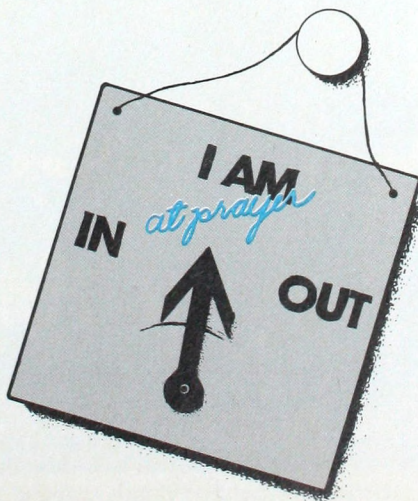
us, especially for pastors or Christian leaders who feel that everyone wants a piece of them. First we have to find a sliver of time. Then we have to pull the media plug, lock the door and bar the world.

Once we've found our solitude, it takes a little work to have a sense of being in the presence of God. We call this work "meditation" and it takes practice. In his book *With Open Hands*, Henri Nouwen writes, "Praying is no easy matter. It demands a relationship in which you allow the other to enter into the very center of your person, allow Him to speak there, allow Him to touch the sensitive core of your being, and allow Him to see so much that you would rather leave in darkness."

Richard Foster suggests that wherever you are—out for a walk, in your backyard, sitting, standing—you should imagine that Jesus is at your side. Perhaps He has His arm around you as you carry on a conversation. Listen to what He says. Repeat the familiar words of Scripture over and over.

Then, hear the questions He asks. I don't think they'll be about your service. They won't be about much of the busy-work we like to think of as God-related activities. More likely they'll be about your relationship with Him and your knowledge of Him. And, no doubt, He'll ask some questions you didn't want Him to ask.

Seeing God, of course, is only the very first step of living the Christian life. For example, Isaiah goes on to show that when we do see God, He helps us to see ourselves as we really are ("Woe to me! I cried, 'I am ruined! For I am a man of unclean lips, and I live among a people of unclean lips, and my eyes have seen the King, the LORD Almighty'" (Isaiah 6:5). But it's a step we all must take over and over and over again, as lay people and as leaders—whether we live in California, in Iowa, or in the outback of Australia. □



Bill Kliewer is World Vision's executive vice president.

Take it from a tribesman himself:

EVANGELISM IS THE KEY TO MASAI DEVELOPMENT

by Kathie R. Willcuts

Since it gained its independence in 1963, Kenya has made tremendous progress in the development of its human and material resources, even where severely hindered by drought. However, most of Kenya's pastoral or nomadic tribes have lagged behind.

One such group is the Masai, a colorful and culturally distinct people who have resisted the changes so necessary for their survival.

The first Masai child in the Navok district ever to attend secondary school was a boy called John Mpaayei. Now a minister of the gospel, Mpaayei, 64, believes that the Masai must change and adapt if they are even to survive. So he has invested his life in helping his people.

To help the Masai at all, says Rev. Mpaayei, one must clearly understand their lifestyle. Since that lifestyle is generally based on their keeping cattle, sheep, goats and donkeys, the Masai need grazing lands. This necessity has always kept them nomadic and in search of water and grasslands.

Recent history has complicated this need. Colonialism forced them from the lush, fertile highlands into severely restricted "reserves" where little water can be found. As the surrounding civilization creeps into the countryside, a growing population is constantly encroaching on the Masai's grazing areas. The most devastating blow to these people occurred, however, when the government established as national game reserves enormous tracts of traditional Masai pastureland.

All of these indicators of "progress" have deepened the Masai distrust of change. But John Mpaayei has a strategy for helping his people through a program of rural training projects. And



(above) Roger Copenhaver, of Florida, visits with John and several Masai elders. (left) John, seated third row, center, poses with his team of Masai evangelists.

Kathie Willcuts is a writer who recently lived in Nairobi, Kenya, while her husband was a World Vision field liaison officer there.



John talks with a Masai shepherd boy near the Hippo Dam project, which has received funding from World Vision.

“World Vision’s presence has been a demonstration of trust in us as a people.”

and, in a very significant gesture, washed the sheets and went their way. The majority was stunned and left them in peace.”

Once there has been a definite break from the former way of life, the Masai are surprisingly open to a new way of life. “This is where our further objective, education, plays a key role in development,” says Mpaayei. “Masai Christians are in fact so receptive to education regarding health and lifestyle that they quickly become teachers. They have such a hunger to share Christ and the new life He gives, that we have no need to push or coerce; they take the initiative!”

What role does World Vision play in Rev. John Mpaayei’s strategy for development among the Masai?

Says Mpaayei, “Although I am not a World Vision staff person, World Vision has been a catalyst in my work. Without it, my team evangelists would not be able to fulfill their role.

“For all of them, sharing the gospel is top priority, but they also get involved with the needs of their community: water, agriculture, education. They are examples of development to the community. For instance, when they begin a garden, others do likewise.

“World Vision has been more than simply a financial partner and a source of knowledge and expertise,” concluded Mpaayei. “Its presence has been a demonstration of *trust in us as a people*. We look at World Vision as a provision of God’s grace to the Masai.” □

his first objective is to train Masai evangelists for the work of spreading the Good News of Jesus Christ to their own people.

“Evangelism,” he says, “is the key to our whole effort. Jesus Christ has the only power great enough to free people from the taboos and deep-rooted beliefs of the witch doctors and related traditions.

“Recently a small group of warrior-age

young men professed faith in Jesus Christ. When a ceremony was called to give the warrior-age men their establishment as elders, that small group of Christians told the others they would not participate in the ceremony which they felt was not in harmony with Christian belief. And when the majority placed the traditional red ochre (red mud) sheets of clothing on the Christians and commanded them to join the dance, the Christians simply removed the sheets

Each component and each participant is important

TAILORING DEVELOPMENT TO COMMUNITY NEEDS

The American public has become increasingly familiar with emergency relief efforts designed to offset the devastating effects of the killer famine in Africa. Yet, while aid is essential in meeting the urgent needs of hungry people, relief without wide-scale, ecologically-sensitive redevelopment can prolong dependence and delay an African nation's ultimate recovery.

Christians who seek to make their assistance fully biblical engage both in emergency relief work and in broad efforts to free people from dependence on such outside aid—and in both kinds of outreach they make the gospel of Jesus Christ an integral part of what they offer.

Preventing staggering loss of life in the future requires extensive development efforts, such as revitalizing parched lands and introducing culturally-appropriate technology. Expansive development projects like these can only be effective with large investments of time, resources and—most importantly—people.

For 36 years, World Vision has been working in Christ's name with national staff and private and governmental agencies to provide proven, long-term solutions to basic human problems. Applying experience and expertise, World Vision encourages self-reliance among developing nations by working with villages to carry out water, agricultural and community development projects that restore productivity and stability to disaster-stricken and impoverished regions.

The needs of people throughout Africa are as varied as the landscape of the continent. No single type of project can meet

the needs of every person. Therefore World Vision, technical experts and village leadership of distressed areas, cooperate in designing each project to meet the most critical needs. This model-project map illustrates various development activities within a community—each one essential to long-term growth and self-sufficiency.

Community members actively participate in the operation and maintenance of each project. Whenever necessary, highly-skilled specialists are recruited by World Vision to help develop and institute projects requiring advanced technical expertise. However, community residents receive detailed training in the operation of each project, regardless of the difficulties involved. An understanding of the community's ultimate ownership and control of the project is established prior to initiating any effort. □

The model community represented by the artwork is home to approximately 2000 people. Their average life expectancy is 43 years. Prior to World Vision's involvement, the community's infant mortality rate was an alarming 14 percent, compared to a one percent rate in the United States. Because of improved sanitation and health care, the infant mortality rate in the community has been reduced to 2.8 percent. Construction of the school has helped decrease the village illiteracy rate, once 49 percent among men and 62 percent among women.

For more information on World Vision's community development work, send a self-addressed, stamped, business-size envelope to WORLD VISION magazine with a request for the brochure called "Building for Tomorrow."

An earthen dam has been constructed to provide the community with water during periods of future drought.

A transportation bridge has been constructed to help improve communication and interaction with other villages. This several-ton-capacity bridge, and others like it throughout the continent, has been built using stone, wood and other locally-available materials. The bridge will enable villagers to transport supplies during the rainy season when dry riverbeds become flooded.

An irrigation system of 150-mm-diameter UPVC (unplasticized polyvinyl chloride) pipe is transporting water from the dammed basin to the community garden.

Community gardens divided into small, family parcels are producing crops such as beans, tomatoes, onions, cabbage, carrots, lettuce, melons and other native food plants. Each parcel is being farmed through family cooperatives, using efficient hand tools.

Thatch-roof huts have been constructed to provide shelter for homeless community members.

The community health care facility provides natal and pre-natal care and addresses the medical needs of the community through vaccination and disease treatment. In addition to medical care, the center also conducts basic nutrition and health care training.

The community church ministers to the spiritual concerns of the community.

The educational and vocational training center is equipped with textbooks and materials appropriate to grammar and high school curriculum. Adjacent dormitories offer boarding for children of nomadic families. Job skill training in areas such as tailoring, carpentry and knitting is also available.

Small trade stands offering handicrafts and beads provide families with a source of income. World Vision provides loans and start-up supplies to help families launch their small businesses.

Enclosed latrines constructed of concrete and wood help eliminate sanitation-related diseases.

Cement rainfall catchment tanks, each with an 80,000 gallon capacity, are collecting water to be used as an emergency supply during future periods of drought. The water can be accessed by community members using buckets and water bags.

This poultry-raising project is providing the community with additional food such as chicken and eggs. Animals, including livestock and quail, represent valuable food sources to members of similar communities throughout Africa.

Large diameter shallow wells are tapping sub-surface aquifers and water pools which will provide safe drinking water for the community. Drilled with high-powered hydraulic rigs, each well is equipped with hand pumps and basic filtering systems.

Deep wells—capable of reaching water at depths of up to 1000 feet—are under construction, using heavy-duty drill rigs equipped with air compressors to drive the granite-penetrating hammers.

A solar aquafarm with adjacent cold storage facilities is in operation, providing high-protein nourishment for the community. Each of these shallow, cement-tank fisheries is capable of producing enough fish to feed up to 10,000 people a day.

This reforestation project is helping to prevent the loss of topsoil and encroaching desertification by establishing a natural timber barrier with Eucalyptus Salisna, Schinus molle and Acacia decurves.

Breaking disease cycles in West Africa

A CUP OF ^{Clean} COLD WATER

"Whoever gives to one of these little ones even a cup of cold water because he is a disciple, truly, I say to you, he shall not lose his reward."

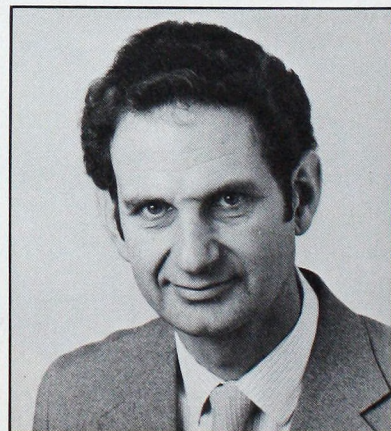
(Matthew 10:42)



Julian Pitchford, water resources specialist for World Vision International, visited Ghana in May 1985. He visited again a year later to survey the progress that had been made. In an interview with **WORLD VISION** magazine's associate editor Randy Miller, Julian shared observations from that visit and some comments about World Vision's approach to water development in general.

WV: What is your function as water resources specialist for World Vision International?

JP: I'm involved in water health overall, having a reasonable knowledge of water- and fecal-related diseases, right through



Julian Pitchford



to irrigated agriculture. Within that range there is flood control, potable water supply, well-drilling and even bridge-building. In a sense, anything with water related to it.

WV: Why is World Vision focusing on Africa? Don't other parts of the world need help just as much?

JP: We are involved in water projects to a certain extent in other countries. But most of our water and large-scale development operations at the moment are in Africa. That's simply because when we started, this was the critical area.

WV: How do you approach potable water needs in a given village from the standpoint of appropriate technology?

JP: The rural water pump is perhaps the most appropriate piece of technology for village water supply. It is the only way to get water, in the bulk of the circumstances we're talking about, into the vessel in which it's carried, without its having to be touched or in any way contaminated. Any of the open wells, streams, rivers or dug reservoirs are particularly susceptible to contamination by animals as well as by human beings themselves. And so one gets the closed cycle of the water-related diseases, such as schistosomiasis and guinea worm.

WV: How would a hand pump help to eliminate some of these water-related diseases?

JP: Schistosomiasis, also known as bilharzia, is spread by people walking into a water source to obtain water. Schistosomiasis, in the human being, manifests itself in the form of an enormous intestinal worm. The worm

lays eggs which are then passed out via the human excreta. In many areas of the world, if the eggs can get into water within about 72 hours, and then into a river, stream or lake—or any open water—the eggs will find host snails. An egg attacks the snail and then goes through another cycle. Ultimately the snail sheds a tiny creature called a schistosome. When the water gatherer wades into that water, the schistosome bores in through the skin—into the ankles, feet or legs—and then gets into the bloodstream. Through the bloodstream it is then carried back into the intestine, and the whole cycle starts again.

That's only one of several disease cycles that can be broken simply by

Villagers have to participate in most of the things we do, be it labor only.

preventing contact with exposed water in the process of collecting water. Clearly the village pump is a lifesaver.

In the north of Ghana more than 40 percent of the children die by the age of five. And over 80 percent of these fatalities are water- and fecal disease-related. So the simple preventions of having sanitary latrines, getting rid of poor water sources, and giving villagers a hand pump will help to cope with that.

WV: A hand pump seems simple enough

Before hand pumps were installed in their village, Subi residents had to rely solely on this dirty, disease-laden pond for all their water needs.

to operate. But what kind of maintenance does it require?

JP: In some villages, even a hand pump can be a bit tough to manage. A lot of training and a lot of follow-up is needed to make those programs succeed. Basically a hand pump needs the skill of a bicycle mechanic to repair it. But if you don't have someone with the equivalent skills of a bicycle mechanic, you've got problems.

WV: What countries is World Vision most involved in now with regard to water projects?

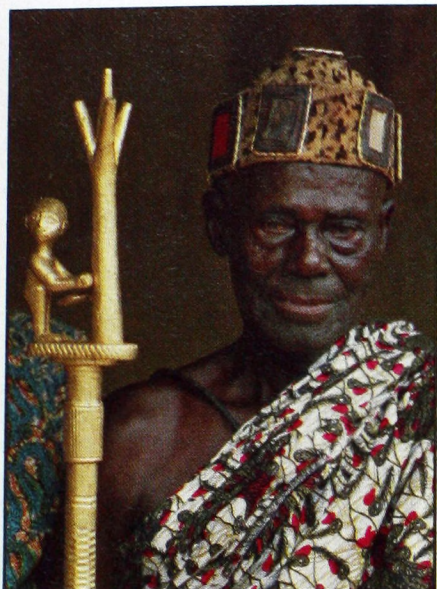
JP: Ethiopia and Kenya in East Africa. Ghana and Senegal in West Africa. They're the ones we're most involved in. We're doing some study work in Sudan and Mali. In essence, virtually every country we go to in Africa has a water problem of one sort or another.

The bulk of our work at the moment is being limited to potable water. That's because, with respect to the capabilities of World Vision, the need is infinite. And so we have to try to reach the most needy.

WV: Subi village in Ghana seems like an example of real development in the most positive sense. What was it like a year or so ago, before the improvements took hold and before hand pumps were installed?

JP: Subi village is in an area where there are extremes of tropical rainfall. It's still

(right) Hand pumps like this one in Kojo Ashong are being installed by World Vision in villages throughout Ghana. (below) Barima Bosompem II, chief of Subi, displays the village linguist's staff, the top of which conveys a symbolic message to villagers which means, "There is great value in cooperation."



very much in the rain forest area. The characteristics of that area are torrential rains followed by long dry periods. In most of that area it's usually not a question of having water, it's that there's no water of sound quality available. It's easily polluted.

When I visited it a year ago, Subi had only a dirty pond with dead trees fallen in it and mud on the bottom as its main water source. Mosquito larvae could be seen around the top of it. Almost certainly it had schistosomes in it, as well as other disease-carrying organisms. Snails were quite evident. And the people had to walk into this pond to get the water out. But it was a village with some pride and some hope.

WV: How long had World Vision been in that village?

JP: World Vision had been there for about 18 months when I was there last year. And it had approached the village with the best of intentions. But a problem was soon discovered in going in with nutrition training, basic hygiene training, a simple clinic—but having no clean water available. World Vision was involved with those good things, but did not have a water program. We knew that we were missing the primary need—the foundation for significant, lasting improvement. And this really was the setting throughout Ghana as we went about.



WV: Can you say more about the role of partnership in these projects? Partnership seems to be a very key element.

JP: When we go into a village, we require the village to set up a committee to interface with World Vision, and we also require their involvement in the project. They have to participate in most of the things we do, be it labor only. They have to contribute something to everything we do. We're not prepared to accept only the village elders as the committee. We require it to be much more representative of the village. For example, we require that it have women on it. Women are the most involved in the majority of the programs we do.

This type of involvement by the villagers fosters a sense of their ownership of the project. The work belongs to them. It's not something brought in by rich Westerners who come in, do their thing, and then are gone, leaving the villagers standing off on the sidelines. It's very important that the project be theirs so that when we leave, they will be able to continue operating successfully.

Neighboring villagers could see the change in their way of life.

WV: Bawaleshei, a village not far from Subi, didn't seem to fare as well as Subi. What did you find when you visited that village?

JP: What I found on my second visit in April was that little had changed. For one thing, villagers were still gathering water from the muddy pond, just as they had been doing a year before. The project manager told me this was because the residents didn't like the taste of the water from the pump. He said the water was salty and they didn't like it. I drank some. It was moderately high in iron, but

not unpalatable. It was clearly a hard water which did not lather easily. He admitted that there were native soaps that worked with hard water, but it seemed too much effort to get anyone to use them.

To me this illustrates the complexity of the problem of water development. Much more has to happen than simply the drilling of a well. The residents have to do their part too. Without their willing cooperation and participation the project will flounder.

WV: In Subi, did you meet any individuals whose lives had been changed due to the water projects?

JP: Yes. One was a man overseeing the building of a latrine. His delight and pride over the potential changes in their lifestyle was quite exciting.

I think the most exciting thing to see was the glow of pride. Pride is the word that keeps coming to mind. They could see the change in themselves and in their way of life. And neighboring villagers could see the change in their way of life. There was a desire on their part to help those around them.

WV: How many wells are now in Subi? And what further developments do you see ahead for that village?

JP: There are two wells. They probably need one or two more. Our normal pattern is a five-year presence in a village. If we're there much less than five years, we're not able to really help the people develop or make much of a real difference. Significant change takes some time. On the other hand the need is so great in other areas that to stay much beyond five years would result in denying someone else the opportunity for assistance. What I would see for Subi is that it might serve as a springboard for work in nearby villages.

We're just beginning to see the real benefits that can occur when concern for potable water is coupled with attention to other areas, such as sanitation, education, nutrition and health care. When these elements are combined and we can work in full partnership with rural villages, then we will see genuine, long-lasting improvement. □

A more detailed analysis of the subject of water and health in developing countries can be found in the July-September 1986 issue of Together, World Vision's journal for Christian relief/development practitioners. That issue is devoted entirely to the subject of water. Together can be found in the libraries of most Christian colleges and seminaries. (Subscription is \$25 per year in the U.S., from World Vision International, 919 W. Huntington Dr., Monrovia, CA 91016.)

At the Throne of Grace

LEAD YOUR PEOPLE IN THANKS

Definite answers to prayer are evident in many locations where World Vision front-liners minister. Here are some examples, for which you and your people might want to praise God together:

Amid Lebanon's turmoil and random death, World Vision field representative Jean Bouchebl has reported that three minibuses taken from a church orphanage have been returned to the project. The orphans had been exposed to increased danger from terrorist activity since the minibuses had been confiscated from Cedar Home Orphanage by militia forces six months earlier.

Seedling trees—2.5 million of them—will soon be planted in deforested parts of Ethiopia, thanks to the provision of two new nursery sites for World Vision's reforestation program. In one of the several locations, 200,000 seedlings have already been distributed to Agpak beneficiaries.

Belgian planes are dropping grain to the otherwise inaccessible Sekota area 50 miles north of Addis Ababa, enabling World Vision to feed 40,000 seriously malnourished Ethiopians.

A portable sawmill donated to World Vision is enabling Solomon Islands residents to convert their plentiful supply of timber into lumber with which to replace homes decimated by the fierce Cyclone Namu. A team of volunteer builders from New Zealand has visited the hardest-hit island to train local men to run and maintain the mill.

Recovery from drought's aftermath is being hastened in northern Mozambique by World Vision's provision of tools and seeds they need to grow their own food.

"At all times, the beneficiaries recognized that the help came from God and that the channels used were to demonstrate the love of Jesus Christ." So said the Chileans who gave 1050 of Santiago's hurricane victims roofing materials, clothing, food and health supplies after a four-day storm destroyed their homes.

Lives are being transformed in scores of countries as the Good News of Jesus Christ is made clear through words and deeds in places where His people minister lovingly to needy people in His name.

***Give thanks to the Lord, for he is good;
his love endures forever.
Let the redeemed of the Lord say this—
those he redeemed from the band of the foe,
those he gathered from the lands,
from east and west, from north and south.***

(Psalm 107:1-3)

Useful resources

NEW VIDEO FEATURES URBAN MINISTRY

With more than half the globe's population living in cities, world evangelization has become more than ever an urban challenge. This is evident in World Vision's new three-part video *The City for God's Sake*, featuring Christian urbanologist Dr. Ray Bakke and scores of international urban pastors.

Prepared by WVI's MARC and Media Services Divisions, and based on Bakke's six years of contact with leaders in the Two-Thirds World, the video provides insights into (1) "God and the City," (2) "Understanding the City," and (3) "Together in the City." Each of the three cassettes is 50 minutes long.

"I wish I had seen this video before I took my first church in the city," was the reaction of one urban pastor. "It would have kept me from spinning my wheels for several years."

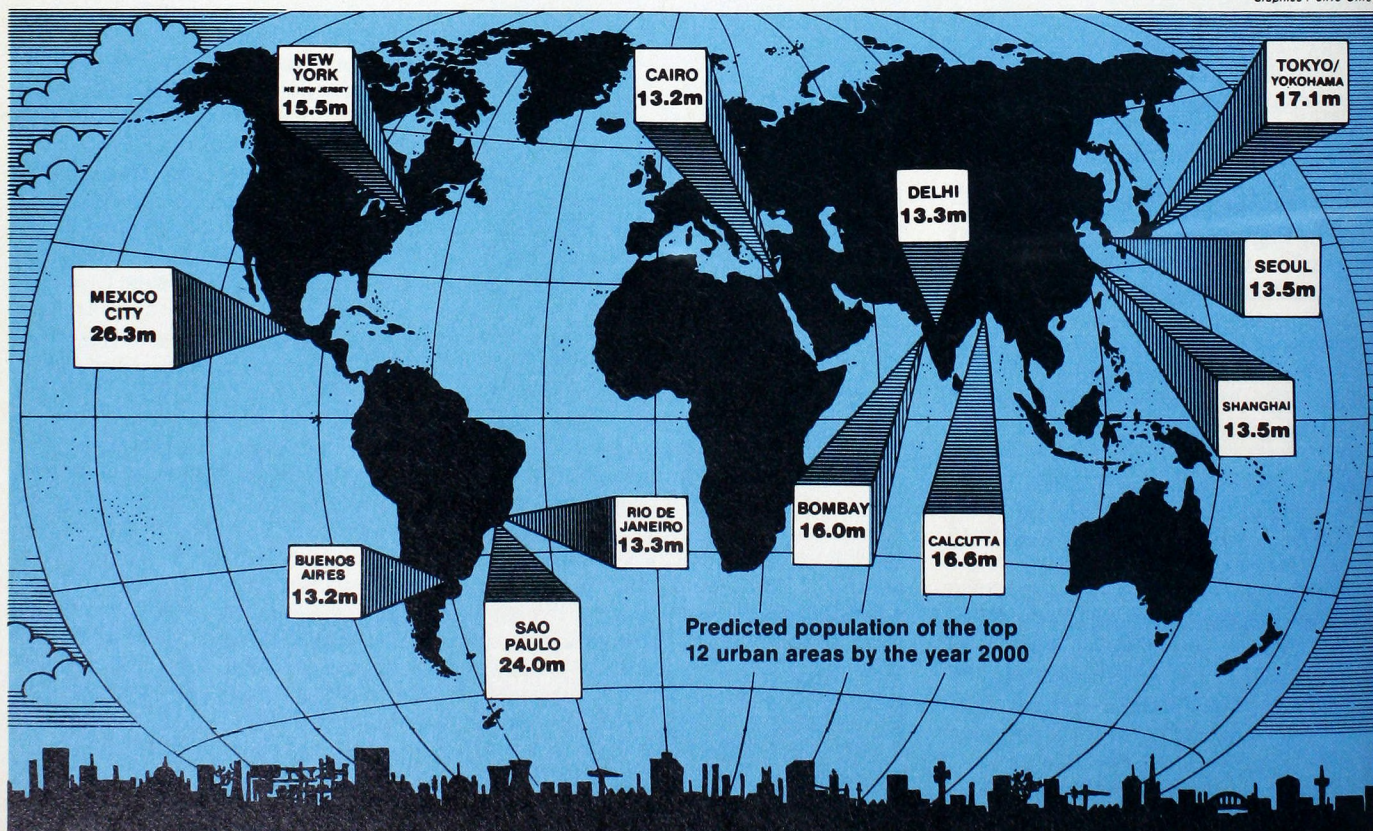
It is precisely the kind of introduction to urban ministry he could have used, he went on to explain, because it touches on three basic issues. "Without an understanding of these three major areas," he said, "you're dead before you start!"

Since 1982, World Vision's MARC Division (Missions Advanced Research and Communication Center) has sponsored visits by Bakke to scores of "world-class" (more than 1 million

residents) cities, and has conducted consultations on urban ministry in most of them. Bakke is professor of Mission and Urban Ministry at Northern Baptist Seminary in Chicago, Illinois. He has served as an inner-city Chicago pastor.

The City for God's Sake is accompanied by a totally photocopiable 12-page discussion guide and may be secured from MARC (919 W. Huntington Dr., Monrovia, CA 91016) for \$225 for the three cassettes. A companion, stand-alone book containing part of the script plus other related essays and helps is in preparation.

Graphics: Clive Offley



ON PASTORING FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE

For years in Philadelphia, Al Krass struggled alongside welfare families and unemployed workers seeking justice in their own neighborhoods. Now as the pastor of a blue-collar suburban congregation, he works to nurture that same kind of justice commitment among the members of his church.

In *Pastoring for Peace and Justice*, Al Krass shares "pastoral ways" to introduce peace and justice concerns into a local ministry. Illustrating with anecdotes from his own experiences, Krass explains "seven rules for prophets." He offers insights on how to reawaken compassionate action within a congregation. And he discusses strategies to help justice- and peace-minded Christians effectively share their message in their local parish.

The 20-page *Pastoring for Peace and Justice* booklet makes a handy study-guide both for clergy members seeking new ways to invigorate their present ministry, and for lay leaders hoping to challenge their fellow parishioners into effective involvement.

Pastor of Reformation United Church of Christ in Fairless Hills, PA, Rev. Alfred C. Krass is the author of several books on evangelism, including *Evangelizing Neopagan North America* (Herald Press, 1982) and *Five Lanterns at Sundown* (Eerdmans, 1978). He is also an editor-at-large of *The Other Side*, the 21-year-old Christian social justice magazine in which these writings on pastoring originally appeared.

Copies of *Pastoring for Peace and Justice* are available for \$2 each (or \$1 each in lots of ten or more) from: *The Other Side*, 300 W. Apsley St., Philadelphia, PA 19144.

ON DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE

Can you age-date a bruise? When you feel a child's head can you identify the characteristic lumps and bruises caused by spoon punishment? Do you listen to and notice the children in your church and community?

Over one million cases of serious child abuse are reported each year in the United States, including over 2000 fatal beatings. For the most part, the church has ignored these statistics, choosing instead to believe that Christians don't abuse their children.

The truth is overwhelming. One-third of all church members were molested as children and one in five families has a problem with abuse which requires

Recent studies indicate that one-third of all church members were molested as children.

attention. In addition, child molesters are finding the church an ideal source of victims as it is slow to raise an alarm or to press charges. The cries from the pew—often silent—go unheard.

The church is faced with a new home mission field—the treatment, intervention and prevention of child abuse. For Kids Sake, Inc.—a non-profit organization for the prevention of child abuse—has recently released a book designed to help clergy and concerned laypeople understand, identify, and deal with abuse within the church community.

The just-published book *Child Abuse and the Church*, by James Mead and Glenn Balch, is a valuable tool on several levels. First, it suggests ways the church can actively fight the problem. Included are sample forms for reporting suspected abuse, surveying the community, questioning abusers, and interviewing volunteers.

Reporting laws, profiles of the various kinds of abusers, and reasons abuse takes place form a basic foundation for understanding the problem. Then, after reading the detailed section on external and internal physical abuse, concerned individuals should be able to identify intentionally caused wounds and other

signs of child abuse. *Child Abuse and the Church* (\$10 plus \$1.50 postage and handling) is available from For Kids Sake, Inc., 753 Lambert, Brea, CA 92621.

TO BRING SONSHINE TO THEIR SOULS

America's nursing home residents have been the parishioners of the Sunshine Society since its start in 1970. Founder Herm Haakenson (then superintendent of his church's small Sunday school), started out with just a warm concern for the homes' men and women, some of whom receive no Christian message at all. He saw their plight as a felt need to which church groups ought to respond—and proceeded to get involved.

Firsthand experience taught Herm and those who worked with him that the needs are far greater than he had first envisioned. So many of these often forgotten elders are sick, lonely and frightened. Yet with the right approach, they will respond to the message of hope in Jesus Christ and to the warmth and friendliness of faithful visitors.

But experience also demonstrated that those seeking to reach out effectively to nursing home residents need to be equipped with something more than goodwill and the gospel. They need to know at least the basics about the effects of the aging process, and about the problems faced by once busy, useful people now removed from familiar settings. They need to understand how the nursing homes seek to meet these people's requirements, and they need to be able to relate in a Christlike way to both a home's residents and its staff.

Responding to this whole spectrum of needs, Sunshine seeks to "recruit . . . train and equip concerned Christians to minister effectively in nursing homes." Its practical, clearly written training guide, *All the Days of My Life*, not only covers the issues mentioned above, but gives specific guidance on how to minister both personally and in group services. Large-type materials and other helpful information are also available.

To find out more about this experience-based resource for a ministry opportunity that is accessible to virtually every church write to Sunshine Society, Box 327, Lynnwood, WA 98046-0327 and request the free "Power Packet."

MISSION UPDATES ON VIDEO

Fifteen-minute video cassette programs on such topics as the effect of the Libyan crisis on ministry to Muslims, Iranian Christians' view of the Ayatollah Khomeini, and the role of technology in reaching unreached peoples, will be issued monthly by Frontier Media Productions. For information write Frontier Media Productions at the U.S. Center for World Mission, 1605 Elizabeth St., Pasadena, CA 91104.

"JESUS" FILM ON VIDEO

The two-hour movie "Jesus" (basically most of the Gospel of Luke, easily showable in short or long segments) is now available in both Beta and VHS from The Jesus Project, a ministry of Campus Crusade for Christ International. And you can get it in English, Arabic, Cambodian, French, Gujarati, Hindi, Italian, Korean, Mandarin, Spanish, Turkish or Urdu. To order, send \$125 to The Jesus Project, 30012 Ivy Glenn Drive, Suite 200, Laguna Niguel, CA 92677.

ON LIFE IN VIETNAM

An American Christian who remained in Vietnam when nearly all missionaries and many national pastors fled has written a revealing, one-of-a-kind book about the life and ministry of Vietnamese Christians after the 1975 sociopolitical storm.

In a deeply personal account, Mennonite volunteer James Klassen relates what amounts to a modern-day Jonah's experience because he felt called of God to continue the biblical work he had already been doing there for three years. Based on interaction with Vietnamese Christians and including many eye-witness accounts, the book shows how believers dealt with revolutionary change. "We are to witness and serve in whatever situation we are," one national says, "and with the change of government, God is expecting us to witness to the communists too."

Since returning to America, Klassen has shared his Vietnam experiences in hundreds of lectures, interviews, forums and seminars. His book, called *Jimshoes in Vietnam: Orienting a Westerner*

(\$14.95) is published by and available from Herald Press, 616 Walnut, Scottsdale, PA 15683.

MORE ON MAJOR CITIES

World Class Cities and World Evangelization, billed as the first in an "AD 2000" series of books to be published by the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, is a fact-and-figure-filled volume by David Barrett, editor of World Christian Encyclopedia. The new book (\$5.95 from New Hope, Box 11657, Birmingham, AL 35202-1657) reveals trends and projections in megacities, megaministries and church strategies for reaching a radically changing population with the gospel.

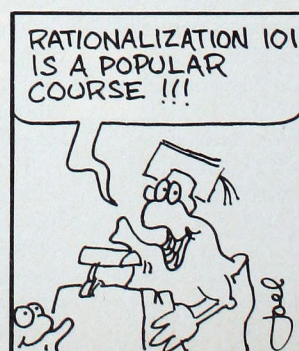
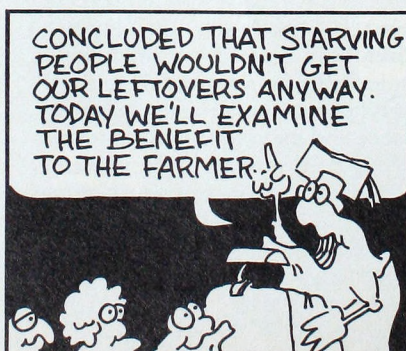
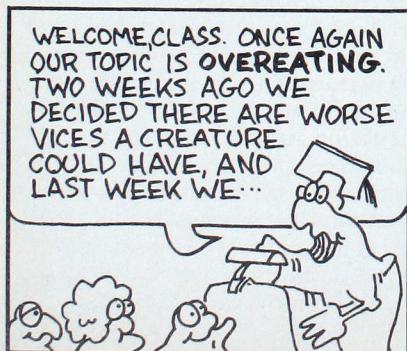
ISSUES IN EVANGELISM

Social justice, contextualization, religious pluralism and other controversial issues are examined in relation to world evangelism in Robert Coleman's book *Evangelism on the Cutting Edge* (Revell, Old Tappan, NJ 07675, \$8.95). Coleman is a member of the Lausanne Committee for World Evangelization.

Caught in a cartoon

PONTIUS' PUDDLE

by Joel Kauffman



Samaritan sampler

SOME WAYS PEOPLE ARE HELPING
OTHERS IN THE NAME OF CHRIST



Glasses and the gospel; recycled eyeglasses help these Zairians to read—and proclaim—the Word.

Eyeglasses are worth days of foot travel to people coming to the Karawa eye care center in Zaire, a mission of the Evangelical Covenant denomination. An important part of the clinic's work is the provision of desperately needed eyeglasses. Dr. Jeffrey Allgeier, who spent two years in Karawa, says that donations of used glasses of all kinds are a significant aid in meeting patients' vision needs. If you would like to help, recycle your eyeglasses to Dr. Jeffrey V. Allgeier, O.D., 161 Palm Avenue, Suite 5, Auburn, CA 95603.

Interest-free loans are being made by a growing number of people to Bethel New Life, a church-based inner-city Chicago ministry. Through a self-help program and an equity assistance fund, the loans enable poverty-stricken families to become owners of low cost homes. For information on the program and how to make such a loan, write Bethel New Life, Inc., 367 N. Karlov, Chicago, IL 60624.

When fire destroyed the facilities of a large food ministry near Los Angeles, hundreds of needy families were put in jeopardy. But concerned Christians have begun to provide funds to replace the lost building and equipment. To offer assistance at this trying time, write "The

Lord's Ministries," P.O. Box 803, Anaheim, CA 92805 or phone (714) 998-5673.

Reaching 90 million unchurched Americans is the long-range goal of Congress 88, a "national festival of evangelism," scheduled for August 4-8, 1988, in Chicago. A recent planning session drew representatives from more than 50 church bodies and Christian ministries. The Congress expects to gather together some 15,000 people to share ideas and resources for reaching the unchurched with the gospel and demonstrating Christian love to them in practical ways. For information contact Congress 88, Box 17093, Washington, DC 20041; (703) 430-9394.

Equipping tomorrow's leaders to live out Jesus' call in their secular careers will be the focus of Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship's Marketplace '86, scheduled for December 27-31 in Chicago. All conference speakers will be leaders from business, the professions or government. Lecture and workshop topics will range from typical work-related spiritual, moral and ethical issues to urban ministry concerns. For information contact Marketplace '86, c/o IVCF, 233 Langdon St., Madison, WI 53703; (608) 257-0263.

Native Americans now have a new publication, *Native Times*, designed for American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts—and interested friends. Founded and edited by R. L. Gowan, president of American Ministries International, the bimonthly newspaper "features the good news of God's Word in Jesus Christ, the hope of all mankind." Also included are accounts of contributions to society being made by Native Americans, news related to their overall welfare and to events of interest. The paper is being widely distributed at no charge in Native American communities. For information contact *Native Times*, Box 3300, Rapid City, SD 57709.

Whatever your skill, there's probably a Christian ministry somewhere in the world that needs someone to do what you can do if God wants you there. For information on a computerized placement service which can provide a list of openings matching your training, skills and experience, contact Interchristo, 19303 Fremont Ave. N., Seattle, WA 98133; (800) 426-1342. From Alaska, Hawaii or Washington phone (206) 546-7330.



Local chapters of ESA (Evangelicals for Social Action) have sprung up in several more American cities to help churches and individuals minister more effectively to refugees and other needy people in their own communities. For information on ESA membership and the chapter nearest you, contact Bill Kallio, ESA, 712 G St. SE, Washington, DC 20003; (202) 543-5330.

Responding to the problems of South Africa and Central America from a basis of prayer is another concern of Evangelicals for Social Action. They have started a new national prayer network and monthly newsletters, *Intercessors for Peace and Freedom*, for each of these troubled areas. The letters will challenge the church in the U.S. to engage in a ministry of informed and active prayer for specific needs. Those interested in joining the *Intercessors* network may contact ESA at 712 G St. SE, Washington, DC 20003; (202) 543-5330.

The Beautiful Feet Outreach Center in Fort Worth, Texas, started four years ago when a seminary student ministered to a pair of transients. Now, some 160 homeless people meet each Sunday at 7 a.m. in a downtown park for Bible study and breakfast. In addition, Southcliff Baptist Church undertook last year to sponsor the work and to lease a long-abandoned building to serve as the street people's own meeting place. An informal worship service and small group Bible study are followed by a hot meal.

Global glimpses

ON WHICH TO FOCUS INTERCESSORY
PRAYER AND PRACTICAL ACTION

Participants from more countries (173) attended Amsterdam '86, the International Conference for Itinerant Evangelists, than had ever attended any previous international conference, according to United Nations sources. Planners took care to maintain the international character of the gathering; North Americans represented a small minority of program leadership. From Africa came 2337 of the participants. From Asia, 1501. From Latin America, 1720. From Europe, 1009. From Oceania, 230. From the Caribbean, 138. From the Middle East, 120. All registrants were encouraged repeatedly to adapt ideas to their own ministries and cultures. Billy Graham voiced the hopes of many that the gathering would spark "a fire of revival" that would spread around the globe.

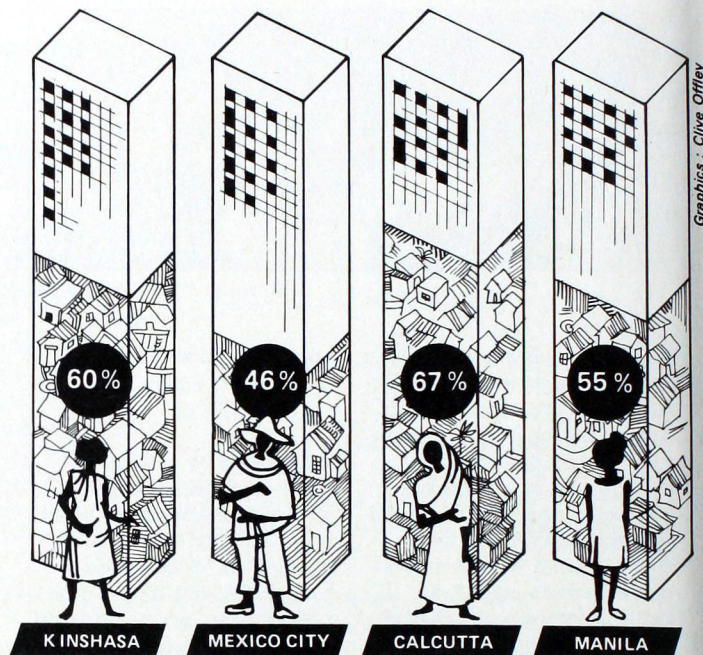
One-third of Afghanistan's people have become refugees since the Communist coup of 1979, according to West German missionary Albrecht Hauser, who points out also that one-fourth of all registered refugees in the world are Afghans. Nearly half a million Afghans have been killed since the invasion.

About three thousand churches in China, with three to four million members, are awaiting formal registration from the office of the Religious Affairs Bureau, according to a report from a church elder from mainland China. Some 4000 already registered churches are open and operating throughout mainland China, according to the China Christian Council. In addition, an estimated 25 to 30 million Christians are involved in unregistered meeting points or "house churches."

The Cameroon toxic gas catastrophe stymied almost all relief agencies' efforts, according to Cameroonian Peter Essoka, World Vision's West Africa communications manager. Because of heavy rains, impassable roads and the dangers of handling decayed corpses, herculean efforts were required to assist survivors, many of whom are children now orphaned. Assistance was provided by governments and non-governmental organizations of several European and other countries.

Fidel Castro's book *Fidel and Religion*, now a best-seller in Cuba with 600,000 copies sold, has produced speculation that the Cuban government's attitude toward religion is in a process of considerable change. Said the director of the nation's office of religious affairs: "The new attitude is that Christians won't be free without socialism and socialism won't be built on this continent without Christians."

Worldwide, 47.7 million people are drug addicts, according to the World Health Organization. While addiction is increasing in most Two-Thirds World nations as well as in wealthy countries, an exception is Malaysia, which claims to have reduced its number of addicts from 11,700 to 9,500 in one year by executing traffickers and by launching local educational programs emphasizing Islamic values.



Urbanization trends indicate that by the year 2000 at least half of the world's people will live in cities, according to the 1986 "State of World Population" report from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. The report also states that squatters and slum dwellers constitute much of the population of the largest cities in the Two-Thirds World. The diagram above shows the estimated percentage of four major cities' population who live in slums or squatter areas.

Worldwide, 40 million children spend their days on city streets and millions of them spend their nights there too, according to the "State of World Population" report. In rich and poor countries alike, street children risk falling into prostitution.

India, with 15 official languages and 1652 others, still cannot achieve linguistic unity though many have hoped since 1947 that Hindi would become the nationwide language. English, which was to have been phased out as an official language by 1980, still links the country regionally but divides it socially. A wide range of language disputes continue to result in political and physical combat.

Scripture translation is underway in 555 languages with help of the world's Bible societies. Of these languages, 348 will be getting some part of the Bible for the first time. Most (282) are in Asia and the Pacific islands.

RETURN TO THE CITY

Fourteenth Street and Belmont Avenue in Washington, DC, is no Garden of Eden. Boarded-up buildings overlook a vacant lot that was burned out years ago. The city turned the lot into neighborhood garden plots, but the old sofa and mattress dumped on the sidewalk beside a rusting car betray the effort. Some of the sorriest scenes of city life take place nearby.

When urban minister Tom Nees began work there in 1975, you couldn't get an ambulance to come without a police escort. "White flight" and the race riots of the late sixties had traumatized the neighborhood and left a residue of suspicion and hostility.

Now, however, it's the setting for what urban worker Tom Nees calls "resurrection stories." Nees directs the well-named Community of Hope on Belmont Avenue. In ten years of ministry there, he and his co-workers have not only seen buildings and lives rehabilitated, but also a true drawing together and a lessening of the tension among residents.

When, for example, Nees and others acquired their building, it was nearly derelict. They helped to find housing for all of the tenants except for one single mother who had no other place to go. They boarded up everything but the one room Rita lived in and a room to use for meetings and worship. Slowly Rita got involved with the Community of Hope. They helped her find a place to live and a means of support. She began to come to church meetings and then volunteered to help. As they got to know her they learned she was one of ten children—all drug addicts except her. In a short time she passed her GED (General Education Development test) and began to take on more responsibility in the Community. She worked in the health center, directed the emergency housing program, and

Only as God's people live out the personal and social implications of the gospel in the city will we . . . bring genuine hope to its inhabitants.

now helps unemployed neighbors find jobs. Recently Rita took entrance exams for American University and, without having taken a course, she was told she ranked on the level of a college junior.

The Community of Hope stands as testimony to the fact that the church must be the lead agency of change if the community is going to experience genuine renewal. That's why World Vision has become involved in this and other urban efforts such as Habitat for Humanity, Love-in-Action, Inner-change, and Houston Metropolitan Ministries, to name a few. Only as God's people live out the personal and social implications of the gospel in the city will we make lasting changes and bring genuine hope to its inhabitants.

You have probably heard that the rush to rural areas that characterized the seventies is over. Three of every four Americans now live in urban areas, and the number is growing.

It's the same in most countries. The number of people on earth has increased more than half a billion in the last ten years, and the cities are bearing the brunt of it. At current growth rates, Mexico City will have at least 26 million people by the year 2000. Some experts seriously wonder if the cities can add so many millions without total collapse.

Many Americans, Christians among them, still have an anti-city bias. They see the city as dirty, dangerous and wicked, while the country represents

all that's good and beautiful.

Many urban renewal projects in the past intended to "beautify" the city, but most simply replaced one living arrangement with another. The challenge is to create structures that will support a neighborhood and bring both physical and spiritual renewal.

Take the health service at the Community of Hope, for example. Washington, DC, has some of the best medical technology available in the world, yet the infant mortality rate in the Belmont Avenue area is higher than in some Two-Thirds World countries. Paid and volunteer health staff at the the Community see more than 500 patients a month. Regardless of the ability to pay, a neighbor can get primary health care "just down the street" by people who offer a personal touch.

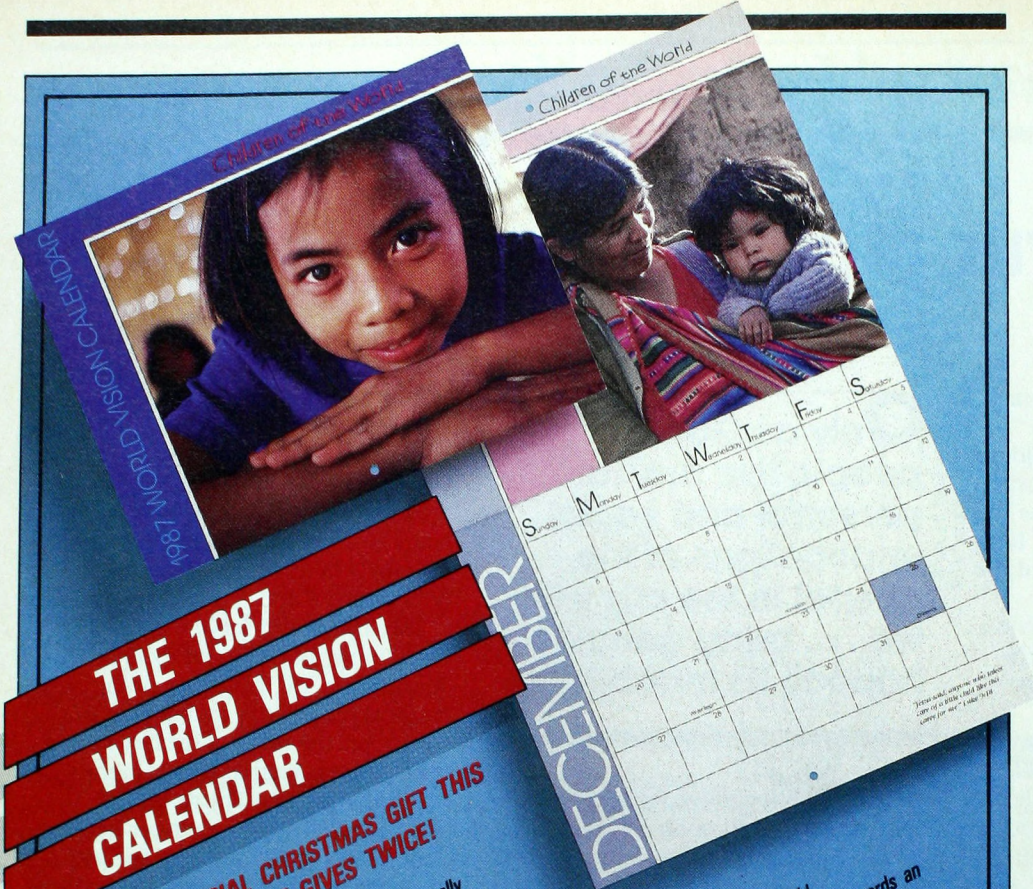
The Community also provides emergency family shelter, food and clothing assistance, legal representation and spiritual support. This is true, biblical urban renewal, the only lasting kind.

Ted W. Engstrom

Ted W. Engstrom
President



address correction
requested



THE 1987 WORLD VISION CALENDAR

**GIVE A SPECIAL CHRISTMAS GIFT THIS
YEAR—A GIFT THAT GIVES TWICE!**

How many times have you searched for a really special Christmas gift for your friends and family? A gift to show our love as we celebrate the birth of Christ.

World Vision's beautiful 1987 "Children of the World" calendar can end your search. Each month your friend will enjoy the pictures of healthy, happy children from around the world who have discovered hope, thanks to the loving care of World Vision supporters.

And then, your gift will continue to give because for each \$10 donation you make for a calendar, one hungry child in a poor country will receive food for one month. Each calendar comes with an attractive mailing envelope and a special card telling your friend that a donation has been made in

his or her honor to help a needy child. Every time your friend checks a date or records an appointment on this 11" x 8-3/4" wall calendar, he or she will be reminded that this gift has made a difference in the life of a child like the ones shown in the calendar.

So order your 1987 World Vision calendars today by completing and mailing the coupon below. Don't forget to order one for yourself, too. Thanks to a special friend in the printing industry who donated services, we can give you this calendar and feed a child for a month for just \$10. It's the gift that gives twice!

(Please include \$2 for postage and handling and allow 4-6 weeks for delivery. Your order must be received by November 25 to ensure Christmas Delivery.)

YES

... I want to give my friend(s) a 1987 World Vision calendar while I give hope—and life itself—to suffering, hungry children.

Please send me _____ calendar(s) @ \$10 = _____
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World Vision®

October-November 1986

New doors are opening
for China's young.



A CHANGING CHINA

Recent developments

AFRICA'S LOCUST ALERT

Four major species of locusts, for the first time in at least 50 years, are simultaneously breeding, hatching, feeding and swarming in Africa, from the Red Sea to South Africa. At least 15 countries have already been seriously affected. Croplands in Botswana, Sudan, Chad and Mali are considered by the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to be the most threatened. Swarms consisting of billions of insects each have already infested large expanses of southern Africa and the Sahara and threaten to sweep across the Middle East and into India.

In Mali, crop losses on young seedlings were reportedly severe, and the planting of millet over more than 250 square miles had to be repeated at least three times. Last year in Guinea-Bissau and Chad insects devoured some 60,000 tons of grain and laid eggs that are now hatching as the rainy season begins.



One of many voracious varieties of locusts in Africa.

More swarms from South Africa are expected beginning early next year, which could eventually affect crops in Zimbabwe, Zambia, Namibia and, most likely, Angola. Several countries in eastern and central Africa face a plague of red locusts, including Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire. The African migratory locust has been seen in Sudan and Ethiopia.

The FAO estimates that a single swarm could devour in one day what 40,000 people eat in one year. The most recent locust plague in Africa lasted from 1977 to 1979.

The locusts' growth, spurred by the first decent rains in several years, threatens to undo the benefits of the past few years' compassionate response to African famine needs. "Our concern is that possibly as many as 10 million beneficiaries of World Vision's famine relief are going to be threatened by this problem which could develop into a famine of equal magnitude," says Russ Kerr, World Vision's Africa relief director.

In response to the situation, World Vision has supplied \$50,000 in pesticides for use in northern Senegal. And in northwest Mali, a contractor has been hired to do aerial spraying of locusts that are breeding and beginning to devour crops.

In addition to work of this type already underway, World Vision may move toward a role of providing more logistical support in the future. "World Vision has a presence in many African countries at this time," says Burt Singleton, director of relief and rehabilitation technology for World Vision. "We understand the systems, the logistics and so forth. And the logistical role is just as important in the whole chain of events as putting the spray down."

An article further elaborating on Africa's locust threat and World Vision's role in controlling it will be featured in the next issue of WORLD VISION.

Billions of insects have already infested large expanses of southern Africa and the Sahara. Without timely action, billions more will soon hatch.

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WORLD VISION

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GRATITUDE IN ACTION

While Thanksgiving Day as we know it is peculiarly American, the spirit of thankfulness to God is sometimes more evident among peoples whose physical comforts are far fewer than ours.

In Africa, for example, you can find folks more grateful for a meal a day than some of us are for three big ones plus snacks.

Case in point: Forty landless families outside the Kenyan village of Kirathimo,

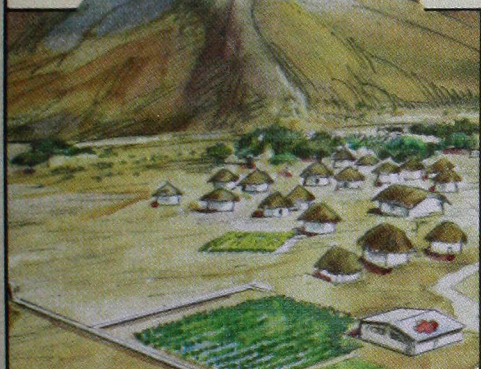
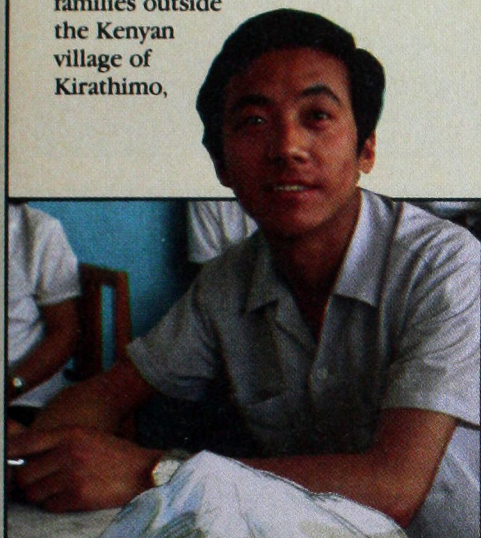
whose possessions could be carried on their backs until they each received a small patch of ground, some seeds, corrugated roofing and the gospel from World Vision and members of the Africa Inland Church. So appreciative were they for the little they received that the ex-squatters expressed their joy in a practical act of thanks *giving*—they presented a bagful of their precious grain to feed other Kenyans who had none.

True gratitude works that way. And, as their story on page 11 goes on to show, the spirit of thanksgiving also fosters *forgiving*. Milka, the woman

whose husband had abandoned her, forgave him just as God had forgiven her—and put her gratitude in action that spoke more eloquently than any number of words.

As Thanksgiving Day approaches, please find ways to share that “Christian Difference” story—and the other stories in this pre-Thanksgiving issue of *WORLD VISION*—with someone who might find such examples inspiring. Perhaps another American will want to join you in *your* way of expressing gratitude in action.

David Olson



World Vision®

Volume 30, number 5 October-November 1986 MD

COVER STORY

4 A changing China

World Vision President Ted Engstrom visited China and Tibet and, accompanied by English Language Institute President Ken Wendling, saw how doors are being opened in that once-closed country.

12 Tailoring community development

While each African community's development needs are unique, an artist's rendition of a representative village shows various ways World Vision is helping to restore communities to full health.

14 A cup of clean, cold water

A dependable source of clean water is key to the health of any village in Africa or elsewhere. Julian Pitchford, World Vision's water resources specialist, tells how hand pumps are making a difference particularly in Ghana, West Africa.

2 Africa's locust alert

8 Facts about China and Tibet

9 Teaching English in China

10 ELIC: door to China

11 The Christian difference

17 More about Africa

18 Meeting Afghan refugee health needs

20 Life income plan

23 Money—for better or for worse

PHOTOS, ILLUSTRATIONS: Cover, pp. 4-7, 9, 10, 18, 19 (below, left): Terry Madison; pp. 2, 14 (left), 15, 16: David Ward; p. 11: Cory Tenda; p. 13: Frank Germain; p. 14 (right): Doug Kelly; p. 19 (above), (below, right): Bill Kliever; p. 21 (above): Karawa Eye Center (below): Interchristo; p. 23: Bernard Gomes.

Observations on a return visit

A CHANGING CHINA

by Ted W. Engstrom
President, World Vision

"This is the time for qualified Christian English teachers to rise to the challenge."

Have you ever gone on a trip and then hardly been able to wait to get home and tell about it? That's how I feel about my recent ten-day trip to China and Tibet!

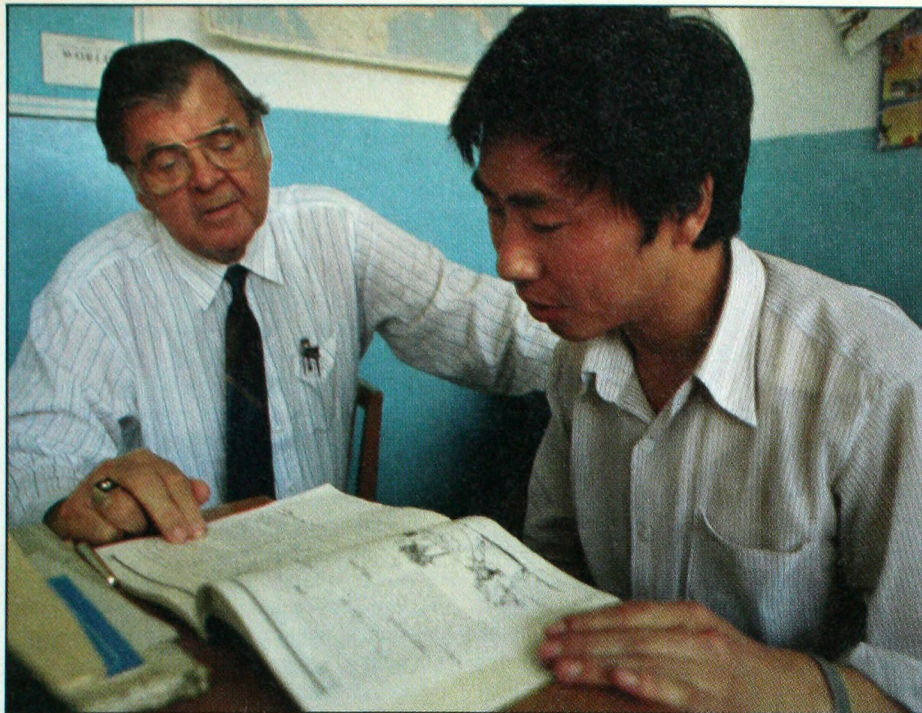
I went to China at the invitation of my friend Ken Wendling, president of English Language Institute/China. He wanted me to see the potential for placing Christian teachers of English throughout the nation of China. Joining us on the trip was Terry Madison, our World Vision communications manager for Asia and the Middle East.

World Vision's roots go back to China. Our founder, Bob Pierce, led highly successful gatherings in China in 1947 and 1948. On our trip we visited Xi'an and Chengdu, two of the cities in which Bob spoke with such success.

But it was while visiting a mission school and orphanage run by Dutch women in a small village close to the border of Tibet that Bob had an experience that changed his life and ultimately led to the founding of World Vision. An uncared-for orphan

(all photos) Eager to learn English, students at the Shaanxi Foreign Languages Teachers' College in Xi'an, China, listen raptly to their teacher and test newly acquired skills on World Vision President Ted Engstrom.





China's "Four Modernizations" program will, to a large extent, stand or fall on its ability to train enough of its people to speak and read English.

girl, whose needs the impoverished mission could not meet, was thrust into his arms by one of the women. Looking him straight in the eyes, she asked, "What are you going to do about it?" Although we were not incorporated as an organization until 1950 (after the change of government in China), World Vision really began in the heart of Bob Pierce at that moment in war-torn China.

My own intense interest in China goes back to my youth when I wrote two biographies for Zondervan Publishers. One dealt with the life of Hudson Taylor, founder of the China Inland Mission (now Overseas Missionary Fellowship). The other was the story of John and Betty Stam who were beheaded for their faith in 1934 near the Yangtze River city of Huaining. Their testimonies in life and death made a profound impact upon me.

As for Tibet, it was about 50 years ago that I heard Robert Ekvall, an early



Potala, the former palace of the Dalai Lama, overshadows and dominates Lhasa, Tibet.

God has something very special for us to do.

pioneer in that country, speak about his experiences of faith on the "Roof of the World." Ever since, I have wanted to visit that isolated region, now part of the People's Republic of China. My recent visit was a dream come true!

This was my second visit to China. In the early 1980s my wife Dorothy and I took a "China tour" with 14 other Americans. However, I resist the urge to be a "China expert" on the basis of my two brief visits to this fascinating nation. But I did notice a number of significant changes since my first visit five years ago. For one thing, the colors have changed. In the early eighties, everyone wore drab gray, blue and green clothing. The stores were dark and uninviting. Little was displayed in the store windows, except for the government Friendship stores reserved for foreign visitors.

But what a difference today! Women now wear brightly colored blouses and skirts and many men wear Western business suits and carry briefcases. Store windows attractively display the latest goods. And major Chinese cities now have something in common with most Western cities—traffic jams! State-owned buses, trucks, jeeps and taxis now clog city streets, fighting for space among the tens of thousands of pedestrians and cyclists who endlessly fight for the same space.

I was surprised at the lack of political billboards and propaganda signs today. A few years ago they were everywhere. And the hotel situation has improved dramatically. Some of the hotels we stayed in earlier were primitive. Today, many cities have new, world-class hotels with all the latest features.

In company with Ken Wendling and Terry Madison, I met a number of Chinese government officials in various educational organizations. Ken was negotiating the placement of more teachers of English for the next school year. China's "Four Modernizations" programs will, to a large extent, stand or fall on the nation's ability to train enough of its people to speak and read English in order to work with today's technology.

The officials we met sense the importance of the English language

Ken Wendling, Ted Engstrom and Mr. Li Tao, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the Ministry of Education and vice-president of the Chinese Education Association for International Exchanges, discuss the ELIC program before signing next year's agreement.



politically, economically and educationally. They are on a very strict time schedule to get thousands of teachers of English trained so they can accelerate the process. I feel there is a ground swell of interest which will increase between now and 1990. I saw none of this in 1981.

I believe Ken Wendling and ELIC, like Esther of old, are "come to the kingdom for such a time as this." I am intensely interested in helping Ken recruit more dedicated, willing-to-sacrifice Christian teachers of English.

It's not easy to work and live in China. Conditions are frequently underdeveloped by our standards. The bureaucracy seldom moves quickly or efficiently enough to meet our Western expectations. Yet I believe this is the time for qualified Christian English teachers to rise to the China challenge. We can make a difference! A life lived out in sacrificial love before these future leaders of China will not go unrewarded. These students are being impacted by caring, committed Christian teachers today. I know. I met some of them on our travels.

I was deeply impressed with the quality of ELIC teachers I met. They are bright, highly motivated Christian educators who know why they are there. They are making the most of every opportunity to be "salt and light."

There is one major difficulty. ELIC has more opportunities to place teachers of English in China's schools of education than they have teachers available. I believe many of you reading this article have the necessary qualifications—or know someone who has—to spend a year or more teaching English in China to teachers of English.

If you can't spend a year, think about the seven-week summer program in

China. I met 90 short-term teachers in Hong Kong the night before they left for their assignments in China. Some had their Ph.D.'s. Others had recently graduated from college with courses in teaching English as a second language. Some were young and single. There were married couples of all ages. Still others were older, single teachers with years of teaching experience.

All had chosen to walk the "High Road" with our Lord for the summer in a land far from home. They will make a contribution to hundreds of Chinese students. But the greatest learning experience will be theirs. They will return to their homes different people. I envy them their summer opportunity. (For more information on how you can get involved with ELIC, please see companion articles in this issue.)

The highlight of my trip was undoubtedly our visit to Tibet, but for a reason I could never have foreseen. For

More than 15,000 Chinese students have passed through ELIC classrooms in 50 schools located throughout China.

much of my life I had wanted to visit this mountainous "Shangri-la," stony ground for the gospel for hundreds of years under the Tibetan Dalai Lamas.

Lhasa, the highest city in the world at over 13,000 feet, is considered the most sacred religious site for thousands of devout Tibetan pilgrims. Some walk for months over dangerous mountain passes from as far away as Mongolia, with prayer wheels spinning, to worship at the three holy places of Tibetan Buddhism. I saw all three of them: the Potala Palace, where the Dalai Lama used to live; the Jokhang Temple, where hundreds of pilgrims prostrate themselves before the golden buddhas; and the Drepung Monastery, where at one time more than 10,000 Buddhist monks were cloistered. I found it all deeply depressing. Standing before the Jokhang Temple, I could feel the oppressive power that controlled that place—and the hundreds of sincere pilgrims who repeatedly bowed to the idols from early morning to late at night.

I despaired, as I concluded that there were few, if any, Christians in Lhasa to

illuminate the darkness of this once-forbidden "Land of the Snows." And then I met one—not a Tibetan but one of the most remarkable Christian men of our generation: Robert Morse Sr. I had met Robert Morse before and I knew of his work in Burma and the mountains of northern Thailand. I'm delighted that World Vision had made an investment in the printing of his Lisu translation in Burma, a labor of love which he recently finished after 20 years.

The story of his family's work in Burma, recounted in *Exodus to Hidden Valley*, just reprinted, is a classic. But he was the last person I expected to meet in Lhasa, one of the most remote places of the world!

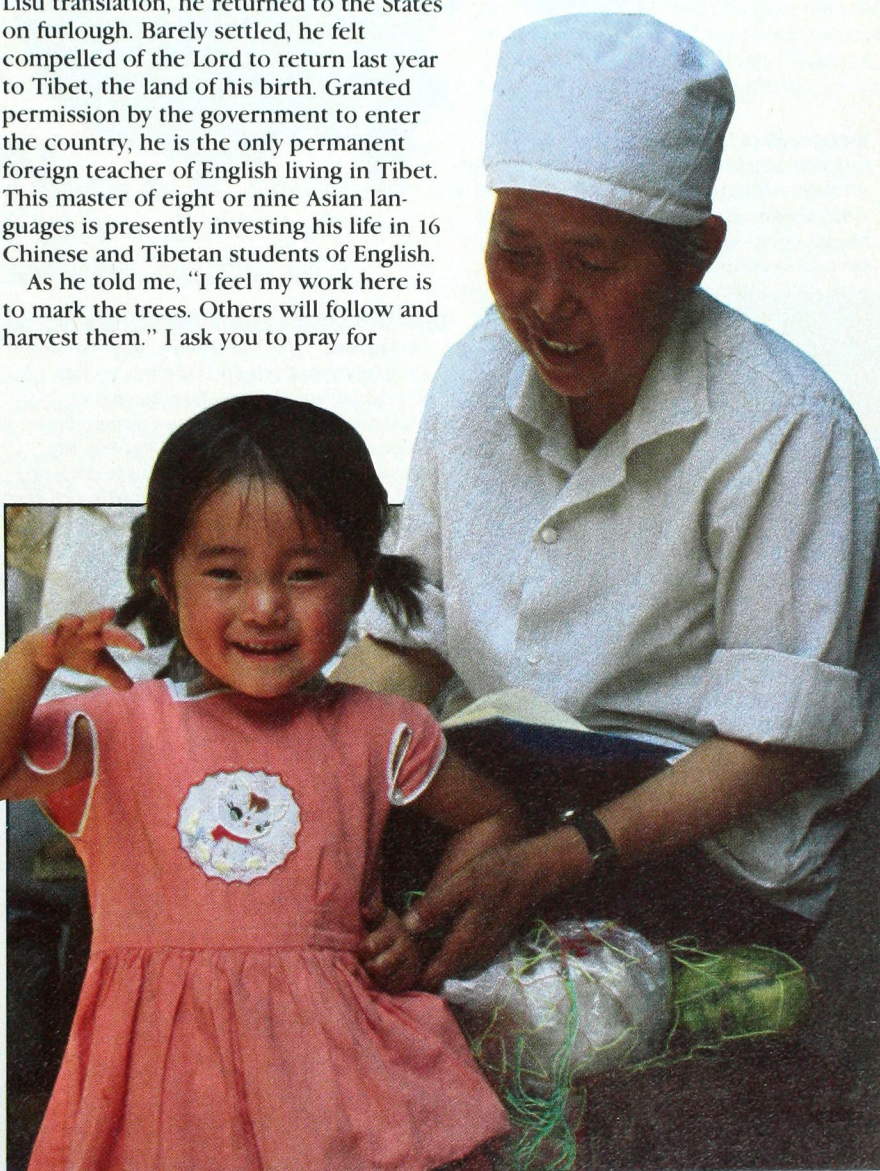
The account of how Morse got there is as incredible as the man himself. Exhausted after the completion of his Lisu translation, he returned to the States on furlough. Barely settled, he felt compelled of the Lord to return last year to Tibet, the land of his birth. Granted permission by the government to enter the country, he is the only permanent foreign teacher of English living in Tibet. This master of eight or nine Asian languages is presently investing his life in 16 Chinese and Tibetan students of English.

As he told me, "I feel my work here is to mark the trees. Others will follow and harvest them." I ask you to pray for

Robert Morse as he "marks the trees" and prays for a harvest.

I ask you to pray for ELIC as well. I believe the teaching of English—not math or science or other disciplines—is the open door that God has given through which the people of China may be served in Christ's name. I am delighted that my friend Ken Wendling and his associates are proceeding through this door of opportunity. I commend his work to you.

And I ask you to pray for World Vision. One of the reasons I took this trip was to get a feeling for the types of things we might be able to do in the decade that lies ahead in China. I have a deeply held conviction that God has something very special for us to do. Pray that we will clearly understand what that special opportunity is—and that we will fulfill it in power and with excellence. □



ELIC volunteers' work will ultimately benefit the generation represented by this girl in Xi'an as well as today's college students.

FACTS ABOUT CHINA



Geography: 3.7 million square miles (slightly larger than the United States). The terrain is varied—from Mount Everest to the Gobi Desert. Two-thirds of the land is mountainous or semi-desert. Only 11 percent is cultivated. The climate is dry with cold winters in the mountainous west and north, temperate in the east and subtropical with rainy monsoons in the south.

People: China has the largest population (more than a billion) of any country in the world. The capital, Beijing (Peking), has 8.5 million people. The government wants families to have only one child. Eighty percent of the people live in rural areas. Over 93 percent are Han Chinese. The rest are members of some 55 minority groups living mostly in remote regions.

Health: Life expectancy is 68 years. Medical teams are being sent into rural areas to improve health care. Sanitation has dramatically improved since the early part of the century. Almost all major communicable diseases are under control.

Language: Roughly 115 languages are spoken in China. Of these, 55 are spoken by the minority nationalities. The remaining 60 are dialects and other languages spoken in various regions and provinces of China. The national language is "Putonghua" and is being taught in all the schools. (In the West, we commonly refer to "Putonghua" as Mandarin.)

Education: 75 percent literacy. China is aiming for universal elementary education by 1990. Until 1970, many colleges were shut down. Now the government wants to restore the educational system. Although less than 1 percent go on to college, the

college student population will grow by 21 percent during the next five-year government plan.

Religion: Officially atheist. In general, the people are not religious. Beliefs include Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism and ancestor worship. Religious Chinese have been severely discriminated against, but increasing tolerance of religion is evident today. The government is permitting clerical training and the publishing of Bibles and hymnals. Over 3000 Protestant churches have been opened since 1978. Official government estimates indicate that about .5 percent of the people are Christian. Close to 3 percent are Muslim.

Economy: Average annual income is \$300. Over 74 percent of the people work in agriculture, the dominant element of the economy. Main crops: rice, wheat, other grains and cotton. Major industries: iron, steel, coal, machine building, armaments and textiles. Current "modernization" is building a more diversified economy and raising the standard of living for many.

History and government: China is the oldest continuous major world civilization. Records date back about 3500 years. The majority of Chinese lived in extreme poverty. On October 1, 1949, Mao Zedong (Tse-tung) proclaimed China a communist state named the People's Republic of China. The former rulers were exiled to what is now called Taiwan. The new government brought impressive economic and social achievements. Overzealous movements such as the 1958 "Great Leap Forward," an effort to communalize industry and agriculture,

and the 1966 "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" resulted in social disorder and political anarchy.

Since 1979, the government has been more pragmatic and is now undergoing controlled liberalization. There is more freedom of expression. Agriculture is no longer collectivized. Foreign investment is encouraged. Even credit cards are being introduced, although only for select businessmen. China's dominant political figure is Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the central advisory and military commissions.

TIBET

Geography: Largely a high plateau, averaging 16,000 feet in elevation, surrounded by mountains. The provincial capital, Lhasa, is at 13,000 feet. Winters are bitterly cold. Tibet is nearly twice the size of Texas.

People: 2 million population. Tibetans probably descended from non-Chinese nomadic tribes. These people do not mix with the 5 percent of the population who are Chinese. Life expectancy is 40 years. Only 25 percent are literate.

Culture: Foreigners were kept out of Tibet until 1950 when China invaded. China's Cultural Revolution devastated Tibetan culture as it tried to make the people more like the Chinese. Yet China has brought some positive changes: land reform was instituted, serfdom abolished and health care improved.

Religion: Tibetans are strong Buddhists. They worship many gods, including their former leader, the Dalai Lama, who is seen as the reincarnation of the Buddha of Mercy. After a failed revolt in 1959, the Dalai Lama left Tibet for India.

Economy: Tibet is China's poorest region. The average annual income is only \$65. The economy is based on barley, wheat, goats, sheep and yaks.

Government: Part of China since 1951, Tibet became nominally autonomous in 1965. The people's allegiance is to their exiled Dalai Lama and they hope for his return.

TEACHING ENGLISH IN CHINA

■ Tenting with two small children on top of a mountain in Haiti for a year is a long way from China. Or at least Seb and Vicki Pense thought so.

■ Bill Hassler, one of the "thinkers" in a Fortune 500 company's Think Tank in southern California, didn't give much thought to China's Four Modernizations program. He was just glad to be finished with his graduate program at M.I.T.

■ In the late 1970's and early 1980's when Deng Xiaoping first began to redirect China toward the community of nations, Sally Eimer sensed the significance and began to prepare. After completing her Master's Degree in Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL), Sally's dream to teach English in the "Middle Kingdom" was realized.

These diverse people have at least three things in common: they all ended up in China teaching English, they are all Christians, and they all went to China under the auspices of ELIC (English Language Institute/China).

ELIC President Ken Wendling and World Vision's President Ted Engstrom recently met these and other ELIC teachers during a ten day trip to China. They visited them in their classrooms in Xi'an and on location in Chengdu and watched them in action with their

Chinese students, noticing the ways in which these innovative teachers introduced creative teaching techniques while using the curriculum which ELIC has prepared for its teachers.

Such efforts do not go unnoticed. Chinese educational authorities in Beijing, Xi'an and Chengdu were liberal in their praise of the ELIC teachers.

But education is a two-way street. ELIC teachers are learning a lot as well. All of them have found their year in China a stretching experience. As Bill Hassler

"None of us could do it alone. But together we can do it well."

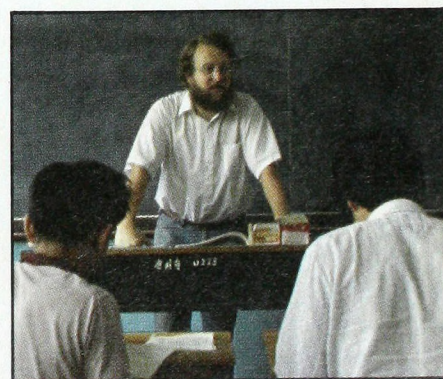
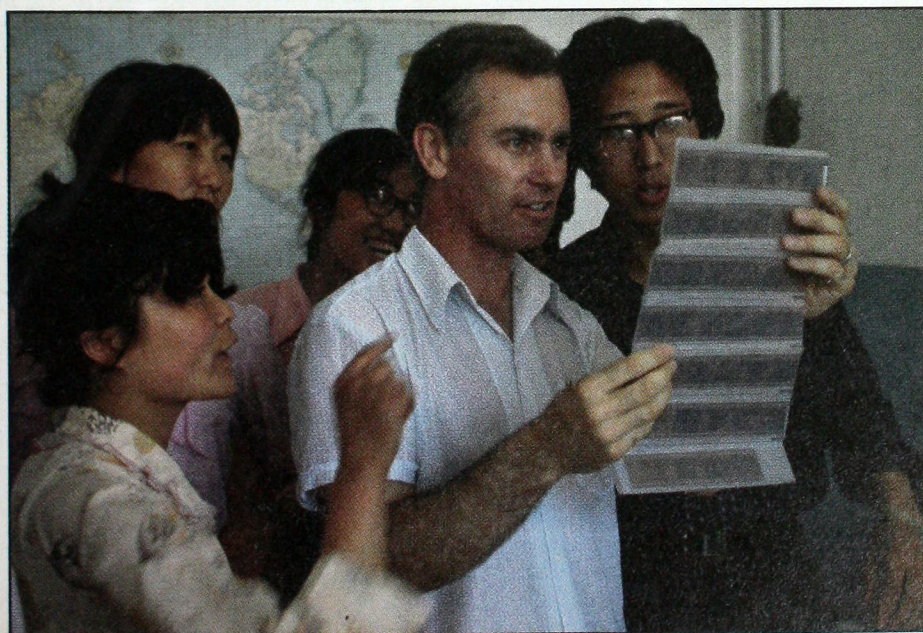
said, "I can now see more clearly the spiritual needs of America. It is so easy for us to be Christians. For the first time in my life, I think I know what faith is." Others echoed Bill's response.

Nothing much in China is easy. The teachers frequently find themselves caught in the middle of situations they don't fully understand. As Seb said, "You need to leave all pride behind and

develop thick skin—fast." They often feel isolated and on occasion separated from the communities in which they live.

Teachers go as teams of 2-5. There is also a staff team in Hong Kong to provide support services. And in the U.S., the San Dimas (California) team provides administration, fund-raising, accounting and recruiting services. "Perhaps the single thing that has made our teachers successful and makes our work a success is the team concept," says Ken Wendling. "None of us could do it alone. But together we can do it well."

Teaching English in China is not for everyone. But for those who feel the heavenly tug to walk the High Road in China, there will be rewards and experiences enough to last a lifetime. □



(left) ELIC teacher Seb Pense enjoys a good rapport with his students. A few gather round him to describe photos from a recent countryside trip. (above) Karen and Bill Hassler's innovative teaching methods make learning English fun for their students.

ELIC: DOOR TO CHINA

Who would have guessed that something we Americans take for granted—our mother tongue—could be the key to serving Christ in the “Middle Kingdom”—China? Yet the teaching of English is proving to be a key element in providing opportunities for qualified Christians to participate in what historians may call the most significant national modernization effort of the 20th century.

Ken Wendling was one of the few who saw the potential before it became a possibility. President and founder of English Language Institute/China (ELIC) with headquarters in San Dimas, California, Wendling was well equipped to respond to Deng Xiaoping's call to the Western world in the late 1970s to help China in its modernization program. “This is an unprecedented opportunity for men and women of good will to serve the people of China in Christ's name,” Wendling says.

ELIC has come a long way in a short time, although more than once Wendling wondered if it would ever get off the ground. There was a period of 30 months between the first contact with the Chinese in 1979 and the placement of the first six teachers in the fall of 1982. But once launched, there was no further delay. The success of the initial six teachers opened the doors for over 200 more teachers who have taught for at least one year in China, half of whom returned for another year.

More than 15,000 Chinese students have passed through ELIC classrooms in 50 schools located in 19 of China's provinces and autonomous regions. In addition, 59 teachers during the summer of 1985 and 97 this past summer have taught English and shared their lives with another 2000 students in five provinces of China through ELIC's summer training program.

Many of the Chinese students that ELIC teachers instruct are teachers of English from provincial schools. Chinese education experts in Beijing state that there are 300,000 high school teachers of English in 100,000 schools representing 45 million high school students who need their English-language skills upgraded.

The opportunities for sharing in the development of the future leaders and educators are limitless. But following through on the opportunities will demand an integration of faith and works beyond the average Christian experience.



Ken Wendling visits the home of the president of the Shaanxi Foreign Languages Teachers' College in Xi'an, and chats with Mr. Li Xue Jun and his family.

“This is an unprecedented opportunity for serving the people of China in Christ's name.”

“Our teachers need to see that they are uniquely God's people,” Wendling says. “Their service—their teaching and their living in a foreign environment—is an act of obedience to Christ, who has equipped and called them to do it in His name.”

Recently a student came to an ELIC teacher and said, “What is it that makes you shine?” Wendling believes that that kind of response is the natural result of a Christian teacher's integrated life lived in obedience to Kingdom values. Students can look at Christian teachers and think to themselves, “You not only teach me, you care for me. You go beyond what you have to do. You serve our people.”

ELIC is looking for more teachers who want to walk the High Road of service and faith. “How often,” Wendling asks, “does a person strike a time in history when he or she can help with a constructive national program while at the same time living out a life of love and concern for the people?”

ELIC provides two ways to do just that by teaching English in China. The first is a special intensive training program for Chinese high school English teachers, utilizing an ELIC-developed curriculum. This is a one-year contract program which can be extended. Teaching teams of two to five teachers are sent to each assignment. The team leader needs a minimum of an M.A. in either English, Literature, Linguistics, Teaching English as a Second Language

or a related academic discipline, with two years' teaching experience, or a B.A. in one of these fields with at least five years of experience. The apprentice teachers need a B.A. in any of the same disciplines. While no teaching experience is necessary for apprentices, all successful candidates are required to attend a month-long teacher training program conducted by ELIC. All applicants should have cross-cultural sensitivity, personal flexibility, and demonstrate Christian maturity.

The second program is a nine-week summer session made up of teams of ten teachers. Each team is led by a senior professor who has a Ph.D. in an English-related discipline, accompanied by nine apprentice teachers with the same qualifications as for the other program. Two weeks of orientation are given in California. During this orientation period, candidates deal with teaching English as a second language, caring skills, cross-cultural communications, team dynamics and Chinese history and language. The team actually spends seven weeks in China: six teaching, one touring historic sites as guests of the host province.

The finances necessary for training, transportation, living costs, and salary are the shared responsibility of the government of the People's Republic of China, ELIC, and each teacher. □

For complete information on how to get involved in teaching English in China write to: Recruiting Manager, ELIC, P.O. Box 265, San Dimas, CA 91773. (A self-addressed stamped long envelope would be appreciated to facilitate a prompt reply.) Or phone ELIC at (714) 599-6773.

In Kenya we had a chance to see

THE CHRISTIAN DIFFERENCE

by Cory Trenda

I hear a lot about how World Vision meets the physical needs of people with medicines, fresh water, and other practical aids. But as a *Christian* humanitarian organization, how do you integrate the message of God's love along with the foods and seeds and training?"

As World Vision's representative in Chicago, I hear this question with some regularity. So I was particularly pleased when, on a recent trip to Kenya with several World Vision donors, the group witnessed a moving example of how the meeting of both physical and spiritual needs "works together for good."

In Kenya, as in most of the 90-plus nations in which World Vision works, we partner with local churches or missions that are bringing the good news of Jesus Christ to a poor community, and assist them in putting hands and feet onto that message. Acts of compassion not only provide physical help but also bring powerful credibility to our claims of Christ's love.

On our way to the village of Kirathimo, we stopped just outside the village to see the remnants of a squatter settlement. Two hundred landless families had once been squeezed together in rented thatched huts in an area perhaps the size of two football fields, right next to the road. When World Vision and the Kirathimo Africa Inland Church began an integrated community development project there a few years ago, this was one of the most pressing needs to be addressed. So a survey was done, and the 40 neediest families were each given a hand up: one acre of land to grow food

on, and corrugated roofing materials to build a home under.

We went to meet some of these families and see how the project had affected their lives. Milka and her husband own the corner acre. He had left her for 20 years, and she used to be locked out of her squatter hut when she couldn't pay the rent. But Milka's a Christian now, and when her husband asked if he could come back two years ago, she took him back. Why? Her answer reflected a deep understanding

"Now that we have some food for ourselves, please take some of it to the people who have none."

of Christ's forgiveness and a personal call to do likewise: "Because I'm a child of God," she told me.

Enough said. No further explanation came. No lesser action than forgiving love would have shown Milka's husband Jesus' love for her.

Door-to-door evangelism in the village and among the squatters has also been an important project component.

In a "letter of appreciation" by Pastor Macharia to our group as representatives of World Vision's donors around the world, he closed by writing: "When you go back to your homeland, please convey our sincere tribute and sincere love and appreciation to our friends. The result has been scores of people accepting Jesus as their personal Savior."

My thoughts go back to those former squatters. As we stood in a circle with



Practical thanks giving: Former squatters present a bag of grain.

perhaps 15 to 20 of them, surrounded by small one-acre plots with corn stalks sparsely coming out of the soil, they gave praise to the Lord for our coming and shared their testimonies. We had prayer together, and then we were led to a large sack of grain. As it turned out, this was really an offering. Because, a few days before our arrival, these men and women who had been landless and nearly penniless before this project was started, had explained to Pastor Macharia: "Now that we have some food for ourselves, please take some of it to the people who have none."

Here were people, just beginning to make a life for themselves, who already were feeling compelled to share. People who knew the love of Christ and the caring of Christians half a world away, and knew they couldn't hoard it—that Good News needs to be proclaimed in all of our actions as well as our words.

Milka reflected World Vision's goal and prayer for all of our projects. Announcing joyfully the changes in her life because of this project, she said, "I have land, food, a home—I have no problems!"

But Milka has more: a reconciled relationship with her Creator—and with her husband. I'm reminded of the words of the Apostle Paul: "Faith, hope and love—these three remain. But the greatest of these is love." Acts of love from Christians halfway across the globe coupled with the Words of Life have given Milka faith in our Lord. And hope. Hope for today and for tomorrow and for eternity. And, in knowing love and having hope, she can reach out to yet others in that same love for Jesus' sake and to His glory. □

Cory Trenda has represented World Vision in the Chicago area since 1982.

Each component and each participant is important

TAILORING DEVELOPMENT TO COMMUNITY NEEDS

The American public has become increasingly familiar with emergency relief efforts designed to offset the devastating effects of the killer famine in Africa. Yet, while aid is essential in meeting the urgent needs of hungry people, relief without wide-scale, ecologically-sensitive redevelopment can prolong dependence and delay an African nation's ultimate recovery.

Christians who seek to make their assistance fully biblical engage both in emergency relief work and in broad efforts to free people from dependence on such outside aid—and in both kinds of outreach they make the gospel of Jesus Christ an integral part of what they offer.

Preventing staggering loss of life in the future requires extensive development efforts, such as revitalizing parched lands and introducing culturally-appropriate technology. Expansive development projects like these can only be effective with large investments of time, resources and—most importantly—people.

For 36 years, World Vision has been working in Christ's name with national staff and private and governmental agencies to provide proven, long-term solutions to basic human problems. Applying experience and expertise, World Vision encourages self-reliance among developing nations by working with villages to carry out water, agricultural and community development projects that restore productivity and stability to disaster-stricken and impoverished regions.

The needs of people throughout Africa are as varied as the landscape of the continent. No single type of project can meet

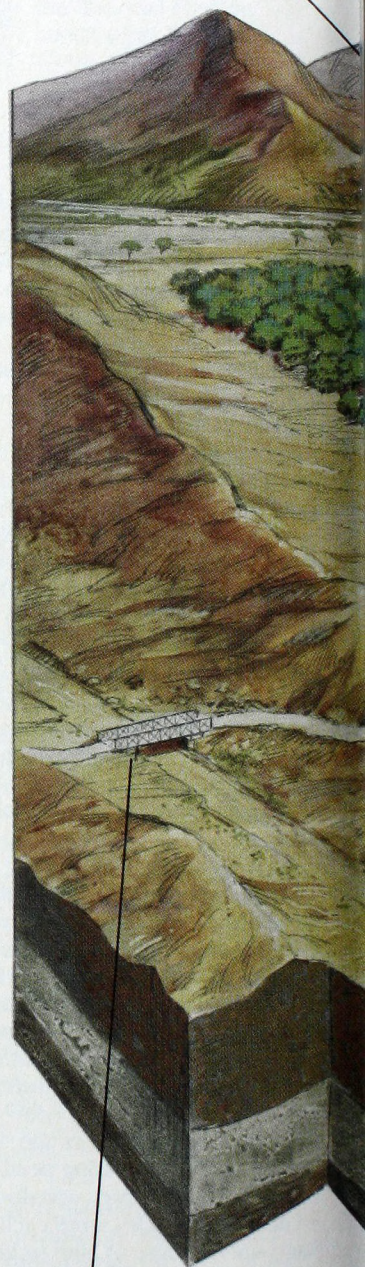
the needs of every person. Therefore World Vision, technical experts and village leadership of distressed areas, cooperate in designing each project to meet the most critical needs. This model-project map illustrates various development activities within a community—each one essential to long-term growth and self-sufficiency.

Community members actively participate in the operation and maintenance of each project. Whenever necessary, highly-skilled specialists are recruited by World Vision to help develop and institute projects requiring advanced technical expertise. However, community residents receive detailed training in the operation of each project, regardless of the difficulties involved. An understanding of the community's ultimate ownership and control of the project is established prior to initiating any effort. □

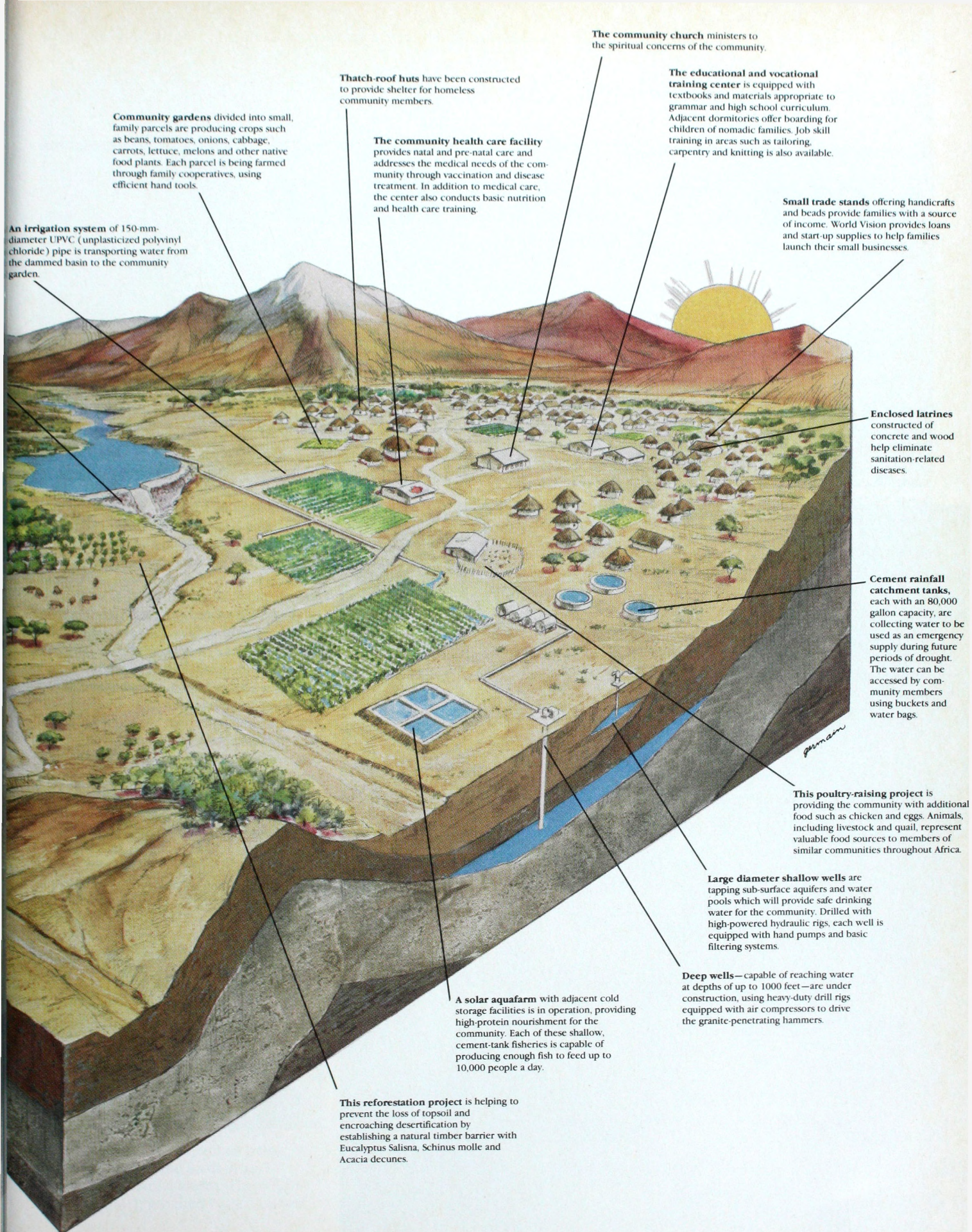
The model community represented by the artwork is home to approximately 2000 people. Their average life expectancy is 43 years. Prior to World Vision's involvement, the community's infant mortality rate was an alarming 14 percent, compared to a one percent rate in the United States. Because of improved sanitation and health care, the infant mortality rate in the community has been reduced to 2.8 percent. Construction of the school has helped decrease the village illiteracy rate, once 49 percent among men and 62 percent among women.

For more information on World Vision's community development work, send a self-addressed, stamped, business-size envelope to WORLD VISION magazine with a request for the brochure called "Building for Tomorrow."

An earthen dam has been constructed to provide the community with water during periods of future drought.



A transportation bridge has been constructed to help improve communication and interaction with other villages. This several-ton-capacity bridge, and others like it throughout the continent, has been built using stone, wood and other locally-available materials. The bridge will enable villagers to transport supplies during the rainy season when dry riverbeds become flooded.



Community gardens divided into small, family parcels are producing crops such as beans, tomatoes, onions, cabbage, carrots, lettuce, melons and other native food plants. Each parcel is being farmed through family cooperatives, using efficient hand tools.

Thatch-roof huts have been constructed to provide shelter for homeless community members.

The community health care facility provides natal and pre-natal care and addresses the medical needs of the community through vaccination and disease treatment. In addition to medical care, the center also conducts basic nutrition and health care training.

The community church ministers to the spiritual concerns of the community.

The educational and vocational training center is equipped with textbooks and materials appropriate to grammar and high school curriculum. Adjacent dormitories offer boarding for children of nomadic families. Job skill training in areas such as tailoring, carpentry and knitting is also available.

Small trade stands offering handicrafts and beads provide families with a source of income. World Vision provides loans and start-up supplies to help families launch their small businesses.

Enclosed latrines constructed of concrete and wood help eliminate sanitation-related diseases.

Cement rainfall catchment tanks, each with an 80,000 gallon capacity, are collecting water to be used as an emergency supply during future periods of drought. The water can be accessed by community members using buckets and water bags.

This poultry-raising project is providing the community with additional food such as chicken and eggs. Animals, including livestock and quail, represent valuable food sources to members of similar communities throughout Africa.

Large diameter shallow wells are tapping sub-surface aquifers and water pools which will provide safe drinking water for the community. Drilled with high-powered hydraulic rigs, each well is equipped with hand pumps and basic filtering systems.

Deep wells—capable of reaching water at depths of up to 1000 feet—are under construction, using heavy-duty drill rigs equipped with air compressors to drive the granite-penetrating hammers.

A solar aquafarm with adjacent cold storage facilities is in operation, providing high-protein nourishment for the community. Each of these shallow, cement-tank fisheries is capable of producing enough fish to feed up to 10,000 people a day.

This reforestation project is helping to prevent the loss of topsoil and encroaching desertification by establishing a natural timber barrier with *Eucalyptus Salisna*, *Schinus molle* and *Acacia decunes*.

Breaking disease cycles in West Africa

A CUP OF ^{Clean} COLD WATER

"Whoever gives to one of these little ones even a cup of cold water because he is a disciple, truly, I say to you, he shall not lose his reward."

(Matthew 10:42)



Julian Pitchford, water resources specialist for World Vision International, visited Ghana in May 1985. He visited again a year later to survey the progress that had been made. In an interview with WORLD VISION magazine's associate editor Randy Miller, Julian shared observations from that visit and some comments about World Vision's approach to water development in general.

WV: What is your function as water resources specialist for World Vision International?

JP: I'm involved in water health overall, having a reasonable knowledge of water- and fecal-related diseases, right through



Julian Pitchford



Before hand pumps were installed in their village, Subi residents had to rely solely on this dirty, disease-laden pond for all their water needs.

to irrigated agriculture. Within that range there is flood control, potable water supply, well-drilling and even bridge-building. In a sense, anything with water related to it.

WV: Why is World Vision focusing on Africa? Don't other parts of the world need help just as much?

JP: We are involved in water projects to a certain extent in other countries. But most of our water and large-scale development operations at the moment are in Africa. That's simply because when we started, this was the critical area.

WV: How do you approach potable water needs in a given village from the standpoint of appropriate technology?

JP: The rural water pump is perhaps the most appropriate piece of technology for village water supply. It is the only way to get water, in the bulk of the circumstances we're talking about, into the vessel in which it's carried, without its having to be touched or in any way contaminated. Any of the open wells, streams, rivers or dug reservoirs are particularly susceptible to contamination by animals as well as by human beings themselves. And so one gets the closed cycle of the water-related diseases, such as schistosomiasis and guinea worm.

WV: How would a hand pump help to eliminate some of these diseases?

JP: Schistosomiasis, also known as bilharzia, is spread by people walking into a water source to obtain water. Schistosomiasis, in the human being, manifests itself in the form of an enormous intestinal worm. The worm lays eggs which are then passed out via

the human excreta. In many areas of the world, if the eggs can get into water within about 72 hours, and then into a river, stream or lake—or any open water—the eggs will find host snails. An egg attacks the snail and then goes through another cycle. Ultimately the snail sheds a tiny creature called a schistosome. When the water gatherer wades into that water, the schistosome bores in through the skin—into the ankles, feet or legs—and then gets into the bloodstream. Through the bloodstream it is then carried back into the intestine, and the cycle starts again.

That's only one of several disease cycles that can be broken simply by preventing contact with exposed water in the process of collecting water.

Villagers have to participate in most of the things we do, be it labor only.

Clearly the village pump is a lifesaver.

In the north of Ghana more than 40 percent of the children die by the age of five. And over 80 percent of these fatalities are water- and fecal disease-related. So the simple preventions of having sanitary latrines, getting rid of poor water sources, and giving villagers a hand pump will help to cope with that.

WV: Subi village in Ghana seems like an example of real development in the most positive sense. What was it like a year or

so ago, before the improvements took hold and before hand pumps were installed?

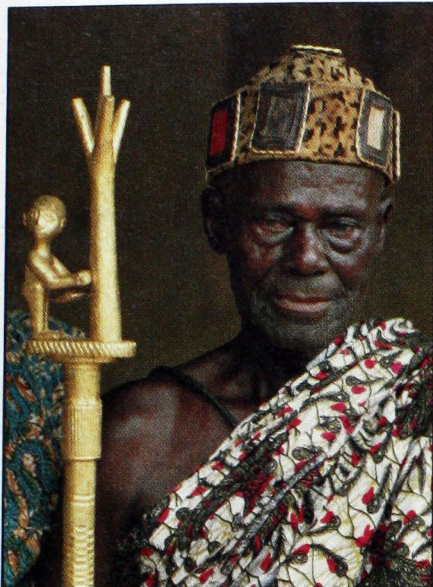
JP: When I visited it a year ago, Subi had only a dirty pond with dead trees fallen in it and mud on the bottom as its main water source. Mosquito larvae could be seen around the top of it. Almost certainly it had schistosomes in it, as well as other disease-carrying organisms. Snails were quite evident. And the people had to walk into this pond to get the water out. But it was a village with some pride and some hope.

WV: How long had World Vision been in that village?

JP: World Vision had been involved there for about 18 months when I was there last year. And it had approached the village with the best of intentions. But a problem was soon discovered in going in with nutrition training, basic hygiene training, a simple clinic—but having no clean water available. World Vision was involved with those good things, but did not have a water program. We knew that we were missing the primary need—the foundation for significant, lasting improvement. And this really was the setting throughout Ghana as we went about.

WV: Can you say more about the role of partnership in these projects? Partnership seems to be a very key element.

(right) Hand pumps like this one in Kojo Ashong are being installed by World Vision in villages throughout Ghana. (below) Barima Bosompem II, chief of Subi, displays the village linguist's staff, the top of which conveys a symbolic message to villagers which means, "There is great value in cooperation."



JP: When we go into a village, we require the village to set up a committee to interface with World Vision, and we also require their involvement in the project. They have to participate in most of the things we do, be it labor only. They have to contribute something to everything we do. We're not prepared to accept only the village elders as the committee. We require it to be much more representative of the village. For example, we require that it have women on it. Women are the most involved in the majority of the programs we do.

This type of involvement by the villagers fosters a sense of their ownership of the project. The work belongs to them. It's not something brought in by rich Westerners who come in, do their thing, and then are gone, leaving the villagers standing off on the sidelines. It's very important that the project be theirs so that when we leave, they will be able to operate successfully on their own.

WV: How many wells are now in Subi? And what further developments do you see ahead for that village?

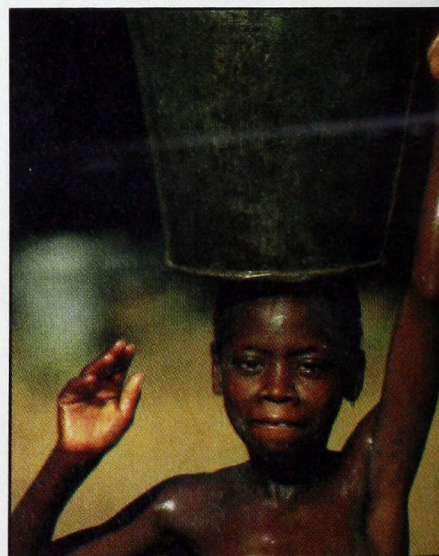
JP: There are two wells. They probably need one or two more. Our normal pattern is a five-year presence in a village. If we're there much less than five years, we're not able to really help the people develop or make much of a real difference. Significant change takes some time. On the other hand the need is so great in other areas that to stay much beyond five



years would result in denying someone else the opportunity for assistance. What I hope for Subi is that it might serve as a springboard for work in nearby villages.

We're just beginning to see the real benefits that can occur when concern for potable water is coupled with attention to other areas, such as sanitation, education, nutrition and health care. When these elements are combined and we can work in full partnership with rural villages, then we will see genuine, long-lasting improvement. □

A more detailed analysis of the subject of water and health in developing countries can be found in the July-September 1986 issue of Together, World Vision's journal for Christian relief/development practitioners. That issue is devoted entirely to the subject of water. Together can be found in the libraries of most Christian colleges and seminaries. (Subscription is \$25 per year in the U.S., from World Vision International, 919 W. Huntington Dr., Monrovia, CA 91016.)



The buckets will be just as heavy, but in villages with hand pumps, the water in them will be fresh and pure when Ghanaians like this one have to carry them.

LAST YEAR'S STORY? NOT FOR 18 MILLION PEOPLE

Millions of African famine victims will be hurt by a drop in donations to relief efforts, according to a *New York Times* report. Contributions both from the United States Government and from non-governmental agencies have dropped considerably in the past year, the report stated. Relief officials attribute the drop to "a widespread misperception by both governments and the public that the crisis was over," according to the report. "Some experts say the very success of the relief effort is responsible for what they call 'donor fatigue.' Others blame the news media for shifting attention from the emergency." In August the U.S. Senate shifted \$300 million from an African relief fund to economic assistance for Central America as part of an aid program for anti-Sandinista rebels.

In northern Mozambique, World Vision will offer farmers something more important than food rations—the tools and seeds needed to grow their own food. Civil conflict in Zambezia during the past two months has disrupted food production and also has made it difficult for farmers to buy agricultural supplies. An agronomist will also provide helpful instruction.

Since the first rain in five years began falling in Ethiopia's Sekota area in July, the only road into the town gradually has become impassable. Sekota's people now receive daily deliveries of food through a joint World Vision and Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission air drop. In a two-month period the operation will supply 1300 metric tons of grain from World Vision and 700 metric tons from the RRC.

Two new nursery sites will enable World Vision Ethiopia to meet its target of planting one million seedlings in the south and 1.5 million at Ansokia over the next year. Some 38,450 seedlings were planted during July by farmers near the town of Humbo. The effort to combat deforestation is part of World Vision's agricultural inputs packages program. The seedlings include 21 eucalyptus, 27,530 leuceana, 7906 cypresses lusitanica and acacia and 3000 papaya. At Omosheloko in Shoa Administrative District, 200,000 seedlings were distributed to Agpak beneficiaries for use in reforestation. And members of Ansokia Valley peasant associations have prepared land for planting of more than 600,000 seedlings.

As many as two million people in southern Sudan face starvation, but civil strife there prevents most voluntary organizations from helping them. The Sudanese Government has said it will not negotiate with the Sudan People's Liberation Army following the August 16 crash of a Sudan Airways aircraft with 63 people on board, including 12 children. The SPLA has claimed responsibility for shooting down the aircraft, and has threatened to shoot down any aircraft—including relief flights—flying over "its territory."

Meanwhile, the needs of southerners grow more desperate. The city of Malakal, for example, has a large population of

displaced people, with little food and medicine to help them. Malakal now has a population of 90,000, at least 30 percent being children under the age of 6. The local market no longer has any grain for sale. The only way to bring food into the city is by air, as the roads are mined and barges have been stopped. Arne Bergstrom, director of World Vision's work in Sudan, is working closely with other agencies to find a way to transport food to Malakal.

An earnest plea for Africa has been issued by Salim Lone, Editor of Africa Emergency Report. "Botswana," says Lone, "in its fifth consecutive year of severe drought, is expecting a harvest less than half the size it produced in 1980. And the struggling nation is beset by locust and quelea bird infestations which could reduce that amount even more. In Mali, serious food shortages hurt the people of the central and northern areas. In Lesotho a late frost diminished the already unfavorable crop prospects the country was facing. And Burkina Faso is suffering pockets of severe malnutrition and mortality."

Then comes Lone's clincher. "If these are the conditions in the *not-so-critically* affected countries," he quotes a relief official as saying, "you can imagine what the situation is like in Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Sudan. But the world does not seem to want to bother with Africa's emergency needs."

With attention now focused on strategies for reviving longer-term, readjusted development, the relief community is concerned that the continuing emergency needs of millions of Africans are no longer seen as a pressing issue. In fact, the UN Office for Emergency Operations in Africa (OEOA) has reported that donor governments contributed less than \$30 million during a recent two-month period, while 18 million Africans' emergency non-food needs now stand at \$438 million. In the previous two-month period, donors gave about \$175 million.

As before, *food* needs have been met, since these are relatively painless to meet from surplus donor stockpiles. The difficulty is with requirements in health, agricultural, water and transport sectors, which require more of a cash commitment.

The waning of the world's interest seems inevitable because the news media has turned its spotlights on other subjects and because some good rains have led to good harvests, creating the impression that the emergency was over. Yet almost half as many people as last year are still in desperate need of assistance.

As Bradford Morse, recently retired head of OEOA, responded when asked by a journalist if the famine was not really last year's story: "Not for those 18 million people."

To share of your abundance with direly needy African families, please use the return envelope provided in the center of this magazine. Thank you!

With special attention to their eyes

MEETING AFGHAN REFUGEE HEALTH NEEDS

by Terry Madison

Take three million people anywhere in the world and you are bound to have a certain percentage of them sick or needing medical attention on any given day of the year.

This group will have additional health problems if they have had an inadequate diet and health care for a number of years. Add to this a general lack of knowledge about personal health care and basic hygiene.

Then have these people flee a civil war—often pursued, shot at, bombed and strafed—with only the clothes on their backs, and you have some idea of the potential medical needs the Afghan refugees have brought to Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province during the past six years.

SERVE (Serving Emergency Relief and Vocational Enterprises), a voluntary Christian organization with a commitment to meeting basic human needs, is one of a number of government and private agencies bringing health care to Afghan refugees now living in some 350 camps scattered throughout Pakistan. Most of them are located in the Northwest Frontier Province, which borders Afghanistan. World Vision works with SERVE in this needy endeavour.

Until recently, SERVE operated the eye department of the Avicenna Balkhi Hospital in Peshawar, Pakistan. Peshawar is located just a few miles from the historic Khyber Pass which crosses the mountain range that forms a natural border between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

However, in February, SERVE moved into its own independent facilities not far from the hospital. It is now known as the Afghan Eye Hospital. A spacious colonial-style house has been converted into an outpatient clinic and resident patient hospital for Afghans.

Terry Madison is World Vision International communications manager for Asia.

The hospital is operated under the direction of an American ophthalmologist who spent many years in Kabul, Afghanistan before the Marxist takeover. He speaks the language fluently and understands the Muslim culture.

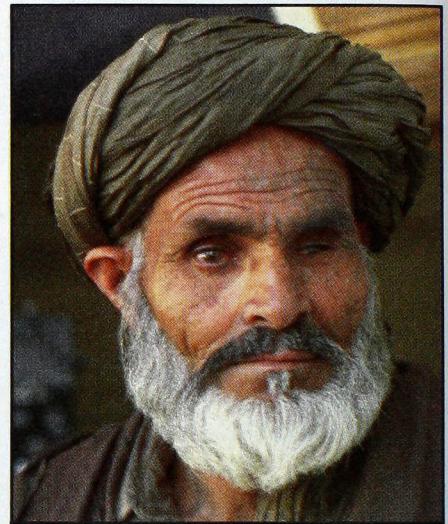
With him are four Afghan refugee ophthalmologists and junior residents plus a support staff of Afghan technicians. An American nurse assists during surgery and visits the Muslim women patients in the hospital.

While in the previously crowded facilities of the eye department of the hospital, the SERVE staff saw an average of 550 patients a month in 1984. The patient load jumped to a thousand a month during 1985. SERVE anticipates the patient load will soon double again in their new, upgraded facilities.

Although many of the patients come for eye tests for glasses, many are in need of more serious attention. More than 400 operations were performed in 1984 and almost double that number in 1985. Between 20 and 30 patients a month seen by the doctors have war-related eye wounds, suffered by *mujahidin*, (Afghan freedom fighters) in their running battle against the present government in Afghanistan.

One such fighter is Abdul Ghafour, 31, who lost his right eye in a bomb blast in Afghanistan 14 months ago. Following the removal of his eye at the hospital, he told one of the staff doctors, "I will return to my country to fight again. And he did. However, his eye became infected with a cyst and he had to return recently to the hospital.

Besides war wounds, trachoma, an infection of the eyes which can lead to blindness, is of major concern to the ophthalmologists. Doctors run periodic eye clinics at different refugee camps to provide eye treatment and trachoma control. As one of the public health nurses who works with SERVE said, "Our American doctor is always checking with



A mujahidin—Afghan freedom fighter—who has come for eye treatment

us when we return from a camp visit to be sure that we told the refugees to keep their hands out of their eyes."

There is a natural connection between SERVE's Afghan Eye Hospital and its public health outreach. The expatriate and Afghan refugee women who are the backbone of this program work closely with the hospital in eye clinics in the Afghan refugee camps near Peshawar.

Now that SERVE has its own spacious setting, plans are underway for an expanded public health teaching role directed at patients who come to the hospital. As one SERVE worker stated, "Sick people don't just come alone. They are usually accompanied by family members who patiently wait for them to be seen. It is a great opportunity for us to do some teaching while the families wait."

The Afghan nursing staff is encouraged to teach as well as nurse. As one of the public health workers stated, "We want



Afghans entering Pakistan commonly wait six months before qualifying as refugees and becoming eligible for relief assistance. Until then they struggle to survive as best they can.

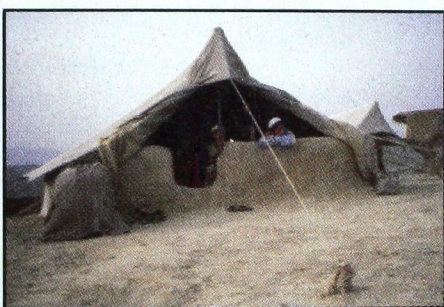
duced into the regular school curriculum. SERVE's public health workers have offered to teach the use of the charts and booklets to the Afghan teachers during their three weeks of summer school. The teachers would teach their pupils who in turn would carry good health ideas home to their parents.

As the Canadian SERVE public health worker in charge of the program said, "The more people learn about simple health principles, the more they will be

"The more people learn about simple health principles, the more they will be able to take care of themselves."



Refugee helpers compile 16-page sets of full-color health-aid posters used by public health teams.



Tents provide the only shelter against the piercing cold for thousands of refugees along Pakistan's northwest border.

and in the camp classrooms, involves the 16 newly developed full-color health charts that SERVE has recently printed. They have been made available to other international and government aid agencies working in the camps as well.

The large, almost self-explanatory posters deal with the most common areas of personal and public health. Combined with the recently published series of nine health booklets written at a grade three level in Pushtu, the predominate refugee language, SERVE public health workers have a heavy arsenal with which to attack the recurring health problems of the Afghan refugee population.

But the most promising potential for multiplying the effectiveness of SERVE's public health program is through the Afghan refugee school system. Some teachers are now using it as extra-curricular material, but SERVE has made a strong appeal to have the material intro-

able to take care of themselves. Once they learn it, they have it for life."

SERVE public health personnel believe the time is right. The UNHCR is cutting back on funding and books of any kind in Pushtu are in short supply. The illustrated booklets, with colorful covers, can fill some of this void and teach health care principles at the same time.

In addition to its partnership role with SERVE, World Vision also helps Dr. Achmad Zamani, an Afghan refugee doctor who provides free medical aid to Afghan refugees, both civilian and freedom fighters. His sparse facilities are open daily to provide basic medical treatment for Afghan refugees living in camps in the Peshawar area. Hundreds come daily to be seen by this dedicated doctor and his medical staff.

A large stock of medicine is kept on hand which is freely dispensed. Prescriptions are written for needed drugs not in stock. A six-bed ward handles male patients and a smaller room handles female inpatient needs.

The health needs of more than three million refugees will never go away entirely. But World Vision, with SERVE and its other partners in health care in Pakistan, is doing what it can to meet the needs of as many of the Afghan refugees as possible in terms of immediate medical help and long-term disease prevention. □

to help them see that public health is an integral part of their nursing. It is not something they do separately. Teaching is something they do with every patient."

To help provide a foundation for this integrated teaching, SERVE plans to develop some automated slide/tape programs. The automated, repetitious presentation of basic health care will free the nurses to do more personal follow-up teaching with the patients later in their visit.

Part of this teaching, at the hospital, and even more so in the refugee camps

by Daniel Rice

World Vision's Director of
Financial Planning



LOOK INTO THESE LIFE INCOME PLANS

If you are over 50, you probably have these questions:

- How can I protect the financial future for myself and for those I love?
- How can I make sure my assets are well-managed during the years ahead?
- How can I be responsible about my stewardship of my assets?

These concerns about your financial future and good stewardship are appropriate. The Scriptures are clear about taking care of our families and taking care of our neighbors.

The good news about World Vision's life income plans is that they do both. All of our plans provide income for the rest of your life (or for you and another). Then, when you no longer need the income, the funds go to help the poor and needy in the world through one of World Vision's programs.

Here are four favorite life income plans:

1. The World Vision UNITRUST lets you choose your rate of annual payment—and the trust is revalued every year. There is an immediate income tax deduction and you can put appreciated real estate or securities into the trust and completely avoid capital gains tax.

2. The World Vision ANNUITY TRUST gives you the same advantages, but "locks in" the annual payment at a set dollar amount, so there are

no worries about the fluctuations of the market.

3. The World Vision GIFT ANNUITY can earn a high rate of return (up to 14% depending on your age), and a part of the annual income is tax-free for life.

4. World Vision's POOLED INCOME FUND lets you combine your gift with those of others, as in a mutual fund. The entire income is paid out quarterly on a share basis.

There are other plans too, for individual needs.

If you are thinking about income and stewardship, I would like to send you a *personal example* of what a World Vision life income plan can mean to you and your financial future (confidentially and without obligation). Send me your name, address, birth date and the approximate amount you are considering, and I will respond immediately. Write or call:

Daniel Rice, Director
Financial Planning Division
WORLD VISION
919 W. Huntington Drive
Monrovia, California 91016
Or phone toll-free: (800) 228-1869
In California: (818) 357-7979

THANK GOD!

Definite answers to prayer are evident in many locations where World Vision front-liners minister. Here are some examples, for which you and your people might want to praise God together:

Amid Lebanon's turmoil and random death, World Vision field representative Jean Bouchebl has reported that three minibuses taken from a church orphanage have been returned to the project. The orphans had been exposed to increased danger from terrorist activity since the minibuses had been confiscated from Cedar Home Orphanage by militia forces six months earlier.

Seedling trees—2.5 million of them—will soon be planted in deforested parts of Ethiopia, thanks to the provision of two new nursery sites for World Vision's reforestation program. In one of the several locations, 200,000 seedlings have already been distributed to Agpak beneficiaries.

Belgian planes are dropping grain to the otherwise inaccessible Sekota area 50 miles north of Addis Ababa, enabling World Vision to feed 40,000 seriously malnourished Ethiopians.

A portable sawmill donated to World Vision is enabling Solomon Islands residents to convert their plentiful supply of timber into lumber with which to replace homes decimated by the fierce Cyclone Namu. A team of volunteer builders from New Zealand has visited the hardest-hit island to train local men to run and maintain the mill.

"At all times, the beneficiaries recognized that the help came from God and that the channels used were to demonstrate the love of Jesus Christ." So said the Chileans who gave 1050 of Santiago's hurricane victims roofing materials, clothing, food and health supplies after a four-day storm destroyed their homes.

Samaritan sampler

SOME WAYS PEOPLE ARE HELPING
OTHERS IN THE NAME OF CHRIST



Glasses and the gospel; recycled eyeglasses help these Zairians to read—and proclaim—the Word.

Eyeglasses are worth days of foot travel to people coming to the Karawa eye care center in Zaire, a mission of the Evangelical Covenant denomination. An important part of the clinic's work is the provision of desperately needed eyeglasses. Dr. Jeffrey Allgeier, who spent two years in Karawa, says that donations of used glasses of all kinds are a significant aid in meeting patients' vision needs. If you would like to help, recycle your eyeglasses to Dr. Jeffrey V. Allgeier, O.D., 161 Palm Avenue, Suite 5, Auburn, CA 95603.

Interest-free loans are being made by a growing number of people to Bethel New Life, a church-based inner-city Chicago ministry. Through a self-help program and an equity assistance fund, the loans enable poverty-stricken families to become owners of low cost homes. For information on the program and how to make such a loan, write Bethel New Life, Inc., 367 N. Karlov, Chicago, IL 60624.

When fire destroyed the facilities of a large food ministry near Los Angeles, hundreds of needy families were put in jeopardy. But concerned Christians have begun to provide funds to replace the lost building and equipment. To offer assistance at this trying time, write "The

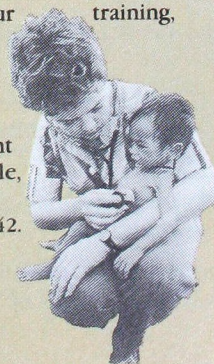
Lord's Ministries," P.O. Box 803, Anaheim, CA 92805 or phone (714) 998-5673.

The nursing homes of America are lonely places for many of their million-and-a-half residents and some receive no Christian message of any kind. For the Sonshine Society, founded 16 years ago, these often-forgotten elders comprise a mission field "in our own backyards." Sonshine's purpose is to "recruit . . . train and equip concerned Christians to minister effectively in nursing homes." A training guide, samples of large print materials and additional information have been prepared. Write to Sonshine Society, Box 327, Lynnwood, WA 98046-0327 and request the free "Power Packet."

Equipping tomorrow's leaders to live out Jesus' call in their secular careers will be the focus of Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship's Marketplace '86, scheduled for December 27-31 in Chicago. All conference speakers will be leaders from business, the professions or government. Lecture and workshop topics will range from typical work-related spiritual, moral and ethical issues to urban ministry concerns. For information contact Marketplace '86, c/o IVCF, 233 Langdon St., Madison, WI 53703; (608) 257-0263.

Native Americans now have a new publication, *Native Times*, designed for American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts—and interested friends. Founded and edited by R. L. Gowan, president of American Ministries International, the bimonthly newspaper "features the good news of God's Word in Jesus Christ, the hope of all mankind." Also included are accounts of contributions to society being made by Native Americans, news related to their overall welfare and to events of interest. The paper is being widely distributed at no charge in Native American communities. For information contact *Native Times*, Box 3300, Rapid City, SD 57709.

Whatever your skill, there's probably a Christian ministry somewhere in the world that needs someone to do what you can do if God wants you there. For information on a computerized placement service which can provide a list of openings matching your training, skills and experience, contact Intercristo, 19303 Fremont Ave. N., Seattle, WA 98133; (800) 426-1342. From Alaska, Hawaii or Washington phone (206) 546-7330.



Local chapters of ESA

(Evangelicals for Social Action) have sprung up in several more American cities to help churches and individuals minister more effectively to refugees and other needy people in their own communities. For information on ESA membership and the chapter nearest you, contact Bill Kallio, ESA, 712 G St. SE, Washington, DC 20003; (202) 543-5330.

Responding to the problems of South Africa and Central America from a basis of prayer is another concern of Evangelicals for Social Action. They have started a new national prayer network and monthly newsletters, *Intercessors for Peace and Freedom*, for each of these troubled areas. The letters will challenge the church in the U.S. to engage in a ministry of informed and active prayer for specific needs. Those interested in joining the *Intercessors* network may contact ESA at 712 G St. SE, Washington, DC 20003; (202) 543-5330.

Assisting self-supporting individuals who want to share Christ in word and deed worldwide, especially in "closed" countries, is the work of Tentmakers International, a coordinating missions agency. Training, placement and nurturing help to make tentmakers more effective and to encourage them in their efforts. Through films, publications and letters, TI also recruits people, prayer support and financial resources. For information contact Tentmakers International, Box 33836, Seattle, WA 98133; (206) 546-7555.

A helpful and informative book, Today's Tentmakers, by J. Christy Wilson, Jr. is available from Overseas Counseling Service, Box 33836, Seattle, WA 98133; (206) 546-7555.

Mini-message

EAT THE BREAD OF LIFE!

On a Galilean hillside Jesus fed thousands of hungry people. But the very next day He spoke of a more important kind of bread. He declared, "I am the bread of life."

And He promised, "If a man eats of this bread, he will live forever" (John 6:35,51).

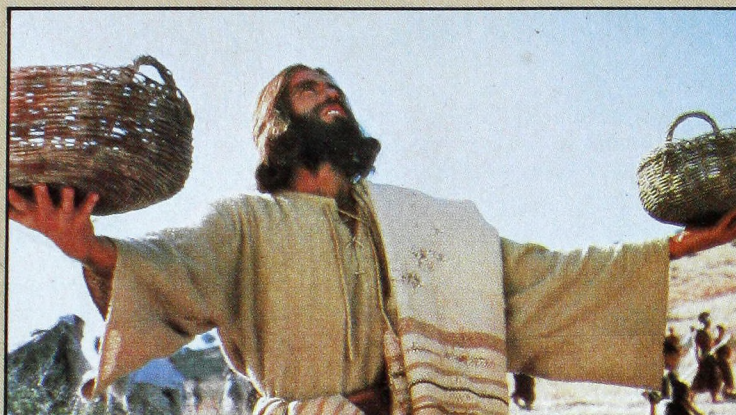
His hearers that day failed to understand what Jesus meant. But at other times and places, spiritually hungry people took Him at His word, received Him into their very beings, and found His promise true.

Today it still is true. While the metaphor remains a mystery to

many, it's reality to all who truly trust in Him as Lord and Savior.

Reader, are you eating the bread of life? If so, you've more to rejoice about than did the people on that Galilean hillside. But if not, why not?

If these questions make little sense to you, please read the Gospel of John searchingly, talk with a pastor or other committed Christian, learn what saving faith is—and eat the bread of life!



For a free copy of a booklet called "**Becoming a Christian**," simply write Editor David Olson, WORLD VISION Magazine, 919 W. Huntington Drive, Monrovia, CA 91016.

Jesus preparing to feed the hungry multitude, as portrayed in the film Jesus

When you pray

GIVE THANKS . . .

- ☐ **that relief supplies** are getting through to so many thousands of Africa's victims of drought and post-drought famine.
- ☐ **that clean water wells** are being drilled in a steadily increasing number of communities whose water supply had been unsafe or nonexistent.
- ☐ **that more African communities** are being enabled to develop self-help systems.
- ☐ **that many Afghan refugees** who arrive in Pakistan sick, wounded or exhausted are receiving the health care they need.
- ☐ **that the number of sponsors** for specially needy children is increasing daily.
- ☐ **that volunteers** are obtaining help for needy children through the use of countertop collection boxes in many American cities.
- ☐ **that the good news of the gospel** is being received gladly in scores of countries.
- ☐ **that opportunities abound** for Christians to serve the hungry in person as well as by means of their gifts and prayers.

AND PLEASE INTERCEDE . . .

- ☐ **for the millions** of Africans still suffering starvation and malnutrition because of prolonged famine.
- ☐ **for the relief teams'** ongoing ministry to starving and malnourished children, women and men in African countries.
- ☐ **for the workers** who have undertaken well-drilling projects in Ghana and other countries where the present limited water supply is unsafe.
- ☐ **for the Afghan refugees** needing shelter, food and health care.
- ☐ **for the workers** who provide loving temporary care for Afghans who escape to Pakistan.
- ☐ **for the recently-enlisted sponsors** and the children whose support they have undertaken.
- ☐ **for the Countertop volunteers**—and for more to join their ranks.
- ☐ **for all** who are learning for the first time of Jesus' love and the way of salvation.
- ☐ **for all** who are responding to Christ's call to discipleship.

MONEY—FOR BETTER OR FOR WORSE

Iwish I could get inside the mind and heart of a boy from Bangladesh and learn what he thinks and how he feels. Little Afzal is an orphan in a home run by Mother Teresa's Sisters of Charity. He suffered from rheumatic heart disease so badly at times that he had to lie down and beat his chest. He needed open-heart surgery to repair a valve or he'd surely die. But he could not get the operation in his own country.

Then the miracle happened. Working with a group in the United States, our World Vision Bangladesh staff arranged for Afzal to fly to America for the operation. Now he's been here and is back in Bangladesh, the beneficiary of modern surgical know-how and the love and support of God's people.

I can guess some of Afzal's feelings—joy, hope, gratitude, bewilderment. But I wonder what went on in the mind of this child of poverty. His life-threatening disease had developed because he hadn't enough clothes to wear in the winter, he had to sleep on the cold floor, and he often went hungry. An aunt who once cared for him took him to several hospitals, but when they could not help him, she simply took him back home to die.

Do you know what made the difference? *Money!* What Jesus called "unrighteous mammon" is often a primary factor in saving the life of a child. *Money*, the god that tempts us to worship, that seduces and connives to gain our allegiance, brought about the impossible for a little boy in Bangladesh.

I'm continually amazed at how money advances the most worthy causes even though it also promotes the worst imaginable evils. Money buys the bread and blankets for homeless Afghan refugees. It pays for the printing of the Bible in a newly translated tongue. It provides a building and books and a hot meal for school children in Haiti. It secures seeds and salaries, vitamin pills and well-digging machines and, yes, the air fare to bring a small boy to a hospital from a faraway land.



Rose Gomes of the World Vision Bangladesh staff talks with 12-year-old Afzal after he learns that he will be taken to the United States for life-saving heart surgery.

Yet money is also a motivating force behind the drug trade and prostitution. Money in the wrong pockets puts a crooked politician in office. Money, carefully and craftily spent, can gain enormous earthly power and pleasure.

The thought tempts me to believe that money itself is neutral, simply a symbol for the exchange of goods and services. But that's a lie. Money has incredible power. Money is dangerous. Money controls. "It's easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle," Jesus said, "than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of God."

Richard Foster states it clearly in *Money, Sex & Power*: "Those who work with money all the time know better than to think of it in neutral terms. . . . They know that money is far from harmless: money is poison . . . but once you conquer money and learn how to use it, its power is virtually unlimited."

There is the challenge—to conquer money and learn how to use it. Few of us, I believe, have really come to terms with our money and our possessions. In fact, perhaps we never can expect the issue to be settled on earth where moths and rust corrupt and thieves steal and the temptation to squander or hoard permeates society.

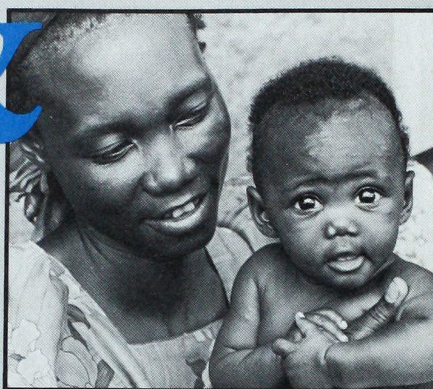
But we have to work at it. And when we do, we'll be awed by the way in which the Lord uses mammon for the work of the Kingdom. Ask the little boy in Bangladesh. He knows what I'm talking about.

Ted W. Engstrom

Ted W. Engstrom
President



INCREASE YOUR INCOME & HELP A HURTING WORLD



- ☒ Do you need more income from your savings or investment?
- ☒ When you no longer need them, would you want some of your possessions to help a hurting world?

You can do BOTH through World Vision's POOLED INCOME FUND. A gift to the POOLED INCOME FUND pays a high return to you (or to you and a loved one) every quarter. The rate is based on the investment performance of the Fund.

- Increase your income.
- Receive a generous tax deduction.
- Avoid capital gains taxes.
- And help a hurting world!

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A CHANGING CHINA

Recent developments

AFRICA'S LOCUST ALERT

Four major species of locusts, for the first time in at least 50 years, are simultaneously breeding, hatching, feeding and swarming in Africa, from the Red Sea to South Africa. At least 15 countries have already been seriously affected. Croplands in Botswana, Sudan, Chad and Mali are considered by the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to be the most threatened. Swarms consisting of billions of insects each have already infested large expanses of southern Africa and the Sahara and threaten to sweep across the Middle East and into India.

In Mali, crop losses on young seedlings were reportedly severe, and the planting of millet over more than 250 square miles had to be repeated at least three times. Last year in Guinea-Bissau and Chad insects devoured some 60,000 tons of grain and laid eggs that are now hatching as the rainy season begins.



One of many voracious varieties of locusts in Africa.

More swarms from South Africa are expected beginning early next year, which could eventually affect crops in Zimbabwe, Zambia, Namibia and, most likely, Angola. Several countries in eastern and central Africa face a plague of red locusts, including Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire. The African migratory locust has been seen in Sudan and Ethiopia.

The FAO estimates that a single swarm could devour in one day what 40,000 people eat in one year. The most recent locust plague in Africa lasted from 1977 to 1979.

The locusts' growth, spurred by the first decent rains in several years, threatens to undo the benefits of the past few years' compassionate response to African famine needs. "Our concern is that possibly as many as 10 million beneficiaries of World Vision's famine relief are going to be threatened by this problem which could develop into a famine of equal magnitude," says Russ Kerr, World Vision's Africa relief director.

In response to the situation, World Vision has supplied \$50,000 in pesticides for use in northern Senegal. And in northwest Mali, a contractor has been hired to do aerial spraying of locusts that are breeding and beginning to devour crops.

In addition to work of this type already underway, World Vision may move toward a role of providing more logistical support in the future. "World Vision has a presence in many African countries at this time," says Burt Singleton, director of relief and rehabilitation technology for World Vision. "We understand the systems, the logistics and so forth. And the logistical role is just as important in the whole chain of events as putting the spray down."

An article further elaborating on Africa's locust threat and World Vision's role in controlling it will be featured in the next issue of WORLD VISION.

Billions of insects have already infested large expanses of southern Africa and the Sahara. Without timely action, billions more will soon hatch.

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GRATITUDE IN ACTION

While Thanksgiving Day as we know it is peculiarly American, the spirit of thankfulness to God is sometimes more evident among peoples whose physical comforts are far fewer than ours.

In Africa, for example, you can find folks more grateful for a meal a day than some of us are for three big ones plus snacks.

Case in point: Forty landless families outside the Kenyan village of Kirathimo,



whose possessions could be carried on their backs until they each received a small patch of ground, some seeds, corrugated roofing and the gospel from World Vision and members of the Africa Inland Church. So appreciative were they for the little they received that the ex-squatters expressed their joy in a practical act of thanks *giving*—they presented a bagful of their precious grain to feed other Kenyans who had none.

True gratitude works that way. And, as their story on page 11 goes on to show, the spirit of thanksgiving also fosters *forgiving*. Milka, the woman

whose husband had abandoned her, forgave him just as God had forgiven her—and put her gratitude in action that spoke more eloquently than any number of words.

As Thanksgiving Day approaches, please find ways to share that “Christian Difference” story—and the other stories in this pre-Thanksgiving issue of WORLD VISION—with someone who might find such examples inspiring. Perhaps another American will want to join you in *your* way of expressing gratitude in action.

David Olson

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Volume 30, number 5 October-November 1986 Sponsors

COVER STORY

4 A changing China

World Vision President Ted Engstrom visited China and Tibet and, accompanied by English Language Institute President Ken Wendling, saw how doors are being opened in that once-closed country.

12 Tailoring community development

While each African community's development needs are unique, an artist's rendition of a representative village shows various ways World Vision is helping to restore communities to full health.

14 Evangelism: key to Masai development

As Kenya's Masai culture changes, evangelism will play an important part in the development, the Rev. John Mpaayei believes. The Masai evangelist explains how he and other Christians are helping their people.

2 Africa's locust alert

8 Facts about China and Tibet

9 Teaching English in China

10 ELIC: door to China

11 The Christian difference

16 Questions sponsors ask

17 More about Africa

18 Meeting Afghan refugee health needs

23 Money—for better or for worse

PHOTOS, ILLUSTRATIONS: Cover, pp. 4-7, 9, 10, 18, 19 (below, left): Terry Madison; p. 2: David Ward; p. 11: Cory Irenda; p. 13: Frank Germain; pp. 14, 15: Doug McGlashan; p. 16: Lisa Hindsley; p. 19 (above), (below, right): Bill Kliever; p. 20 (below, right): Carol Berg; p. 21 (above): Karawa Eye Center (below): Intercristo; p. 23: Bernard Gomes.

Observations on a return visit

A CHANGING CHINA

by Ted W. Engstrom
President, World Vision

"This is the time for qualified Christian English teachers to rise to the challenge."

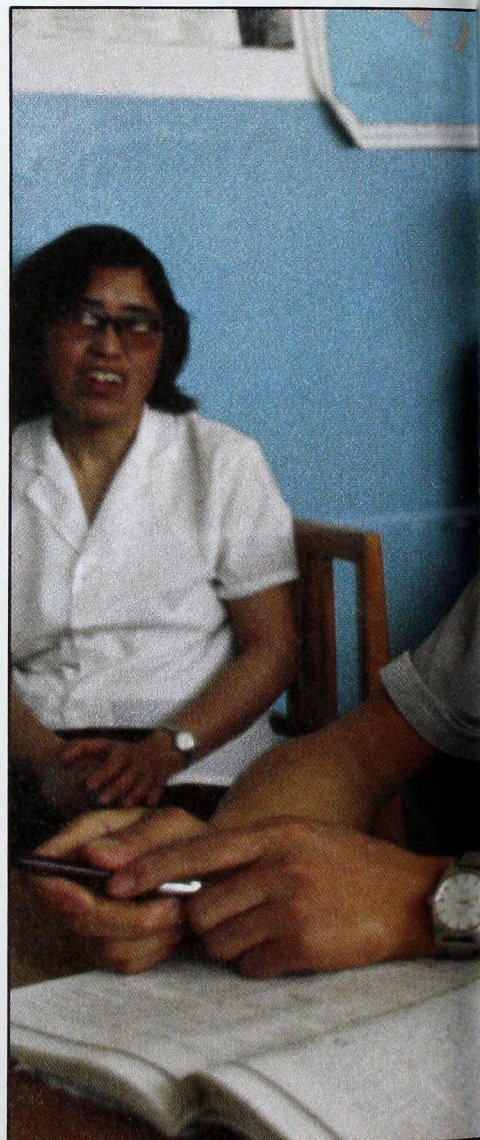
Have you ever gone on a trip and then hardly been able to wait to get home and tell about it? That's how I feel about my recent ten-day trip to China and Tibet!

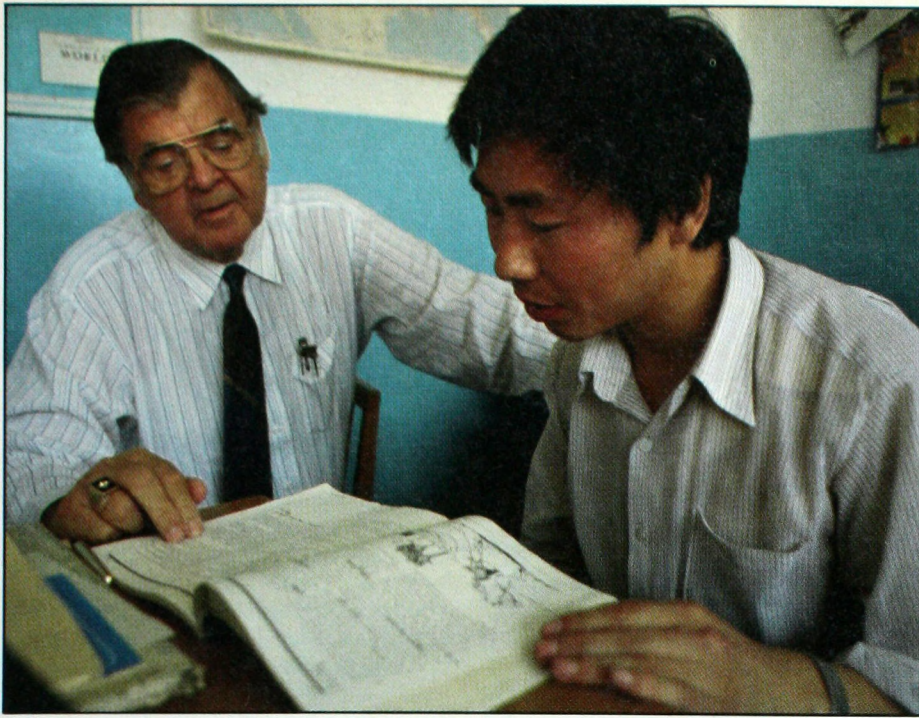
I went to China at the invitation of my friend Ken Wendling, president of English Language Institute/China. He wanted me to see the potential for placing Christian teachers of English throughout the nation of China. Joining us on the trip was Terry Madison, our World Vision communications manager for Asia and the Middle East.

World Vision's roots go back to China. Our founder, Bob Pierce, led highly successful gatherings in China in 1947 and 1948. On our trip we visited Xi'an and Chengdu, two of the cities in which Bob spoke with such success.

But it was while visiting a mission school and orphanage run by Dutch women in a small village close to the border of Tibet that Bob had an experience that changed his life and ultimately led to the founding of World Vision. An uncared-for orphan

(all photos) Eager to learn English, students at the Shaanxi Foreign Languages Teachers' College in Xi'an, China, listen raptly to their teacher and test newly acquired skills on World Vision President Ted Engstrom.





China's "Four Modernizations" program will, to a large extent, stand or fall on its ability to train enough of its people to speak and read English.

girl, whose needs the impoverished mission could not meet, was thrust into his arms by one of the women. Looking him straight in the eyes, she asked, "What are you going to do about it?" Although we were not incorporated as an organization until 1950 (after the change of government in China), World Vision really began in the heart of Bob Pierce at that moment in war-torn China.

My own intense interest in China goes back to my youth when I wrote two biographies for Zondervan Publishers. One dealt with the life of Hudson Taylor, founder of the China Inland Mission (now Overseas Missionary Fellowship). The other was the story of John and Betty Stam who were beheaded for their faith in 1934 near the Yangtze River city of Huaining. Their testimonies in life and death made a profound impact upon me.

As for Tibet, it was about 50 years ago that I heard Robert Ekvall, an early



Potala, the former palace of the Dalai Lama, overshadows and dominates Lhasa, Tibet.

God has something very special for us to do.

pioneer in that country, speak about his experiences of faith on the "Roof of the World." Ever since, I have wanted to visit that isolated region, now part of the People's Republic of China. My recent visit was a dream come true!

This was my second visit to China. In the early 1980s my wife Dorothy and I took a "China tour" with 14 other Americans. However, I resist the urge to be a "China expert" on the basis of my two brief visits to this fascinating nation. But I did notice a number of significant changes since my first visit five years ago. For one thing, the colors have changed. In the early eighties, everyone wore drab gray, blue and green clothing. The stores were dark and uninviting. Little was displayed in the store windows, except for the government Friendship stores reserved for foreign visitors.

But what a difference today! Women now wear brightly colored blouses and skirts and many men wear Western business suits and carry briefcases. Store windows attractively display the latest goods. And major Chinese cities now have something in common with most Western cities—traffic jams! State-owned buses, trucks, jeeps and taxis now clog city streets, fighting for space among the tens of thousands of pedestrians and cyclists who endlessly fight for the same space.

I was surprised at the lack of political billboards and propaganda signs today. A few years ago they were everywhere. And the hotel situation has improved dramatically. Some of the hotels we stayed in earlier were primitive. Today, many cities have new, world-class hotels with all the latest features.

In company with Ken Wendling and Terry Madison, I met a number of Chinese government officials in various educational organizations. Ken was negotiating the placement of more teachers of English for the next school year. China's "Four Modernizations" programs will, to a large extent, stand or fall on the nation's ability to train enough of its people to speak and read English in order to work with today's technology.

The officials we met sense the importance of the English language

Ken Wendling, Ted Engstrom and Mr. Li Tao, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the Ministry of Education and vice-president of the Chinese Education Association for International Exchanges, discuss the ELIC program before signing next year's agreement.



politically, economically and educationally. They are on a very strict time schedule to get thousands of teachers of English trained so they can accelerate the process. I feel there is a ground swell of interest which will increase between now and 1990. I saw none of this in 1981.

I believe Ken Wendling and ELIC, like Esther of old, are "come to the kingdom for such a time as this." I am intensely interested in helping Ken recruit more dedicated, willing-to-sacrifice Christian teachers of English.

It's not easy to work and live in China. Conditions are frequently underdeveloped by our standards. The bureaucracy seldom moves quickly or efficiently enough to meet our Western expectations. Yet I believe this is the time for qualified Christian English teachers to rise to the China challenge. We can make a difference! A life lived out in sacrificial love before these future leaders of China will not go unrewarded. These students are being impacted by caring, committed Christian teachers today. I know. I met some of them on our travels.

I was deeply impressed with the quality of ELIC teachers I met. They are bright, highly motivated Christian educators who know why they are there. They are making the most of every opportunity to be "salt and light."

There is one major difficulty. ELIC has more opportunities to place teachers of English in China's schools of education than they have teachers available. I believe many of you reading this article have the necessary qualifications—or know someone who has—to spend a year or more teaching English in China to teachers of English.

If you can't spend a year, think about the seven-week summer program in

China. I met 90 short-term teachers in Hong Kong the night before they left for their assignments in China. Some had their Ph.D.'s. Others had recently graduated from college with courses in teaching English as a second language. Some were young and single. There were married couples of all ages. Still others were older, single teachers with years of teaching experience.

All had chosen to walk the "High Road" with our Lord for the summer in a land far from home. They will make a contribution to hundreds of Chinese students. But the greatest learning experience will be theirs. They will return to their homes different people. I envy them their summer opportunity. (For more information on how you can get involved with ELIC, please see companion articles in this issue.)

The highlight of my trip was undoubtedly our visit to Tibet, but for a reason I could never have foreseen. For

More than 15,000 Chinese students have passed through ELIC classrooms in 50 schools located throughout China.

much of my life I had wanted to visit this mountainous "Shangri-la," stony ground for the gospel for hundreds of years under the Tibetan Dalai Lamas.

Lhasa, the highest city in the world at over 13,000 feet, is considered the most sacred religious site for thousands of devout Tibetan pilgrims. Some walk for months over dangerous mountain passes from as far away as Mongolia, with prayer wheels spinning, to worship at the three holy places of Tibetan Buddhism. I saw all three of them: the Potala Palace, where the Dalai Lama used to live; the Jokhang Temple, where hundreds of pilgrims prostrate themselves before the golden buddhas; and the Drepung Monastery, where at one time more than 10,000 Buddhist monks were cloistered. I found it all deeply depressing. Standing before the Jokhang Temple, I could feel the oppressive power that controlled that place—and the hundreds of sincere pilgrims who repeatedly bowed to the idols from early morning to late at night.

I despaired, as I concluded that there were few, if any, Christians in Lhasa to

illuminate the darkness of this once-forbidden "Land of the Snows." And then I met one—not a Tibetan but one of the most remarkable Christian men of our generation: Robert Morse Sr. I had met Robert Morse before and I knew of his work in Burma and the mountains of northern Thailand. I'm delighted that World Vision had made an investment in the printing of his Lisu translation in Burma, a labor of love which he recently finished after 20 years.

The story of his family's work in Burma, recounted in *Exodus to Hidden Valley*, just reprinted, is a classic. But he was the last person I expected to meet in Lhasa, one of the most remote places of the world!

The account of how Morse got there is as incredible as the man himself. Exhausted after the completion of his Lisu translation, he returned to the States on furlough. Barely settled, he felt compelled of the Lord to return last year to Tibet, the land of his birth. Granted permission by the government to enter the country, he is the only permanent foreign teacher of English living in Tibet. This master of eight or nine Asian languages is presently investing his life in 16 Chinese and Tibetan students of English.

As he told me, "I feel my work here is to mark the trees. Others will follow and harvest them." I ask you to pray for

Robert Morse as he "marks the trees" and prays for a harvest.

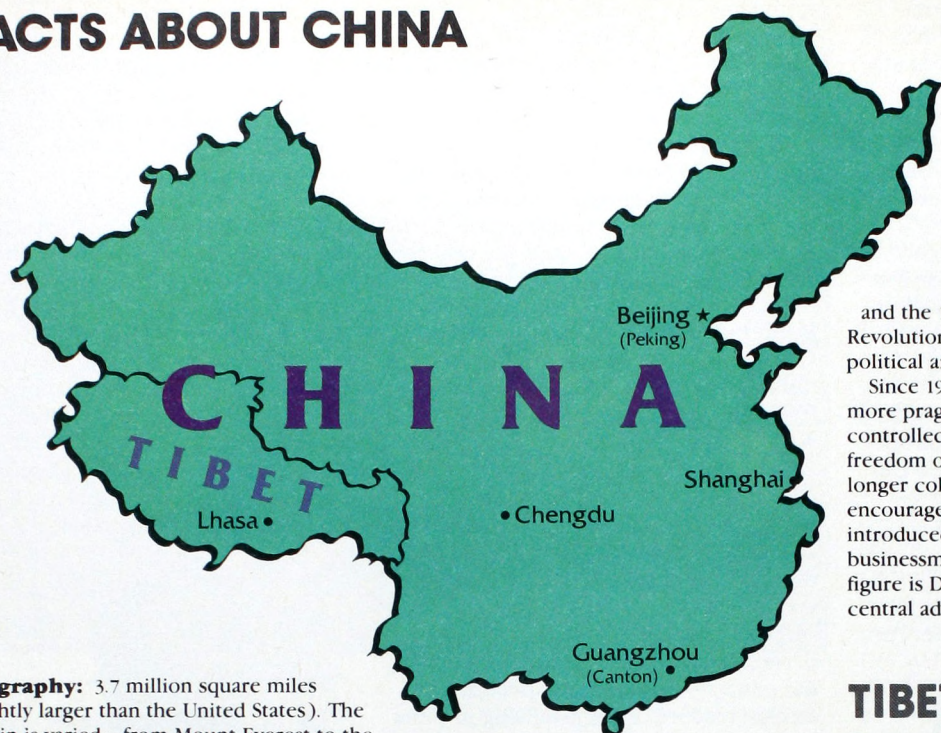
I ask you to pray for ELIC as well. I believe the teaching of English—not math or science or other disciplines—is the open door that God has given through which the people of China may be served in Christ's name. I am delighted that my friend Ken Wendling and his associates are proceeding through this door of opportunity. I commend his work to you.

And I ask you to pray for World Vision. One of the reasons I took this trip was to get a feeling for the types of things we might be able to do in the decade that lies ahead in China. I have a deeply held conviction that God has something very special for us to do. Pray that we will clearly understand what that special opportunity is—and that we will fulfill it in power and with excellence. □



ELIC volunteers' work will ultimately benefit the generation represented by this girl in Xi'an as well as today's college students.

FACTS ABOUT CHINA



Geography: 3.7 million square miles (slightly larger than the United States). The terrain is varied—from Mount Everest to the Gobi Desert. Two-thirds of the land is mountainous or semi-desert. Only 11 percent is cultivated. The climate is dry with cold winters in the mountainous west and north, temperate in the east and subtropical with rainy monsoons in the south.

People: China has the largest population (more than a billion) of any country in the world. The capital, Beijing (Peking), has 8.5 million people. The government wants families to have only one child. Eighty percent of the people live in rural areas. Over 93 percent are Han Chinese. The rest are members of some 55 minority groups living mostly in remote regions.

Health: Life expectancy is 68 years. Medical teams are being sent into rural areas to improve health care. Sanitation has dramatically improved since the early part of the century. Almost all major communicable diseases are under control.

Language: Roughly 115 languages are spoken in China. Of these, 55 are spoken by the minority nationalities. The remaining 60 are dialects and other languages spoken in various regions and provinces of China. The national language is "Putonghua" and is being taught in all the schools. (In the West, we commonly refer to "Putonghua" as Mandarin.)

Education: 75 percent literacy. China is aiming for universal elementary education by 1990. Until 1970, many colleges were shut down. Now the government wants to restore the educational system. Although less than 1 percent go on to college, the

college student population will grow by 21 percent during the next five-year government plan.

Religion: Officially atheist. In general, the people are not religious. Beliefs include Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism and ancestor worship. Religious Chinese have been severely discriminated against, but increasing tolerance of religion is evident today. The government is permitting clerical training and the publishing of Bibles and hymnals. Over 3000 Protestant churches have been opened since 1978. Official government estimates indicate that about 5 percent of the people are Christian. Close to 3 percent are Muslim.

Economy: Average annual income is \$300. Over 74 percent of the people work in agriculture, the dominant element of the economy. Main crops: rice, wheat, other grains and cotton. Major industries: iron, steel, coal, machine building, armaments and textiles. Current "modernization" is building a more diversified economy and raising the standard of living for many.

History and government: China is the oldest continuous major world civilization. Records date back about 3500 years. The majority of Chinese lived in extreme poverty. On October 1, 1949, Mao Zedong (Tse-tung) proclaimed China a communist state named the People's Republic of China. The former rulers were exiled to what is now called Taiwan. The new government brought impressive economic and social achievements. Overzealous movements such as the 1958 "Great Leap Forward," an effort to communalize industry and agriculture,

and the 1966 "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" resulted in social disorder and political anarchy.

Since 1979, the government has been more pragmatic and is now undergoing controlled liberalization. There is more freedom of expression. Agriculture is no longer collectivized. Foreign investment is encouraged. Even credit cards are being introduced, although only for select businessmen. China's dominant political figure is Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the central advisory and military commissions.

TIBET

Geography: Largely a high plateau, averaging 16,000 feet in elevation, surrounded by mountains. The provincial capital, Lhasa, is at 13,000 feet. Winters are bitterly cold. Tibet is nearly twice the size of Texas.

People: 2 million population. Tibetans probably descended from non-Chinese nomadic tribes. These people do not mix with the 5 percent of the population who are Chinese. Life expectancy is 40 years. Only 25 percent are literate.

Culture: Foreigners were kept out of Tibet until 1950 when China invaded. China's Cultural Revolution devastated Tibetan culture as it tried to make the people more like the Chinese. Yet China has brought some positive changes: land reform was instituted, serfdom abolished and health care improved.

Religion: Tibetans are strong Buddhists. They worship many gods, including their former leader, the Dalai Lama, who is seen as the reincarnation of the Buddha of Mercy. After a failed revolt in 1959, the Dalai Lama left Tibet for India.

Economy: Tibet is China's poorest region. The average annual income is only \$65. The economy is based on barley, wheat, goats, sheep and yaks.

Government: Part of China since 1951, Tibet became nominally autonomous in 1965. The people's allegiance is to their exiled Dalai Lama and they hope for his return.

TEACHING ENGLISH IN CHINA

■ Tenting with two small children on top of a mountain in Haiti for a year is a long way from China. Or at least Seb and Vicki Pense thought so.

■ Bill Hassler, one of the "thinkers" in a Fortune 500 company's Think Tank in southern California, didn't give much thought to China's Four Modernizations program. He was just glad to be finished with his graduate program at M.I.T.

■ In the late 1970's and early 1980's when Deng Xiaoping first began to redirect China toward the community of nations, Sally Eimer sensed the significance and began to prepare. After completing her Master's Degree in Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL), Sally's dream to teach English in the "Middle Kingdom" was realized.

These diverse people have at least three things in common: they all ended up in China teaching English, they are all Christians, and they all went to China under the auspices of ELIC (English Language Institute/China).

ELIC President Ken Wendling and World Vision's President Ted Engstrom recently met these and other ELIC teachers during a ten day trip to China. They visited them in their classrooms in Xi'an and on location in Chengdu and watched them in action with their

Chinese students, noticing the ways in which these innovative teachers introduced creative teaching techniques while using the curriculum which ELIC has prepared for its teachers.

Such efforts do not go unnoticed. Chinese educational authorities in Beijing, Xi'an and Chengdu were liberal in their praise of the ELIC teachers.

But education is a two-way street. ELIC teachers are learning a lot as well. All of them have found their year in China a stretching experience. As Bill Hassler

"None of us could do it alone. But together we can do it well."

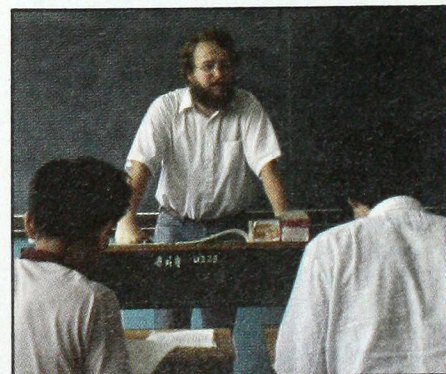
said, "I can now see more clearly the spiritual needs of America. It is so easy for us to be Christians. For the first time in my life, I think I know what faith is." Others echoed Bill's response.

Nothing much in China is easy. The teachers frequently find themselves caught in the middle of situations they don't fully understand. As Seb said, "You need to leave all pride behind and

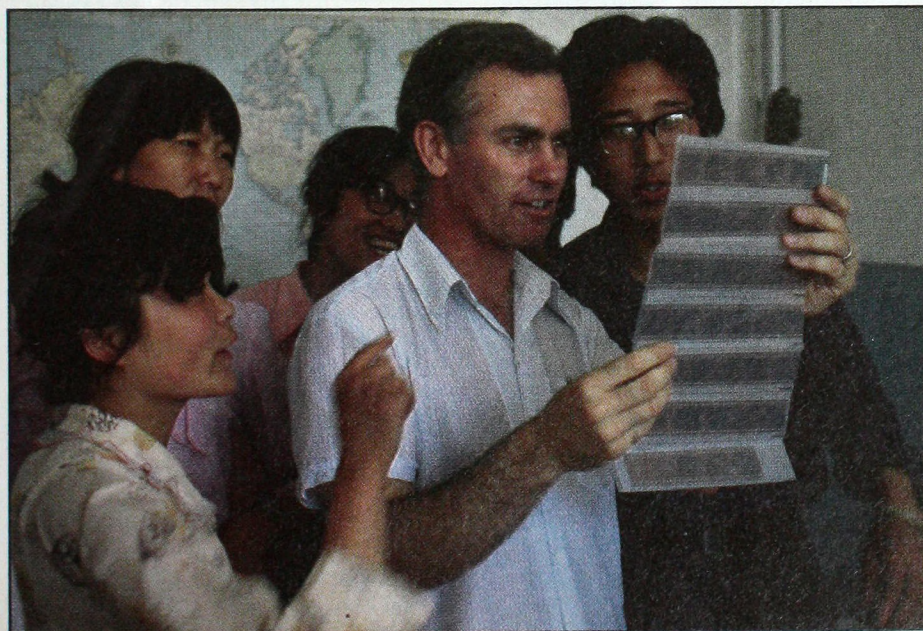
develop thick skin—fast." They often feel isolated and on occasion separated from the communities in which they live.

Teachers go as teams of 2-5. There is also a staff team in Hong Kong to provide support services. And in the U.S., the San Dimas (California) team provides administration, fund-raising, accounting and recruiting services. "Perhaps the single thing that has made our teachers successful and makes our work a success is the team concept," says Ken Wendling. "None of us could do it alone. But together we can do it well."

Teaching English in China is not for everyone. But for those who feel the heavenly tug to walk the High Road in China, there will be rewards and experiences enough to last a lifetime. □



(left) ELIC teacher Seb Pense enjoys a good rapport with his students. A few gather round him to describe photos from a recent countryside trip. (above) Karen and Bill Hassler's innovative teaching methods make learning English fun for their students.



ELIC: DOOR TO CHINA

Who would have guessed that something we Americans take for granted—our mother tongue—could be the key to serving Christ in the “Middle Kingdom”—China? Yet the teaching of English is proving to be a key element in providing opportunities for qualified Christians to participate in what historians may call the most significant national modernization effort of the 20th century.

Ken Wendling was one of the few who saw the potential before it became a possibility. President and founder of English Language Institute/China (ELIC) with headquarters in San Dimas, California, Wendling was well equipped to respond to Deng Xiaoping's call to the Western world in the late 1970s to help China in its modernization program. “This is an unprecedented opportunity for men and women of good will to serve the people of China in Christ's name,” Wendling says.

ELIC has come a long way in a short time, although more than once Wendling wondered if it would ever get off the ground. There was a period of 30 months between the first contact with the Chinese in 1979 and the placement of the first six teachers in the fall of 1982. But once launched, there was no further delay. The success of the initial six teachers opened the doors for over 200 more teachers who have taught for at least one year in China, half of whom returned for another year.

More than 15,000 Chinese students have passed through ELIC classrooms in 50 schools located in 19 of China's provinces and autonomous regions. In addition, 59 teachers during the summer of 1985 and 97 this past summer have taught English and shared their lives with another 2000 students in five provinces of China through ELIC's summer training program.

Many of the Chinese students that ELIC teachers instruct are teachers of English from provincial schools. Chinese education experts in Beijing state that there are 300,000 high school teachers of English in 100,000 schools representing 45 million high school students who need their English-language skills upgraded.

The opportunities for sharing in the development of the future leaders and educators are limitless. But following through on the opportunities will demand an integration of faith and works beyond the average Christian experience.



Ken Wendling visits the home of the president of the Shaanxi Foreign Languages Teachers' College in Xi'an, and chats with Mr. Li Xue Jun and his family.

“This is an unprecedented opportunity for serving the people of China in Christ's name.”

“Our teachers need to see that they are uniquely God's people,” Wendling says. “Their service—their teaching and their living in a foreign environment—is an act of obedience to Christ, who has equipped and called them to do it in His name.”

Recently a student came to an ELIC teacher and said, “What is it that makes you shine?” Wendling believes that that kind of response is the natural result of a Christian teacher's integrated life lived in obedience to Kingdom values. Students can look at Christian teachers and think to themselves, “You not only teach me, you care for me. You go beyond what you have to do. You serve our people.”

ELIC is looking for more teachers who want to walk the High Road of service and faith. “How often,” Wendling asks, “does a person strike a time in history when he or she can help with a constructive national program while at the same time living out a life of love and concern for the people?”

ELIC provides two ways to do just that by teaching English in China. The first is a special intensive training program for Chinese high school English teachers, utilizing an ELIC-developed curriculum. This is a one-year contract program which can be extended. Teaching teams of two to five teachers are sent to each assignment. The team leader needs a minimum of an M.A. in either English, Literature, Linguistics, Teaching English as a Second Language

or a related academic discipline, with two years' teaching experience, or a B.A. in one of these fields with at least five years of experience. The apprentice teachers need a B.A. in any of the same disciplines. While no teaching experience is necessary for apprentices, all successful candidates are required to attend a month-long teacher training program conducted by ELIC. All applicants should have cross-cultural sensitivity, personal flexibility, and demonstrate Christian maturity.

The second program is a nine-week summer session made up of teams of ten teachers. Each team is led by a senior professor who has a Ph.D. in an English-related discipline, accompanied by nine apprentice teachers with the same qualifications as for the other program. Two weeks of orientation are given in California. During this orientation period, candidates deal with teaching English as a second language, caring skills, cross-cultural communications, team dynamics and Chinese history and language. The team actually spends seven weeks in China: six teaching, one touring historic sites as guests of the host province.

The finances necessary for training, transportation, living costs, and salary are the shared responsibility of the government of the People's Republic of China, ELIC, and each teacher. □

For complete information on how to get involved in teaching English in China write to: Recruiting Manager, ELIC, P.O. Box 265, San Dimas, CA 91773. (A self-addressed stamped long envelope would be appreciated to facilitate a prompt reply.) Or phone ELIC at (714) 599-6773.

In Kenya we had a chance to see

THE CHRISTIAN DIFFERENCE

by Cory Trenda

I hear a lot about how World Vision meets the physical needs of people with medicines, fresh water, and other practical aids. But as a *Christian* humanitarian organization, how do you integrate the message of God's love along with the foods and seeds and training?"

As World Vision's representative in Chicago, I hear this question with some regularity. So I was particularly pleased when, on a recent trip to Kenya with several World Vision donors, the group witnessed a moving example of how the meeting of both physical and spiritual needs "works together for good."

In Kenya, as in most of the 90-plus nations in which World Vision works, we partner with local churches or missions that are bringing the good news of Jesus Christ to a poor community, and assist them in putting hands and feet onto that message. Acts of compassion not only provide physical help but also bring powerful credibility to our claims of Christ's love.

On our way to the village of Kirathimo, we stopped just outside the village to see the remnants of a squatter settlement. Two hundred landless families had once been squeezed together in rented thatched huts in an area perhaps the size of two football fields, right next to the road. When World Vision and the Kirathimo Africa Inland Church began an integrated community development project there a few years ago, this was one of the most pressing needs to be addressed. So a survey was done, and the 40 neediest families were each given a hand up: one acre of land to grow food

on, and corrugated roofing materials to build a home under.

We went to meet some of these families and see how the project had affected their lives. Milka and her husband own the corner acre. He had left her for 20 years, and she used to be locked out of her squatter hut when she couldn't pay the rent. But Milka's a Christian now, and when her husband asked if he could come back two years ago, she took him back. Why? Her answer reflected a deep understanding

"Now that we have some food for ourselves, please take some of it to the people who have none."

of Christ's forgiveness and a personal call to do likewise: "Because I'm a child of God," she told me.

Enough said. No further explanation came. No lesser action than forgiving love would have shown Milka's husband Jesus' love for her.

Door-to-door evangelism in the village and among the squatters has also been an important project component.

In a "letter of appreciation" by Pastor Macharia to our group as representatives of World Vision's donors around the world, he closed by writing: "When you go back to your homeland, please convey our sincere tribute and sincere love and appreciation to our friends. The result has been scores of people accepting Jesus as their personal Savior."

My thoughts go back to those former squatters. As we stood in a circle with



Practical thanks giving: Former squatters present a bag of grain.

perhaps 15 to 20 of them, surrounded by small one-acre plots with corn stalks sparsely coming out of the soil, they gave praise to the Lord for our coming and shared their testimonies. We had prayer together, and then we were led to a large sack of grain. As it turned out, this was really an offering. Because, a few days before our arrival, these men and women who had been landless and nearly penniless before this project was started, had explained to Pastor Macharia: "Now that we have some food for ourselves, please take some of it to the people who have none."

Here were people, just beginning to make a life for themselves, who already were feeling compelled to share. People who knew the love of Christ and the caring of Christians half a world away, and knew they couldn't hoard it—that Good News needs to be proclaimed in all of our actions as well as our words.

Milka reflected World Vision's goal and prayer for all of our projects. Announcing joyfully the changes in her life because of this project, she said, "I have land, food, a home—I have no problems!"

But Milka has more: a reconciled relationship with her Creator—and with her husband. I'm reminded of the words of the Apostle Paul: "Faith, hope and love—these three remain. But the greatest of these is love." Acts of love from Christians halfway across the globe coupled with the Words of Life have given Milka faith in our Lord. And hope. Hope for today and for tomorrow and for eternity. And, in knowing love and having hope, she can reach out to yet others in that same love for Jesus' sake and to His glory. □

Cory Trenda has represented World Vision in the Chicago area since 1982.

Each component and each participant is important

TAILORING DEVELOPMENT TO COMMUNITY NEEDS

The American public has become increasingly familiar with emergency relief efforts designed to offset the devastating effects of the killer famine in Africa. Yet, while aid is essential in meeting the urgent needs of hungry people, relief without wide-scale, ecologically-sensitive redevelopment can prolong dependence and delay an African nation's ultimate recovery.

Christians who seek to make their assistance fully biblical engage both in emergency relief work and in broad efforts to free people from dependence on such outside aid—and in both kinds of outreach they make the gospel of Jesus Christ an integral part of what they offer.

Preventing staggering loss of life in the future requires extensive development efforts, such as revitalizing parched lands and introducing culturally-appropriate technology. Expansive development projects like these can only be effective with large investments of time, resources and—most importantly—people.

For 36 years, World Vision has been working in Christ's name with national staff and private and governmental agencies to provide proven, long-term solutions to basic human problems. Applying experience and expertise, World Vision encourages self-reliance among developing nations by working with villages to carry out water, agricultural and community development projects that restore productivity and stability to disaster-stricken and impoverished regions.

The needs of people throughout Africa are as varied as the landscape of the continent. No single type of project can meet

the needs of every person. Therefore World Vision, technical experts and village leadership of distressed areas, cooperate in designing each project to meet the most critical needs. This model-project map illustrates various development activities within a community—each one essential to long-term growth and self-sufficiency.

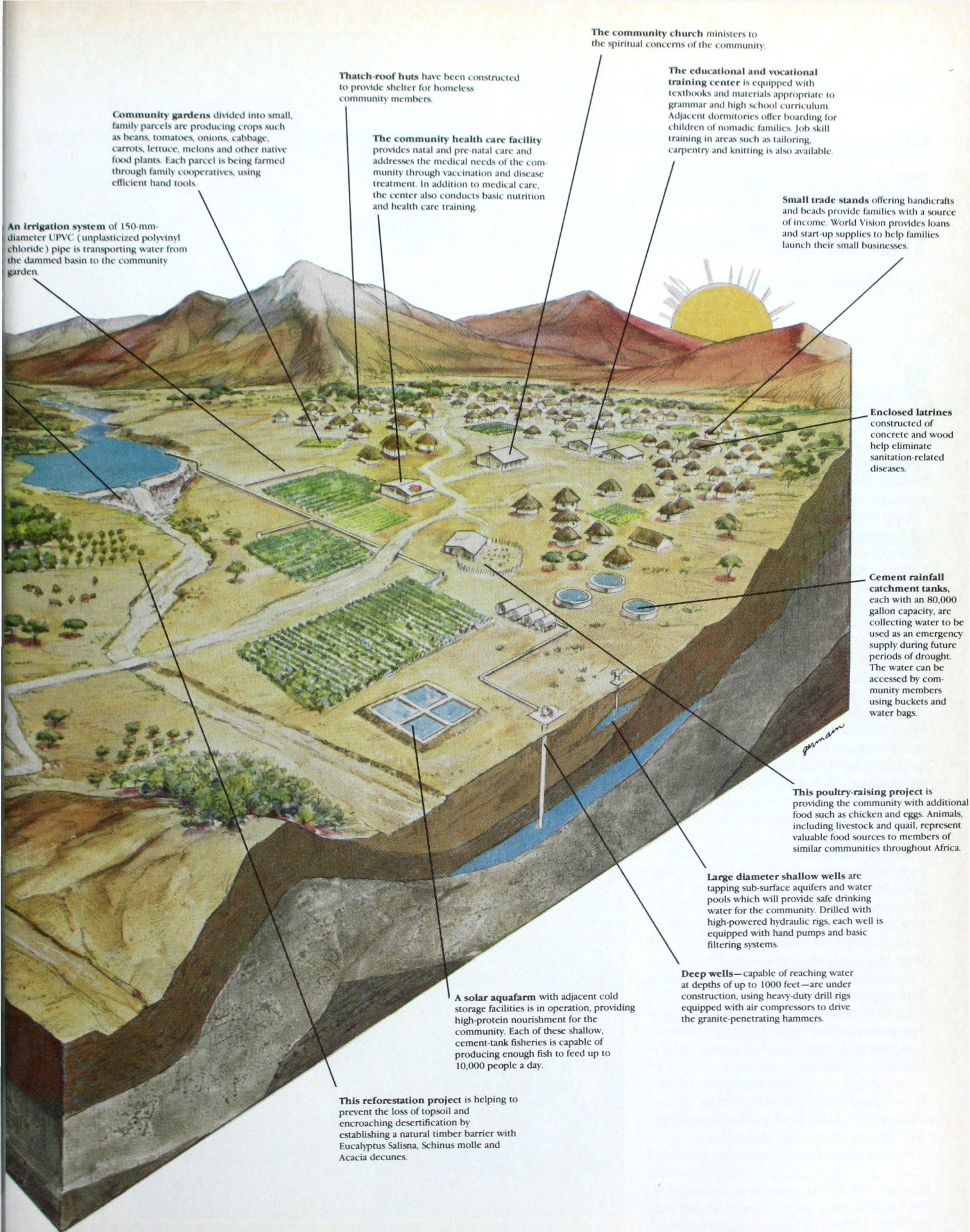
Community members actively participate in the operation and maintenance of each project. Whenever necessary, highly-skilled specialists are recruited by World Vision to help develop and institute projects requiring advanced technical expertise. However, community residents receive detailed training in the operation of each project, regardless of the difficulties involved. An understanding of the community's ultimate ownership and control of the project is established prior to initiating any effort. □

The model community represented by the artwork is home to approximately 2000 people. Their average life expectancy is 43 years. Prior to World Vision's involvement, the community's infant mortality rate was an alarming 14 percent, compared to a one percent rate in the United States. Because of improved sanitation and health care, the infant mortality rate in the community has been reduced to 2.8 percent. Construction of the school has helped decrease the village illiteracy rate, once 49 percent among men and 62 percent among women.

For more information on World Vision's community development work, send a self-addressed, stamped, business-size envelope to WORLD VISION magazine with a request for the brochure called "Building for Tomorrow."

An earthen dam has been constructed to provide the community with water during periods of future drought.

A transportation bridge has been constructed to help improve communication and interaction with other villages. This several-ton-capacity bridge, and others like it throughout the continent, has been built using stone, wood and other locally-available materials. The bridge will enable villagers to transport supplies during the rainy season when dry riverbeds become flooded.



The community church ministers to the spiritual concerns of the community.

Thatch-roof huts have been constructed to provide shelter for homeless community members.

The community health care facility provides natal and pre-natal care and addresses the medical needs of the community through vaccination and disease treatment. In addition to medical care, the center also conducts basic nutrition and health care training.

The educational and vocational training center is equipped with textbooks and materials appropriate to grammar and high school curriculum. Adjacent dormitories offer boarding for children of nomadic families. Job skill training in areas such as tailoring, carpentry and knitting is also available.

Small trade stands offering handicrafts and beads provide families with a source of income. World Vision provides loans and start-up supplies to help families launch their small businesses.

Enclosed latrines constructed of concrete and wood help eliminate sanitation-related diseases.

Cement rainfall catchment tanks, each with an 80,000 gallon capacity, are collecting water to be used as an emergency supply during future periods of drought. The water can be accessed by community members using buckets and water bags.

This poultry-raising project is providing the community with additional food such as chicken and eggs. Animals, including livestock and quail, represent valuable food sources to members of similar communities throughout Africa.

Large diameter shallow wells are tapping sub-surface aquifers and water pools which will provide safe drinking water for the community. Drilled with high-powered hydraulic rigs, each well is equipped with hand pumps and basic filtering systems.

Deep wells—capable of reaching water at depths of up to 1000 feet—are under construction, using heavy-duty drill rigs equipped with air compressors to drive the granite-penetrating hammers.

A solar aquafarm with adjacent cold storage facilities is in operation, providing high-protein nourishment for the community. Each of these shallow, cement-tank fisheries is capable of producing enough fish to feed up to 10,000 people a day.

This reforestation project is helping to prevent the loss of topsoil and encroaching desertification by establishing a natural timber barrier with *Eucalyptus Salisna*, *Schinus molle* and *Acacia decunes*.

Community gardens divided into small, family parcels are producing crops such as beans, tomatoes, onions, cabbage, carrots, lettuce, melons and other native food plants. Each parcel is being farmed through family cooperatives, using efficient hand tools.

An irrigation system of 150-mm-diameter UPVC (unplasticized polyvinyl chloride) pipe is transporting water from the dammed basin to the community garden.

Take it from a tribesman himself:

EVANGELISM IS THE KEY TO MASAI DEVELOPMENT

by Kathie R. Willcuts

Since it gained its independence in 1963, Kenya has made tremendous progress in the development of its human and material resources, even where severely hindered by drought. However, most of Kenya's pastoral or nomadic tribes have lagged behind.

One such group is the Masai, a colorful and culturally distinct people who have resisted the changes so necessary for their survival.

The first Masai child in the Navok district ever to attend secondary school was a boy called John Mpaayei. Now a minister of the gospel, Mpaayei, 64, believes that the Masai must change and adapt if they are even to survive. So he has invested his life in helping his people.

To help the Masai at all, says Rev. Mpaayei, one must clearly understand their lifestyle. Since that lifestyle is generally based on their keeping cattle, sheep, goats and donkeys, the Masai need grazing lands. This necessity has always kept them nomadic and in search of water and grasslands.

Recent history has complicated this need. Colonialism forced them from the lush, fertile highlands into severely restricted "reserves" where little water can be found. As the surrounding civilization creeps into the countryside, a growing population is constantly encroaching on the Masai's grazing areas. The most devastating blow to these people occurred, however, when the government established as national game reserves enormous tracts of traditional Masai pastureland.

All of these indicators of "progress" have deepened the Masai distrust of change. But John Mpaayei has a strategy for helping his people through a program of rural training projects. And

Kathie Willcuts is a writer who recently lived in Nairobi, Kenya, while her husband was a World Vision field liaison officer there.



(above) Roger Copenhaver, of Florida, visits with John and several Masai elders. (left) John, seated third row, center, poses with his team of Masai evangelists.



John talks with a Masai shepherd boy near the Hippo Dam project, which has received funding from World Vision.

“World Vision’s presence has been a demonstration of trust in us as a people.”

and, in a very significant gesture, washed the sheets and went their way. The majority was stunned and left them in peace.”

Once there has been a definite break from the former way of life, the Masai are surprisingly open to a new way of life. “This is where our further objective, education, plays a key role in development,” says Mpaayei. “Masai Christians are in fact so receptive to education regarding health and lifestyle that they quickly become teachers. They have such a hunger to share Christ and the new life He gives, that we have no need to push or coerce; they take the initiative!”

What role does World Vision play in Rev. John Mpaayei’s strategy for development among the Masai?

Says Mpaayei, “Although I am not a World Vision staff person, World Vision has been a catalyst in my work. Without it, my team evangelists would not be able to fulfill their role.

“For all of them, sharing the gospel is top priority, but they also get involved with the needs of their community: water, agriculture, education. They are examples of development to the community. For instance, when they begin a garden, others do likewise.

“World Vision has been more than simply a financial partner and a source of knowledge and expertise,” concluded Mpaayei. “Its presence has been a demonstration of *trust in us as a people*. We look at World Vision as a provision of God’s grace to the Masai.” □

his first objective is to train Masai evangelists for the work of spreading the Good News of Jesus Christ to their own people.

“Evangelism,” he says, “is the key to our whole effort. Jesus Christ has the only power great enough to free people from the taboos and deep-rooted beliefs of the witch doctors and related traditions.

“Recently a small group of warrior-age

young men professed faith in Jesus Christ. When a ceremony was called to give the warrior-age men their establishment as elders, that small group of Christians told the others they would not participate in the ceremony which they felt was not in harmony with Christian belief. And when the majority placed the traditional red ochre (red mud) sheets of clothing on the Christians and commanded them to join the dance, the Christians simply removed the sheets

Questions sponsors ask



I've read that each sponsored child will receive an appropriate education. What do you mean?

A sponsored child receives a formal or informal education, depending upon the child's setting. That education can vary from literacy classes under the shade of a large tree, to the opportunity for a high school education at a boarding school. It may include vocational training. A sponsored child is not required to attend school, although most parents are glad to see their children have the chance for an education.

We don't operate the school your sponsored child attends. In each location it is administered either by the government or by a church or other mission agency. Often World Vision's sponsors do supply most of the educational needs of the child, including tuition (where needed), books, uniforms and even shoes, if necessary, so he or she can walk to school. In many projects, literacy classes are offered to parents as well.

What about the child's spiritual growth?

Like education, Christian nurture varies from project to project. Where government regulations or local customs allow public teaching of the Christian faith, evangelism and Christian education are stressed. In a small number of countries, however, the Christian message cannot be presented openly. There, God's love is demonstrated through loving service and the personal witness of the project staff. Christian songs and Bible stories are also used to share Christ's message.

What type of food and health care is provided?

Hunger is a problem in many developing countries. Whenever the situation requires it, World Vision offers sponsored children one or several meals a day. In some projects, parents and others in the community are taught job skills so they can

increase their income and then provide a better diet for their children.

Health care is important, too. In addition to routine medical checkups, emergency medical treatment is given to sponsored children when necessary. World Vision strives to see that all sponsored children receive vaccinations. We also endeavor to teach parents the basics of nutrition, good hygiene, family planning and preventive health care.

Is my child an orphan? May I adopt him or her?

The majority of sponsored children live with parents or extended family members. Some, however, are orphaned and do live in special facilities. Our purpose is to help children, whether orphaned or not, to become useful citizens in their own culture rather than be adopted into another culture. Therefore, we are not an adoption agency.

May I send extra money for a gift for my sponsored child?

Over two years ago, at the suggestion of the project workers, World Vision had to make a change in the gift policy. Project staff members found that providing individual gifts was taking valuable time away from the heart of the ministry.

Any gift money we receive is now put into the Special Needs of Children fund, where it is used for special needs

that monthly sponsorship funds are not able to meet.

Occasionally there are needs for advanced education or for dealing with major medical problems. And sometimes sponsors like to send a special gift to benefit all the children in a project. The use of these gifts would be designated by the field staff. To keep administrative costs of handling these gifts at a minimum, we ask that any such special gift be \$50 or more.

How can I receive personal information about my child?

You will receive annual progress reports on your child. At other times, our overseas staff will be happy to send you information about your child's health, education, family situation, likes and dislikes, or any other aspect of the youngster's life. They also can provide information about the project in general. Writing to the California office for details about the child or project only adds to the time you'll need to wait for a response. Your mail to the staff at your child's project should be sent to the address that is listed on the inside of your picture folder. On the envelope, just insert "Attention: Sponsor Relations" after your child's identification number.

For answers to *general* childcare questions, or if your mail to a project is not answered after a few months, the California office will be glad to help. □

LAST YEAR'S STORY? NOT FOR 18 MILLION PEOPLE

Millions of African famine victims will be hurt by a drop in donations to relief efforts, according to a *New York Times* report. Contributions both from the United States Government and from non-governmental agencies have dropped considerably in the past year, the report stated. Relief officials attribute the drop to "a widespread misperception by both governments and the public that the crisis was over," according to the report. "Some experts say the very success of the relief effort is responsible for what they call 'donor fatigue.' Others blame the news media for shifting attention from the emergency." In August the U.S. Senate shifted \$300 million from an African relief fund to economic assistance for Central America as part of an aid program for anti-Sandinista rebels.

In northern Mozambique, World Vision will offer farmers something more important than food rations—the tools and seeds needed to grow their own food. Civil conflict in Zambezia during the past two months has disrupted food production and also has made it difficult for farmers to buy agricultural supplies. An agronomist will also provide helpful instruction.

Since the first rain in five years began falling in Ethiopia's Sekota area in July, the only road into the town gradually has become impassable. Sekota's people now receive daily deliveries of food through a joint World Vision and Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission air drop. In a two-month period the operation will supply 1300 metric tons of grain from World Vision and 700 metric tons from the RRC.

Two new nursery sites will enable World Vision Ethiopia to meet its target of planting one million seedlings in the south and 1.5 million at Ansokia over the next year. Some 38,450 seedlings were planted during July by farmers near the town of Humbo. The effort to combat deforestation is part of World Vision's agricultural inputs packages program. The seedlings include 21 eucalyptus, 27,530 leuceana, 7906 cypresses lusitanica and acacia and 3000 papaya. At Omosheloko in Shoa Administrative District, 200,000 seedlings were distributed to Agpak beneficiaries for use in reforestation. And members of Ansokia Valley peasant associations have prepared land for planting of more than 600,000 seedlings.

As many as two million people in southern Sudan face starvation, but civil strife there prevents most voluntary organizations from helping them. The Sudanese Government has said it will not negotiate with the Sudan People's Liberation Army following the August 16 crash of a Sudan Airways aircraft with 63 people on board, including 12 children. The SPLA has claimed responsibility for shooting down the aircraft, and has threatened to shoot down any aircraft—including relief flights—flying over "its territory."

Meanwhile, the needs of southerners grow more desperate. The city of Malakal, for example, has a large population of

displaced people, with little food and medicine to help them. Malakal now has a population of 90,000, at least 30 percent being children under the age of 6. The local market no longer has any grain for sale. The only way to bring food into the city is by air, as the roads are mined and barges have been stopped. Arne Bergstrom, director of World Vision's work in Sudan, is working closely with other agencies to find a way to transport food to Malakal.

An earnest plea for Africa has been issued by Salim Lone, Editor of Africa Emergency Report. "Botswana," says Lone, "in its fifth consecutive year of severe drought, is expecting a harvest less than half the size it produced in 1980. And the struggling nation is beset by locust and quelea bird infestations which could reduce that amount even more. In Mali, serious food shortages hurt the people of the central and northern areas. In Lesotho a late frost diminished the already unfavorable crop prospects the country was facing. And Burkina Faso is suffering pockets of severe malnutrition and mortality."

Then comes Lone's clincher. "If these are the conditions in the not-so-critically affected countries," he quotes a relief official as saying, "you can imagine what the situation is like in Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Sudan. But the world does not seem to want to bother with Africa's emergency needs."

With attention now focused on strategies for reviving longer-term, readjusted development, the relief community is concerned that the continuing emergency needs of millions of Africans are no longer seen as a pressing issue. In fact, the UN Office for Emergency Operations in Africa (OEOA) has reported that donor governments contributed less than \$30 million during a recent two-month period, while 18 million Africans' emergency non-food needs now stand at \$438 million. In the previous two-month period, donors gave about \$175 million.

As before, *food* needs have been met, since these are relatively painless to meet from surplus donor stockpiles. The difficulty is with requirements in health, agricultural, water and transport sectors, which require more of a cash commitment.

The waning of the world's interest seems inevitable because the news media has turned its spotlights on other subjects and because some good rains have led to good harvests, creating the impression that the emergency was over. Yet almost half as many people as last year are still in desperate need of assistance.

As Bradford Morse, recently retired head of OEOA, responded when asked by a journalist if the famine was not really last year's story: "Not for those 18 million people."

To share of your abundance with direly needy African families, please use the return envelope provided in the center of this magazine. Thank you!

With special attention to their eyes

MEETING AFGHAN REFUGEE HEALTH NEEDS

by Terry Madison

Take three million people anywhere in the world and you are bound to have a certain percentage of them sick or needing medical attention on any given day of the year.

This group will have additional health problems if they have had an inadequate diet and health care for a number of years. Add to this a general lack of knowledge about personal health care and basic hygiene.

Then have these people flee a civil war—often pursued, shot at, bombed and strafed—with only the clothes on their backs, and you have some idea of the potential medical needs the Afghan refugees have brought to Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province during the past six years.

SERVE (Serving Emergency Relief and Vocational Enterprises), a voluntary Christian organization with a commitment to meeting basic human needs, is one of a number of government and private agencies bringing health care to Afghan refugees now living in some 350 camps scattered throughout Pakistan. Most of them are located in the Northwest Frontier Province, which borders Afghanistan. World Vision works with SERVE in this needy endeavour.

Until recently, SERVE operated the eye department of the Avicenna Balkhi Hospital in Peshawar, Pakistan. Peshawar is located just a few miles from the historic Khyber Pass which crosses the mountain range that forms a natural border between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

However, in February, SERVE moved into its own independent facilities not far from the hospital. It is now known as the Afghan Eye Hospital. A spacious colonial-style house has been converted into an outpatient clinic and resident patient hospital for Afghans.

The hospital is operated under the direction of an American ophthalmologist who spent many years in Kabul, Afghanistan before the Marxist takeover. He speaks the language fluently and understands the Muslim culture.

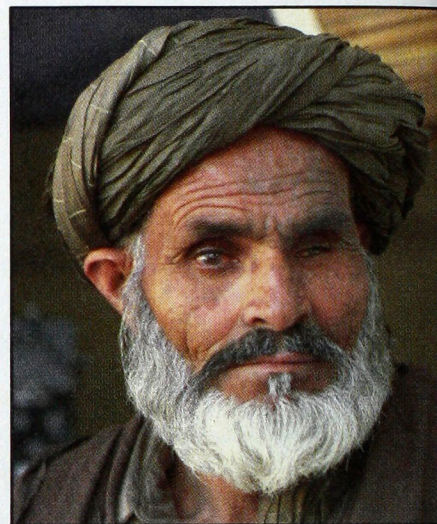
With him are four Afghan refugee ophthalmologists and junior residents plus a support staff of Afghan technicians. An American nurse assists during surgery and visits the Muslim women patients in the hospital.

While in the previously crowded facilities of the eye department of the hospital, the SERVE staff saw an average of 550 patients a month in 1984. The patient load jumped to a thousand a month during 1985. SERVE anticipates the patient load will soon double again in their new, upgraded facilities.

Although many of the patients come for eye tests for glasses, many are in need of more serious attention. More than 400 operations were performed in 1984 and almost double that number in 1985. Between 20 and 30 patients a month seen by the doctors have war-related eye wounds, suffered by *mujahidin*, (Afghan freedom fighters) in their running battle against the present government in Afghanistan.

One such fighter is Abdul Ghafour, 31, who lost his right eye in a bomb blast in Afghanistan 14 months ago. Following the removal of his eye at the hospital, he told one of the staff doctors, "I will return to my country to fight again. And he did. However, his eye became infected with a cyst and he had to return recently to the hospital.

Besides war wounds, trachoma, an infection of the eyes which can lead to blindness, is of major concern to the ophthalmologists. Doctors run periodic eye clinics at different refugee camps to provide eye treatment and trachoma control. As one of the public health nurses who works with SERVE said, "Our American doctor is always checking with



A mujahidin—Afghan freedom fighter—who has come for eye treatment

us when we return from a camp visit to be sure that we told the refugees to keep their hands out of their eyes."

There is a natural connection between SERVE's Afghan Eye Hospital and its public health outreach. The expatriate and Afghan refugee women who are the backbone of this program work closely with the hospital in eye clinics in the Afghan refugee camps near Peshawar.

Now that SERVE has its own spacious setting, plans are underway for an expanded public health teaching role directed at patients who come to the hospital. As one SERVE worker stated, "Sick people don't just come alone. They are usually accompanied by family members who patiently wait for them to be seen. It is a great opportunity for us to do some teaching while the families wait."

The Afghan nursing staff is encouraged to teach as well as nurse. As one of the public health workers stated, "We want

Terry Madison is World Vision International communications manager for Asia.



Afghans entering Pakistan commonly wait six months before qualifying as refugees and becoming eligible for relief assistance. Until then they struggle to survive as best they can.

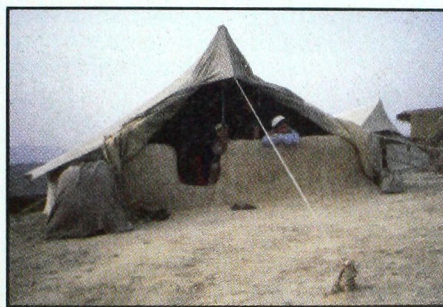
duced into the regular school curriculum. SERVE's public health workers have offered to teach the use of the charts and booklets to the Afghan teachers during their three weeks of summer school. The teachers would teach their pupils who in turn would carry good health ideas home to their parents.

As the Canadian SERVE public health worker in charge of the program said, "The more people learn about simple health principles, the more they will be

"The more people learn about simple health principles, the more they will be able to take care of themselves."



Refugee helpers compile 16-page sets of full-color health-aid posters used by public health teams.



Tents provide the only shelter against the piercing cold for thousands of refugees along Pakistan's northwest border.

and in the camp classrooms, involves the 16 newly developed full-color health charts that SERVE has recently printed. They have been made available to other international and government aid agencies working in the camps as well.

The large, almost self-explanatory posters deal with the most common areas of personal and public health. Combined with the recently published series of nine health booklets written at a grade three level in Pushtu, the predominate refugee language, SERVE public health workers have a heavy arsenal with which to attack the recurring health problems of the Afghan refugee population.

But the most promising potential for multiplying the effectiveness of SERVE's public health program is through the Afghan refugee school system. Some teachers are now using it as extra-curricular material, but SERVE has made a strong appeal to have the material intro-

able to take care of themselves. Once they learn it, they have it for life."

SERVE public health personnel believe the time is right. The UNHCR is cutting back on funding and books of any kind in Pushtu are in short supply. The illustrated booklets, with colorful covers, can fill some of this void and teach health care principles at the same time.

In addition to its partnership role with SERVE, World Vision also helps Dr. Achmad Zamani, an Afghan refugee doctor who provides free medical aid to Afghan refugees, both civilian and freedom fighters. His sparse facilities are open daily to provide basic medical treatment for Afghan refugees living in camps in the Peshawar area. Hundreds come daily to be seen by this dedicated doctor and his medical staff.

A large stock of medicine is kept on hand which is freely dispensed. Prescriptions are written for needed drugs not in stock. A six-bed ward handles male patients and a smaller room handles female inpatient needs.

The health needs of more than three million refugees will never go away entirely. But World Vision, with SERVE and its other partners in health care in Pakistan, is doing what it can to meet the needs of as many of the Afghan refugees as possible in terms of immediate medical help and long-term disease prevention. □

to help them see that public health is an integral part of their nursing. It is not something they do separately. Teaching is something they do with every patient."

To help provide a foundation for this integrated teaching, SERVE plans to develop some automated slide/tape programs. The automated, repetitious presentation of basic health care will free the nurses to do more personal follow-up teaching with the patients later in their visit.

Part of this teaching, at the hospital, and even more so in the refugee camps

To multiply their outreach

SPONSORS TAKE TO COUNTERTOPS

A new way to help more people has inspired many sponsors and other World Vision supporters to join the nationwide corps of Countertop volunteers. They're placing and maintaining an attractively designed new type of collection box in stores, restaurants and other locations in their own communities.

Besides the boxes' new look, a significant change in the Countertop program is the use of the displays to tell people about *child sponsorship*. A holder attached to the display contains envelopes with sponsorship information and an invitation to those concerned about needy children to become child sponsors.

Countertop volunteer Anna May Wolfanger is enthusiastic about the new displays. As a World Vision child sponsor for more than two years, she knows how well sponsoring and countertopping go together. It was through sponsorship that she first learned of the Countertop program, and she hopes that the Countertop boxes she has placed will recruit many caring people as new sponsors.

A mother of seven and grandmother of 13-going-on-14 grandchildren, Anna May and her husband Millard, now retired,



Countertop volunteer Anna May Wolfanger (right) appreciates the help of waitresses like Wanita Fox.

are an unusually hardworking pair and have just moved into a new home they built themselves in Wayland, New York.

Anna May uses the time between runs on her bus-driving job to work her Countertop routes. She especially enjoys gathering up the boxes. "The most generously filled ones are in restaurants," Anna comments. "The waitresses give a lot themselves. In some of the places, individuals regularly add checks to go with the Countertop gifts."

The needs of children are also close to the hearts of Gad and Noreen Liebmann of San Jose, California (he's a computer programmer and she's a nurse). The Liebmanns have nine

children aged four to eighteen, and the whole family shares in countertopping. Gad puts the boxes together, Noreen places and services them—and the kids count the money.

The fact that World Vision cares for people's physical and spiritual needs both, motivated the Liebmanns to channel their giving in that direction. "Also, we know that World Vision helps individuals and families," says Noreen. "And we like knowing that through the Countertop program we're helping others besides ourselves to reach out personally to those who are in such need."

Countertop volunteers come from many walks of life and are of all ages, but one thing they all have in common is a desire to give *more* to help the poor and hungry. Countertopping enables them to multiply their own personal giving and to invite others to have a part in helping desperately needy children around the world. □

The Liebmanns make it a family project.



To become a
**COUNTERTOP
VOLUNTEER**
please complete
and mail this
coupon to
**WORLD VISION
COUNTERTOP PARTNERS**
P.O. Box 5002, Monrovia, CA 91016
or phone toll-free (800) 526-6489.

(Mr., Mrs., Miss) _____

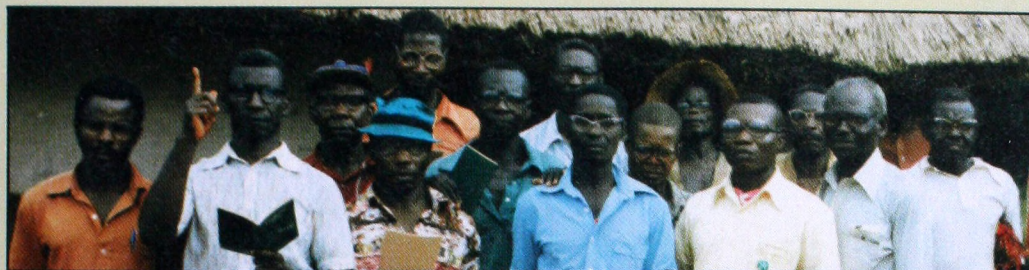
Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Samaritan sampler

SOME WAYS PEOPLE ARE HELPING
OTHERS IN THE NAME OF CHRIST



Glasses and the gospel; recycled eyeglasses help these Zairians to read—and proclaim—the Word.

Eyeglasses are worth days of foot travel to people coming to the Karawa eye care center in Zaire, a mission of the Evangelical Covenant denomination. An important part of the clinic's work is the provision of desperately needed eyeglasses. Dr. Jeffrey Allgeier, who spent two years in Karawa, says that donations of used glasses of all kinds are a significant aid in meeting patients' vision needs. If you would like to help, recycle your eyeglasses to Dr. Jeffrey V. Allgeier, O.D., 161 Palm Avenue, Suite 5, Auburn, CA 95603.

Interest-free loans are being made by a growing number of people to Bethel New Life, a church-based inner-city Chicago ministry. Through a self-help program and an equity assistance fund, the loans enable poverty-stricken families to become owners of low cost homes. For information on the program and how to make such a loan, write Bethel New Life, Inc., 367 N. Karlov, Chicago, IL 60624.

When fire destroyed the facilities of a large food ministry near Los Angeles, hundreds of needy families were put in jeopardy. But concerned Christians have begun to provide funds to replace the lost building and equipment. To offer assistance at this trying time, write "The

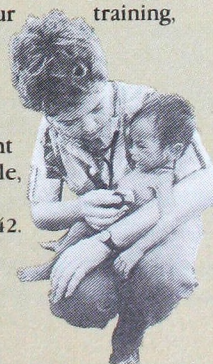
Lord's Ministries," P.O. Box 803, Anaheim, CA 92805 or phone (714) 998-5673.

The nursing homes of America are lonely places for many of their million-and-a-half residents and some receive no Christian message of any kind. For the Sonshine Society, founded 16 years ago, these often-forgotten elders comprise a mission field "in our own backyards." Sonshine's purpose is to "recruit . . . train and equip concerned Christians to minister effectively in nursing homes." A training guide, samples of large print materials and additional information have been prepared. Write to Sonshine Society, Box 327, Lynnwood, WA 98046-0327 and request the free "Power Packet."

Equipping tomorrow's leaders to live out Jesus' call in their secular careers will be the focus of Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship's Marketplace '86, scheduled for December 27-31 in Chicago. All conference speakers will be leaders from business, the professions or government. Lecture and workshop topics will range from typical work-related spiritual, moral and ethical issues to urban ministry concerns. For information contact Marketplace '86, c/o IVCF, 233 Langdon St., Madison, WI 53703; (608) 257-0263.

Native Americans now have a new publication, *Native Times*, designed for American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts—and interested friends. Founded and edited by R. L. Gowan, president of American Ministries International, the bimonthly newspaper "features the good news of God's Word in Jesus Christ, the hope of all mankind." Also included are accounts of contributions to society being made by Native Americans, news related to their overall welfare and to events of interest. The paper is being widely distributed at no charge in Native American communities. For information contact *Native Times*, Box 3300, Rapid City, SD 57709.

Whatever your skill, there's probably a Christian ministry somewhere in the world that needs someone to do what you can do if God wants you there. For information on a computerized placement service which can provide a list of openings matching your training, skills and experience, contact Intercristo, 19303 Fremont Ave. N., Seattle, WA 98133; (800) 426-1342. From Alaska, Hawaii or Washington phone (206) 546-7330.



Local chapters of ESA (Evangelicals for Social Action) have sprung up in several more American cities to help churches and individuals minister more effectively to refugees and other needy people in their own communities. For information on ESA membership and the chapter nearest you, contact Bill Kallio, ESA, 712 G St. SE, Washington, DC 20003; (202) 543-5330.

Responding to the problems of South Africa and Central America from a basis of prayer is another concern of Evangelicals for Social Action. They have started a new national prayer network and monthly newsletters, *Intercessors for Peace and Freedom*, for each of these troubled areas. The letters will challenge the church in the U.S. to engage in a ministry of informed and active prayer for specific needs. Those interested in joining the *Intercessors* network may contact ESA at 712 G St. SE, Washington, DC 20003; (202) 543-5330.

Assisting self-supporting individuals who want to share Christ in word and deed worldwide, especially in "closed" countries, is the work of Tentmakers International, a coordinating missions agency. Training, placement and nurturing help to make tentmakers more effective and to encourage them in their efforts. Through films, publications and letters, TI also recruits people, prayer support and financial resources. For information contact Tentmakers International, Box 33836, Seattle, WA 98133; (206) 546-7555.

A helpful and informative book, Today's Tentmakers, by J. Christy Wilson, Jr. is available from Overseas Counseling Service, Box 33836, Seattle, WA 98133; (206) 546-7555.

Mini-message

EAT THE BREAD OF LIFE!

On a Galilean hillside Jesus fed thousands of hungry people. But the very next day He spoke of a more important kind of bread. He declared, "I am the bread of life."

And He promised, "If a man eats of this bread, he will live forever" (John 6:35,51).

His hearers that day failed to understand what Jesus meant. But at other times and places, spiritually hungry people took Him at His word, received Him into their very beings, and found His promise true.

Today it still is true. While the metaphor remains a mystery to

many, it's reality to all who truly trust in Him as Lord and Savior.

Reader, are you eating the bread of life? If so, you've more to rejoice about than did the people on that Galilean hillside. But if not, why not?

If these questions make little sense to you, please read the Gospel of John searchingly, talk with a pastor or other committed Christian, learn what saving faith is—and eat the bread of life!

For a free copy of a booklet called "**Becoming a Christian**," simply write Editor David Olson, WORLD VISION Magazine, 919 W. Huntington Drive, Monrovia, CA 91016.



Jesus preparing to feed the hungry multitude, as portrayed in the film Jesus

When you pray

GIVE THANKS . . .

- ☐ **that relief supplies** are getting through to so many thousands of Africa's victims of drought and post-drought famine.
- ☐ **that clean water wells** are being drilled in a steadily increasing number of communities whose water supply had been unsafe or nonexistent.
- ☐ **that more African communities** are being enabled to develop self-help systems.
- ☐ **that many Afghan refugees** who arrive in Pakistan sick, wounded or exhausted are receiving the health care they need.
- ☐ **that the number of sponsors** for specially needy children is increasing daily.
- ☐ **that volunteers** are obtaining help for needy children through the use of countertop collection boxes in many American cities.
- ☐ **that the good news of the gospel** is being received gladly in scores of countries.
- ☐ **that opportunities abound** for Christians to serve the hungry in person as well as by means of their gifts and prayers.

AND PLEASE INTERCEDE . . .

- ☐ **for the millions** of Africans still suffering starvation and malnutrition because of prolonged famine.
- ☐ **for the relief teams'** ongoing ministry to starving and malnourished children, women and men in African countries.
- ☐ **for the workers** who have undertaken well-drilling projects in Ghana and other countries where the present limited water supply is unsafe.
- ☐ **for the Afghan refugees** needing shelter, food and health care.
- ☐ **for the workers** who provide loving temporary care for Afghans who escape to Pakistan.
- ☐ **for the recently-enlisted sponsors** and the children whose support they have undertaken.
- ☐ **for the Countertop volunteers**—and for more to join their ranks.
- ☐ **for all** who are learning for the first time of Jesus' love and the way of salvation.
- ☐ **for all** who are responding to Christ's call to discipleship.

MONEY—FOR BETTER OR FOR WORSE

I wish I could get inside the mind and heart of a boy from Bangladesh and learn what he thinks and how he feels. Little Afzal is an orphan in a home run by Mother Teresa's Sisters of Charity. He suffered from rheumatic heart disease so badly at times that he had to lie down and beat his chest. He needed open-heart surgery to repair a valve or he'd surely die. But he could not get the operation in his own country.

Then the miracle happened. Working with a group in the United States, our World Vision Bangladesh staff arranged for Afzal to fly to America for the operation. Now he's been here and is back in Bangladesh, the beneficiary of modern surgical know-how and the love and support of God's people.

I can guess some of Afzal's feelings—joy, hope, gratitude, bewilderment. But I wonder what went on in the mind of this child of poverty. His life-threatening disease had developed because he hadn't enough clothes to wear in the winter, he had to sleep on the cold floor, and he often went hungry. An aunt who once cared for him took him to several hospitals, but when they could not help him, she simply took him back home to die.

Do you know what made the difference? *Money!* What Jesus called "unrighteous mammon" is often a primary factor in saving the life of a child. *Money*, the god that tempts us to worship, that seduces and connives to gain our allegiance, brought about the impossible for a little boy in Bangladesh.

I'm continually amazed at how money advances the most worthy causes even though it also promotes the worst imaginable evils. Money buys the bread and blankets for homeless Afghan refugees. It pays for the printing of the Bible in a newly translated tongue. It provides a building and books and a hot meal for school children in Haiti. It secures seeds and salaries, vitamin pills and well-digging machines and, yes, the air fare to bring a small boy to a hospital from a faraway land.



Rose Gomes of the World Vision Bangladesh staff talks with 12-year-old Afzal after he learns that he will be taken to the United States for life-saving heart surgery.

Yet money is also a motivating force behind the drug trade and prostitution. Money in the wrong pockets puts a crooked politician in office. Money, carefully and craftily spent, can gain enormous earthly power and pleasure.

The thought tempts me to believe that money itself is neutral, simply a symbol for the exchange of goods and services. But that's a lie. Money has incredible power. Money is dangerous. Money controls. "It's easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle," Jesus said, "than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of God."

Richard Foster states it clearly in *Money, Sex & Power*: "Those who work with money all the time know better than to think of it in neutral terms. . . . They know that money is far from harmless: money is poison . . . but once you conquer money and learn how to use it, its power is virtually unlimited."

There is the challenge—to conquer money and learn how to use it. Few of us, I believe, have really come to terms with our money and our possessions. In fact, perhaps we never can expect the issue to be settled on earth where moths and rust corrupt and thieves steal and the temptation to squander or hoard permeates society.

But we have to work at it. And when we do, we'll be awed by the way in which the Lord uses mammon for the work of the Kingdom. Ask the little boy in Bangladesh. He knows what I'm talking about.

Ted W. Engstrom

Ted W. Engstrom
President



World Vision

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address correction
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THE 1987 WORLD VISION CALENDAR

GIVE A SPECIAL CHRISTMAS GIFT THIS YEAR—A GIFT THAT GIVES TWICE!

How many times have you searched for a really special Christmas gift for your friends and family? A gift to show our love as we celebrate the birth of Christ.

World Vision's beautiful 1987 "Children of the World" calendar can end your search. Each month your friend will enjoy the pictures of healthy, happy children from around the world who have discovered hope, thanks to the loving care of World Vision supporters.

And then, your gift will continue to give because for each \$10 donation you make for a calendar, one hungry child in a poor country will receive food for one month.

Each calendar comes with an attractive mailing envelope and a special card telling your friend that a donation has been made in

his or her honor to help a needy child. Every time your friend checks a date or records an appointment on this 11" x 8-3/4" wall calendar, he or she will be reminded that this gift has made a difference in the life of a child like the ones shown in the calendar.

So order your 1987 World Vision calendars today by completing and mailing the coupon below. Don't forget to order one for yourself, too. Thanks to a special friend in the printing industry who donated services, we can give you this calendar and feed a child for a month for just \$10. It's the gift that gives twice!

(Please include \$2 for postage and handling and allow 4-6 weeks for delivery. Your order must be received by November 25 to ensure Christmas Delivery.)

YES

... I want to give my friend(s) a 1987 World Vision calendar while I give hope—and life itself—to suffering, hungry children.

Please send me _____ calendar(s) @ \$10 = _____
+ Postage & Handling \$2 _____
Total enclosed _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY/STATE/ZIP _____

Allow 4-6 weeks for delivery. Your order must be received by November 25 to ensure Christmas delivery.

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