

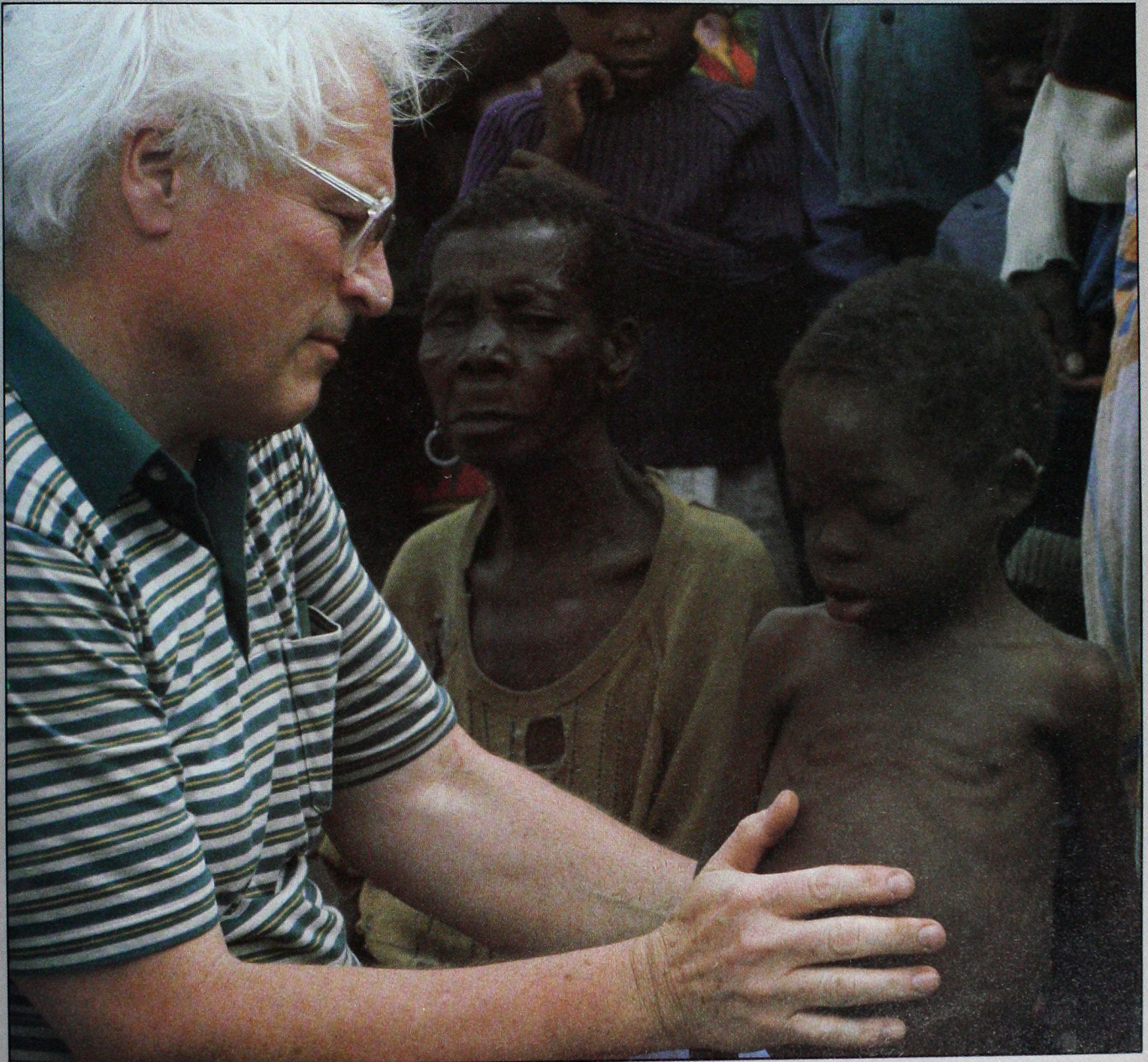
Famine stalks
a continent

A Joseph response
to Africa's plight

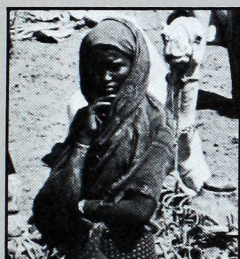
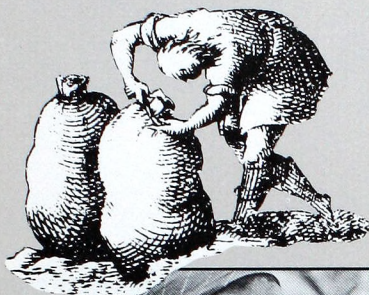
Thoughts from an
American kitchen

August-September 1984

World Vision



World Vision



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For you and other Josephs

What you see of it on TV news is only a hint of the reality for children, women and men across much of Africa today.

Because Africa's present famine—worse than the one Joseph dealt with in Egypt—deserves far more attention than it's getting, this issue of WORLD VISION magazine focuses almost entirely on that continent's plight and the prospect of saving thousands of lives through a Joseph-like response.

John Hatton's article, "Nothing Left to Do but Cry?," will bring the situation closer to you. So will African Stephen Githumbi's report on why some villages stand empty. Five pages beginning in the centerspread will answer questions you may have wondered about. You'll identify with

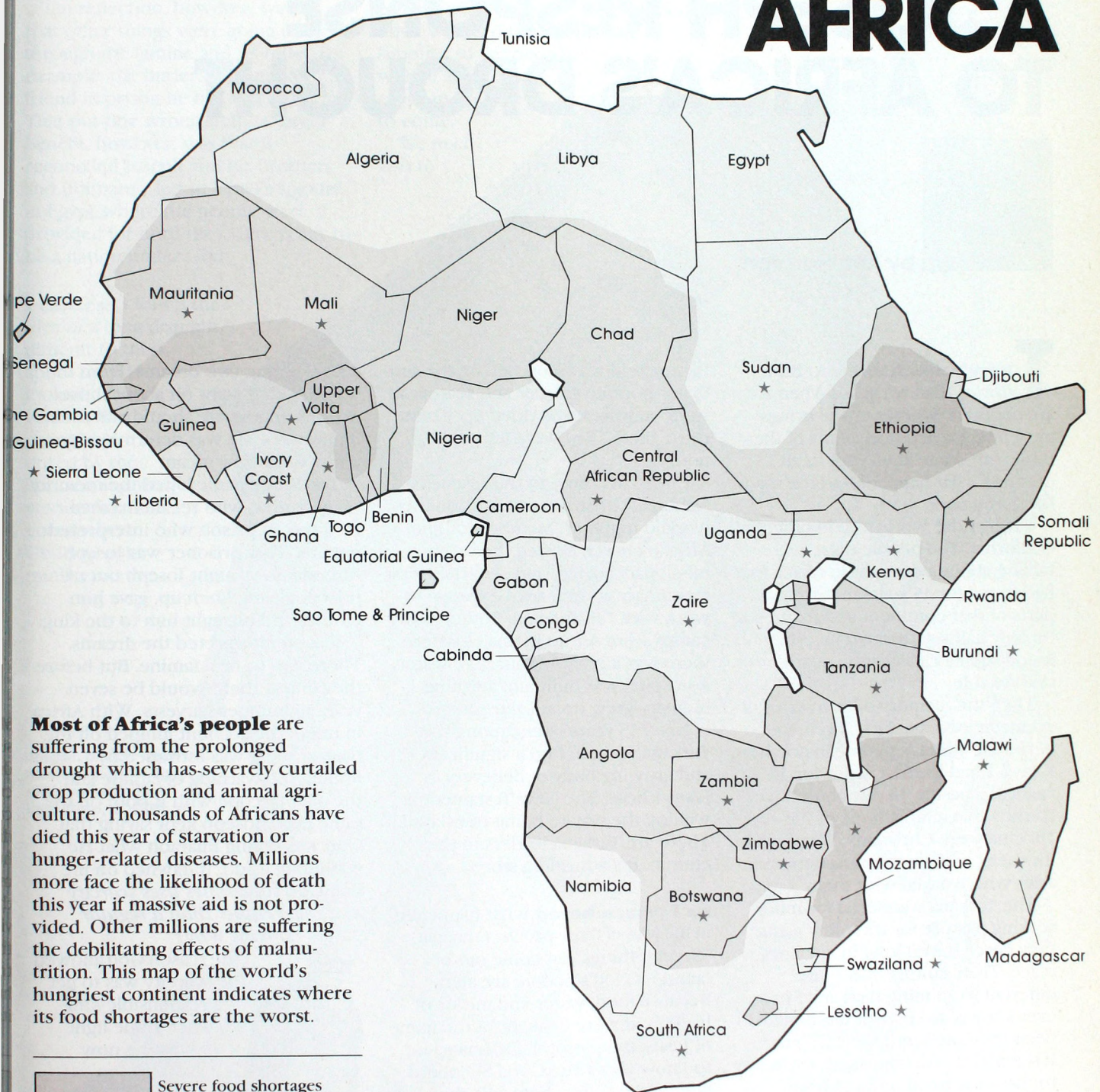
Debbie Greenburg's "drop in the bucket" musings and you'll feel Bill Kliewer's poignant memory of Timbuktu hospitality. Do read them all.

But please do more than read. Please use this magazine as a springboard to prayer for rain and for the rescuers whose work will be immense even if well-proportioned rains arrive this summer or fall. And please hand this magazine around to others who might join you in active concern.

David Olson

PHOTOS, ILLUSTRATIONS: Cover, pp. 6-7: Martin Lonsdale. P. 3: Steve Heassler. Pp. 4, 22 (right): Doug Kelly. P. 5: unknown; courtesy of Huntington Library, San Marino, CA. Pp. 8-9: John Hatton. P. 11 (right): Arnie Mayer. Pp. 11 (left), 15: Stephen Githumbi. P. 12: Suzanne Wavre. Pp. 13, 14 (lower left): Bill Kliewer. Pp. 14 (upper right), 23: Ralph Samford. Pp. 16, 21: Jacob Akol. Pp. 17, 22 (left): Larry Nichols. P. 18: Irene Mudachi. P. 19: Gary Left. P. 20: Phillip Muko.

AFRICA



Most of Africa's people are suffering from the prolonged drought which has severely curtailed crop production and animal agriculture. Thousands of Africans have died this year of starvation or hunger-related diseases. Millions more face the likelihood of death this year if massive aid is not provided. Other millions are suffering the debilitating effects of malnutrition. This map of the world's hungriest continent indicates where its food shortages are the worst.

- Severe food shortages
- Most severe food shortages

★ Nations in which World Vision now has relief and/or enablement projects.

A biblical model spurs us to action

A JOSEPH RESPONSE TO AFRICA'S DROUGHT



by Tom Houston

There's much more to Bible stories than we grasp when we are children. Whenever life brings me a new experience, a part of the Bible can come alive with fresh meaning. That happened to me again last December.

I was at the World Vision office in California. The people there were talking about a drought in Africa that had lasted for 15 years in various parts of that continent and might still be only halfway through its cycle. I found such a catastrophe nearly unthinkable.

Then the memory of two series of events helped me. First, I remembered the Turkana people in northern Kenya. I had lived in Africa for 12 years as a pastor. In our church we learned that almost none of the Turkana were Christians. We prayed for them, and we supported missionaries who worked with them.

The Turkana wandered for miles seeking pasture for their few goats; they never stayed long in any one place. Their culture was more different from mine than any I had ever known. No part of the Bible had been translated into their language. It seemed almost impossible to convey to them the good news of Jesus.

Then famine befell the Turkana. Their ordeal lasted a long time.

Pastureland was scorched by the sun. Water became scarcer and scarcer as wells and riverbeds dried up. Their cattle died. They were left with nothing.

Christians came to the rescue. National Christians and missionaries worked together. Members of one African church started their own missionary society and sent their first missionary at their own expense to work with the Turkana. Famine relief camps were set up in places where there was a reliable source of water. A hospital was built and a fishing industry grew up at Lake Turkana.

Now, 15 years later, among the Turkana you can find a significant and growing body of believers in Jesus Christ. The New Testament is well on the way to being translated. There are Turkana leaders in the church. It's a thrilling story.

As I remembered what happened in the lives of those people, I thought, "Several things can come out of famine if God's people are alert." Because food, water and means of livelihood were brought in the name of Jesus, the pastoral Turkana came to know about the Good Shepherd who looked after them, His sheep, in their time of drought.

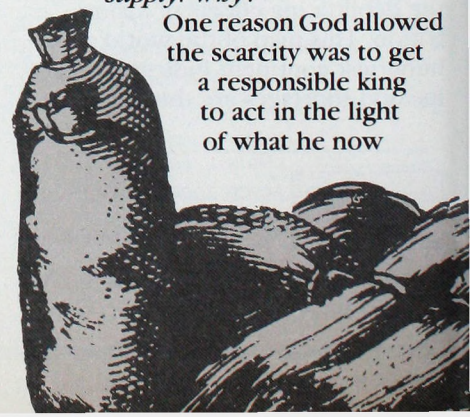
The other thing I remembered was the Bible's story of Joseph. I went back and read it again. It started with

a king having two dreams. From the way the king went on about those dreams, maybe we should call them nightmares. He was determined to know what they meant.

The king's panic jolted the memory of his butler, who recalled a man he'd met in prison who interpreted dreams. That prisoner was Joseph. Attendants brought Joseph out of prison, cleaned him up, gave him clothes and brought him to the king.

Joseph interpreted the dreams. There was to be a famine. But before the famine, there would be seven years of bumper harvests. With Africa in mind, the account jumped off the page at me. I was intrigued by finding the warning of famine and the plan to cope with it both on the same page. Joseph kept saying that God was telling Pharaoh what He was going to do. It dawned on me that *God sometimes uses scarcity and relief rather than a regular supply. Why?*

One reason God allowed the scarcity was to get a responsible king to act in the light of what he now



knew. Joseph developed a plan that involved storing surplus grains when harvests were good. "In this way," said Joseph, "the people will not starve." The king agreed and appointed Joseph to do the job. It turned out as predicted. The people had a hard time but they survived.

On reflection, however, we see that other things were going on through the famine and its relief. For example, the butler remembered the friend in prison he had forgotten. That put one wrong right. A larger benefit, however, was that it reconciled Joseph and his brothers and ultimately led to Israel's sojourn in Egypt where the people were provided for until they were ready to be a nation under God.

I confess I found the idea of a long drought difficult to think about until I looked back 15 years to the drought endured by the Turkana and the wonderful outcome where God's people ministered to

their need. I understood better also when I reflected on the 14-year Joseph story in the perspective of God's total plan for His people Israel.

I believe that in this Africa drought we have an opportunity to turn bad news into good news as we respond to God in all the ways He speaks to us through it. We need to send food now. We need to insure water supplies so the people will be able to raise crops in the years to come.

We need also to

remember people we have forgotten, and to do right by them. What a difference it makes to be reconciled with any brothers or sisters from whom we are estranged! Then together we can enjoy God's provision for us all. □

Joseph directs food management in Egypt
(Illustration in the
Kito Bible, C. 1850.)





Turning bad news
to good

NOTHING LEFT TO DO BUT CRY?

by John Hatton

"Since I was born I have always seen rain," she told me. "But now God has cut it off. Maybe He has forgotten us. I am angry because there is no rain. I can't bring myself to talk to Him. All that is left for us to do is to cry. God might notice our tears and think about sending rain to our land."

Fatiota Beula has every reason to feel that life has been unfair to her. Because of the severe drought affecting the Tete province in northern Mozambique, she has lost her home and one of her children. And not long ago she lost her husband.

Unable to bear the sight of his family's slow starvation, he simply left. Fatiota does not expect to see him again.

Two months ago Fatiota was in the city of Tete with her two daughters. Zeta is four and Quilara is six. Some members of the town's executive council spoke with Fatiota as she was leaving the hospital where her malnourished newborn had just died. The officials advised her not to return to her home in Changara. "Living conditions are worse there



Dr. John McMillin, World Vision's director of relief and rehabilitation, measures the upper arm of a child at the Changanine camp in Mozambique to determine his level of malnutrition.

Malnutrition will continue to slowly kill this Mozambican girl unless her village receives food aid.

(right) "Neither of Fatiota's girls would smile while I was there," says author/photographer John Hatton. "I think they were a little unsure about what to make of me" (below right) Fragile little Neni, a one-year-old girl, had one of the worst cases of malnutrition in the Matundo camp. Reports since this picture was taken indicate that two more children have died in the camp. Neni was almost certainly one of them

than here," they warned her. Fatiota and her daughters were invited to live at Matundo, a small famine camp located near the city of Tete, where they would receive shelter and some food.

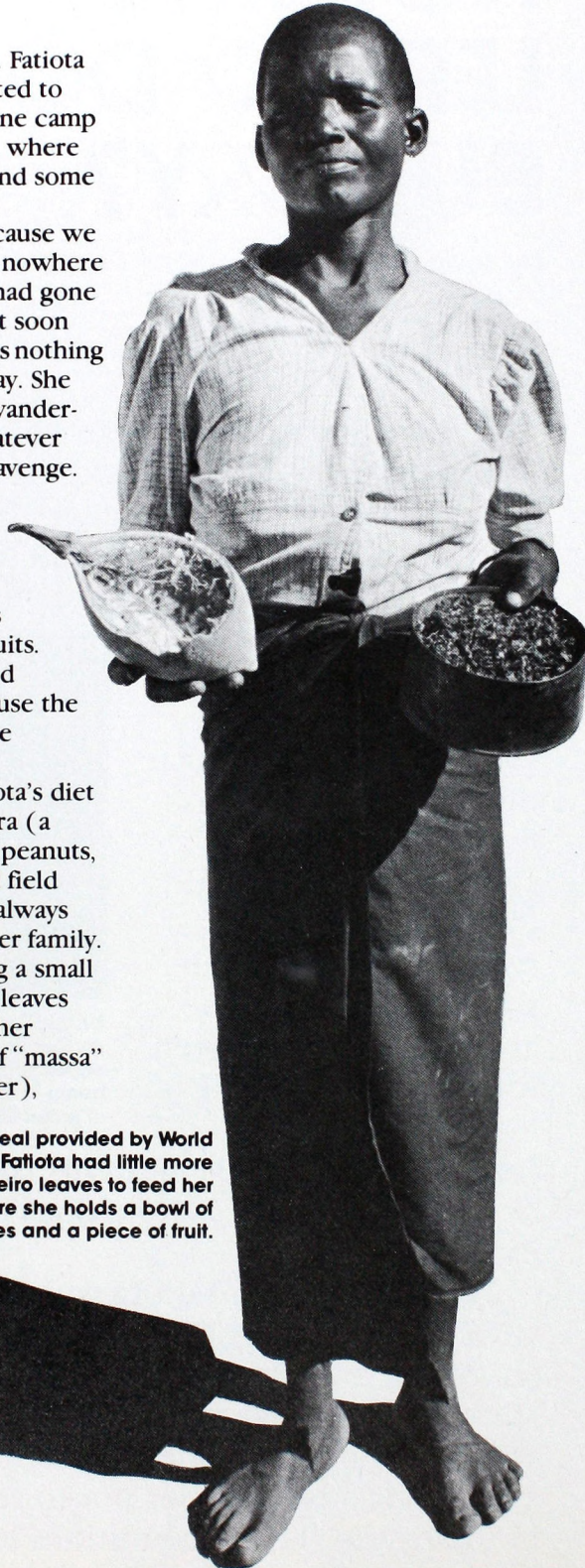
"I accepted their offer because we were terribly hungry and had nowhere to go," Fatiota told me. She had gone to Tete to buy some food but soon had discovered that there was nothing to be had and no place to stay. She and her children had been wandering in the streets, eating whatever scraps of food they could scavenge.

Things were not much better at the camp. She and the 70 others living there had little to eat other than embondeiro tree leaves and other wild plants and fruits. Although they have little food value, embondeiro leaves cause the body to swell, giving the false impression of being full.

During normal times, Fatiota's diet consisted of cornmeal, mapira (a type of cereal), flour, beans, peanuts, corn, peas, wild chicken and field rats. Fatiota says her garden always produced enough food for her family.

Now, although she's saving a small supply of dried embondeiro leaves and an assortment of seeds, her family's main meals consist of "massa" (cornmeal cooked with water),

Until the cornmeal provided by World Vision arrived, Fatiota had little more than embondeiro leaves to feed her family. Here she holds a bowl of leaves and a piece of fruit.



thanks to relief shipments that are now reaching Tete. I watched as the camp's first meal prepared with food from World Vision's initial 11-ton delivery was served. Plates were filled with enormous lumps of massa and distributed by Ganduzani Joaquim, the camp cook. A happy but quiet bunch of people drifted off in several directions to eat their hot meals.

Just a week earlier, Ernesto Ferreira, operations director of IMBEC (the Mozambican government agency that deals with external commerce), had traveled to Tete with Stu Willcuts, World Vision's associate director for emergency relief, in order to visit the camp. "When I saw those people there, eating wild plants and fruits that I never could have imagined any person eating . . . I do not know how to describe it. I felt terrible," Ferreira told me. "I kept comparing the children I saw in Tete with my own children. I felt like crying. I began to think of the many generations going through the same problem because Tete is the Mozambican province that receives the least rainfall. But what was really horrible to see was the terrible condition of the children."

José Faite, camp administrator at Matundo, said that recently three babies had died of malnutrition. I saw a one-year-old girl named Neni Alexandre who probably would have died soon if the maize had not arrived when it did. "There used to be 79 people at this little camp," José explained. "Now there are 70. Many of these here have lost their loved ones. Many wives have lost husbands. Husbands have lost wives. Children have lost parents. Many husbands have gone to other areas to look for food, leaving their families behind."



But Fatiota is not the kind of person to fold her arms and watch life go by. "We can only conquer hunger if we work," she said to me. Then she pondered: "But I am so far from my machamba (vegetable garden). It's very hard to defeat hunger if it doesn't rain." A similar eagerness to get back to working on the land was expressed by many of the Mozambicans I met.

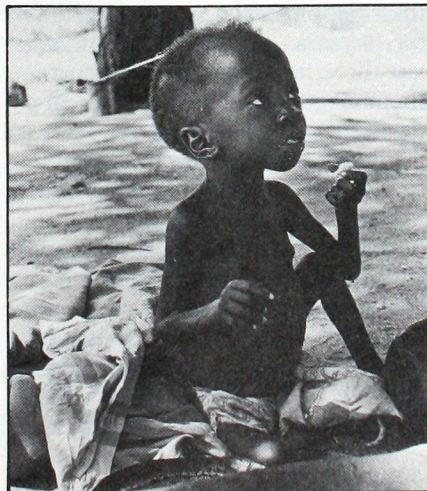
That is the case of Armando Macasa, who also lives at the Matundo camp. He and his wife Cidi Alho used to spend their time working on their home garden in the Changara district. But then hunger struck because of the extended drought. "When the time came to plant my machamba, hunger had hit so hard that we ate the seeds we were going to plant. We went to the city of Tete to find more seeds and food but we found nothing. We wanted to go back to Changara. But what would we do back home if there was nothing there to eat?"

In Tete, Armando tried to find work so that he could feed his children. For days he wandered in the streets, without success. Finally he began to cut firewood and trade it in the city for small quantities of cornmeal. "That's how we survived until we were taken to the Matundo camp."

Now Armando has nothing to do.

"I may be assigned some tasks—such as sweeping—pretty soon. But what I'd really like to do is work in my own garden. If it starts raining I'll go back to my land and do just that." He does not know that, even if it rains, there are still no seeds available.

Fatiota shares this dream. "If it *does* start raining again," she said, "my daughters and I will go back to our region and be satisfied again. Then the only thing I will fear will be sickness and death." She also dreams about a bright future for her children. "If they live, if they do grow up, I would like for them to study. Then I want them to learn how to work. But that depends on God—whether He will allow them to live and grow up."



Although Fatiota was angry at God, I could sense that she was struggling to understand His design for her life. Being from an animistic background (though she says she does not follow any religion), her concept of God was lacking a lot of the personal element. (She seemed to confuse Him with the "atmosphere" at times.) So I told her, "Maybe it will comfort you to know that we are bringing this maize because of God's love. We believe in Jesus. We believe



In Lilongwe, Malawi, Stu Willcuts, World Vision's associate director for emergency relief (left), coordinates the first maize loading bound for Tete, Mozambique. Maize is being flown to Tete twice a day, 15 tons at a time, on a chartered DC-6 airplane.

that He is God's Son and that He stretches His hand out to help us. And because He helps us, we wish to help others. I believe you can also receive comfort from the fact that many people around the world are concerned for you who are starving in Mozambique. God's love is making possible the delivery of this maize to you and your people."

As I was preparing to leave, Fatiota said to me, "We were suffering and dying for lack of food. Now you are helping us. I want you to tell your people that we are thankful." □

John Hatton is communications manager for World Vision of Brazil.

In northern Kenya . . .

WHY VILLAGES ARE EMPTY

by Stephen Githumbi

Abandoned settlements lined the dusty, 12-mile drive from Sololo to Urani in this drought-stricken area of northern Kenya. As our World Vision survey team visited several of these outlying rural settlements, the urgent need for relief aid to these drought victims became increasingly evident.

As the drought's devastation has increased in recent months, people have moved across the border to Ethiopia to obtain food. We stopped at one abandoned village. Previously, about 20 families lived there. Now there was only Philip Bule, headmaster of the local school, and some children who were left behind when their parents fled to Ethiopia in search of food, pasture and water for their animals. Said Mr. Bule, "This is our third year without rain, and this is the driest of them all."

In the neighboring village of Makona, seven people already have died as a result of the drought. Most of the people have left. All that remain are the weak, the elderly and those who have so few animals they see no reason to move.

The exodus from Makona was a relatively recent event. We saw gardens that had been plowed,

prepared and sown. But the April rains failed. With only dying grass to eat, the animals were first to engage in the struggle for survival. Now it is the people who must struggle. And it appears the sun is winning the battle.

The granaries in Anano village are completely empty. In one of them we found water vessels and a traditional plow left behind by a migrating family. The people must have left in a hurry, for they would not normally have left such important items behind if they did not plan to return.

In Urani, we visited Abduba, his wife Buke and their seven children. All were weak, thin and depressed. Nature, they said, had let them and their people down. "I have lived here for 18 years," said Abduba, "and the last three have been the driest of them all. My family eats one meal a day if we are fortunate."

On the previous day he had returned from a 12-mile trip to Ethiopia, where he bought four pounds of maize—all that he could afford. As we talked, all of this precious grain was simmering on the fire. Buke arrived back at their home after spending four hours gathering a can of water. I wondered how much longer this family could survive.



This man lifts w

We also visited Bubisa, a village whose name means "the wind." The area is dry and dusty even in the best of times. But there has been no rain for two years, and people are moving further west, to where there are some goats and grass. It is surprising that people here survive on so little. They live mainly on milk, blood and meat. Food is scarce and prices exorbitant. Life is a daily struggle.

The borehole at Bubisa contains some water. But since it is the only watering point for the area, the land has been trampled by herds of thirsty camels and goats.

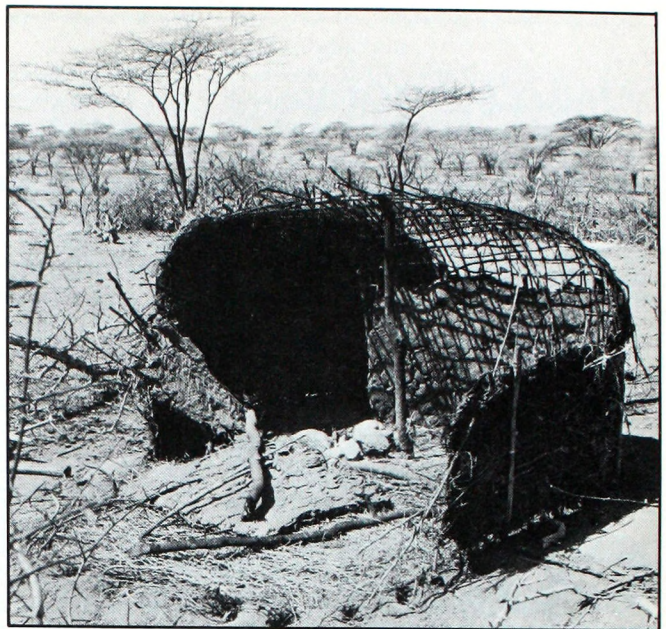
In partnership with local Christians, World Vision is helping the seminomadic Gabra people through the Bubisa Development and Evangelism Project. The purpose of the project is to provide a community health worker, construct the Bubisa Dispensary, and provide animal husbandry programs. There is also an extensive Christian outreach in this predominantly Muslim area.

"Life here in the north is a bizarre struggle for existence," the Bubisa project worker said. "But since World

Stephen Githumbi is communications manager for World Vision of Kenya.



gh from a small watering hole to give his emaciated animals a drink.



An abandoned house in Chesiu, vacated just two days before this photo was taken

Vision came, we have a clinic and a school. The animals can get treated from time to time, and people receive help from the church. That has brought a measure of hope."

But the drought is destroying much of that hope, as well as the Gabra's way of life. Traditionally, the Gabra are a proud people, with close family and community ties. But this calamity is slowly tearing apart those ties. People waiting to draw water

When we reached Chesiu we found that the entire village had been vacated.

from the community well have begun to argue. Tribal leaders have had to strictly oversee the well. Phillip Adano, a project worker, reported, "People often have to wait three days for their turn to draw water."

Livestock are a vital part of these

people's existence. In normal times, they are sold to traders, and food is bought with the proceeds. "No one wants to buy our animals now," lamented one shepherd. Weak and tired, the goats make a whining sound instead of their usual bleating. We saw hundreds that looked as if they would die any day. "There is no grass left, not a blade. Our animals have nothing to eat," said a shepherd.

When asked what they will live on when the animals die, one shepherd responded, "When these animals die, we too will die."

In partnership with the Kenyan Assemblies of God Church, World Vision of Kenya is assisting some 10,000 people through the Wamba Community Development Project. The five-year project, begun last year, aims to improve the community's health care, sanitation and safe-water supply by providing irrigation materials, toilets and community-wide informational meetings about health care and nutrition. Farmers also are being assisted with livestock, beehives and seeds for planting. Emergency supplies of maize flour

and beans are being given to needy families.

We visited two more villages—Chesiu and Matagweny.

When we reached Chesiu, we found that the entire village had moved, yet there was evidence that people and animals had been there recently. Joseph Kinuya, a Wamba project worker, had been there only two days before. He pointed to a tree and said, "That is where there had been an adult literacy class for 10 to 12 women." He had been told that the village would move, but he had not expected it so soon. At least 40 people had been living there.

At the same time, many new residents have come to Matagweny Village, only two-and-a-half miles from Wamba. Women were hard at work constructing their new homes. When asked why they had moved, one of the elderly women answered, "Nagoru goru (thundering waters) river has dried up. We have no water left, and the rains have not come. Our men have taken our livestock to the hills for grazing. And," she added, "We have no milk, not even for the children."

Matagweny means "village of joy," but I saw no signs of joy there—all of the faces were sad. We need help—much help from God and His people—to change that in His name. □

Africa's agony

DROUGHT WITHERS A MIGHTY CONTINENT

Famine is rarely a sudden emergency. Often it is the culmination of a tragic drama that starts with gradually increasing shortages in the food supply, caused by any of various conditions. In time, it progresses to scarcity and then to the total unavailability of food. Death follows.

Today, only a few African countries are suffering famine in that most extreme sense. But *hunger*—consuming less than the daily minimum food requirement—is frighteningly rampant throughout the entire continent. Food has become scarce in at least two dozen countries.

To sort out the stream of information coming from different sources about conditions in Africa, World Vision International formed a special Africa task force. Members investigated the needs, on the spot and in conjunction with local people.

Task force teams visited the Gambia,



Residents of this Mali village eke out a living in scant conditions made even worse by Africa's relentless drought.

Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Senegal and Upper Volta. They contacted more than 70 national and international personnel involved in alleviating the hunger problem. In addition, special regional consultations were held in Nairobi, Kenya; Lusaka, Zambia and Lomé, Togo. Reports came from World Vision's own field directors in some of the above-mentioned countries as well as from Ethiopia, Tanzania, Kenya, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The survey teams have completed their initial work. This page and the next three present some of the information secured by the task force.

Because of the complexity of the region, there can be no Africa-wide strategy to deal with the problems of food and hunger. Sub-Saharan Africa is composed of 45 countries with widely differing endowments of resources,

colonial histories and opportunities for development.

Africa is the only continent that now grows less food per person than it did 20 years ago, and present food availability ranges from adequate to extremely poor. In 1982 a World Bank report stated, "The prospects for sub-Saharan African countries remain poor, and many are in a situation even more desperate than a year ago."¹

The situation continues to deteriorate. Hunger is rampant throughout the continent. Estimates of the numbers of people now (or soon to be) affected range as high as 150 million.

Food production data on 39 African nations reveals that most produced less per capita in 1979-81 than ten years earlier. Some nations, such as Somalia, Mozambique, Ghana and Mauritania, produced three-fourths or less of what they had produced ten years before.²

In late 1983 the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Program surveyed food needs in 24 sub-Saharan nations. They found that total cereal production in 1982 had fallen by nine percent. This resulted in food shortages in 1983; and more shortages are anticipated in 1984. In all these countries, food stocks have been exhausted or are expected to be depleted before new harvests arrive. There are also shortages of seeds, plant protection chemicals, fertilizers, and vaccines for disease control among livestock.

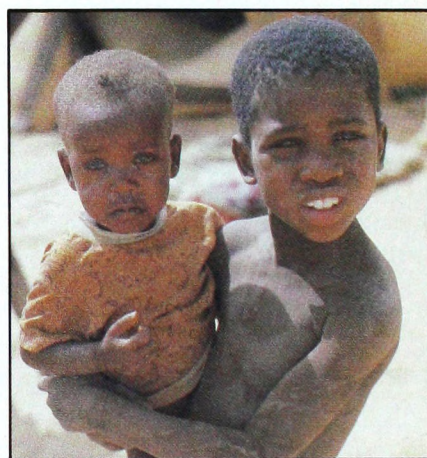
Unless the international community responds with urgent and concerted action, many of the 24 countries reviewed face the prospect of starvation and widespread human suffering.

droughts are reducing already-limited food production.

No one knows whether these droughts will continue. A study of rainfall in sub-Saharan west Africa by climatologist P.J. Lamb shows that the present drought actually began in 1968. Lamb's preliminary look at data for 1983 indicates that year was no better. In his view, this long drought is "one of the remarkable meteorological happenings of the last 30 to 40 years." Over the past 15 years, he adds, conditions have gone "from bad to very bad."³ Southern Africa has suffered three consecutive years of low rainfall. In some areas the resulting drought is the worst on record.

Why this unusual persistence of drought?

Meteorologists and climatologists give different answers, for much is still unknown about the mechanisms that



These malnourished children are innocent victims of Africa's drought.

TOUGH QUESTIONS

What part has the weather played in contributing to Africa's current crisis?

Rainfall shortages and drought persist in two broad regions of Africa: one stretches some 3000 miles across the continent from Senegal on the west to Somalia on the east; the second covers virtually all of southern Africa south of a line from central Angola through central Tanzania. Both of the

control Earth's climate. One group believes Earth is undergoing long-term climatic changes, while the other views the sub-Saharan drought as part of the region's normal climatic cycle.

But the Sahel and desert regions of Africa are areas of little rainfall even in the best of times, and droughts are not unusual. The most optimistic view sees gradual improvement in rainfall in western Africa until early in the next century, when another serious cyclical drought could be expected. The most pessimistic view sees a continuing decline in rainfall into the next century. By AD 2030, rainfall would be 40 to 45 percent lower than in optimum years, and the Sahara will have advanced 62 miles farther south.

Can't crops be grown to help alleviate the problem?

Except for a few areas in the East and South, Africa does not have good soil for crops. Only about seven percent of the total land area has naturally rich alluvial soil. A third of Africa (over half of the potentially arable land) is covered by latosol—a dry, highly porous soil needing fertilizers and various minerals to make it useful for crops. Desert soil, which makes up another 20 percent of the continent's potentially arable land, lacks many plant nutrients. It is found in the Sahel, eastern Ethiopia, Somalia, Namibia, Botswana, and parts of South Africa.⁴

In other words, even without droughts, much of Africa's soil would still not be naturally good for crops.

Because of the poor soil, "shifting cultivation" has been the traditional farming pattern. A farmer who works one area for some years must then let the land lie fallow until it rejuvenates. Pressed for food, much of Africa is allowing shorter fallowing and longer cultivating periods. This leads to soil degradation and loss of productivity. Where high soil productivity has been achieved, it has been the result of large investments— agricultural equipment, roads, fertilizers, extension services and other aids which most farmers cannot afford.

The droughts have further hurt the soil in some areas. J. Goodin of the

International Center for Arid and Semiarid Land Studies comments that long-term effects of drought can include loss of soil nutrition and water-holding capacity.⁵ Also, dry, overgrazed land suffers greater wind erosion.

Why are Africa's deserts expanding?

Desert expansion is one aspect of a larger worldwide problem: the loss of arable land. Such expansion can be the result of several factors—including cultivation of land not suited for crops, overgrazing, extensive cutting of trees (deforestation), soil salinization (often due to poor irrigation techniques), and climate conditions. Population pressures often aggravate the process.

Deserts now cover about 40 percent of Africa's land area. The Sahara, the largest desert in the world, is about three million square miles—almost as large as the USA. It claims most of Algeria, Libya and Egypt, and parts of Morocco, Tunisia, Sudan, Chad, Niger, Mauritania and Mali. To the south, the Kalahari Desert covers about 200,000 square miles in Botswana, South Africa and Namibia. Other significant desert areas exist in Somalia, Ethiopia, Djibouti, northern Kenya, western Namibia and southern Madagascar.

According to a report from a November 1983 UN food donors meeting in Rome, satellite photographs indicate that the Sahara has advanced almost



According to local custom, tribal leaders in Adjena, Ghana, exchange greetings with Ted Engstrom.

125 miles southward due to the current drought.⁶ A study of the Sahara in Sudan over the period 1958-75 shows that in that region the desert boundary has shifted south by an average of 60 miles.

Farmers in southcentral Egypt's Kharga Oasis area have been fighting a losing battle with the sand. Recent photographs show dunes submerging roads and even whole villages. In Niger, where the desert edge advances or retreats depending on climate, the Sahara advanced 125 miles south between 1969 and 1973.⁷

What types of water resources are available in Africa?

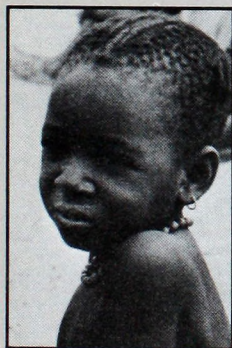
Water is critical for improving Africa's crops, but it must be available when needed and controllable when not needed. In many areas, the primary water resource is rainfall which varies greatly in quantity and dependability. Some desert areas have virtually none, while central Africa and some coastal areas of western Africa receive more than 80 inches a year.

In each part of the continent there are distinct rainy seasons. But, as the current drought illustrates, farmers cannot count on rain coming when it is expected. Despite predictions, climatology is not an exact science.

The other significant water sources are natural (rivers, lakes) and human-made (reservoirs, wells). While Africa has 23 percent of the world's land, it has only 12 percent of the river runoff. Its rivers are unevenly distributed, making them of uneven value as a water resource.

Current drought conditions are affecting all of these water sources. River levels are far below normal in

Hunger in sub-Saharan Africa



Endemic Malnutrition plagues most countries in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). The following estimates combine a range of nutritional studies across Africa and relate to the total population of SSA:

Women with nutritional anemia	37 million
Preschool children with acute protein energy malnutrition; under 80% weight-for-height	4 million
Preschool children with chronic protein energy malnutrition; low height for age	24 million
Preschool children with low weight for age	20 million

In 1960 the life expectancy was an average ten percent lower than for other low- and middle-income economies. By 1980 the gulf had widened to around 18 percent and it has continued to worsen.

many areas. Low river levels mean less water for irrigation and hydroelectric uses as well as for crops. In Lesotho, river flows are only 10 to 40 percent of normal. In Zimbabwe, the shortage of irrigation water has reduced wheat production as much as 50 percent.

Disease-carrying insects limit the use of many lakes and rivers. Tsetse flies transmit the deadly sleeping sickness and infest lakeshores and riverbanks, making them dangerous to humans and livestock. River blindness (onchocerciasis) has resulted in large areas being left unfarmed in the fertile valleys of the Volta, Niger, Congo, the Gambia and Upper Nile Rivers.

Irrigation is not yet a significant water resource for most of Africa. Less than ten percent of the cultivated land is irrigated; across the Sahel and desert regions it is less than five percent.⁸

For irrigation to be successful, local people must be trained. "Even if sufficient water is available, irrigation agriculture is a sophisticated technique, and irrigation must be carefully managed lest salinization and alkalinization spoil the soils."⁹

How has Africa's population growth affected the situation?

Africa is the only continent where the annual population growth rate actually increased during the 1970s to about 2.7 percent. This rate is projected to increase through the 1980s and level off at about three percent in the 1990s.¹⁰

Africa's food production has not kept pace with a rapidly-growing population. The continent has 500 million people—about 12 percent of the world's total. The most populous countries are Nigeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Zaire and South Africa; these five nations account for 45 percent of Africa's people.

Africa also has 17 of the world's 25 fastest-growing nations (among countries with at least five million people). These include Botswana, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Ghana, Rwanda, and Zambia, which all have rates double the world average.¹¹

A significant aspect of Africa's population is its movement. Many people are moving into or near towns and cities, or into refugee settlements or camps.

For example, Mauritania's capital, Nouakchott, had fewer than 2000 people in 1960. By 1969 the population stood at almost 20,000. Drought in the 1970s pushed it to about 135,000.

Nouakchott's population is now estimated at 350,000 and growing ten percent a year.

Refugees and displaced people are numerous in Ethiopia, Somalia, southern Sudan, Uganda, Chad, Angola, Namibia and Mozambique. They constitute an immediate and future demand on food supplies; much of this need can be met only through external assistance.

Africa's rapidly growing and shifting population makes increasing demands on production and distribution systems. While there are more mouths to feed, urban migration leaves fewer people to produce the needed food.

Governments' response to the population challenge has varied from encouraging more growth (Mauritania) to cautious family planning (Kenya). The rapidly growing population not only increases pressure on land but, through increased demand for ser-

What other factors have influenced the situation?

The *urban bias* of some African governments is a factor. In some nations, food subsidies and other policies favor industry and cities at the expense of agriculture and the rural economy.

Even where the farmer's role is recognized, there is debate over how to help. Some feel the agricultural sector should be modernized with large amounts of high-yield seeds, tractors, fertilizers and other resources. Others believe that the small farmer should be helped to become more efficient and productive through price incentives and other assistance.

Under the pressure of persistent food shortages, the urban bias may now be changing in some countries. Over the past two years, more African nations have taken major steps to deal with their economic policies. Ivory



Women and their camels in drought-stricken northern Kenya wait their turns for water. Sometimes they must wait as long as three days.

vices, also absorbs capital needed for a country's development. More than 40 percent of Africa's people are under 15. Such a young population is largely unproductive; it also requires expensive government services such as health care and education. Dealing with the growth and movement is one of the greatest challenges facing African governments in the next decade.

Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Senegal, Sudan and Togo have reoriented their national budgets to give priority to agriculture and other production improvements. Kenya, Senegal, Mali and Togo have curtailed activities of quasi-governmental agencies to allow a greater role for cooperatives and the private sector. Malawi, Madagascar, Zambia, Mauritania, Zimbabwe, Kenya,

Ivory Coast, Mali, Senegal and Togo have increased prices paid to farmers to stimulate production. If these reforms are sustained and carried through, agriculture in these countries will have the opportunity to improve.

The shortage of trained people to develop agricultural production, and in some areas too few laborers to plant and harvest larger crops, is also a problem. The shortage of trained agricultural workers seems due largely to the limited agricultural training programs available and to "brain drain"—the loss of trained people to other higher-income countries. The shortage of field labor results from rural people moving to urban areas in search of jobs or food security. Also, in some instances, military activity drives people away from their lands.

Insufficient agricultural development services (largely due to a lack of government funding) is another source of Africa's famine problem. Thousands of agricultural scientists and managers are needed, but in many African universities agricultural training programs are underfunded compared with other disciplines.

Inadequate international assistance is another hindrance. Most of Africa's development assistance comes from European nations, the United States and Canada, and from multinational sources. Secondary sources are the Arab OPEC nations and, to a very limited degree, Communist nations.

Another serious factor is Africa's *lack of transportation networks* for taking resources to farmers and harvests to mills and markets. Fourteen African countries are landlocked; the bulk of their imports and exports move by road, rail or river. These fourteen nations together have only 125,000 miles of roads, one-third of which are in Zimbabwe. Less than ten percent



A World Vision food delivery in Kukuo village, northern Ghana

of this mileage is paved, and many streams and rivers lack bridges. Transport vehicles are also in short supply. Railroads are similarly sparse, and navigable rivers for heavy-draft vessels are limited.

The arable land shortage is a major factor. According to the International Agricultural Development Service, "Much of the arable land in Africa is not farmed because of natural constraints which . . . virtually preclude the use of approximately one-third of the continent, including some of the best-watered and most fertile land."¹²

How does World Vision see its role in the face of such immense need?

The human dimensions of Africa's drought problem are colossal: 150 million men, women and children, 25 percent of Africa's population, may be affected. It is a staggering total—too huge for any one organization to deal with effectively. It would be easy, therefore, simply to ignore Africa.

But our Lord's instructions—to feed the hungry as well as to minister the Word of Life—echo and re-echo in our ears. In compassion we must look beyond statistics. For the statistics represent people—people who bleed and starve and die *one at a time*.

Upon completion of the special Africa task force surveys, World Vision began initiating a two-year, \$25 million program of relief and enablement. This is an additional commitment beyond the year's Africa budget of some \$20 million, which already includes major drought relief efforts in Ethiopia.

Initially, the special program is focusing on emergency food aid in the neediest areas of Mozambique, Ghana, Upper Volta, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal. As soon as possible, the emphasis will shift to short- and intermediate-range water and food development and storage projects, health and nutrition training, and soil conservation.

Many international organizations and governments are already involved in Africa. Others are planning a response. Everyone's assistance is needed, whether it be through contributing funds, providing transportation, distributing food, supplying medical assistance, providing agricultural training or lobbying government leaders for increased food aid policies. Interagency cooperation is crucial to the effective, productive and practical meeting of the needs.

Africa's agony is great. So many people are going hungry. As God and His people enable us, we are determined to do all we can to meet both short- and long-range needs. And we urge everyone who shares this desire to join with us in this urgent effort through substantial support and earnest prayer. □

For more information, you may request a free copy of the 40-page booklet called Hunger in Africa when you use the return envelope from the center of this magazine.

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Meanwhile, just
across the globe . . .

A DROP IN THE BUCKET, PLEASE

by Deborah L.N. Greenburg



“**E**njoy refreshing Rocky Mountain spring water!” urged the colorful ad I found on my screen door. “Pure, natural deep-well water bottled and delivered daily in sanitary containers.” Three choices were available—“Mountain Fresh,” “Fluoridated” or “Salt-Free Purified”—all deliverable to my home for a small monthly charge.

Suddenly I remembered a report I had just read at work from the World Vision staff in Kenya. In it World Vision personnel and supporters were asked to pray for rain. The second of two dams had recently been completed in Oldonyo Nyokie; villagers were anxiously waiting for rains to fill up the dams. But except for light sprinkles in the mountain areas, rain had not fallen in this Rift Valley province area in two years.

Most of the year, Oldonyo Nyokie is very hot and dry. The name itself means “red

mountain," referring to a nearby hill whose red volcanic soil glistens bright red in the sun. Until recently, Oldonyo Nyokie residents had to walk more than 12 miles every day to gather drinking water.

Urgent needs, mostly related to the water shortage, are numerous among the Masai residents of Oldonyo Nyokie. Traditionally, the Masai take great pride in their large herds of cattle, goats and sheep. Now their animals are dying because they have no water to drink. Working with the Presbyterian Church of East Africa, World Vision is helping the people of this community regain their health and recapture their self-esteem through long-term water assistance. Two new dams represent "the ultimate hope" to the Masai people of Oldonyo Nyokie . . . if only the rains will come.

During the rainy season, one of the dams held water which was used for domestic purposes as well as for watering the animals. But the unusually high rate of evaporation rendered the dam waterless by the time the "dry" season arrived.

In an attempt to counter the harsh elements of Oldonyo Nyokie's climate,

a neighboring mining cooperative provided technical advice on digging an "off-the-hill dam." Community residents assisted in digging eight-foot-deep tunnels into a hillside located near the dams. Within the last few months, two water tanks were completed, which now augment the dams' storage abilities. Each tank holds 2000 gallons of water and can retain the valuable liquid for up to six months.

In the report I also learned about a blind man named Nteri Ole Ngotek.

I wondered what Nteri would think of the enormous jugs of water delivered to our homes.

Nteri lives with his family in the province's Kajiado District. Guided by his wife, he walks a mile every day to operate a shop which was started with a loan from World Vision.

I wondered what Nteri would think

if he visited my community. What would confound him the most? Our enormous jugs of water delivered to the porches of our homes? Maybe it would be the large selection of "sparkling" water bearing different brand names and varying price tags. Maybe the simple fact that we can go to any garden hose, turn the knob, and enjoy rivers of cool, clear water.

Then I imagined myself living in Nteri's village. Every day I'd have to leave at sunrise for the three to four-hour hike to fetch drinking water. Three to four hours more would be required to return home! And how could I possibly carry that heavy jug filled with water on my head, like many Masai women do?

I shuddered as I compared my situation with that of the Masai people of Oldonyo Nyokie. I found it difficult to decide which flavor and type of water I should mount on my decorator water cooler. Meanwhile, the Masai were on their knees praying for rain and asking us for help. They weren't asking for money. They weren't asking for sophisticated devices to help bring them water. They were asking for our support and unity in praying for rain.

I know that I not only need to pray, but also to respond in a tangible way. I pray that God will help me not to forget those people with whom He is trusting me to share from my abundance.

"What does it profit, my brethren, if a man says he has faith but has not works? . . . If a brother or sister is ill-clad and in lack of daily food, and one of you says to them, 'Go in peace, be warmed and filled,' without giving them the things needed for the body, what does it profit?" (James 2:14-16, RSV) □

Deborah L.N. Greenburg is a staff writer for World Vision International Communications.

A small herd of starving cattle roam in search of food in drought-plagued Kenya.



The place is not imaginary,
it's just unreal.

TIMBUKTU HOSPITALITY

by Bill Kliewer

It was hot—probably 110 to 120 degrees. And it was about two o'clock in the afternoon. The film crew had been working hard since daybreak. I was really exhausted and decided I had better find some shade.

Well, there's not a lot of shade in Timbuktu. But the sun had gone just far enough west so I could sit on the shady side of a little hut. There on the sand I thought about the tremendous needs we had seen in the last few days.

As I sat there thinking, I saw—off in the distance—a woman coming toward me, carrying a vessel on top of her head. As she approached, I realized that I was sitting beside her hut. She was an elderly woman. Stopping next to me, she set her pot down on the sand. Immediately three or four baby goats appeared and ate the contents of that container.

Looking into the pot to see what they were eating, I was surprised to find only dead leaves, bark and dead branches. Yet these baby goats were

Bill Kliewer is World Vision's executive vice-president. He related this incident after accompanying photographers videotaping scenes in Upper Volta and Mali for an upcoming TV special to be aired in the United States.



devouring it as if it was millet.

The woman then disappeared inside her hut and returned with another bowl, which she offered to me. In it was some mashed, dead leaves and branches mixed with water. Feeling that I could not partake of her only source of food, I turned it down in the kindest way I could, but she thought I had misunderstood her—that I didn't know it was something to eat. She took some of the ground leaves and put them to her mouth.

It's sobering to realize that this year at least half of the food these people eat is nothing more than dead leaves and branches. Yet they maintain hope.

In the midst of what they are experiencing, we who seek to help them need hope too—and vision. As the Word of God says, "Where there is no vision, the people perish."

We must pray that God will work a miracle. Sometimes we glibly quote the verse, "God owns the cattle on a thousand hills." That Scripture was never more applicable than now. Let us really pray that God will bring rain. And while we're waiting for that rain, let us go about doing the work God has called us to do. We are His instruments of hope and love and help to those who suffer. □

Half her food was only dead leaves and branches. Yet she tried to share her "meal" with me.

People you're helping

Clean water for Shashane

In Shashane, Zimbabwe, dirty water is the cause of many diseases—especially among children. Through a community development project there, World Vision supporters recently helped provide clean water to 80 homes, a school, a church and a community garden. Shashane's new clean water comes from a simple riverbed sand extraction system. Water from the Mweve River is pumped into a 2500-gallon elevated tank. From there, the water flows by gravity to outlets throughout the village. The people of Shashane provided most of the labor, digging trenches and laying pipe. A second phase of the project will consist of erecting two more storage tanks with a combined capacity of 5500 gallons to bring water to an additional 40 families.

Sixty wells by next September

Lack of drinkable water is a major problem in the Gambia, West Africa. A new World Vision well-digging project, in partnership with Worldwide Evangelization Crusade (WEC), will provide water for more than 60,000 people. The goal is to dig 60 wells in 50 villages before September 1985. Local residents will be encouraged to dig wells of their own for their livestock and vegetable gardens. Gospel films will be shown in participating villages, and WEC will plant churches among those predominately Muslim villages who respond favorably to the gospel.

A farming cooperative

Farmers in one city in drought-stricken Upper Volta hope to increase their vegetable production by 50 percent during the next year. Eleven vegetable farmers belonging to the local Assemblies of God Church in Poura organized themselves into a cooperative society and, with help from Federation des Eglises et Missions Evangelique (FEME) and World Vision supporters, created a one-acre vegetable garden. World Vision and FEME will also help community members



Residents celebrate completion of Shashane's new water supply system. Cephas Msipa, Zimbabwe's minister of Water Resources and Development (facing camera) leans to test the faucet.

purchase two donkeys, two carts, a sprayer, wire netting and watering cans. This will enable the farmers to increase their agricultural production and bring better nutrition to the 20,000 residents of Poura.

Reaping the benefits

There will be food for the Dundu family this year despite three years of drought in Zimbabwe's Chikore Community. Kenneth Dundu expects to reap more than 20 bags of maize this season from his acre of land. Three years ago his

average yield was five bags. That was before he began learning new agricultural methods through the World Vision-sponsored Chikore Community Development Project. In addition to improving his agricultural techniques, he has also gained skills in rabbit breeding, poultry production and carpentry. The Dundus' entire community of 700 families has been revitalized and has increased agricultural yields for the first time in their lives.

Mini-message

CROSS OVER TO LIFE!

"Whoever hears my word and believes him who sent me," said Jesus, "has eternal life and will not be condemned; he has crossed over from death to life" (John 5:24, NIV).

The fallenness of all persons is a tragic fact. But God has provided a positive solution, which He spells out clearly in such books of Scripture as the Gospel of John.

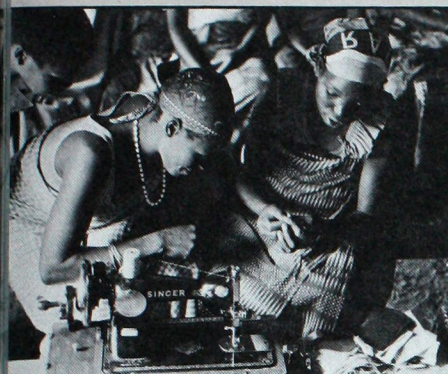
If you feel the weight of guilt in God's sight and fear the consequences, your heart needs what you can find by responding to the message of the Gospel of John concerning the Savior-Lord.

Read and re-read John's Gospel

openmindedly and openheartedly *today*. Let God release you from eternal condemnation and let Him lead you in a life of joyful service with a future as different as day from night, and as endless as eternity.

And as you go on with Christ, meditate also on the entire Bible, worship God regularly in a Christ-centered church, and serve God wherever you are. □

For a helpful free booklet called "Becoming a Christian," please write the editor of WORLD VISION magazine, 919 W. Huntington Dr., Monrovia, CA 91016.



Elizabeth Nzeyimana (right) shows women in the Kwibuka Women's Project how to use a sewing machine.

Women in Burundi battle malnutrition and disease

A year ago, Elizabeth Nzeyimana's children had kwashiorkor—severe protein deficiency—and other symptoms of malnutrition. Today they are models of health, thanks to the skills in nutrition, food preservation and cooking Elizabeth and hundreds of other women have learned at the Kwibuka Women's Project in Gitega, the second largest city in Burundi.

The project, supported by World Vision in partnership with the Friends Church, features a demonstration garden to illustrate productive farming techniques, a nursery that provides seedlings for trainees' home gardens, and helpful advice from a representative of the local agricultural institute. Following her training at Gitega, Elizabeth began sharing her newly acquired skills in another village.

A clinic closer to home

Last February in Tanzania, health care was brought closer for 1000 families in the villages of Titiwi, Tsawai and Gehandu Community with the opening of a health center funded by World Vision supporters. About 20 patients a day are treated at the two-bed clinic, mainly for malaria, diarrhea and bronchitis. Nurse Ana Thomas Barangda, who operates the clinic with one other nurse, says their greatest need now is for a refrigerator in which to store more medicines.

Please pray . . .

for rain for Africa. Crop raising in most African nations requires a long series of well-timed and well-proportioned rains.

for the personnel needs of the agencies working among Africa's hungry people. World Vision particularly needs capable Christian nationals and expatriates who are able and willing to minister in relief and enablement capacities requiring special skills and dedication.

for the people receiving aid, that they may see it not only as a physical lifeline but as an expression of God's love through those who deliver it in Christ's name.

about your own part in providing the necessary resources for a massive "Joseph response" to Africans' desperate need.

Is God calling you . . .

to work where your efforts will be directly related to saving lives and spreading the Good News of Jesus Christ? Consider these areas of service and send your resume to Kent Stock, International Human Resources, 919 W. Huntington Dr., Monrovia, CA 91016.

Internal Auditor

To perform operational and systems (EDP) audits on World Vision offices throughout the world. The ideal candidate will have a minimum of two years directly related experience, CIA or CPA, and sensitivity to cross-cultural issues. Position requires approximately 35% international travel.

Senior Systems Analyst

Will manage a team of two to four staff members during development and implementation of systems. Should have ability to develop complete documentation and oversee the design phase of system development, communicating appropriate technical and status information to all levels of personnel.

Samaritan sampler

SOME WAYS PEOPLE ARE HELPING
OTHERS IN THE NAME OF CHRIST



Founders of BARAC met for the first time in February. In May they obtained briefings from African ministry leaders and prepared for a survey trip to hard-hit African famine regions.

BARAC (Black Americans Respond to the African Crisis) is a newly-formed association of black churches which have launched a huge effort to provide relief and development assistance to African famine victims in a program they call "Love Returns." Beginning with a day of prayer and fasting, they are making the need known through churches and television. The October-November issue of *WORLD VISION* will carry an article on BARAC, and you may write for information from BARAC, 919 W. Huntington Dr., Monrovia, CA 91016.

Bread for the World (BFW) is a Christian citizens' movement that seeks to influence U.S. legislation to meet the

needs of the hungry through action networks, educational programs, "Covenant Church" programs and election kits.

In an effort to secure emergency aid for the more than 150 million people in 24 African nations threatened by famine, BFW is making the Human Needs and World Security bill its major legislative and educational focus in 1984. This bill would redirect U.S. foreign aid from its present military-related bias to a greater commitment to self-help development and food aid. For more information contact BFW, 802 Rhode Island Ave., NE, Washington, DC 20018.

Some 400 students across the state of Virginia gave up food for 30 hours recently in a "Planned Famine" exercise

that raised \$10,000. The money will be used to purchase and transport food, dig water wells, and provide health care and agricultural assistance to suffering Africans.

With the program theme, "Hunger Hurts," fasting students focused on drought and famine by watching informational videos and holding discussions with speakers from Bread for the World and The Hunger Project. Emphasis was placed on understanding the need and discovering how prayers and contributions can benefit many lives.

The participants—students at Randolph Macon College, Sweetbriar College, Virginia Military Institute, Washington and Lee University, University

of Richmond, Virginia Commonwealth University, Virginia Tech and University of Virginia—say they want to take part in a Planned Famine again. In fact, one is already being organized for next March. Planned Famine program plans are available from Jerry Krellwitz at World Vision, Box O, Monrovia, CA 91016. Or call toll free, (800) 423-4200.

Numerous Christian organizations are accelerating their relief and/or development work in African countries because of the severity of that continent's drought-aggravated hunger problems. Among the agencies increasing their short- and long-range efforts to fight off famine are: ACROSS, African Enterprise, African Evangelical Fellowship, Africa Inland Church, American Friends Service Committee, Bread for the World, Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service, Christian Nationals Evangelism Commission, Comboni Missionaries, Compassion International, Food for the Hungry, Habitat for Humanity, Heifer Project International, Lutheran World Relief, Mennonite Central Committee, OXFAM, Salvation Army, Seventh-Day Adventist World Service, Southern Baptist Convention, Sudan Interior Mission, World Concern, World Relief Corporation, Worldwide Evangelization Crusade, YMCA and many other denominational and non-denominational agencies.

FOR THE ENDANGERED SUSANNAS AND SAMUELS

Visit Ghana today and you'll be struck by the lack of water, the lack of electricity, the severe shortage of food even in a big city, the long lines of cars and trucks waiting for fuel (ten days' wait for seven-and-a-half gallons!), the high prices (a day's wages for a loaf of bread), the abandoned buildings, and the shaky security.

I know. I spent a week in Ghana recently.

Ghana is one of at least eight African nations in immediate danger of total social and economic collapse. The entire continent of Africa is in serious trouble.

What disturbs me most about the whole thing is the children. I remember the day we drove out to see one of our projects in a village some 30 miles away. The children were excited and happy to see visitors.

But the sad fact of the matter is that about 70 percent of them are malnourished.

As you can imagine, with so many children around, it's hard to pay much attention to any one child in particular. But a couple of little ones really got to me.

One was a beautiful little five-month-old baby girl named Sussana, who nursed hungrily while I listened to her 24-year-old mother's tragic story.

Just a couple of weeks earlier, that young mother was widowed when her husband died of malnutrition and anemia. He was a farmer who worked a small plot of ground outside the village. Now she is trying desperately to carry on without him. Both baby Sussana and her four-year-old sister are slowly dying of

malnutrition. Without help, they have only about a 50 percent chance of survival.

Then there was little Samuel, who couldn't have been more than three-and-a-half. When I picked him up and sat him on my lap, he looked up at me with those big brown eyes and snuggled his little head against my chest.

Sitting there, 10,000 miles from home, I couldn't help thinking of my own grandchildren and how thankful to God you and I can be that our youngsters have safe places to sleep tonight and plenty of food to eat tomorrow.

I pray that before it's too late, the same might be so for Sussana and Samuel—and for many, many other precious children in Africa. We know that's possible *only with special enabling from God and from God's people.*

Please pray for rain—lots of well-timed rain—for Africa. And please pray for all the World Vision people who, in the name of the loving Savior we proclaim, are helping Africans obtain food and deal positively with their long famine situation. We do need your prayers and your substantial help. Thank you for all you are doing, and God bless you in this partnership of love!

Ted W. Engstrom

Ted W. Engstrom
President



Dr. Engstrom cradles little Samuel North in Ghana.

This label is to be used on the enclosed envelope.

Recorded with the London National Orchestra

GREAT IS THE LORD

A special gift to you, our World Vision partners.

Dino is one of the premier artists in Christian music today. Now Dino has brought his talent to a new ministry. The album, *Great is the Lord*, has been recorded as his gift to partners who specially help World Vision reach out to a hungry world at this time.

"It is my honor and a privilege to offer you this gift of music. Our Lord truly is great, and I believe His greatness is best shown in the love of Christ, reflected in our compassion for those who hurt. I hope that you will join me in this ministry, and that you will enjoy this album—my gift to you."

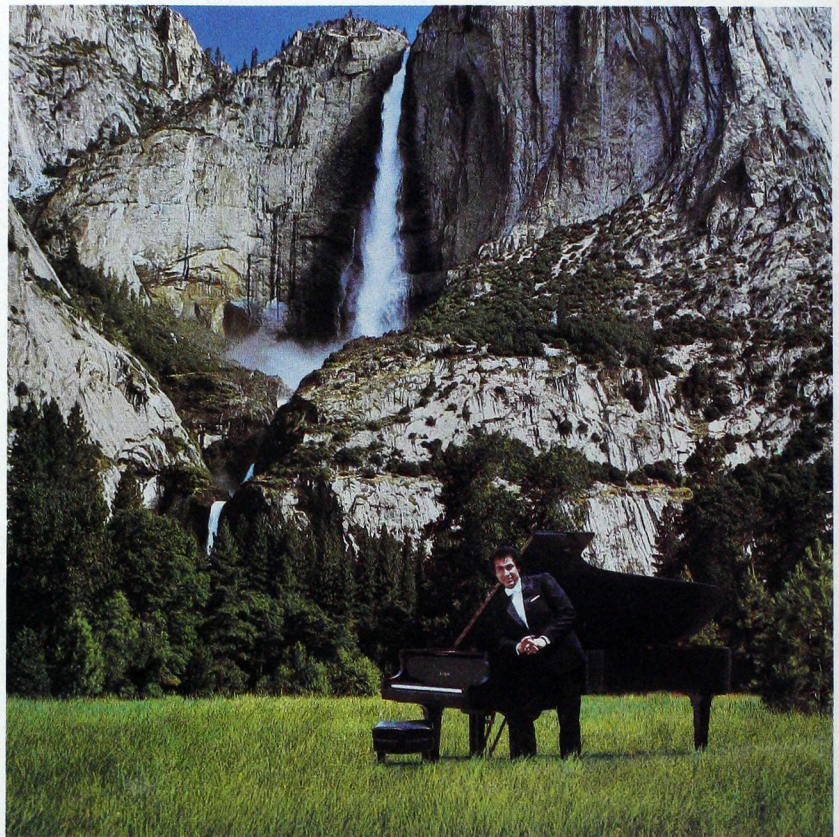
Dino Kartsonakis

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