

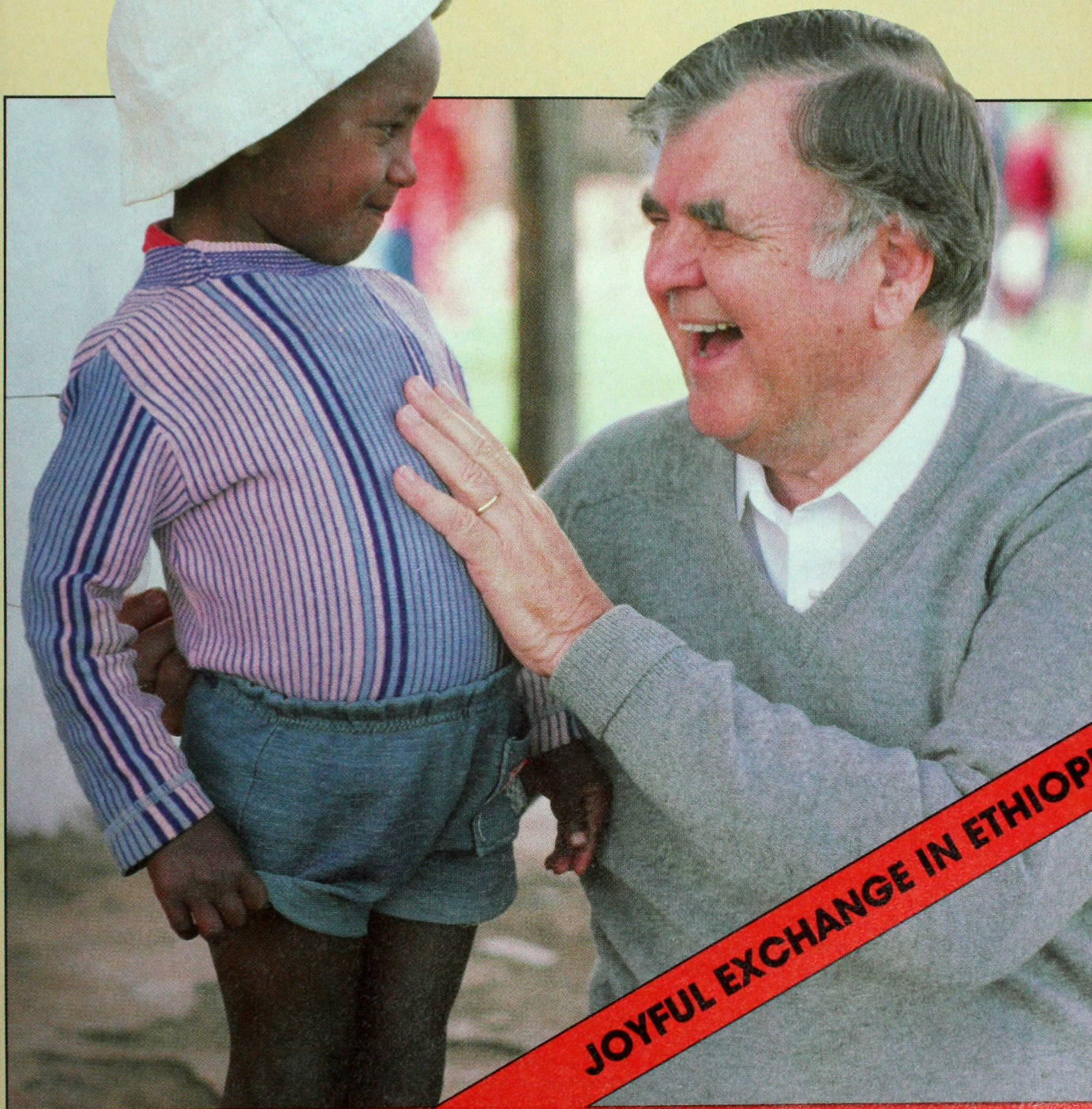
Battling Africa's  
locust invasion

Helping El Salvador's  
earthquake victims

Immunizing the  
world's children

December '86-January '87

# World Vision®



A once-starved Ethiopian boy's gratitude for recovery brings joy to Ted Engstrom.

# Recent developments

**The two Twin Otter aircraft** used for 19 months in World Vision's Ethiopia relief program logged more than 10,000 flight hours carrying relief workers and urgently needed food to areas inaccessible by road. From January 1985 to August 1986, the aircraft carried 15 million pounds of relief supplies before completing their life-saving missions.

**A successful campaign** to stop an infestation of the Senegalese grasshopper in northern Mali was completed in October, reported Greg Slayton, a member of the World Vision Mali staff. Working out of the city of Niore du Sahel, aircraft leased by World Vision with a grant from the Canadian International Development Agency sprayed 66,700 hectares of infested land in 121 hours, using 27,025 liters of Fenitrothion pesticide.

In a statement to agencies which participated in the program, a Mali representative said, "Together you have saved the harvest of tens of thousands of rural Malians. We thank each organization which has played a role in this extraordinary campaign."

**Starvation in southern Sudan** is likely to begin between March and July of next year if no outside assistance reaches the people in need, says Jacob Akol, World Vision's communications manager for Africa.

A relief worker who returned recently from the south said that because of the conflict between government and opposition forces, no meaningful amount of food can be harvested in more than 85 percent of southern Sudan this year. Also, this year's rains came in July, rather than May when they usually fall, and red worms destroyed crops in parts of the eastern Equatoria region. Medicines for the people of southern Sudan and their cattle also are needed urgently.

By far the most-affected area in southern Sudan is the densely populated region of Bahr el Ghazal. Earlier this year, World Vision trucked 1703 metric tons of grain, milk powder, premixed food and edible oil to Wau, capital of Bahr el Ghazal, where thousands of displaced persons had fled to escape the escalating civil war there. Much more will be needed in coming months by 1,630,000 of the people in and around six towns and cities, according to reports from Sudan's Protestant and Catholic church agencies.

**In the Sahel region** of northern Africa, some 1,660,000 hectares of land have been treated in an effort to stop infestation by the Senegalese grasshopper which threatens crops from Senegal to Sudan. But some 664,000 hectares still require treatment. Large swarms of adult grasshoppers are moving south and southwest as the annual harmattan winds return, drying vegetation.

Meanwhile, desert locust hoppers (immature insects) have been sighted in Oman and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, countries located south of Saudi Arabia. Earlier reports of desert locust swarms in Saudi Arabia have been confirmed.

**Camels and solar-powered refrigerators** will be used in the program to inoculate children in remote areas of Chad. A camel train is a vital part of the delivery system and the refrigerators are designed to maintain the necessary low temperatures for vaccines until they reach isolated inoculation centers.

**In El Salvador, floods** heaped more misery on thousands of people displaced by two earthquakes which struck the capital city, San Salvador, in October. At one point the Acelhuate River, which runs through the city, rose at least 15 feet, eroding the sides of ravines where many makeshift homes have been built by those displaced by the temblors.


Outdoor hospitals, including one set up by the Bloom Hospital whose destroyed building was near the World Vision El Salvador office, also were flooded. Landslides caused by the heavy rains blocked roads, and part of a bridge was washed away. World Vision El Salvador has provided materials to more than a thousand families to help them rebuild their homes.

**In Haiti, three solid hours of rain** caused extensive flooding on the island of La Gonave. According to reports from radio operators on the island, 31 people are dead, 260 houses were destroyed and 162 damaged, and 1000 people are homeless. World Vision Haiti supports several projects on the island, one of the poorest parts of Haiti, which itself is the poorest nation in the Americas.

**To enroll more individual sponsors** for orphans and other specially needy children, a large corps of volunteers will answer toll-free phone calls during a five-hour live telecast December 28 in at least 25 major American cities. The broadcast, will air throughout most of the afternoon on that final Sunday of 1986. Exact time and channel information will appear in local TV program listings.

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## YULETIDE DROP-IN

**Maria Toluono**, a fingerprint officer at the central police station in Auckland, New Zealand, gave away most of her clothes and money on an unexpected visit to Ethiopia's capital city.

Arriving on Christmas Eve last year, she stepped off the plane with no visa and none of the required inoculations. "But I came with a positive mind," she said. "I wanted to visit the child I sponsor. And to see the feeding camps."

Surprisingly, Maria was granted a five-day travel visa. But on such a short

stay she was unable to secure government permission to travel outside the city of Addis Ababa to see her sponsored child, a 7-year-old girl.

Originally intending to give the little girl some articles of clothing, Miss Toluono donated them instead to a local orphanage. And by the time she departed from Ethiopia, her generosity left her with less than \$100 for the trip home via London and the United States.

"People told me not to give money to kids on the streets," she said, "but I could not turn my back on them, even though they looked much better than the starving ones you see on television."

Giving away clothes and money is nothing new for Miss Toluono. "At home," she said, "I give my clothes

to the Salvation Army. But I hardly ever buy anything, because people give me things."

Of Filipino and Samoan parentage, Maria Toluono is no stranger to other cultures. But, as communicator Rachel Veale noted when she gave the press this human interest story, Maria experienced some culture shock with the Ethiopian style of greeting: at least three or four kisses, sometimes seven, on alternating cheeks.

At the end of her five-day stay, Maria departed happily. She'd given; she'd received.

*David Olson*



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## World Vision®

Volume 30, number 6 December '86-January '87

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When Ted Engstrom visited Ethiopia recently, he saw crops being harvested, children playing and smiles returning to faces once filled with sorrow and pain.

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San Salvador's earthquake victims receive assistance from World Vision as they rebuild their homes and their lives following the October disaster.

#### 12 A shot of love

Immunizing the world's children by 1990 is the goal, and nations around the globe are lining youngsters up in hopes of eradicating six major childhood diseases.

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# A STOCKINGFUL FROM ETHIOPIA

Words and pictures by David Ward

**G**ift-giving is an important Christmas tradition in my family. It probably is in yours, too.

Originally the idea behind it all, of course, was that our giving to each other should be a reminder of God's great gift to us—the incarnation of His Son.

When we're caught in a flurry of holiday busy-ness it's easy to lose sight of that idea, isn't it? I know some good folks who've decided not even to think about shopping and wrapping and all of that until December 26. For them, the tradition has backfired.

For me it hasn't—not yet, anyway—and this year there's even a second important message coming through loud and clear: We don't just *give* gifts at Christmastime. We *exchange* them. I give you something special, you give me something special.

In my family, each time we exchange gifts we all grow a little stronger and a little closer together. I suppose we could call it reciprocity. Everyone needs to be both a giving and a receiving person.

For the past two or three years I've spent most of my time, including a couple of Christmases, in famine-stricken Ethiopia. And I've been saddened by the loss of reciprocity there. It's been as if a few of the people gathered around the Christmas tree were doing all the giving

all the time, and the rest were doing all the receiving.

I've seen how poverty, hunger and disease have persistently humiliated those feisty people who longed for the energy and means to give of themselves in some way—in any way.

Famine forced them to be passive receivers, day in and day out. Eating was the only thing they could do, and even that was virtually done for them; the simple foods at emergency nutrition centers require no chewing.

I confess to a nagging fear that in our all-out attempt to save lives, the lack of reciprocity in our relief program sometimes dampened recipients' spirits.

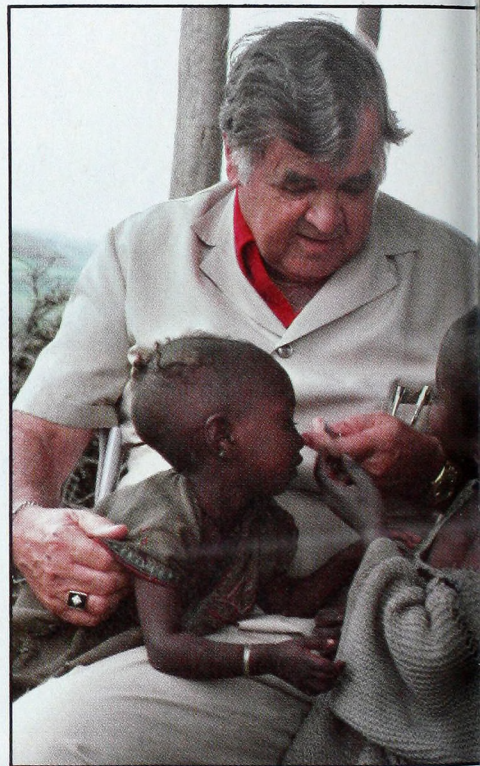
During those dark days it couldn't have been any other way. But from a human relationships point-of-view there was little to be proud of.

Now, though, I have some good news. I've just returned from another visit to Ethiopia with Ted Engstrom and three friends of World Vision. We saw signs of recovery appearing nearly everywhere.

And for me, nothing was more encouraging than to witness the revival of reciprocity. Ethiopians are regaining their ability to be a giving people.

Most of their gifts are humble, intangible, easy to miss if you don't know what you're looking for. But I came home with a whole Christmas stocking full of them. I'd like to share a few; they were meant for all of us.

As you look at the simple gifts portrayed in these photographs, think again about the real meaning of our Christmas gift-exchange: *Emmanuel. God is with us*, especially in Ethiopia, that hurting place some suspected He'd forgotten.



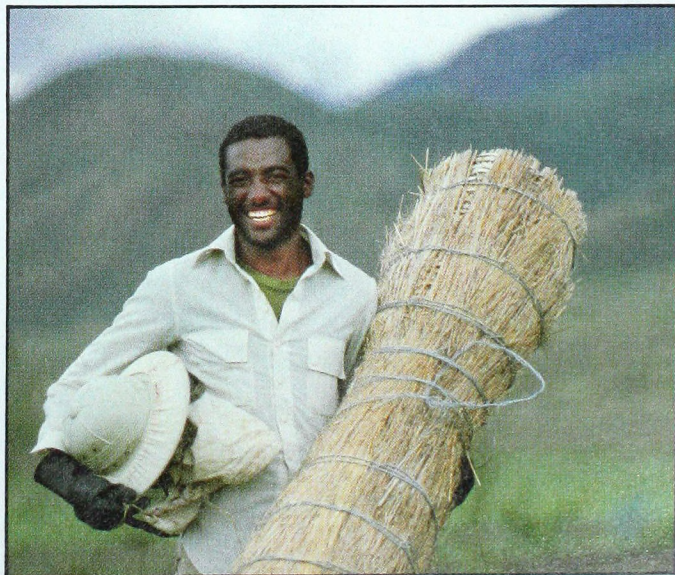
**GRUBBY HANDSHAKES**  
and trusting smiles welcomed us at every stop along our busy itinerary. Deeply moved by all the progress, Ted Engstrom kept reminding me of the dying children he'd held on his last visit.

*David Ward, photographer, writer, project planner, has been associated with World Vision's ministry for nearly ten years.*



**HOMEGROWN FEASTS** have driven emergency nutrition centers out of business. Thanks to good rains and our gifts of seeds and handtools, we visitors tasted the first fruits of this year's bounty.

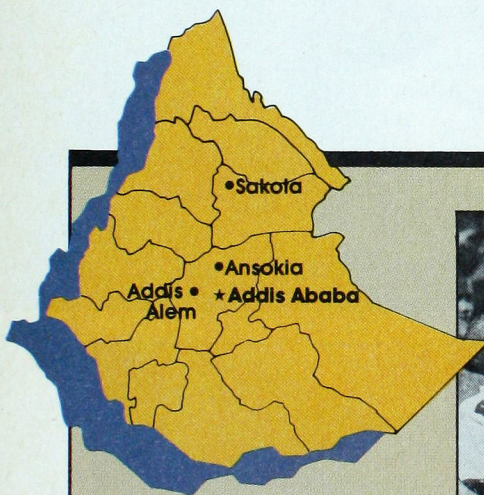
**EAGERNESS** to improve upon centuries-old techniques means that Ethiopian farmers now reap many new benefits. More and better honey flows from this beekeeper's traditional cigar-shaped hives as a result of World Vision's apiculture project.



**BACK TO WORK**, proud fathers like Tefesse Tefera once again are able to provide for their families, thanks to the oxen, tools, seeds and other help from World Vision.



**CONTAGIOUS JOY** bubbles from the people we've been caring for. At Christmastime two years ago Bimrow and his nearly-starved family found lifesaving help at a distant World Vision center. Back home at long last, this Christmas they're enjoying the seeds, ox and plow Dr. Engstrom gave them. "A parent would not even give a favorite child so much," this overwhelmed father exclaimed.



## WORLD VISION'S WORK IN ETHIOPIA

**In 1984 and 1985** World Vision provided emergency food, medical and other supplies such as clothing and blankets to more than 500,000 needy Ethiopians through eight major nutrition/health centers.

**This year's programs** include provision of seeds, farm tools and other necessities including 5000 oxen to 127,000 farming families, plus the sponsorship of 19,000 children and work toward a goal of drilling 700 water wells.



1984: Ethiopian boy receives emergency food in Inbat.

**Jerusalem Children's Home** at Addis Alem provides a family-like environment for 160 famine orphans. With funding from the Episcopal Church of the USA and other groups including World Vision, local Christian staff bring up the children (mostly from World Vision relief centers) in the Christian faith and with help to become effective members of rural Ethiopia.

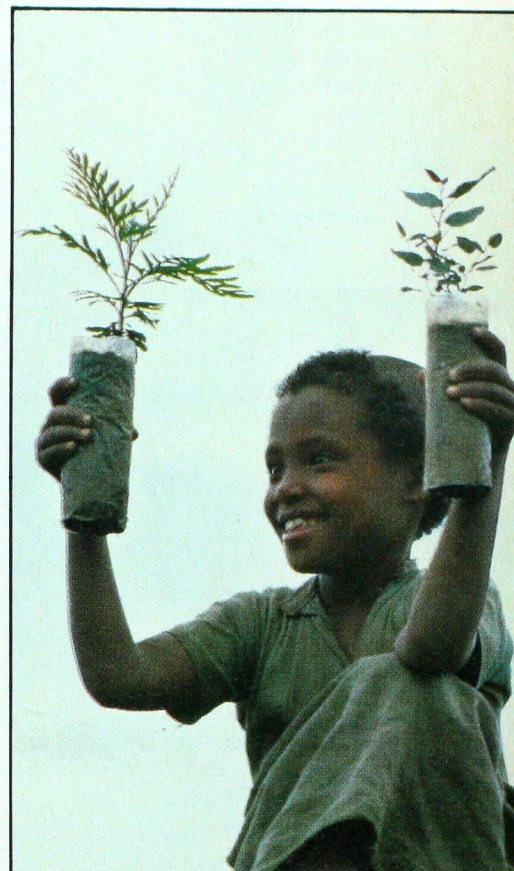
**At Sakota** (100 miles north of Addis Ababa), World Vision's Agpak program provides seeds and farm tools for 75,000 people, and has to date given 638 oxen to needy farmers, besides supplying 31,000 malnourished individuals with food rations.

**In Ansokia Valley** the Agpak program has served 75,000 farmers with tools appropriate to their terrain, and World Vision has developed a tree nursery producing 40 varieties of trees known to be useful for food, fuel and construction material. In 1986, more than 700,000 seedlings have been distributed to the people; in 1987 another 1.5 million will be distributed. And three capped springs have been developed, serving 6000 people.

**If locusts don't devour** too much of the current good harvest, World Vision will concentrate more of its future plans on increasing the farmers' self-help potential, says World Vision Ethiopia's director, Dr. Ken Tracey. He foresees a need for considerable work on water resource development and reforestation, along with much attention to the special needs of children whose physical and spiritual wellbeing have been deeply affected by deprivation and distress during the long recent famine. □



**BRIGHTENED SPIRITS**  
are mirrored by kaleidoscopic  
bouquets bursting from last  
year's desert.



**EGIZER YESTELEGN** was little Bayushe's response when we gave her the tree seedlings. Everywhere we traveled I heard the same thing: "Egizer yestelegn. You go back and tell those people in America egizer yestelegn. You saved us and now you're helping us stand on our feet. Egizer yestelegn." Only when I returned to North America did I learn from an Ethiopian friend the full meaning of this wonderful Ethiopian way of saying thank you. Egizer yestelegn means "We can never repay you ourselves. So may the Lord repay you instead." Egizer yestelegn.



**THE KIDS ARE KIDS AGAIN**, as Chicago architect Paul Swanson discovered. Emaciated and listless not long ago, these now-energetic famine orphans ran circles around him during an afternoon playtime.

More misery for suffering Africans?

# THE LOCUST THREAT

by Sheryl J. Watkins

**G**rasshoppers and their deadly cousins, locusts, threaten the food and livelihood of millions of Africans, most of whom are just beginning to rebuild their lives after years of famine and drought. If these pests, now beginning to breed to plague proportions, are not stopped in the next few months, up to six million people whom World Vision has helped will experience hunger as they did during the 1984/85 drought.

These dire predictions are being echoed by African governments, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and international relief officials, including World Vision field staff in Sudan and other countries of the Sahel.

For the first time in 50 years, Africa is being menaced by five species of plague-breeding insects: the Senegalese grasshopper in West Africa; the desert locust in Chad, Sudan and Ethiopia; and the African



(above) Locusts swarm in Ethiopia.  
(left) One less locust in Sudan.

migratory, brown and red locusts in East and Southern Africa. Officially, the situation has been classified by the FAO as a "pre-plague," but the resulting plagues could rage for three to five years in at least 15 countries.

The magnitude of the threat is staggering, says Burt Singleton, who has researched the current problem to form a World Vision response. Some statistics:

- A single swarm can contain up to 10 billion individual locusts. A single swarm once covered 2000 square miles.

- As many as 1000 newly-hatched "hoppers" can occupy one square foot.

- Locusts fly at 11 miles per hour; faster when aided by wind. One swarm was spotted 1200 miles out to sea.

- During its lifetime, a single locust can travel 3000 miles, stripping vegetation wherever it and its swarm land.

- A moderate-size swarm can eat enough food in one day to feed 40,000 to 50,000 people for an entire year; a large swarm can eat ten times that amount. (In a 1958 infestation which affected several African countries, Ethiopia alone lost 167,000 metric tons of grain, enough to feed more than a million people for a year.)

One of the most insidious characteristics of locust plagues is that they often follow droughts by just one growing season. The rains provide the moisture needed for egg pods to hatch.

Since the 1985 growing season, the Senegalese grasshopper has threatened crops in Senegal, the Gambia, southern Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and Chad. True to form, the grasshoppers began their infestation just as rains returned to the region. In September of 1985, grasshoppers devoured crops and pastures on 200,000 hectares in Mali alone. A joint eradication program by the Malian government and the FAO helped to mitigate that damage. But now egg pods left by last year's generation are hatching, and grasshoppers have infested Mali to an even greater degree this year. In some areas, grasshopper density is 100 to 120 per square yard.

The area around the city of Niore du Sahel in western Mali, north of the capital city of Bamako, is one of the most affected. Unless eradication efforts succeed, crop losses of 100,000 metric tons of millet and sorghum are expected.

World Vision has joined a combined effort to spray young hoppers in the region. The British government has funded spraying in the area east of Niore. The Stromme Foundation, with funding from the Norwegian government, is spraying the area west of Niore. With a grant of \$444,000 from the Canadian International Development Agency, World Vision will provide reconnaissance and spraying of 50,000 hectares of infested land in Niore du Sahel. World Vision field staff predict that spraying begun in September will kill 90 percent of the grasshoppers there.

Aerial spraying is impossible in many regions because of the lack of planes or even take-off or landing areas. Other, simpler methods can be equally effective on a smaller scale—if employed early enough. Poison mixed with a bulky matter such as ground nut hulls can be spread to kill the pests when they eat it. Or the poison can be sprayed onto the insects or their food source with a mechanical blower.

World Vision Britain provided \$50,000 for the purchase of 45 metric tons of Simithion, an insecticide used in July and August in the Louga region of northern Senegal. In cooperation with the local government, World Vision staff distributed the insecticide to farmers, who applied it manually to their fields. The effort did not, however, prevent the larvae from hatching in untended fields and pastures.



In Sudan, a worker uses a mechanical blower to spread insecticide on locusts' food sources.

While West Africa combats grasshoppers, East and Southern Africa face the slightly different problem of locusts. *Locust* is a common name for several species of short-horned grasshoppers that, when conditions are right, proliferate phenomenally and migrate in swarms.

The locust has a double identity. During its solitary phase, the locust resembles an ordinary green grasshopper. In that phase, the individual insects avoid each other, and only two percent of all eggs laid will produce adults that later breed. However, when there is ample vegetation and the right amount of moisture, many more of the young hatch and are forced together. In this gregarious stage, they travel in swarms.

Each locust can reproduce up to 50 young in a generation, providing exponential growth of swarms. And because locusts breed in remote locations, several generations can reproduce before people become aware of them.

World Vision, through its Agpak program, is providing pesticides to Ethiopian

farmers who are fighting desert locusts, African migratory locusts and armyworms. But more must be done to protect the millions of people World Vision has helped through its 1984/85 drought relief efforts.

"If we don't fight this menace, much of what we have done will be of little use in long-term rehabilitation of famine victims," said Russ Kerr, World Vision's director of relief operations for Africa.

According to the FAO, the international community has pledged \$35 million for the fight against grasshoppers and locusts in Africa. Approximately \$23 million will be used to fight the Senegalese grasshopper in West Africa, with the remaining \$12 million to be used against the desert, red, brown and African migratory locusts in East, Central and Southern Africa.

FAO's Emergency Center for Locust

## "We must make every effort now to stop the plague."

Operations (ECLO) reported that grasshoppers are moving onto crops in Chad, where some 160,000 hectares will require pesticide spraying. Spraying also will begin soon in Burkina Faso by light aircraft.

A major problem in recent infestations has been the inability to eradicate locusts in areas of civil conflict. This year civil wars are hindering locust eradication in parts of Sudan, Chad, Mozambique and Ethiopia.

According to the ECLO the most immediate remaining need is to ensure timely and optimal use of available resources. Included among the resources are transportation for fuel, pesticides and ground support to remote areas. Singleton and Kerr agreed that it is by providing such logistical assistance that World Vision can be most effective.

"Immediately, our most important contribution will be logistics support for those agencies which specialize in locust control," said Kerr. "We've moved grain to hundreds of thousands of people throughout remote parts of Africa. Our staff, their vehicles and the infrastructure they've established (including warehouses) will be useful in this fight."

The effort will require money for fuel, personnel and equipment. World Vision stands ready to expand the efforts of locust-fighting specialists as fast as funds become available.

"We must make every effort now to stop the plague," said Russ Kerr. "If we wait until grasshoppers and locusts have destroyed crops, we will again have to find food for millions of starving people." □

*Sheryl Watkins is a World Vision International journalist.*

Lumber, nails and corrugated sheet metal

# PUTTING IT BACK TOGETHER IN EL SALVADOR

Even children help their families carry building materials for temporary shelters.



Rescue workers search for survivors—and bodies—in the wreckage of the huge Ruben Dario building. Because the quake occurred shortly before noon, the building had been full of people.



**T**he woman's voice echoed with a brittle weariness as she said to the woman next to her, "It is always the poor who suffer the most. The rich, nothing ever happens to them."

The shabby, impoverished woman sat wearily in the Comité de Emergencia Nacional (National Emergency Committee) waiting room in the earthquake-ravaged city of San Salvador. The room was packed with people hoping for aid or news of missing loved ones in the aftermath of the disastrous October 10 temblor that toppled homes

and tall buildings in El Salvador's capital city. Also milling about the room were rescue workers whose dangling masks signalled that they spent their days pulling decaying bodies from debris.

As in other disasters of this type, the most affected lived in poor, overcrowded communities where construction often is of substandard quality. Adobe and bamboo construction did not fare well in the earthquake; some sections of the city were totally destroyed. Several commercial buildings collapsed, and most hospitals and schools received heavy damage. World Vision El Salvador staff are operating out of a hotel until their office building can be inspected and declared safe.

The poorest of the poor were the ones

## The goal is to help more than a thousand families build sturdy, protective temporary shelters.

World Vision was reaching before the earthquake through ongoing child sponsorship projects in 12 poverty-stricken neighborhoods scattered throughout San Salvador. Nine of the projects were hit very hard by the quake.

Since the disaster, which killed more than 1200 and left some 30,000 families homeless, the Salvadoran staff has been working through nine of its projects to distribute lumber, nails, corrugated sheet metal and plastic sheeting. Additionally, World Vision has been taking truckloads of blankets, sheets, food and medicines to the parks, vacant lots and highway roadsides that the *damnificados* (homeless ones) have occupied while they clear away the rubble from their homesites—if the sites are still there. Many of these people lived on precarious hillsides that simply crumbled away when the earthquake struck. Already the World Vision El Salvador staff has spent \$80,000 for emergency supplies, nearly half of the \$200,000 relief project budget.

Jeff Dickinson, assistant director of World Vision International Relief Operations for Latin America, arrived in San Salvador the day after the quake to assist Field Director Arturo Menesses and his staff to design a relief response.

"The staff was very involved in the relief efforts, working around the clock when necessary," Dickinson reported. "I was very impressed with their resourcefulness and maturity in handling the situation."



World Vision El Salvador staff members build an experimental shelter out of some of the items slated for quake survivors.

"World Vision continues to be one of the few agencies that has been able to provide immediate relief assistance to the poorer sectors of San Salvador," added Ron Maines, director of relief operations for Asia and Latin America. "We purchased relief supplies in the country, while logistical problems delayed delivery of items flown in by other organizations. World Vision El Salvador also has the trust of stricken communities, which already had been developed through project committees and partner agencies."

"Our relief strategy for the San Salvador earthquakes centers on the need for housing," explained Maines. Families who have lost their homes have been given metal and plastic sheeting, lumber and other items needed to provide temporary protection from the weather. Later, the same materials can be used to build permanent homes.

"This approach is much more efficient than purchasing expensive tents, then later paying for construction materials," Maines said. Most of the homeless have salvaged any usable materials from their old houses and have assembled some sort of temporary shelter.

Among the homeless are World Vision El Salvador staff members and their families. The homes of 11 staff members were destroyed and those of another four were badly damaged.

Already accustomed to helping people displaced by El Salvador's civil conflict to resettle, the staff now is busily planning



Maria Amelia Alvarenga Gonzales and her grandson Sergio Ernesto Jimenez wait for assistance beneath a huge tent from the Red Cross.

ways to make it possible for the neediest families to relocate.

Funds are urgently needed if relief and resettlement work is to continue. Through your gifts and prayers, you can be a part of this effort to bring healing and hope to the poorest of the poor in one of the world's most stricken countries. □

*For a quake victim's own story of the harrowing experience, see page 20.*

Help immunize the world's endangered children—give each . . .

# A SHOT OF LOVE

by Bruce Brander

**F**our million children killed each year. And another four million disabled. These are the figures for a silent emergency now wracking the earth with needless misery.

The deadly toll cuts down children quietly, in the privacy of village huts and *barrio* shacks, of refugee camps and famine relief centers. The massive tragedy is needless because the youngsters are falling to diseases that simple, quick and inexpensive measures can prevent.

The diseases?

Measles, often a minor childhood illness, turns lethal among the malnourished. It wiped two million children off the earth in 1985. That same year, whooping cough slaughtered 500,000 youngsters. Tetanus killed almost a million babies. Polio, preventable by a swallow of vaccine, paralyzed 250,000 children for life. Diphtheria and tuberculosis ended hundreds of thousands more lives that were just beginning.

Though for several generations children in the millions have been swept away by these easily averted sicknesses, the grim tide of death at last is ebbing.

The turn began on a worldwide scale in June 1985. That month the secretary-general of the United Nations took the unprecedented step of writing to the presidents and prime ministers of all 159 member states asking support for a campaign to immunize all the world's children by 1990. The demand for vaccines tripled over 1983 levels as regional campaigns were launched around the globe.

In 1985, Turkey set out to vaccinate 80 percent of its children under 5 years of

age in three ten-day clinic sessions. More than three million were covered in the first eight days. Brazil staged "National Vaccination Days," mobilizing some 400,000 volunteers at 90,000 centers to bring immunization within walking distance of nearly every family. Colombia, seeking to prevent the needless death of 60,000 of its youngsters yearly, immunized 75 percent of all children under 4 years of age in a nationwide campaign supported by schools and churches, the police and armed forces, newspapers, radio and television. In El Salvador, enemies in a civil war stopped fighting for a day in each of three successive months so the country's children could file to vaccination sites in safety.

World Vision, already immunizing people in many of its projects, set a goal of its own earlier than the United

## Child after child is being spared from the clutches of six deadly diseases.

Nations' target year. With a network of Christian relief and development workers in place on every continent, the agency plans to expand its immunization work to protect all the children in its care by 1989.

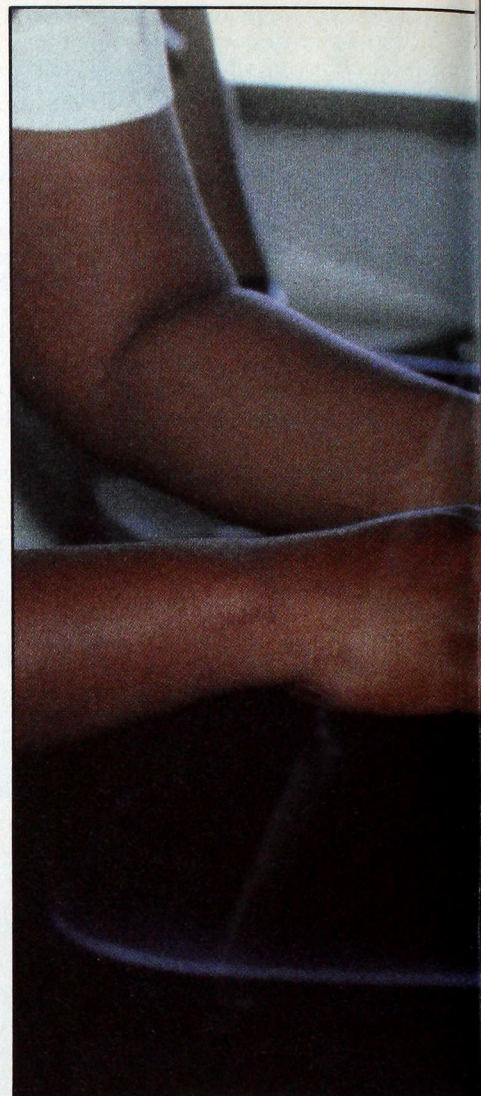
Allocating more than \$1.1 million for immunizations in 1986 alone, World Vision is moving toward its goal and helping governments meet theirs in many different ways. In some areas, staff members administer vaccinations themselves. Elsewhere they assist government health workers to do the job, providing training, transportation, equipment and supplies. In some of its large-scale immunization projects, World Vision

expects to aid in safeguarding between 10,000 and 50,000 people of an area from needless illness. Already, plans have been worked out for this kind of child survival action in 35 countries.

For a World Vision donor, the cost of insuring a child against all the major preventable diseases is amazingly low. Protecting a boy or girl from measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, polio, tetanus and tuberculosis can cost as little as \$5. Even in more remote corners of the earth, the total cost, including transportation, rarely reaches \$15.

Yet this modest gift in Christ's name carries great and lasting meaning. For both the child and its family the benefits go on year after year, making it a gift for a lifetime. □

*To provide a life-saving "shot of love" for one or more children, please use the attached return envelope. Thank you!*

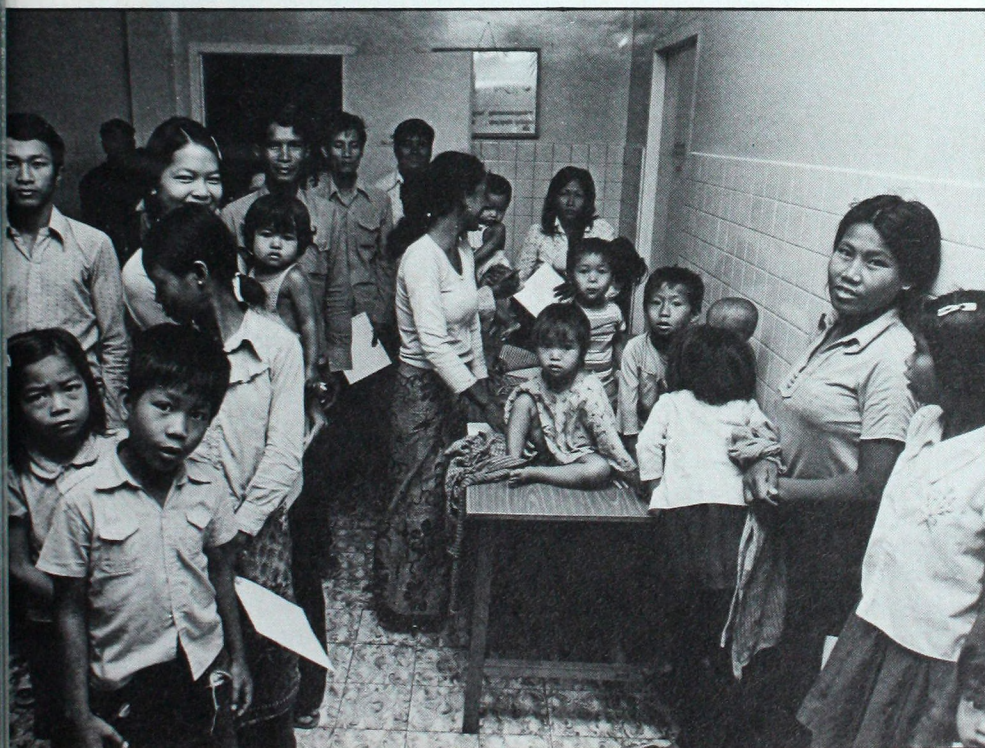
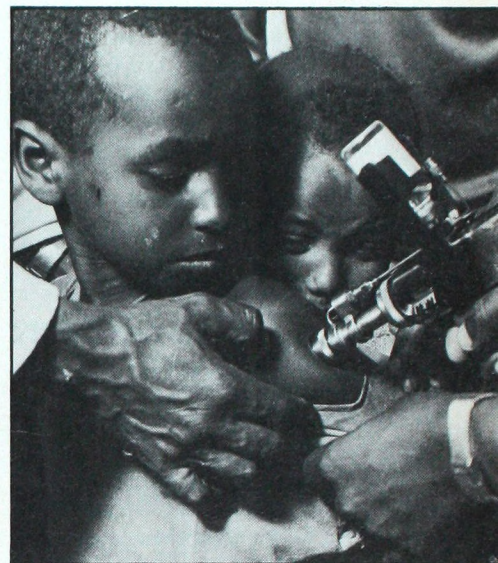


*Bruce Brander is World Vision's international editor.*



A tiny pinprick of pain protects this child against needless illness for a lifetime.

(below) Immunization in Ethiopia.



**The cost of insuring a boy or girl against all the major preventable diseases can be as low as \$5.**

Outpatients at the National Pediatric Hospital in Phnom Penh, Kampuchea, wait their turn for lifesaving vaccines.

Bibles in Baja were just the beginning

# TIES THAT BIND ACROSS THE BORDER

by Gene Hart

**A**merican Christians are sharing more than ever with their south-of-the-border neighbors. And enjoying it more too. Because:

■ In a settlement of Mixtec Indian laborers near San Vicente, Mexico, eight-year-old Alberto and his friends wear shoes for the first time in their lives.

■ In the 500-family Mexican village of Cerro Azul further north near the California border, Benina, a grandmother in her sixties, lives in her first home made from lumber rather than discarded wood and cardboard scraps.

■ In the city of Tijuana 200 police officers have received New Testaments and in nearby Tecate every police officer in the city has been given a New Testament.

■ People living in northern Baja hear the gospel preached to them by evangelist Jim Keyser, who goes from house to house with a message he calls "the plan of salvation."

Nearly 5000 have responded to his ministry, which he began six years ago after a 30-year career as a border patrol officer.



**These are a few** of the benefits being brought to people in Mexico by American churches, small groups, individuals and businesses. Mexico Inland Mission (MIM) connects the resources of Christian churches with needs in Mexico.

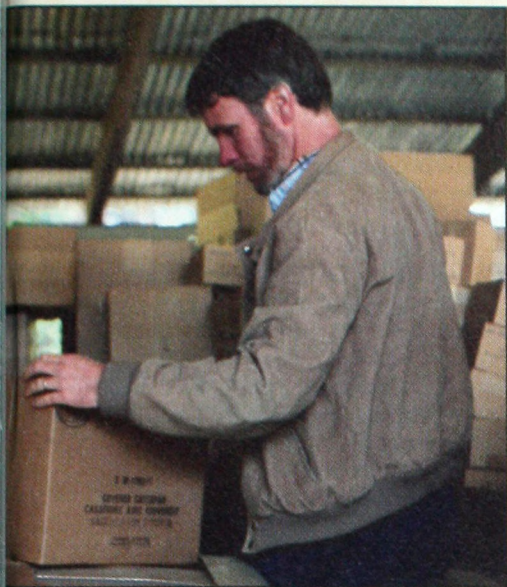
"We want to stimulate the U.S. churches to win all Mexico to Christ," announces Bob Sanders, coordinator of church relations and field operations for MIM. "We focus on networking and facilitating. For the sake of the poor and the oppressed, we want to share the

vision and needs, and let each church choose the role it will take."

Founded in 1984 by relief and development specialist Eric Brockhoff, MIM began its work in Baja. The organization maintains a small staff on the campus of Azusa Pacific University

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*Gene Hart is a journalist and teacher living in San Dimas, California.*



**Mexico Inland Mission  
Director Bob Sanders checks supplies  
bound for Mexico.**

and works closely with student groups and with churches and development agencies.

**"People are interested** in the needs of Mexico in a way we have never seen before," Sanders says. "Dozens of churches and families across the United States are contributing money, time, a variety of resources and everything from pots and pans to houses, clothes, food and Bibles."

On one trip through the Baja peninsula with a group of pastors, Bob talked

about the needs and the networking process, casually mentioning that he wouldn't be surprised if someone in the congregations of these four pastors had a supply of shoes they could donate to children in Mexico. Sure enough, within a few weeks one of the pastors called with the name of a merchant who had a surplus of children's shoes.

Bob went to see him. In a few weeks distribution of 1500 pairs of shoes began among Mixtec Indian children who had come to northern Baja from even poorer areas in the state of Oaxaca.

"This is networking," Bob explains. "MIM doesn't attempt to 'do it all.' We show the need, help people make contacts, and provide information support. We believe in a release—not a control—ministry. MIM provides an avenue for people to release their love in a concrete way."

In the case of the Glendora (California) Vineyard Church, Pastor Tom Dunn and Bob were friends before MIM began. Bob invited Tom and other pastors to visit the village of Cerro Azul. When they did, they saw the poverty and learned that these Mexicans have only one way to make a living: brickmaking for \$4 a day. They dig and mix the red soil, then fire the wet clay in kilns they have constructed.

Bob informed these pastors and others of the opportunity to help the people of this formerly Communist village to develop better-paying skills. Now most have become Christians. Instead of the hammer and sickle painted on the

houses, the most common sight today is the words, "Jesus is Lord" and "God is love."

Pastor Dunn's church decided it wanted to build houses in the village. Blueprints were obtained for simple homes made with two-by-fours and three-quarter-inch plywood, and materials were purchased. Forty volunteers put in a week of construction work during Easter vacation time and finished two houses. Another group called Amor Ministries brought 200 people and built nine houses during the week.

The poorest of the poor, chosen by residents of the village, received the new houses.

Faith Community Church of West Covina wanted to erect a church building in Cerro Azul to provide a place for Christian families to worship. The foundation and outer walls of the 20'x50' building, which will seat 300, became a reality in July. The new church will be called Mission Cerro Azul and will be an

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**A few hours' drive from their homes, southern California church members saw Mexicans laboring for \$4 a day. They helped them develop better-paying skills.**

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important center for ministry to the thousands more who are migrating from southern Mexico looking for jobs.

As one pastor returns with a renewed desire for his church to be involved, other pastors also become aware of the ministry that is within a few hours' drive of southern California homes.

**Bob's enthusiasm** touches everyone as he explains the urgency. "So many talents go unused. We are trying to connect people and also inform people because many don't know of the opportunity."

This summer another link in MIM's chain of partnerships being forged across the United States expanded its capacity to serve more churches. The link was in the form of two students interested in cross-cultural ministry who planned to



**Indian children at Camalu**

(far right)  
Menina stands  
in the doorway  
of her new  
home—her first  
one not con-  
structed of wood  
and metal scraps,  
like the one in  
the photo at right.



Indian children  
in San Vicente  
gather outside  
their homes for  
an evening  
worship service.



begin graduate work in international development at William Carey University in Pasadena.

Initial contacts by Brad Ryden and Matt Jaques with the university (part of the U.S. Center for World Mission complex) led to a meeting with Sanders. As MIM's work was discussed and observed in the field, the two men ultimately decided to make a two-year commitment to the work before continuing their graduate studies.

Each brings valuable expertise to MIM. Brad, with an M.S. in biology, had already spent a year as a rubber plantation supervisor in Liberia, where he had become convinced of his calling to a ministry of international development.

Matt has a degree in geography and city planning, experience in working with Campus Crusade for Christ, and a commitment to cross-cultural ministry that matches Brad's.

Brad and Matt's combined expertise and desire to implement long-range solutions to the problems of the Mexican poor have greatly increased MIM's networking and enabling capacity. For example, it is hoped that Brad's

acquaintance with several experts in animal husbandry will aid in establishing an animal breeding program for cattle being sent to Baja.

Another vital link throughout the Baja peninsula is Naomi Ramirez. As capable as a business executive, as concerned as John the Baptist, and as happy and enthusiastic as a cheerleader, Naomi ministers to Indians, Mexicans, Americans, children and anyone else she meets.

Officially she has the responsibility of operating a mission station located south of Ensenada, called Rancho La Hai Roi. Sponsored by Quail Lakes Baptist Church in Stockton, California, Rancho La Hai Roi consists of a meeting hall and kitchen, several buildings with beds, a laundry and shower building, a garden and several acres still unused.

**Naomi's** duties include feeding visitors, including American students who come to help; maintaining the facilities with the help of other visiting Americans; leading worship services at Indian camps at least three evenings a week, and in the meeting hall on Sundays; organizing evangelistic efforts; counseling; and helping people keep their homes and lives together. She recently took on another responsibility. At age 62 she adopted an orphaned two-year-old Indian girl named Mina.

Bob Sanders helps make possible participation in the Rancho La Hai Roi

ministry by American visitors. He also encourages involvement with a Nazarene project—building a dental school and a technical school in Ensenada. He aids those who want to ship Bibles to Mexico for distribution. And during the summer, he helps groups of college students or others who speak enough Spanish to share their faith with the Indians at week-night worship services.

Bob arranged with Mount Joy (Pennsylvania) Mennonite Church to erect a church building for an Indian group in Camalu. He was involved with World Vision in shipping rice and \$1.8 million worth of vegetable seeds to Mexico, and in helping coordinate the shipment of \$1.5 million worth of aluminum cookware donated by Mirro Corporation. He worked out the details of transferring ownership to MIM of a motor home that will sleep six, donated by an American family. It is being used for carrying supplies, for showing interested Americans the areas of need

## Churches and families contribute pots, pans, houses, clothes, food, Bibles and more.

in Mexico, and for missionary transportation. The opportunities are endless.

Bob's love for the people of Mexico is reflected in his seriousness and excitement about MIM's ministry, "A lot of wealth in American churches is not put into missions. God wants us to put our time and energy into living stones—in hearts."

A U.S. government study reported that there is a \$24 billion commodity surplus in the United States. That includes food and everything else. John Van Hengel, the founder of food banks in the United States, has made a major effort to obtain some of that surplus to use for meeting the needs of the poor. MIM sees the potential of using this surplus to help the poor around the world; it works with food banks, governments and private agencies to deliver food and life-giving supplies to the poor.

"We believe these gleanings belong to the poor," Bob exclaims. "We are trying to find networks that will channel some of this surplus to Mexico. Right now we are building the walls of the channel strong so God can pour out blessings in abundance." □

# COMPASSION IN THE APPLE CAPITAL

by Elizabeth Wilson

**S**canning a newspaper on a chilly November day four years ago, Dr. Dale Peterson was struck by a report that would not have seemed unusual in a large urban area, but was out of the ordinary in Wenatchee, Washington, a home-centered little city famous for its apple orchards and nearby resorts.

According to the news item, a group of homeless people had been given shelter in an old building by someone who was trying to help them—a Charles (Hutch) Hutchins. “Unfortunately,” Peterson says, “the shelter (a decrepit, long-abandoned hotel) was allegedly in violation of 15 different requirements of the building code, requirements that would have to be met in order for the shelter to remain open.”

Peterson, an active Christian and a busy surgeon and urologist, is particularly sensitive to the needs of the poor and homeless—wherever they are found. In 1980 he had spent six weeks with World Vision in the Khao I Dang refugee camp in Thailand where he treated up to 100 Kampuchean (Cambodian) refugees a day.

Now, alerted by the news item, Peterson’s concern took him straight to the shelter. There he learned that the problems of the poor were not new to Charles Hutchins, either. Formerly in real estate and land development, Hutch had become increasingly interested in

Christian community and in researching the biblical mandates on how Christians should treat the poor and homeless.

He had recently completed a two-year stint as manager of a skid row apartment house in Seattle. During his time there, he had upgraded the condition of the building, arranged for times of communal eating and tried to help troubled individuals. He grew to know the poor. “It was that experience,” he says now, “that sensitized and prepared me for what we’re doing here in Wenatchee.”

Hutch explained to Peterson that he had come to Wenatchee the previous year to stay with friends. “But I picked

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**P**eople with broken lives need a roof over their heads and large doses of unconditional love.

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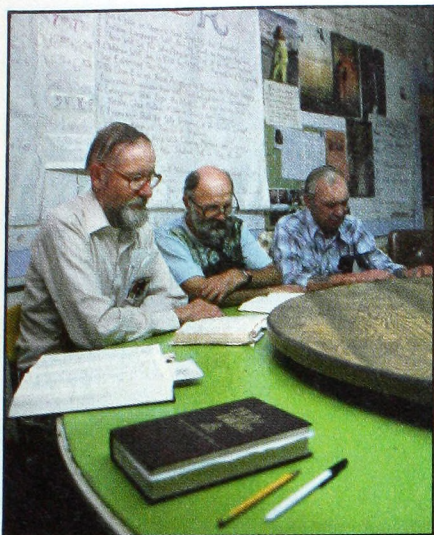
up an 80-year-old man heading east as I drove through the Cascades—and when we arrived, there was no mission-type housing to be found for him.

“That was the start,” Hutch went on to say. It hadn’t taken him long to find out



**Rich and Mary Roddy lead singing and discussion at a board meeting and Bible Study.**

(below) Charles "Hutch" Hutchins, seated at left, joins board members for a meeting and Bible study session.



**It was very cold down by the railroad tracks, under the bridges and in the cars.**

that Wenatchee, at the central crossroads of the state and with predictable "casualties" from the thousands of migrant workers flooding in each year to harvest crops, needed an always-available shelter. Not the kind that would simply apply a one-to-three-night "band-aid," but one that would minister physically, mentally and spiritually on a rehabilitative basis.

Most of the homeless, Hutchins and Peterson agree, don't just need a few solid meals and a place to hole up briefly out of the weather. They are people with shattered, out-of-gear lives. Whatever the reasons, they have become partially or fully unable to function in the "system." "It doesn't help them at all," emphasizes Hutch, "if we don't recognize the problems. For some, the most obvious difficulties come from alcohol or drug abuse, but whatever the surface behaviors, in every case the significant issue is inner attitudes."

Peterson speaks of the importance of winning the trust and confidence of these fearful people so battered by life. "It's only then," he says, "that they can be helped to understand themselves, to see what changes need to be made, and



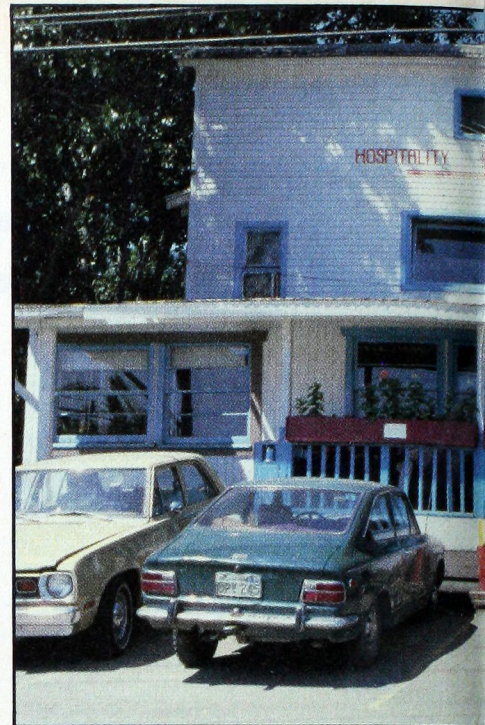
Dr. Dale Peterson, Hospitality House board chair, listens in at a board meeting.

to realize that God loves them and can give them the strength and hope they must have if they are ever to turn their lives around."

Being able to minister in this holistic way to the homeless was still in the hoping stage for Hutch in those difficult early days. Like many other people of vision, however, he doesn't let practical obstacles deter him. Here were people roughing it near the railroad tracks, some trying to shelter under bridges, others, including families with children, living in battered old cars. Hutch had no building, no funding and no support group, but people with broken lives needed a roof over their heads and large doses of unconditional Christian love—and he had to *do* something about it.

**In the months ahead,** Hutch began to quietly seek support from the community (sometimes receiving a clearly hostile response even from churches), to put together a board of directors—and to find a building. Eventually the old hotel was decided on, though it was a discouraging sight with its sagging doors, broken windows and uninhabitable rooms.

There was no longer any running water and the hookup for electricity was very limited. But a lease was obtained, one back room made minimally livable, and in May 1982, Hutch moved in. His plan was to combine his own on-the-



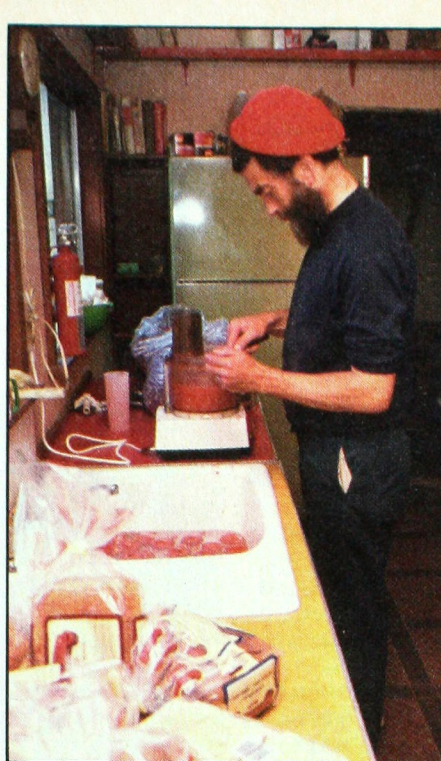
A constant flow of guests and residents marks a typical day at Hospitality House.

spot efforts with whatever community support he could muster, renovate the building and then open the doors to the homeless.

It didn't quite work out that way, Hutch explained to Peterson. By November a modest start had been made, but the building was far from ready for occupation. But also by November, it was very cold down by the railroad tracks, under the bridges and in the cars. The word had already gone around that the old hotel was to be a shelter. It wasn't ready, but the homeless were. In they walked, carrying their meager possessions, unrolling on the floor whatever they were using to sleep on. Hutch didn't turn them away.

A nearby gas station provided the water that was hauled in and a wood stove furnished a little warmth. Simple cooking was done on a small electric stove—and a chemical toilet was set up outside. Renovation efforts were continuing, a board of directors had been formed and a little support was coming in.

The extent of Wenatchee's need for such a haven had been overwhelmingly demonstrated: During that first November—the month in which Hospitality House had had to open its doors ahead of time—no less than 13 local agencies and churches were already referring needy people to the



"The food processor donated by Dr. Peterson cut the kitchen workload in half," says head cook John Thacker.



Board members gather for a meeting and Bible study.

new shelter. But unless something could be done to satisfy the county authorities, it would have to send its cluster of weary, disheartened people back to the bitter chill under the bridges.

This was the point at which Dr. Peterson (later chosen to chair the Hospitality House board of directors) entered the project. Joining forces with Charles Hutchins and other caring people in the community, Peterson has focused chiefly on raising funds and other church and community help for the work, although his role has also included a myriad of supportive efforts and the building of credibility and friendship in one-on-one relationships with a number of Hospitality House residents.

In a series of little miracles, God has used caring people to keep the shelter

open: the building has been rewired, sewage lines put in, a smoke-alarm system installed and extensive repair, remodeling and redecorating done.

The residents have provided an estimated 75 percent of the labor involved. Much of the material has either been donated or purchased at minimal cost because it is recycled salvage. Local grocery stores donate "past-pull" shelf items and no-longer-perfect produce; individuals give from their gardens and ranches; groups have yard sales and donate the proceeds to the shelter.

Participation by local churches is increasing, and one of Dr. Peterson's current priorities is to secure support commitments of \$100 monthly from a total of at least 20 churches. This would cover the shelter's cash operating expenses—which average out to a modest \$67 an occupant with the usual resident population of about 30.

**Hospitality House** has no paid staff; needs are met by volunteers, residents and ministry people who raise their own support. The latter include, in addition to Hutch, Pastor John Rogers who serves full time as chaplain, counselor and administrator; John Black, a recent Bible school graduate serving as assistant chaplain and house manager; Richard and Mary Roddy (he has had experience in prison ministry), who conduct services on Sunday, and Corlys Hubbard

who doubles as a board member and treasurer. Volunteers make it possible to hold Bible studies each evening at Hospitality House—attendance for the residents is voluntary.

As in any ministry to transient people, Hospitality House doesn't expect to know what the final results of their caring help will be. Occasionally word does come back, as in a letter from a former resident now living in Montana who wrote that he now had a job and enclosed \$25 to be used in aiding others as he himself had been aided. Some lonely, rootless people have found rest and newness of life in Jesus, whose love is shared so freely at Hospitality House. Some families have been reunited through counseling, some runaway teenagers restored to their homes.

Essentially, however, Hospitality House tries to meet immediate, basic needs, to introduce residents to Jesus Christ and to help them establish positive rather than destructive patterns of living.

**"Most of all, we pray that caring people and caring churches will look with Jesus' eyes at the homeless, and that shelters like Hospitality House will be multiplied across the land."**

Aside from expert in-house counseling, public helping-agencies are fully utilized. Alcoholics are linked up with a detoxification center in Wenatchee, then further aided by a rehabilitation program in Walla Walla. Veterans are helped in availing themselves of such programs in a Veterans Hospital. Residents are steered to self-help and guided vocational courses at the local junior college.

As to the future, Hospitality House expects to continue its present form of ministry—but Hutch is dreaming again. He's praying for more miracles, ones that will put a new shelter on a piece of ground big enough to accommodate a large garden and a small woodcutting business.

"Most of all," says Dr. Peterson, "we pray that caring people and caring churches will look with Jesus' eyes at the homeless in their own communities, and that shelters like Hospitality House will be multiplied across the land." □

# MY CHILDREN! MY CHILDREN!

**T**he following personal perspective on San Salvador's October 1986 earthquake and its aftermath comes from María Cristina de Valladares. María Cristina is a young mother of three and part of a 17-member extended family that lived in a small shack in San Salvador's low-income neighborhood of Serpas, a small wedge of land fronted by a busy highway and bounded on three sides by towering stone walls.

Before the earthquake 198 families were crowded onto this patch of ground no more than a few acres in size. Many had migrated from El Salvador's conflict zones. For some, the makeshift nature of their homes reflected their attitude that life in San Salvador was a temporary inconvenience; as soon as the countryside quieted they would go home.

Some 70 percent of the homes in Serpas were destroyed by the quake. The following day, families set up temporary shelters in a fenced-off field across the highway from Serpas. Families left homeless by the disaster have permission to be there for only a month while they salvage materials from their collapsed homes and rebuild.



**María Christina holds her sister's ten-month-old son Miguel Ernesto in front of the Valladares family's makeshift shelter.**

Some, however, were so filled with dread that within a few days of the quake they had left the city to return to the conflict zones.

World Vision of El Salvador already was helping people in María Cristina's neighborhood before the earthquake through the Manantiales en el Desierto child sponsorship project. Three of the Valladares children were enrolled in the program. Since the disaster, Serpas' people have been among those receiving relief from World Vision: lumber, nails, corrugated sheet metal and plastic sheeting for building more sturdy temporary shelters than salvaged materials have yielded. They also received blankets, sheets, food and medicine.

This, then, is María's own account of the hours and days since 11:47 a.m., October 10, when the earthquake struck:

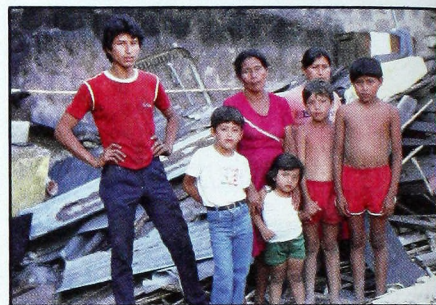
"I was downtown selling my fruits and vegetables. The family's older children were in school and the littlest ones were at home with my mother and sister. At first it came as a sound—I thought it was an animal roaring in the house in front of me. Then the earth started to shake and all the people started screaming and running.

"In that moment I knelt and began to pray. When the shaking stopped, others gathered around and joined me in prayer.

"Suddenly I remembered my family. 'My children! My children!' I cried. I was afraid that the big stone wall behind our house had fallen down. I started running for home. All around me people were running and screaming. Cars were going the wrong way down one-way streets—there was crashing and horns honking and everywhere people screaming.

"I ran all the way. I think it took me only five minutes. Along the streets I saw many fallen houses, and one place where a wall had collapsed over a house. All the time my mind was racing—'My children! My children!' I think that's what gave me the strength to keep running.

"When I got to my house, Mother told me that she and my sister had been making tortillas when the impact of the earthquake threw her against the wall. Everyone



**Valladares family members stand in front of the ruins of what was once their home in San Salvador.**

grabbed each other and clung together as the house started to fall apart. Thank God one of the beams held up the roof's metal sheets. When the shaking stopped they were able to get out. With the next quake the rest of the house collapsed.

"Our family and many others slept in the street near the wall that first night. We were so afraid the wall would give way, but we had nowhere else to go.

Saturday night we slept in the vacant lot across the highway on blankets we had pulled from the ruins of our house. But it rained very hard and the blankets were all we had for cover. So all through the night we were soaking wet, suffering from the rain. When morning came, we went back to where our house had stood and began salvaging metal sheets and some posts so we could put up a little shelter.

"I've noticed that the children are very nervous, especially little Angela Maribel. Each time the ground shakes from a car going by, she starts screaming and runs to her mother.

"We are terrified to rebuild in that place, but we don't have any money to buy something somewhere else. Our home in Serpas is all we had; we have thought that maybe we will be all right if we can get permission to rebuild in Serpas in a place away from the wall, a place that someone now has abandoned." □

# Samaritan sampler

SOME WAYS PEOPLE ARE HELPING  
OTHERS IN THE NAME OF CHRIST



**Project Angel Tree reaches out to children on behalf of imprisoned parents.**

**Christmas is not so merry** for a child whose parent is in prison. Through Project Angel Tree, ordinary folks help incarcerated parents give some Yuletide cheer to their children. Children's gift wishes are written on paper angel ornaments which are placed on Christmas trees in churches or public locations. Churchgoers or passersby purchase the gifts, Prison Fellowship volunteers wrap them, and they are given in the name of the incarcerated parent to his or her little one. For more information contact Project Angel Tree, Prison Fellowship Ministries, P.O. Box 17500, Washington, DC 20041; (703) 478-0100.

**Imagine the impact** of international students who return to their homes with a new-found faith as well as a diploma. One congregation which does more than just imagine is the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Bethesda, MD.

Fourth Church offers a weekly evangelistic Bible study, a monthly potluck for internationals, and a semi-annual banquet for internationals. The congregation also works to meet practical, social and spiritual needs of students as they arise.

For information contact Shozo Otani, Fourth Presbyterian Church, 5500 River Road, Bethesda, MD 20879; (301) 320-3600.

**Bible study and action** form the basis for a grass-roots effort among migrant farm workers to make a better life for themselves and their children in central Florida. Farm Worker Ministry, Inc., provides a meeting place and staff workers who act as catalysts for small groups of Haitian and Mexican workers. They gather to study Scripture, pray and think together about how to combat special problems migrant workers face in areas such as housing, day care, health care and civil rights.

For more information contact Pearl McGiveny at Farm Worker Ministry, Inc., P.O. Box 1855, Auburndale, FL 33823; (813) 967-9583.

**Breachmenders, Inc. is at work** rebuilding an inner-city neighborhood—one house at a time. Aiming to demonstrate Christ's reconciling love in a nuts-and-bolts way, the group hires and trains local teens to restore old homes in the West Oakland/Terrace Village neighborhood of Pittsburgh, PA, then

sells or rents the homes to low-to-moderate income families. Low-cost repairs are also available to neighborhood residents. For more information contact Breachmenders Inc., P.O. Box 71045, Pittsburgh, PA 15213; (412) 621-2530.

**Rural pastors and leaders** in Bolivia and Peru are often unable to leave family and fields for extended study. One solution: bring the classroom to the students. The Interdenominational Committee for Theological Education by Extension operates about 75 centers in the Andes, serving some 1100 students. For more information contact ICTEE, c/o Nancy Thomas, Casilla 544, La Paz, Bolivia.

**All eighty thousand square feet** of the former St. Louis, MO, YMCA now belong to World Impact, an inner-city missions organization. World Impact plans to use the building to aid displaced families and to provide recreation, Bible teaching and fellowship for the surrounding community. The first step, however, is clean-up and remodeling. Inner-city teenagers will participate in the work as a vocational training project, and World Impact is recruiting volunteers to help prepare the facility for usefulness. For information contact Scott McConaughy, 3928 Sullivan Ave., St. Louis, MO 63107; (314) 533-8313.

**Just and equitable housing** for low- and middle-income families is the goal of the Inner-City Christian Federation (ICCF) in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Begun 13 years ago as a congregation's project to rehabilitate two homes in its neighborhood, ICCF is working on its 23rd house this year, and has reroofed 60 other inner-city houses. "We don't hide our motivation—the love of Christ in us for others," said director Jonathon Bradford.

**Neglect, misconceptions** and a language barrier can bar deaf persons from full participation in the church. Orrville (Ohio) Mennonite Church is one of the congregations working to remove those hurdles. The 300-member church, with no paid staff in deaf ministries, interprets Sunday morning worship, provides Sunday school for hearing-impaired adults and children, and sponsors a monthly deaf fellowship group which draws participants from a two-county area.

For information contact Deaf Ministries, Orrville Mennonite Church, 1305 W. Market, Orrville, OH 44667.



**The Laurelville (Pennsylvania) Mennonite Church Center is the site of an annual retreat for deaf people, their families and leaders.**

## Mini-message

### THE GREAT GIFT EXCHANGE



**Not only at His birth** but throughout all 33 years of His life on earth, Jesus Christ was more than sinless; He was—and is—The Righteous One. Yet He demonstrated unmistakably that His birth, His life on earth, His death, His resurrection, His ascension—all were for the sake of sinners.

Months before His birth, an angel told Joseph that His name was to be *Jesus because He was to save His people from their sins.*

Before He began His public ministry, His cousin John referred to Him as one “the thongs of whose sandals I am not worthy to untie.” Then, when Jesus came walking toward him and his listeners, John exclaimed, “Look! The Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world!” (John 1:29).

Although Jesus, like John, warned that sin spells death and that sincere repentance is required, He bore the

best of news to penitent believers. “God so loved the world,” He declared, “that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life” (John 3:16).

That message, meant for all humankind in every generation, is clearly meant for you and me today. The Son born in Bethlehem, who grew up in Nazareth, who walked and taught in Judea, Samaria and Galilee, who died at Golgotha just outside Jerusalem but rose again, who appeared to many and ascended to the Father in heaven, now continues to offer Himself to you. His offer is contingent only on your opening your heart to receive Him through

repentance and the kind of faith that says sincerely, “I give *myself* to You, Lord Jesus.”

If you’ve experienced that gift exchange with Him, you know the delight of complete forgiveness and fellowship with the Son. If you’ve *not* experienced that gift exchange, today is not too soon. Read, openheartedly, the Gospel of John. Respond to the One of whom it tells. For, as its author says, “These are written that you may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that by believing you may have life in his name” (John 20:31). □

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

## When you pray

### THANK GOD . . .

- ☐ **that many Ethiopians** are regaining the energy and means to give of themselves again.
- ☐ **for the growing network** of caring people who connect the resources of Christian churches with needs in Mexico.
- ☐ **for the open doors** of places such as Hospitality House and for the help their staffs provide to homeless people.
- ☐ **for the Christmas story** of undeserved, self-giving love.
- ☐ **for the cooperation** and substantial progress evident in the international campaign to immunize the world’s children.
- ☐ **for the planners** and workers fighting to protect African food and livelihood from invading insects.
- ☐ **for equipping you** with a one-of-a-kind combination of abilities and interests to spread the good news of Christ.
- ☐ **for round-the-clock work** on behalf of El Salvador earthquake victims.

### ASK GOD . . .

- ☐ **to help you** make your Christmas gift exchange this year a reminder of God’s great gift.
- ☐ **to show you** more ways to help the homeless in your own community compassionately and effectively.
- ☐ **to help Salvadoran Christians** minister to their neighbors in the aftermath of the October earthquake.
- ☐ **that Christ’s presence** be unmistakable in the efforts of Christian workers in places like Sudan, Mexico and your own hometown.
- ☐ **to fine-tune** your church’s sensitivity to the needs of its own neighbors and those in distant places.
- ☐ **that givers** will respond quickly to help combat insect invasions in African nations already plagued by food shortage.
- ☐ **for goodwill** and cooperation among all who work to meet human needs.
- ☐ **that the magnetism** of Christian lives will draw people to Christ in places where verbal evangelism is difficult.

## HE WOULD HAVE BEEN EATEN ALIVE

**H**is name is *Biadgligne*. In the Amharic language it means *I hope you will grow*.

An odd name for a little boy? Not this one. World Vision medical workers came up with it on a Sunday afternoon 18 months ago when Good Samaritan passersby carried him to the big feeding center at Alamata, Ethiopia.

Tiny Biadgligne was nearly dead—severely malnourished, dehydrated and bleeding from deep wounds all over his body. They gave him a name and intensive care . . . and little chance of lasting through the night.

To this day we know nothing about his family or why, at the height of the famine, he was abandoned in the wilderness. The possibilities are all too horrible to think about.

Even more horrible, though, is the story we heard from the passersby: when they found Biadgligne lying beside the footpath, a huge vulture was attempting to eat the screaming baby alive.

The scars are still there—on his arm, on his back, on his legs, on the left side of his face. Those vulture-bites will always remain.

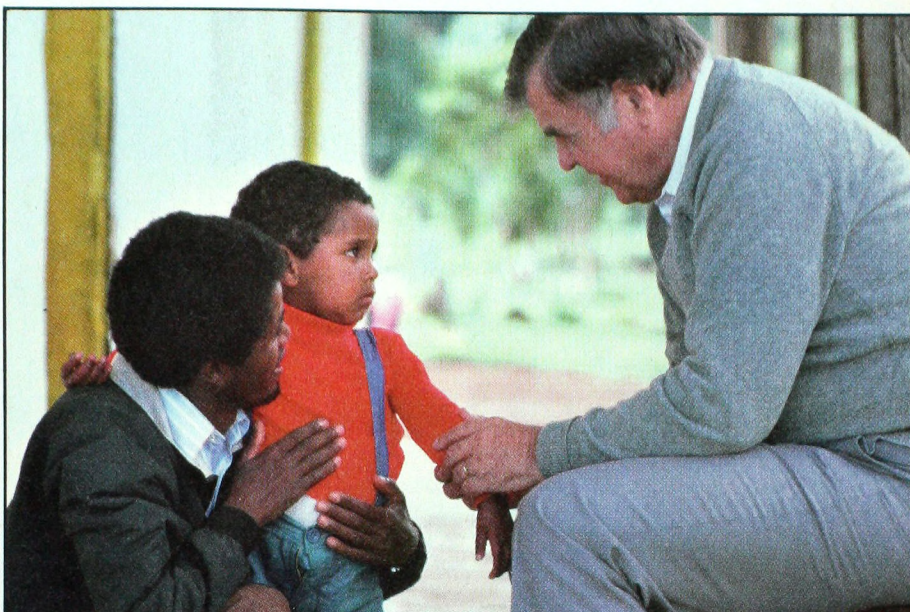
But, amazingly, the scars are now only skin-deep. Against all odds, *I-hope-you-will-grow* is just fine now. No more nightmares. No more sickness. He plays happily with the other children. There's a twinkle in his eye.

Dedicated Christian love has brought healing to his battered soul.

For me, Biadgligne is a symbol of all that World Vision has done—and, by God's grace, will continue to do—in this needy nation. During the past couple of years we've touched hundreds of thousands of suffering people stranded along life's footpaths. We've helped pick them up, feed them, heal their wounds.

And there's so much more to do.

Most, like Biadgligne, will always bear scars. The loss of a baby, or a father, or a cheerful little girl, or a homestead, leaves indelible marks.



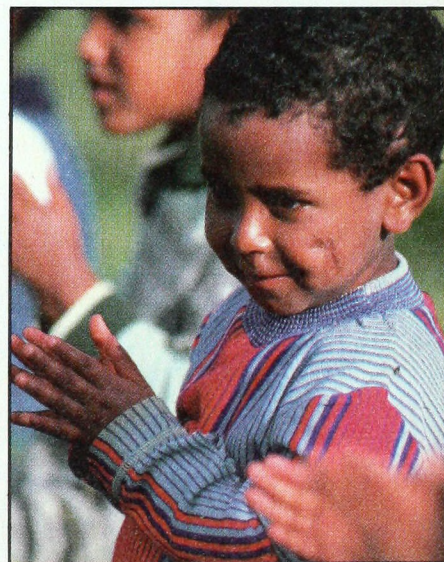
But my bright little friend's smile reminds me that beneath the scars there's always potential for health and wholeness. Our task is to help make it so, to recreate the miracle of healing all across this ravaged land.

That's what we're doing, in every way we know. Right now we're helping reestablish farmers on their fields. We're reuniting separated families. We're teaching mothers new ways to care for their children. We're helping communities plant trees on barren hillsides. We're capping springs and building dams and drilling holes, all to provide more and better water supplies. We're introducing new crops, new vocational skills, new tools and techniques.

*I-hope-you-will-grow*. Biadgligne. We could have given that name to every one of the famine victims we've come to know. In a way, we did. As World Vision continues working toward the healing and development of these dear people, that name has become our prayer. You might want to make it yours, too.

*Ted W. Engstrom*

Ted W. Engstrom  
President



At first hesitant (top), little Biadgligne soon warmed up to Ted Engstrom and managed a smile before their visit was over (above).

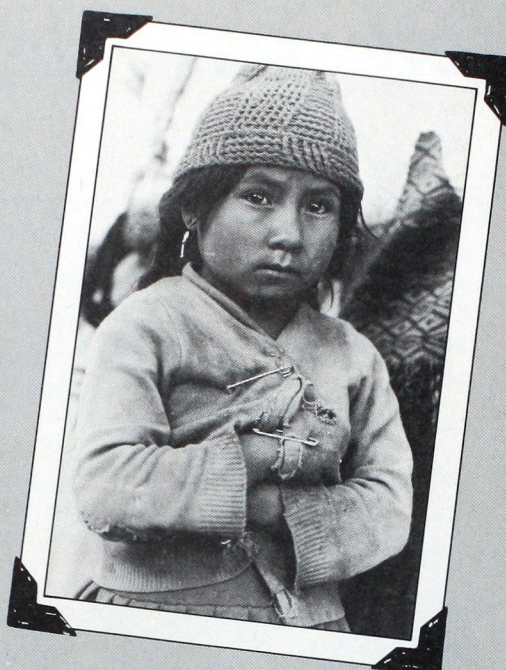
# *This Christmas, make a friend who will love you forever.*

This is Maria. This Christmas, Maria and millions of children like her need caring friends to love them.

Some are orphans.  
Many are malnourished.

All of them struggle with poverty.

They'll spend this Christmas like they spend most of their days—cold, hungry and afraid.



## *How you can make a friend.*

For more than 35 years World Vision has been finding friends for needy children. We make it possible for you to sponsor one of these children for only \$20 a month.

By becoming a sponsor *now*, you can provide things like food, clothing, medicine and a Christian education for a child like Maria in time for Christmas. You will also be helping your child's family, and even their community.

You'll be able to write to your child. You'll receive letters as well—letters full of hope and

thanks and love.

**This Christmas, open your heart extra wide and give a special gift.**

Add a needy child like Maria to your Christmas list. And make a friend who will love you forever.



## **WORLD VISION**

World Vision is a Christian relief and development organization, helping the poor in the name of Christ in over 80 countries throughout the world.

### **WORLD VISION CHILDCARE SPONSORSHIP**

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

1000

Your gifts are tax deductible and you will receive a receipt. Please make checks payable to World Vision. Thank you!

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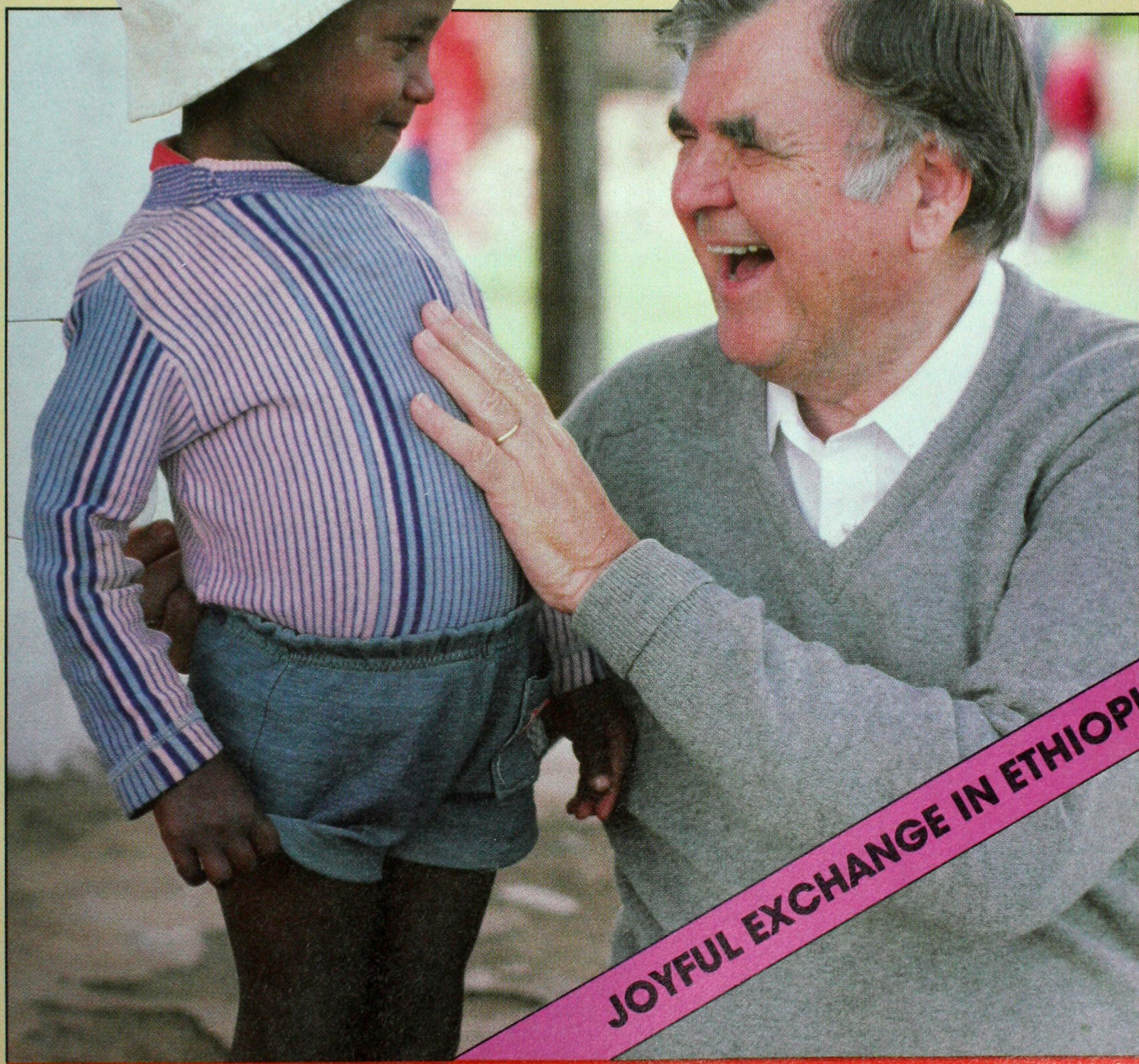
Battling Africa's  
locust invasion

Helping El Salvador's  
earthquake victims

Glimpses of  
1987 hotspots

December '86-January '87

# World Vision®



A once-starved Ethiopian boy's gratitude for recovery brings joy to Ted Engstrom.

# Recent developments

**The two Twin Otter aircraft** used for 19 months in World Vision's Ethiopia relief program logged more than 10,000 flight hours carrying relief workers and urgently needed food to areas inaccessible by road. From January 1985 to August 1986, the aircraft carried 15 million pounds of relief supplies before completing their life-saving missions.

**A successful campaign** to stop an infestation of the Senegalese grasshopper in northern Mali was completed in October, reported Greg Slayton, a member of the World Vision Mali staff. Working out of the city of Niore du Sahel, aircraft leased by World Vision with a grant from the Canadian International Development Agency sprayed 66,700 hectares of infested land in 121 hours, using 27,025 liters of Fenitrothion pesticide.

In a statement to agencies which participated in the program, a Mali representative said, "Together you have saved the harvest of tens of thousands of rural Malians. We thank each organization which has played a role in this extraordinary campaign."

**Starvation in southern Sudan** is likely to begin between March and July of next year if no outside assistance reaches the people in need, says Jacob Akol, World Vision's communications manager for Africa.

A relief worker who returned recently from the south said that because of the conflict between government and opposition forces, no meaningful amount of food can be harvested in more than 85 percent of southern Sudan this year. Also, this year's rains came in July, rather than May when they usually fall, and red worms destroyed crops in parts of the eastern Equatoria region. Medicines for the people of southern Sudan and their cattle also are needed urgently.

By far the most-affected area in southern Sudan is the densely populated region of Bahr el Ghazal. Earlier this year, World Vision trucked 1703 metric tons of grain, milk powder, premixed food and edible oil to Wau, capital of Bahr el Ghazal, where thousands of displaced persons had fled to escape the escalating civil war there. Much more will be needed in coming months by 1,630,000 of the people in and around six towns and cities, according to reports from Sudan's Protestant and Catholic church agencies.

**In the Sahel region** of northern Africa, some 1,660,000 hectares of land have been treated in an effort to stop infestation by the Senegalese grasshopper which threatens crops from Senegal to Sudan. But some 664,000 hectares still require treatment. Large swarms of adult grasshoppers are moving south and southwest as the annual harmattan winds return, drying vegetation.

Meanwhile, desert locust hoppers (immature insects) have been sighted in Oman and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, countries located south of Saudi Arabia. Earlier reports of desert locust swarms in Saudi Arabia have been confirmed.

**Camels and solar-powered refrigerators** will be used in the program to inoculate children in remote areas of Chad. A camel train is a vital part of the delivery system and the refrigerators are designed to maintain the necessary low temperatures for vaccines until they reach isolated inoculation centers.

**In El Salvador, floods** heaped more misery on thousands of people displaced by two earthquakes which struck the capital city, San Salvador, in October. At one point the Acelhuate River, which runs through the city, rose at least 15 feet, eroding the sides of ravines where many makeshift homes have been built by those displaced by the temblors.

Outdoor hospitals, including one set up by the Bloom Hospital whose destroyed building was near the World Vision El Salvador office, also were flooded. Landslides caused by the heavy rains blocked roads, and part of a bridge was washed away. World Vision El Salvador has provided materials to more than a thousand families to help them rebuild their homes.

**In Haiti, three solid hours of rain** caused extensive flooding on the island of La Gonave. According to reports from radio operators on the island, 31 people are dead, 260 houses were destroyed and 162 damaged, and 1000 people are homeless. World Vision Haiti supports several projects on the island, one of the poorest parts of Haiti, which itself is the poorest nation in the Americas.

**To enroll more individual sponsors** for orphans and other specially needy children, a large corps of volunteers will answer toll-free phone calls during a five-hour live telecast December 28 in at least 25 major American cities. The broadcast, will air throughout most of the afternoon on that final Sunday of 1986. Exact time and channel information will appear in local TV program listings.

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## YULETIDE DROP-IN

**Maria Toluono**, a fingerprint officer at the central police station in Auckland, New Zealand, gave away most of her clothes and money on an unexpected visit to Ethiopia's capital city.

Arriving on Christmas Eve last year, she stepped off the plane with no visa and none of the required inoculations. "But I came with a positive mind," she said. "I wanted to visit the child I sponsor. And to see the feeding camps."

Surprisingly, Maria was granted a five-day travel visa. But on such a short

stay she was unable to secure government permission to travel outside the city of Addis Ababa to see her sponsored child, a 7-year-old girl.

Originally intending to give the little girl some articles of clothing, Miss Toluono donated them instead to a local orphanage. And by the time she departed from Ethiopia, her generosity left her with less than \$100 for the trip home via London and the United States.

"People told me not to give money to kids on the streets," she said, "but I could not turn my back on them, even though they looked much better than the starving ones you see on television."

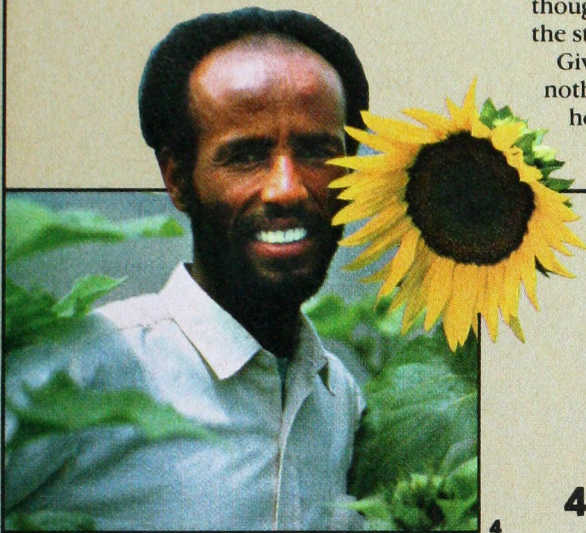
Giving away clothes and money is nothing new for Miss Toluono. "At home," she said, "I give my clothes

to the Salvation Army. But I hardly ever buy anything, because people give me things."

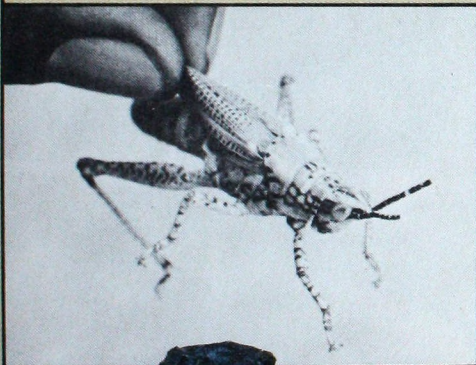
Of Filipino and Samoan parentage, Maria Toluono is no stranger to other cultures. But, as communicator Rachel Veale noted when she gave the press this human interest story, Maria experienced some culture shock with the Ethiopian style of greeting: at least three or four kisses, sometimes seven, on alternating cheeks.

At the end of her five-day stay, Maria departed happily. She'd given; she'd received.

*David Olson*



4



8



10

## World Vision®

Volume 30, number 6 December '86-January '87 Pastors/Leaders

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When Ted Engstrom visited Ethiopia recently, he saw crops being harvested, children playing and smiles returning to faces once filled with sorrow and pain.

#### 10 Putting it back together in El Salvador

San Salvador's earthquake victims receive assistance from World Vision as they rebuild their homes and their lives following the October disaster.

#### 12 Babes in arms

Uganda's child soldiers—many as young as 7—have now hung up their machine guns. But what's ahead for these youngsters whose childhood was stolen by war?

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PHOTOS, ILLUSTRATIONS: Cover, pp. 3 (middle), 4-7: David Ward; p. 2: Larry Nichols; pp. 8 (left), 9: Steve Reynolds; p. 8 (right): FAO; pp. 10, 11, 14 (right), 19, 20: Terri Owens; pp. 12, 13: Brad L. Smith; p. 14 (left): Cristina Orellana de Aviles; 15: (below): Gary Left; p. 16: Youth Congress '85; p. 18: Doug Kelly; p. 21: Center for Global Service and Education.

# A STOCKINGFUL FROM ETHIOPIA

Words and pictures by David Ward

**G**ift-giving is an important Christmas tradition in my family. It probably is in yours, too.

Originally the idea behind it all, of course, was that our giving to each other should be a reminder of God's great gift to us—the incarnation of His Son.

When we're caught in a flurry of holiday busy-ness it's easy to lose sight of that idea, isn't it? I know some good folks who've decided not even to think about shopping and wrapping and all of that until December 26. For them, the tradition has backfired.

For me it hasn't—not yet, anyway—and this year there's even a second important message coming through loud and clear: We don't just *give* gifts at Christmastime. We *exchange* them. I give you something special, you give me something special.

In my family, each time we exchange gifts we all grow a little stronger and a little closer together. I suppose we could call it reciprocity. Everyone needs to be both a giving and a receiving person.

For the past two or three years I've spent most of my time, including a couple of Christmases, in famine-stricken Ethiopia. And I've been saddened by the loss of reciprocity there. It's been as if a few of the people gathered around the Christmas tree were doing all the giving

all the time, and the rest were doing all the receiving.

I've seen how poverty, hunger and disease have persistently humiliated those feisty people who longed for the energy and means to give of themselves in some way—in any way.

Famine forced them to be passive receivers, day in and day out. Eating was the only thing they could do, and even that was virtually done for them; the simple foods at emergency nutrition centers require no chewing.

I confess to a nagging fear that in our all-out attempt to save lives, the lack of reciprocity in our relief program sometimes dampened recipients' spirits.

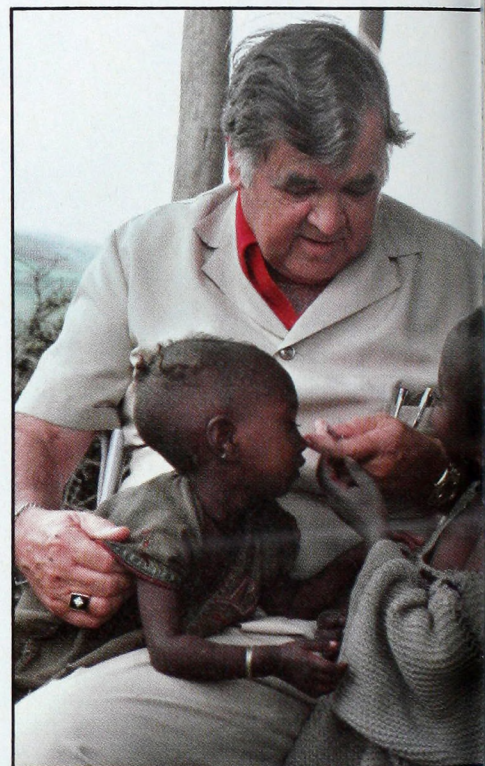
During those dark days it couldn't have been any other way. But from a human relationships point-of-view there was little to be proud of.

Now, though, I have some good news. I've just returned from another visit to Ethiopia with Ted Engstrom and three friends of World Vision. We saw signs of recovery appearing nearly everywhere.

And for me, nothing was more encouraging than to witness the revival of reciprocity. Ethiopians are regaining their ability to be a giving people.

Most of their gifts are humble, intangible, easy to miss if you don't know what you're looking for. But I came home with a whole Christmas stocking full of them. I'd like to share a few; they were meant for all of us.

As you look at the simple gifts portrayed in these photographs, think again about the real meaning of our Christmas gift-exchange: *Emmanuel. God is with us*, especially in Ethiopia, that hurting place some suspected He'd forgotten.



## GRUBBY HANDSHAKES

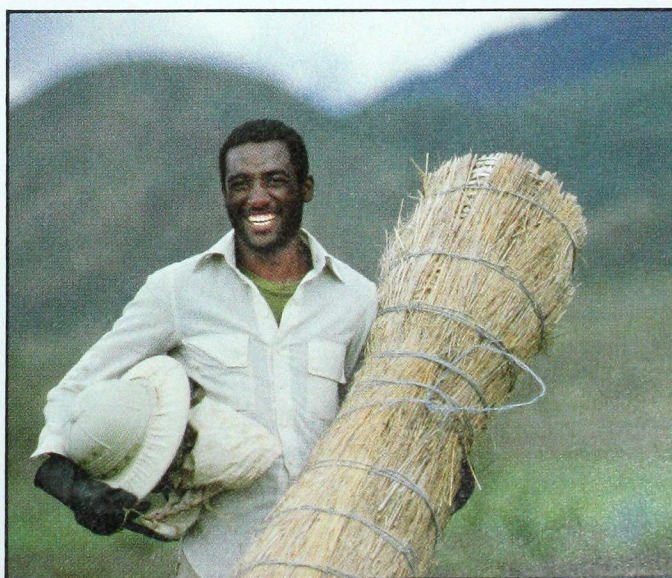
and trusting smiles welcomed us at every stop along our busy itinerary. Deeply moved by all the progress, Ted Engstrom kept reminding me of the dying children he'd held on his last visit.

*David Ward, photographer, writer, project planner, has been associated with World Vision's ministry for nearly ten years.*



**HOMEOWN FEASTS** have driven emergency nutrition centers out of business. Thanks to good rains and our gifts of seeds and handtools, we visitors tasted the first fruits of this year's bounty.

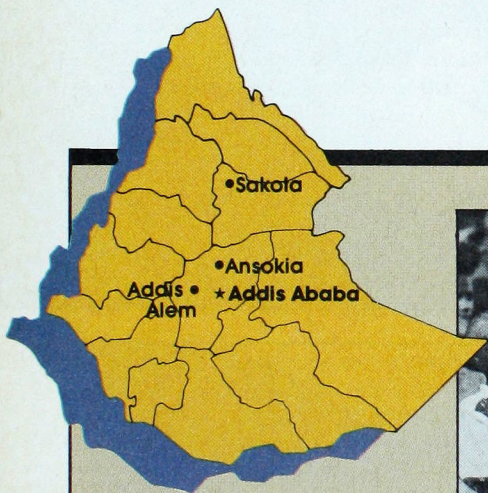
**EAGERNESS** to improve upon centuries-old techniques means that Ethiopian farmers now reap many new benefits. More and better honey flows from this beekeeper's traditional cigar-shaped hives as a result of World Vision's apiculture project.



**BACK TO WORK**, proud fathers like Tefesse Tefera once again are able to provide for their families, thanks to the oxen, tools, seeds and other help from World Vision.



**CONTAGIOUS JOY** bubbles from the people we've been caring for. At Christmastime two years ago Bimrow and his nearly-starved family found lifesaving help at a distant World Vision center. Back home at long last, this Christmas they're enjoying the seeds, ox and plow Dr. Engstrom gave them. "A parent would not even give a favorite child so much," this overwhelmed father exclaimed.



## WORLD VISION'S WORK IN ETHIOPIA

In 1984 and 1985 World Vision provided emergency food, medical and other supplies such as clothing and blankets to more than 500,000 needy Ethiopians through eight major nutrition/health centers.

This year's programs include provision of seeds, farm tools and other necessities including 5000 oxen to 127,000 farming families, plus the sponsorship of 19,000 children and work toward a goal of drilling 700 water wells.



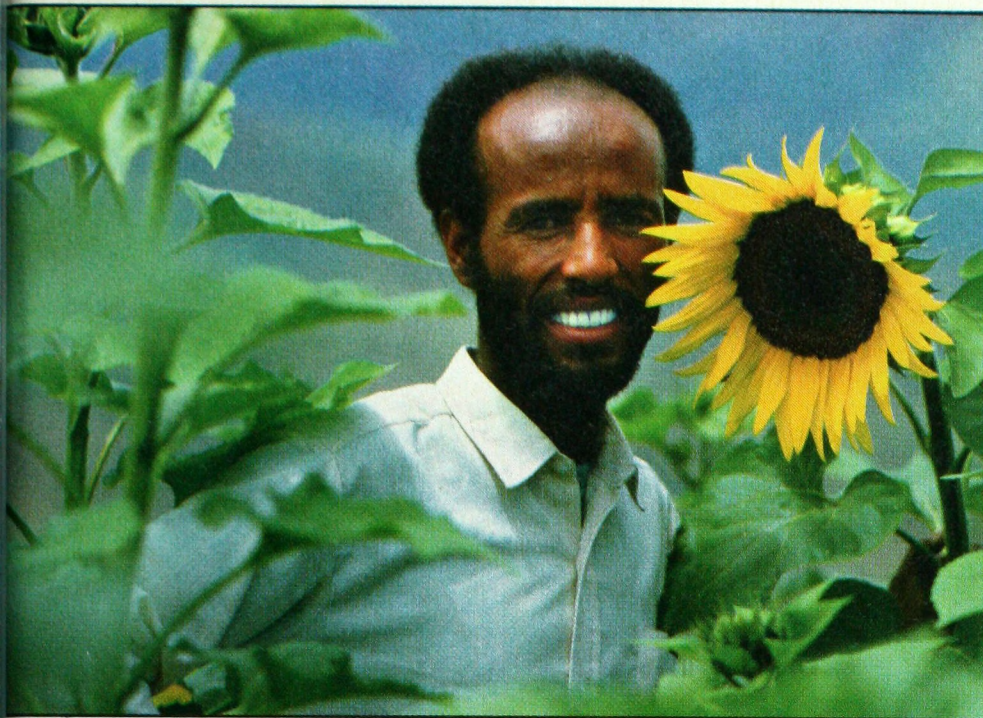
1984: Ethiopian boy receives emergency food in Ibat.

**Jerusalem Children's Home** at Addis Alem provides a family-like environment for 160 famine orphans. With funding from the Episcopal Church of the USA and other groups including World Vision, local Christian staff bring up the children (mostly from World Vision relief centers) in the Christian faith and with help to become effective members of rural Ethiopia.

**At Sakota** (100 miles north of Addis Ababa), World Vision's Agpak program provides seeds and farm tools for 75,000 people, and has to date given 638 oxen to needy farmers, besides supplying 31,000 malnourished individuals with food rations.

**In Ansokia Valley** the Agpak program has served 75,000 farmers with tools appropriate to their terrain, and World Vision has developed a tree nursery producing 40 varieties of trees known to be useful for food, fuel and construction material. In 1986, more than 700,000 seedlings have been distributed to the people; in 1987 another 1.5 million will be distributed. And three capped springs have been developed, serving 6000 people.

**If locusts don't devour** too much of the current good harvest, World Vision will concentrate more of its future plans on increasing the farmers' self-help potential, says World Vision Ethiopia's director, Dr. Ken Tracey. He foresees a need for considerable work on water resource development and reforestation, along with much attention to the special needs of children whose physical and spiritual wellbeing have been deeply affected by deprivation and distress during the long recent famine. □



**BRIGHTENED SPIRITS** are mirrored by kaleidoscopic bouquets bursting from last year's desert.



**THE KIDS ARE KIDS AGAIN**, as Chicago architect Paul Swanson discovered. Emaciated and listless not long ago, these now-energetic famine orphans ran circles around him during an afternoon playtime.



**EGIZER YESTELEGN** was little Bayushe's response when we gave her the tree seedlings. Everywhere we traveled I heard the same thing: "Egizer yestelegn. You go back and tell those people in America egizer yestelegn. You saved us and now you're helping us stand on our feet. Egizer yestelegn." Only when I returned to North America did I learn from an Ethiopian friend the full meaning of this wonderful Ethiopian way of saying thank you. Egizer yestelegn means "We can never repay you ourselves. So may the Lord repay you instead." Egizer yestelegn.

More misery for suffering Africans?

# THE LOCUST THREAT

by Sheryl J. Watkins

**G**rasshoppers and their deadly cousins, locusts, threaten the food and livelihood of millions of Africans, most of whom are just beginning to rebuild their lives after years of famine and drought. If these pests, now beginning to breed to plague proportions, are not stopped in the next few months, up to six million people whom World Vision has helped will experience hunger as they did during the 1984/85 drought.

These dire predictions are being echoed by African governments, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and international relief officials, including World Vision field staff in Sudan and other countries of the Sahel.

For the first time in 50 years, Africa is being menaced by five species of plague-breeding insects: the Senegalese grasshopper in West Africa; the desert locust in Chad, Sudan and Ethiopia; and the African



(above) Locusts swarm in Ethiopia.  
(left) One less locust in Sudan.

migratory, brown and red locusts in East and Southern Africa. Officially, the situation has been classified by the FAO as a "pre-plague," but the resulting plagues could rage for three to five years in at least 15 countries.

The magnitude of the threat is staggering, says Burt Singleton, who has researched the current problem to form a World Vision response. Some statistics:

- A single swarm can contain up to 10 billion individual locusts. A single swarm once covered 2000 square miles.

- As many as 1000 newly-hatched "hoppers" can occupy one square foot.

- Locusts fly at 11 miles per hour; faster when aided by wind. One swarm was spotted 1200 miles out to sea.

- During its lifetime, a single locust can travel 3000 miles, stripping vegetation wherever it and its swarm land.

- A moderate-size swarm can eat enough food in one day to feed 40,000 to 50,000 people for an entire year; a large swarm can eat ten times that amount. (In a 1958 infestation which affected several African countries, Ethiopia alone lost 167,000 metric tons of grain, enough to feed more than a million people for a year.)

One of the most insidious characteristics of locust plagues is that they often follow droughts by just one growing season. The rains provide the moisture needed for egg pods to hatch.

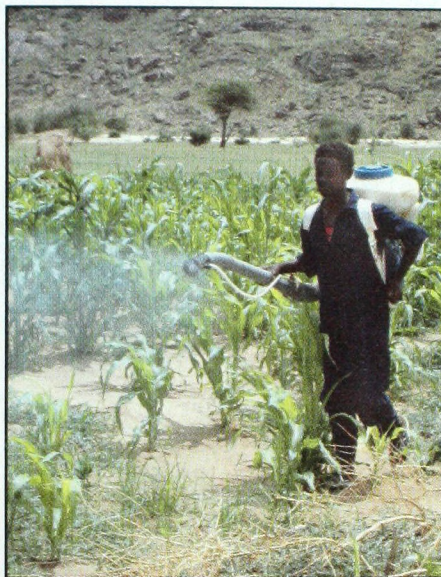
Since the 1985 growing season, the Senegalese grasshopper has threatened crops in Senegal, the Gambia, southern Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and Chad. True to form, the grasshoppers began their infestation just as rains returned to the region. In September of 1985, grasshoppers devoured crops and pastures on 200,000 hectares in Mali alone. A joint eradication program by the Malian government and the FAO helped to mitigate that damage. But now egg pods left by last year's generation are hatching, and grasshoppers have infested Mali to an even greater degree this year. In some areas, grasshopper density is 100 to 120 per square yard.

The area around the city of Niore du Sahel in western Mali, north of the capital city of Bamako, is one of the most affected. Unless eradication efforts succeed, crop losses of 100,000 metric tons of millet and sorghum are expected.

World Vision has joined a combined effort to spray young hoppers in the region. The British government has funded spraying in the area east of Niore. The Stromme Foundation, with funding from the Norwegian government, is spraying the area west of Niore. With a grant of \$444,000 from the Canadian International Development Agency, World Vision will provide reconnaissance and spraying of 50,000 hectares of infested land in Niore du Sahel. World Vision field staff predict that spraying begun in September will kill 90 percent of the grasshoppers there.

Aerial spraying is impossible in many regions because of the lack of planes or even take-off or landing areas. Other, simpler methods can be equally effective on a smaller scale—if employed early enough. Poison mixed with a bulky matter such as ground nut hulls can be spread to kill the pests when they eat it. Or the poison can be sprayed onto the insects or their food source with a mechanical blower.

World Vision Britain provided \$50,000 for the purchase of 45 metric tons of Simithion, an insecticide used in July and August in the Louga region of northern Senegal. In cooperation with the local government, World Vision staff distributed the insecticide to farmers, who applied it manually to their fields. The effort did not, however, prevent the larvae from hatching in untended fields and pastures.



In Sudan, a worker uses a mechanical blower to spread insecticide on locusts' food sources.

**While West Africa** combats grasshoppers, East and Southern Africa face the slightly different problem of locusts. *Locust* is a common name for several species of short-horned grasshoppers that, when conditions are right, proliferate phenomenally and migrate in swarms.

The locust has a double identity. During its solitary phase, the locust resembles an ordinary green grasshopper. In that phase, the individual insects avoid each other, and only two percent of all eggs laid will produce adults that later breed. However, when there is ample vegetation and the right amount of moisture, many more of the young hatch and are forced together. In this gregarious stage, they travel in swarms.

Each locust can reproduce up to 50 young in a generation, providing exponential growth of swarms. And because locusts breed in remote locations, several generations can reproduce before people become aware of them.

World Vision, through its Agpak program, is providing pesticides to Ethiopian

farmers who are fighting desert locusts, African migratory locusts and armyworms. But more must be done to protect the millions of people World Vision has helped through its 1984/85 drought relief efforts.

"If we don't fight this menace, much of what we have done will be of little use in long-term rehabilitation of famine victims," said Russ Kerr, World Vision's director of relief operations for Africa.

According to the FAO, the international community has pledged \$35 million for the fight against grasshoppers and locusts in Africa. Approximately \$23 million will be used to fight the Senegalese grasshopper in West Africa, with the remaining \$12 million to be used against the desert, red, brown and African migratory locusts in East, Central and Southern Africa.

FAO's Emergency Center for Locust

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**"We must make every effort now to stop the plague."**

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Operations (ECLO) reported that grasshoppers are moving onto crops in Chad, where some 160,000 hectares will require pesticide spraying. Spraying also will begin soon in Burkina Faso by light aircraft.

A major problem in recent infestations has been the inability to eradicate locusts in areas of civil conflict. This year civil wars are hindering locust eradication in parts of Sudan, Chad, Mozambique and Ethiopia.

According to the ECLO the most immediate remaining need is to ensure timely and optimal use of available resources. Included among the resources are transportation for fuel, pesticides and ground support to remote areas. Singleton and Kerr agreed that it is by providing such logistical assistance that World Vision can be most effective.

"Immediately, our most important contribution will be logistics support for those agencies which specialize in locust control," said Kerr. "We've moved grain to hundreds of thousands of people throughout remote parts of Africa. Our staff, their vehicles and the infrastructure they've established (including warehouses) will be useful in this fight."

The effort will require money for fuel, personnel and equipment. World Vision stands ready to expand the efforts of locust-fighting specialists as fast as funds become available.

"We must make every effort now to stop the plague," said Russ Kerr. "If we wait until grasshoppers and locusts have destroyed crops, we will again have to find food for millions of starving people." □

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*Sheryl Watkins is a World Vision International journalist.*

Lumber, nails and corrugated sheet metal

# PUTTING IT BACK TOGETHER IN EL SALVADOR

Even children help their families carry building materials for temporary shelters.



Rescue workers search for survivors—and bodies—in the wreckage of the huge Ruben Dario building. Because the quake occurred shortly before noon, the building had been full of people.



**T**he woman's voice echoed with a brittle weariness as she said to the woman next to her, "It is always the poor who suffer the most. The rich, nothing ever happens to them."

The shabby, impoverished woman sat wearily in the Comité de Emergencia Nacional (National Emergency Committee) waiting room in the earthquake-ravaged city of San Salvador. The room was packed with people hoping for aid or news of missing loved ones in the aftermath of the disastrous October 10 temblor that toppled homes

and tall buildings in El Salvador's capital city. Also milling about the room were rescue workers whose dangling masks signalled that they spent their days pulling decaying bodies from debris.

As in other disasters of this type, the most affected lived in poor, overcrowded communities where construction often is of substandard quality. Adobe and bamboo construction did not fare well in the earthquake; some sections of the city were totally destroyed. Several commercial buildings collapsed, and most hospitals and schools received heavy damage. World Vision El Salvador staff are operating out of a hotel until their office building can be inspected and declared safe.

The poorest of the poor were the ones

## The goal is to help more than a thousand families build sturdy, protective temporary shelters.

World Vision was reaching before the earthquake through ongoing child sponsorship projects in 12 poverty-stricken neighborhoods scattered throughout San Salvador. Nine of the projects were hit very hard by the quake.

Since the disaster, which killed more than 1200 and left some 30,000 families homeless, the Salvadoran staff has been working through nine of its projects to distribute lumber, nails, corrugated sheet metal and plastic sheeting. Additionally, World Vision has been taking truckloads of blankets, sheets, food and medicines to the parks, vacant lots and highway roadsides that the *damnificados* (homeless ones) have occupied while they clear away the rubble from their homesites—if the sites are still there. Many of these people lived on precarious hillsides that simply crumbled away when the earthquake struck. Already the World Vision El Salvador staff has spent \$80,000 for emergency supplies, nearly half of the \$200,000 relief project budget.

Jeff Dickinson, assistant director of World Vision International Relief Operations for Latin America, arrived in San Salvador the day after the quake to assist Field Director Arturo Menesses and his staff to design a relief response.

"The staff was very involved in the relief efforts, working around the clock when necessary," Dickinson reported. "I was very impressed with their resourcefulness and maturity in handling the situation."



World Vision El Salvador staff members build an experimental shelter out of some of the items slated for quake survivors.

"World Vision continues to be one of the few agencies that has been able to provide immediate relief assistance to the poorer sectors of San Salvador," added Ron Maines, director of relief operations for Asia and Latin America. "We purchased relief supplies in the country, while logistical problems delayed delivery of items flown in by other organizations. World Vision El Salvador also has the trust of stricken communities, which already had been developed through project committees and partner agencies."

"Our relief strategy for the San Salvador earthquakes centers on the need for housing," explained Maines. Families who have lost their homes have been given metal and plastic sheeting, lumber and other items needed to provide temporary protection from the weather. Later, the same materials can be used to build permanent homes.

"This approach is much more efficient than purchasing expensive tents, then later paying for construction materials," Maines said. Most of the homeless have salvaged any usable materials from their old houses and have assembled some sort of temporary shelter.

Among the homeless are World Vision El Salvador staff members and their families. The homes of 11 staff members were destroyed and those of another four were badly damaged.

Already accustomed to helping people displaced by El Salvador's civil conflict to resettle, the staff now is busily planning



Maria Amelia Alvarenga Gonzales and her grandson Sergio Ernesto Jimenez wait for assistance beneath a huge tent from the Red Cross.

ways to make it possible for the neediest families to relocate.

Funds are urgently needed if relief and resettlement work is to continue. Through your gifts and prayers, you can be a part of this effort to bring healing and hope to the poorest of the poor in one of the world's most stricken countries. □

*For a quake victim's own story of the barrowing experience, see page 20.*

The war games they  
played were for keeps

# BABES IN ARMS

by Brad L. Smith

**F**ourteen-year-old Dagala Nasaneili knew it was not another skull lying cracked and discolored in the blistering Ugandan sun. There were thousands of those. He could still remember back before 1982 when he bounced a black-and-white sphere from knee to foot and off his head. That was before the Acholi, the northern-born Ugandan troops of President Milton Obote's regime, came and killed his parents as he watched from a distance.

"They wanted to kill me, but we went into the bush. A friend came and got me and we joined the army."

Dagala and his equally young friend were not alone in their adventure. More than 3000 boys and girls younger than the Geneva Convention's 16-year-old limit joined the National Resistance Army (NRA) too. Eventually, their numbers would account for 20 to 30 percent of Colonel Yoweri Museveni's guerrilla force.

But 14 years of age was not the bottom line by any means. Many were as young as seven. And some, incredibly, not more than five. All or most were orphans.

It's the very young ones who may not recognize a soccer ball when they see one, who might mistake it for a skull or a bomb or a booby trap. That's because they've never known what it was for. No one has given them a chance to be little boys and girls.

If you attempt to toss a ball to them, they may raise the muzzle of their automatic weapon in your direction. They've been weaned on the kick of an AK-47 as it cracks off 600 rounds per minute. AK-47s, grenades, rocket launchers—not exactly toys for tots.

War games are nothing new in this East African caldron. They've had 20 years to play them. The killing began in 1966, just four years after Uganda's independence from Great Britain. Hundreds of thousands of people were



Young soldiers like this one—and others even younger—sacrificed their childhood in Uganda's most recent conflict.

indiscriminately murdered under the successive governments of Dr. Milton Obote and the infamous Idi Amin.

**Obote was then back in power** for another six years, until he was finally ousted by one of his own generals, Tito Okello. The slaughter of an estimated 1.5 million people finally ended six months later when Museveni's "boys" took Kampala. Museveni knows the value of children. He keeps half a dozen of them around him at all times, as bodyguards. He knows, too, that children can fight. When his NRA captured Kampala in late January 1986, it was these same boy soldiers who led the way. House-to-house, door-to-door, they fought. Bursts of automatic fire echoed through the hilly avenues.

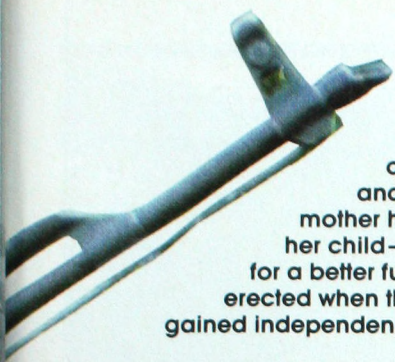
Kampala became a place where the men were separated from the boys—and the boys won. After three days and nights without food or sleep, what was left of the defeated government's troops retreated to their northern countryside haven. Many of the adult soldiers remained, however, clutching at their stomachs and chests, final pleas for their

**An investment now  
in these fragmented  
young lives could well  
make a crucial  
difference.**

mothers frozen on their lips.

The boy soldiers don't care. "Mother" is still on *their* lips and minds and hearts, too: their own mothers and fathers, murdered by the now-vanquished predators of Uganda. In the sweltering stillness of the African night, a boy soldier cries himself to sleep.

At 14 years old, corporal George Kokosi of the NRA 11th Battalion told of his ordeal, typical of many: "I saw my mother assassinated by Obote's people. I saw them come to my house and kill my father. I just ran away. I heard that Museveni's people were collecting boys and girls, so I joined them."



This sculpture of a bound and enslaved mother holding up her child—her hope for a better future—was erected when the country gained independence in 1962.

According to human rights groups, some 200,000 civilians were slaughtered in the area of fertile farmlands and inviting villages north of Kampala known as the Luwero Triangle. The northern-enlisted Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) believed the southerners of Luwero to be secretly supporting the rebel resistance fighters of the NRA, so they killed them in droves. Bones litter every step of the mile-long path behind Nakaseke, now a Luwero ghost town. Some of the victims were shot down in rows. Others were beaten to death with a rusting crankshaft. Still others were rounded up and taken by truck to "death-houses"—never to be seen again.

**Everywhere along the roads**, rank-and-file skulls offer mute testimony to the decades of violence. Children accustomed to the carnage sit and play on boulders between the rows, oblivious to whether these ashen "gourds" might have belonged to friends or relatives or even parents.

A UNICEF official in Uganda said, "Probably the commonest form of damage results from children being separated permanently or temporarily from one or both parents because of their death or 'disappearance.'"

Exactly how these hollow-eyed young soldiers can be refitted into society now that the war is over is of real concern. Where do they go when even nightmares are better than their reality?

Foreign diplomats, international aid organizations and church leaders are working on the problem. Many believe that the children should receive education and vocational training. One thing is certain: intervention programs must focus on dealing with their anxiety, depression and grief if they are ever to lead a normal existence again.

Anglican bishop Misaeri Kauma of the Namirembe diocese in Uganda's capital



voices another concern. "Now we have all these young people who have held guns, fought and killed people. I have an 11-year-old son. What type of boys is he going to be mixing with?"

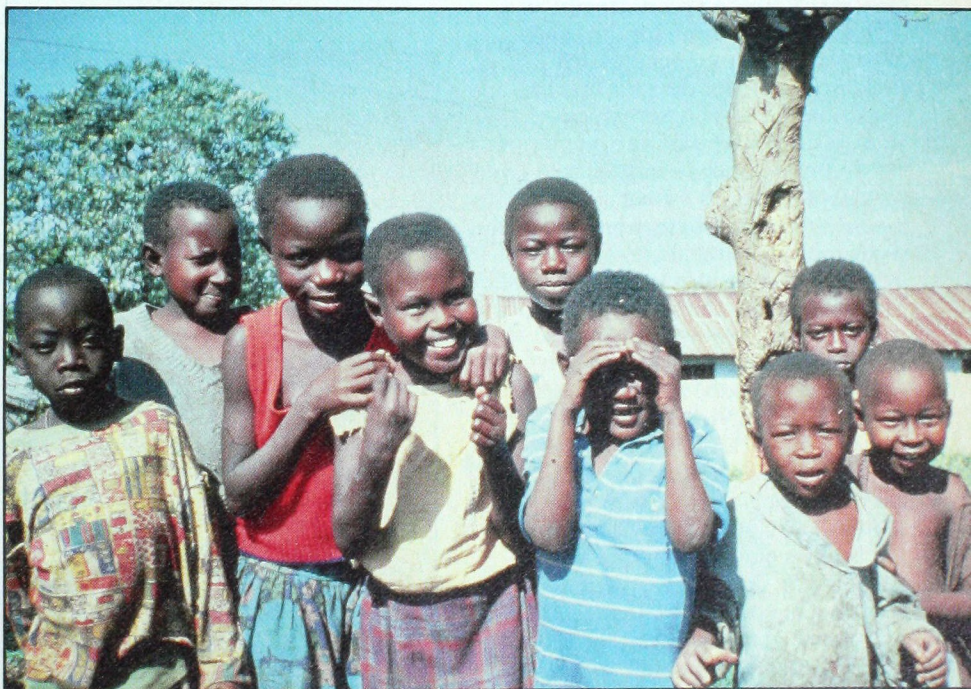
What type of boy? The eyes are a dead giveaway: dark tunnels with no light—no little boy—at the end.

The spiritual and academic reeducation of 2500 boys and 500 girls—all under the age of 16—must be undertaken in earnest by people who care as Jesus cares. An investment now in these fragmented young lives could well make a crucial difference in Uganda and eastern Africa in the next generation.

The African Children's Choir, comprised solely of Ugandan orphans aged five to thirteen, recently toured the United States. Singing songs like "Jesus Loves You and Me" and "Highway to Heaven," both in English and Luganda, they showed the difference the Lord was making in their lives.

You could see it in their eyes, too. They had lost their parents and been ravaged by the same war as their young soldier counterparts, but their eyes were bright and hopeful—reflecting a peace that the world will never comprehend.

World Vision donors can help bring that peace to the eyes and hearts of Uganda's child soldiers. If these emotionally-gutted orphans need surrogate parents and families, then Christian organizations like World Vision have something even better to offer: a Heavenly Father and the Family of God. We might even teach them to play again. □



Uganda's children—ones like these bright-faced youngsters, as well as those who bear the bitter scars of war—together must struggle to build a better future.



## FAMILY SAVED FROM CERTAIN DISASTER

**One week made the difference** between life and death for the family of Francisco de Jesus Fuentes. Jeff Dickinson, assistant director of relief operations for Latin America, visited Sr. de Jesus at his home one month before the October 10 earthquake rocked El Salvador's capital city of San Salvador. The house, a one-room shack located on the edge of a cliff in a refugee slum, was totally destroyed by the earthquake.

Fortunately, one week before the disaster, the family had moved to a new home provided by World Vision in Tecoluca, San Vicente, located some 40 miles east of San Salvador. Through a rehabilitation project to aid those displaced by civil war in El Salvador, World Vision had helped ten families build new homes in Tecoluca. Sr. de Jesus is president of that project committee.

"Anyone in that house at the time of the earthquake certainly would have been killed," Dickinson said.

(left) The home of Francisco de Jesus Fuentes one month before the quake and (right) one week afterward.

## *Is God calling you . . .*

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

### **Short-Term Contract Positions**

Positions in areas of Africa and Asia require appropriate qualifications and experience including previous Two-Thirds World experience. French language helpful. Must be flexible and adaptable to a variety of living conditions. Twelve-month minimum contract required.

Logisticians  
Project managers  
Nutritionists  
Public Health nurses

Agriculturalists  
Mechanics  
Pediatricians/General Practitioners  
Administrators

Contact: Tim Geare, World Vision U.S.

# HOMILY OUT OF A HARD HAT

by Bill Kliewer

I stood on a corner in Chicago not too long ago, hammer in my hand and hard hat on my head, and watched an amazing thing happen as a small group of people worked together.

You may have read about it. In one week several teams of volunteers built four houses for families desperately in need of low-cost housing. I'm one of those people who has to concentrate to keep my thumb out from under the hammer, so I stood in awe as the walls of the first house went up in just a few hours.

We had the inspiration of several outstanding leaders that week—Millard Fuller, head of Habitat for Humanity, former President Jimmy Carter, and Chuck Colson of Prison Fellowship. But as I watched that small army of builders and wondered what I should learn from them, I thought of another great “hard hat” leader—Gideon.

Many of us, and perhaps you too, know very clearly what it is that God wants us to do. For example, my “job description” is very clear: “to help the poor in the name of Christ.” God told Millard Fuller to build houses for the poor. He told Chuck Colson to minister to men and women in jail, and he told Gideon to lead an army against the Midianites.

At times, however, we begin to doubt whether or not God really called us to this task. People oppose us. The job appears too big, the problems unsolvable, the odds overwhelming.

It's like what happened to Gideon when, after God told him to lead Israel to freedom against the Midianites, he had some momentary reservations so he put out the fleece—twice—and God made it even more clear what He wanted.

To make sure that Gideon knew he didn't have to do it on his own, God reduced Gideon's resources; He cut the army down from 32,000 to 300.

Now when I think of that small band of builders there on the westside of Chicago,

**G**od made sure Gideon knew he didn't have to do it on his own; He reduced Gideon's resources. Three hundred defeated 100,000 plus.



and of our own staff at World Vision, I realize how inadequate we are to evangelize the world, stamp out poverty and battle injustice to the poor. And I see at least three lessons I can learn from Gideon.

First, like Gideon, we need *vision*. (Of all people, we at World Vision should have that.) As someone has said, vision is seeing what others don't see, seeing it before they see it, and seeing further than they see. Gideon's vision—that he should lead 300 against more than 100,000—flew in the face of human understanding.

Our vision is to take Jesus to the poor. The families who move into those houses in Chicago will not be whole just because they have a home. They'll become whole only when they know Jesus as Lord and Savior.

The second thing Gideon had was a *plan*. Now, World Vision is well-known for its emphasis on setting well-planned objectives, determining priorities and outlining clear-cut goals. We've found out, however, as Gideon found out, that God sometimes changes our plans. After some initial misgivings it seems that Gideon was ready when he took his army of 32,000 and camped at the spring of Herod. But

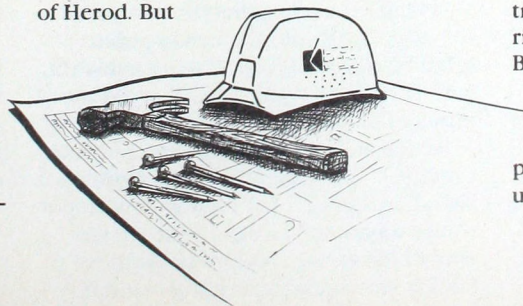
God came and changed his plans.

That happened to us at World Vision this past year. With world attention focused on hunger in Africa, we had great plans for how we'd help reduce the need. Then our resources were reduced. The need is still great, but God is still with us; we simply have to do the job with less funds and fewer people.

Finally, the time came when Gideon had to get up and *do* something. He divided his men into groups, did just as God directed, and routed the Midianites. And that, in the long run, is what many of us finally need to do. We must overcome the inertia that keeps us staring at the problem—and get out and do something.

That's what Millard Fuller has done. He might have looked at the poor around the world and the overwhelming need for housing and hurried back to the peace and quiet of his farm in Georgia. He knows very well he can't build houses for the whole world's poor people, but he and other get-up-and-do people greatly help *some* of the poor in Chicago and Mississippi and New York and around the globe.

Oh, there's often risk involved. There was risk for Gideon when he blew the trumpet and there's risk for Millard Fuller, risk for Chuck Colson, risk for you and me. But if God has given us vision and if we've made well-thought-through plans, what more can we do than take up our swords, our torches, our hammers and proceed together to do what He's called us to do. □



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

You'd be surprised what scares him

# URBAN YOUTH EVANGELIST

by Mary Huckstep

**A** seventh grader shot and killed an eighth grader at a New Jersey inner-city school during an argument over a carton of milk. The school shut down for two days until Buster Soaries was called in to talk to the kids.

"At a time like that," Buster commented later, "the principal and teachers are so scared they don't care what I say, as long as I can get the kids to settle down."

"I talk about the difference between mature and immature behavior," he said, "and I start them thinking about the good things that will come their way if they don't give in to the pressures they feel today. Then I open it up for questions."

"One answer I always work in, is that my relationship with Jesus Christ has led me to their school. His love is the reason why I care for them."

Although he is a pastor's son from a New Jersey suburb, Buster hasn't always seen things from that perspective. At 18 he left the church because he was searching for a more relevant organization. The church, he felt, failed to meet the social needs which screamed out to him from every urban street corner. Too restless to stay in the church and work for reform, he entered adulthood as a kind of Christian rebel. He rejected the church but not God.

"I gave up singing in the choir to be my brother's keeper," Buster recalls. "My only commitment then was to help people."

For ten years he threw himself into first one cause, then another. But such busy-ness and the lack of supportive church life took its toll. His relationship with the person of Jesus Christ grew thin.

*Mary Huckstep is a teacher's aide and freelance writer in Poway, California.*



Buster Soaries

"I made the same mistake a lot of people make," he admits. "I made a religion of my work."

Buster's renewal in Christ, at age 27, coincided with the death of his father. Leaving his post as national director for Jesse Jackson's Operation PUSH, he returned home to New Jersey and took over as head of the family. There he became pastor of his father's Baptist church. "I learned that the center of any ministry has got to be in a personal relationship with Jesus Christ," he explains.

"I had been struggling for two years to bring Christ into the urban public schools, which of course was against the law. Then in 1979 the Lord showed me how I could reach out in a major way."

He led an interdenominational "youth crusade." "Because I had been a professional organizer, I felt I knew how to put things together," he says. "But we did everything wrong, and I was afraid we'd fail." It was an outdoor event—and it

rained. But 4000 young people showed up, and about 250 made a commitment for Jesus Christ.

Shocked by the apparent success, he felt he was hearing God say, "Now are you satisfied, Buster? When you get your priorities right, then I can fulfill your dreams."

Although God has given Buster insights that help him minister particularly to the black community, his heart has been sensitized to the needs of urban people from all backgrounds.

"The need for Christ is great in the inner city," he says. "Many kids have no concept of family life or of church. Their social skills, morals, and beliefs are shaped by peers and by what they see on rock videos."

**"The sins of inner-city kids are no worse than my own."**

"Most national ministries do not extend into the ghetto where 70 percent of the families have no fathers. Kids get their minds and souls wiped out early by drugs; the only force working in their lives is the devil's. The only reason some kids go to school is so they can smoke reefers in the bathroom. Some principals are so frightened, they lock their doors against the kids."

"But I try to remember that in the eyes of God the sins of inner-city kids are no worse than my own. And that the same God who delivered me from physical death can salvage them from a spiritual death."

When he was 19, Buster barely escaped being murdered. Drug pushers, angered by his anti-drug campaign at Livingston College (part of Rutgers University), hired four men to kidnap and kill him. But they panicked and freed him when they saw a police car only 50 yards from the planned execution spot on a lonely highway.

"The God who delivered me from a gun at my head when I wasn't even praying, can protect me in the inner-city neighborhoods," he says. "As a matter of fact, now that I pray, I expect Him to do the unimaginable!"

What *does* Buster fear? "I am afraid that the distraction of trivial things, like renting out the church band room or buying a new organ, will cause me to miss an opportunity for the Lord. That really scares me." □

# Useful resources

## HELP FOR EXPLAINING THE GOSPEL TO PEOPLE WITH LIMITED USE OF ENGLISH

A small book called *Learning About God and Jesus* tailors the gospel message for people with limited English skills and little or no knowledge of the Bible. Author Beverly Doswald enlists the simple language and repetition characteristic of children's books to express such concepts as God's nature, creation and the entrance of sin into the world. The book tells the story of Jesus' life, death and resurrection and invites readers to commit their lives to him.

Also available in cassette form (\$6.50 per set), the book (\$3.50) is designed for ministry among refugees and other newcomers to America, plus native speakers of English with limited reading skills. Despite a somewhat condescending tone, it will be useful for people who work with such groups.

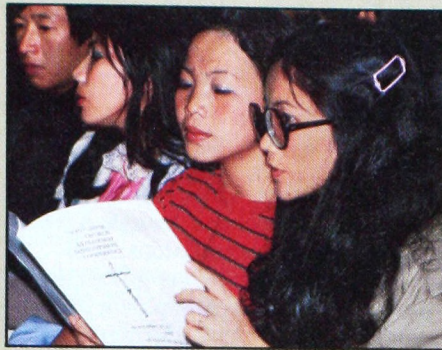
For information or order forms send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Helpful Beginnings, P.O. Box 1684, Clovis, CA 93613-1684.

## CHILD ABUSE: THE CHURCH MUST BE INVOLVED

Why are so many American children abused today? Why has our advanced society come to the point that each year more than one million children are seriously injured by adults? The answer may lie in the tragedy and terror of abuse being passed on from generation to generation, family to family.

Discipline and methods of discipline frequently are patterned generation after generation. We tend to parent the way we were parented. Without intervention, parenting models will be accepted by the abused children of today and used on their children tomorrow.

Too many Christians say, "Child abuse doesn't affect me or my family; why should I get involved?" The answer: Child abuse affects you because it affects



Like newcomers from many other nations, Vietnamese appreciate the gospel in simple English.

the entire community. Studies show that 90 percent of convicted criminals were abused as children, that most juvenile offenders were abused, that most run-aways were abused, and that most prostitutes were victimized in their own family. Costs to every community can be measured in terms of medical costs, social welfare costs and increased criminal activity. And the greatest cost to a community cannot be measured in dollars but in the moral drain and waste of our most precious resource, our children.

In a society in which more than a million children are injured each year through abuse, it is natural that we ask why some children are more at risk than others. Why are some parents more likely than others to abuse their children?

There is legitimate debate as to the church's role in child abuse and molestation prevention. There is, however, no debate that the church *must* be involved.

The church's role must start with prayer for the victims, forgiveness for offenders, and then wisdom to follow God's will, not our own, in our work to prevent child abuse. Answers to prayer can lead us to a commitment to do something and to take the right course of action.

James Mead and Glenn Balch  
in *Child Abuse and the Church*  
(HDL Publishing Co., 1986).

## LEAVEN CAN HELP YOU GET PEOPLE INVOLVED IN FIGHTING HUNGER

"In the face of this quiet crisis in our land, many do not know what to do. But there are avenues in which we can use our citizenship power as Christians to change things."

The "quiet crisis" is hunger. *Leaven*, a new quarterly publication of Bread for the World, provides ways for local churches to come face to face with hunger-related issues. Projects for individual and group involvement, leader profiles, resource lists and an idea exchange forum are part of each issue.

*Leaven* is part of Bread for the World's Covenant Church Program, aimed at helping church members realize their potential as citizen advocates for the hungry. For information about the program or the publication contact Bread for the World, 802 Rhode Island Ave. N.E., Washington, DC 20018.

## OBJECTIVE INFORMATION ON CHURCH SOFTWARE

Christian Ministries Management Association has announced the publication of its 1986 church management software review. The 266-page book was compiled after an objective and exhaustive study of 47 vendors' software designed for churches and parachurch organizations.

The *Church Management Software Review* is published to help prospective buyers make choices according to their own requirements. Cost to CMMMA members is \$30. Non-members' cost is \$60. Copies are available through CMMMA, P.O. Box 4638, Diamond Bar, CA 91765; (714) 861-8861.

CMMMA, a professional management association with 2200 members representing over 1000 Christian organizations, provides a variety of services to assist individuals involved in Christian ministries. Some 30 local chapters in the United States sponsor regional conferences.

# SOMETHING POSITIVE IN SOUTH AFRICA

by Tom Getman

**T**om Getman, former top aide to Senator Mark O. Hatfield (R-Oregon), directs World Vision's Washington, DC, office. He has traveled extensively in South Africa, where World Vision participates in 180 development projects. In an interview with Christianity Today (reprinted below), Getman explained the purpose and scope of World Vision's efforts in that troubled country.



## Why does World Vision invest in development projects in South Africa?

World Vision seeks to go in Christ's name wherever the poorest of the poor exist, regardless of the national political situation. In South Africa, development projects were needed in part because medical, educational, agricultural, and business resources traditionally have been withheld from the poor. Many black wage earners have to leave home at 4:00 or 5:00 each morning to get to work, often paying a quarter of their daily wage for transportation, and they can't get home until 8:00 or 9:00 at night.

## How much of World Vision's budget is allocated for South Africa?

Last year we spent \$4 million there, much of which was raised in South Africa. Our development projects—in both rural and urban communities—are designed to renew the participants' spirits and enable them to become financially independent. Our hope is to facilitate the efforts of people in the communities; we work in partnership with local churches and civic associations.

## How can private organizations make a difference in South Africa?

Development organizations, both American private voluntary groups and black-led indigenous groups, are concentrating on developing structures that will survive a political transition. The projects include nursery schools, primary education facilities, clinics, and garden and water projects. They enable people to produce a product and earn a living so they can feel some human dignity. A person who is starving has no power at all; a person who is feeding himself and is feeling productive has a good deal of self-worth. The dignity that comes with that kind of power will make the political transition a more peaceful one rather than an increasingly violent one.

## Are you saying revolution in South Africa is inevitable?

Everyone I talk to in South Africa feels there are many more changes to come. But it is as much a revolution of the spirit as it is an armed conflict. The people know the fire power of the South African government is so incredible there is no way they can fight it. Instead, opponents of apartheid are discovering the power of organized, interracial resistance to violence.

## Is this revolution of the spirit reaching any of the nation's thought leaders or policy makers?

A growing number of theologians and pastors have been touched personally by the pain of their black and mixed-race brothers. The National Initiative for Reconciliation moved that process forward, because for the first time many Afrikaners and blacks heard each other tell stories of suffering.

A revolution of the spirit is taking place at points where people are getting to know one another as friends. A number of South African Christians are bringing people together across racial

lines. Pastors of different racial groups have been exchanging pulpits and inviting one another into their homes. I believe the shooting will stop when white Afrikaners and the English become so concerned about black mothers and children that they actually stand between the warring parties.

## You recently spent a month in South Africa. How are things changing?

Everywhere we went in South Africa, the Philippines' example of Christian "people power" kept ringing in our ears. It looks as though it's all coming apart, yet there is a confidence, a graciousness, and a spirit-filled demeanor in such people that we didn't see two years ago.

## Is this true even for people who have been directly affected by violence?

Yes. I talked to mothers who had lost their children, and as they told me their stories they had beatific looks on their

## BLACK SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTED

**Lionel R. Louw** of South Africa was elected moderator of the World Vision International Council during its triennial meeting this fall. The 97-member council, with representatives from more than two dozen nations, is the body that determines the objectives and directions for the organization.

Louw succeeds as moderator Roberta Hestenes of the United States, who had held the position since 1983.

Louw is also chairman of the board of World Vision of Southern Africa. He is a lecturer of social work specializing in community development at the University of Cape Town, and an ordained minister in the African Methodist-Episcopal Church.



## At the Throne of Grace

### THANK GOD . . .

□ **for the recovery** of many Ethiopian famine victims, for their joy and gratitude, for their improved outlook, and for the responsiveness of many to God's love as seen in those who minister to them.

□ **for the presence** of experienced World Vision personnel in African nations where their expertise is needed to combat the invasion of locusts.

□ **for the faithfulness** of World Vision's El Salvador personnel tirelessly serving the bereaved, displaced and injured victims of October's earthquakes.

□ **for the Gideon-like spirit** of volunteers helping America's neediest families to obtain decent shelter.

□ **for evangelizers** like Buster Soaries whose obedience to Christ's call places them among inner-city youth who desperately need to hear the gospel and see it demonstrated.

□ **for the courage** and persistence of South African Christian leaders laboring for justice, peace and reconciliation despite great danger.

□ **for the growing number** of sponsors of needy children in many of the world's most poverty-stricken regions, and for the ways in which sponsored children are coming to know the true meaning of Christmas.

### AND PLEASE PRAY . . .

□ **for God's continuing** protection, guidance and encouragement for His people mentioned above.

faces. Their deep sadness was infused with a sense that God was working out His purposes even though the sacrifice was great. They were willing to talk to me because they wanted to give witness to the fact that in their suffering, God was sufficient for their needs.

Another example is Allan Boesak, a mixed-race pastor and president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches. He is a transformed person since he was imprisoned for six weeks. The Holy Spirit has settled on him and transformed his relationships. He is focused, peaceful, and his preaching is more powerful than ever.

### Do you see economic development as an aid to dismantling apartheid?

Yes. Bringing people to the point where they are no longer demeaned and

no longer enslaved in their spirits tears away at the fabric of apartheid. The most effective covert action Christians can undertake is to give power away to the black majority without just taking it from the Afrikaners. As Americans continue to withdraw corporate investment from South Africa, we must replace it with development funding and black enterprise.

Because the National party has oppressed people of color, it is legitimately scared about what's going to happen to whites in return. The only way peaceful transition to an interracial political system can come about is if those who have been oppressed can, by God's grace, extend forgiveness. Some people within the Afrikaner establishment are coming to grips with the need for repentance in a dynamic and sacrificial way. But time is running very short. □

### INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL MODERATOR

"Lionel Louw is a dedicated Christian brother whose counsel and fellowship we consider essential for our continuing work in South Africa," said Tom Houston, international president of World Vision. "He reflects our commitment to the post-apartheid era in South Africa and to speaking through deeds which enable the poor to improve their quality of life in a society that one day will reflect peace and justice."

In his acceptance speech, Louw said that glaring inequalities are evident the world over.



"The election of a [black] South African today to an office at an international level once more demonstrates how Christians can show that true brotherhood and sisterhood transcends national boundaries and human criteria for acceptance," said Louw.

A graduate of the University of the Western Cape in South Africa, Louw received his Master of Divinity degree at Payne Theological Seminary at Wilberforce University in Ohio. He also received a master's degree in social sciences at the University of Cape Town.

World Vision has been active in child-care, relief, development and Christian leadership training in South Africa since 1963. □

## Earthquake survivor's story

# MY CHILDREN! MY CHILDREN!

**T**he following personal perspective on San Salvador's October 1986 earthquake and its aftermath comes from María Cristina de Valladares. María Cristina is a young mother of three and part of a 17-member extended family that lived in a small shack in San Salvador's low-income neighborhood of Serpas, a small wedge of land fronted by a busy highway and bounded on three sides by towering stone walls.

Before the earthquake 198 families were crowded onto this patch of ground no more than a few acres in size. Many had migrated from El Salvador's conflict zones. For some, the makeshift nature of their homes reflected their attitude that life in San Salvador was a temporary inconvenience; as soon as the countryside quieted they would go home.

Some 70 percent of the homes in Serpas were destroyed by the quake. The following day, families set up temporary shelters in a fenced-off field across the highway from Serpas. Families left homeless by the disaster have permission to be there for only a month while they salvage materials from their collapsed homes and rebuild.



María Christina holds her sister's ten-month-old son Miguel Ernesto in front of the Valladares family's makeshift shelter.

Some, however, were so filled with dread that within a few days of the quake they had left the city to return to the conflict zones.

World Vision of El Salvador already was helping people in María Cristina's neighborhood before the earthquake through the Manantiales en el Desierto child sponsorship project. Three of the Valladares children were enrolled in the program. Since the disaster, Serpas' people have been among those receiving relief from World Vision: lumber, nails, corrugated sheet metal and plastic sheeting for building more sturdy temporary shelters than salvaged materials have yielded. They also received blankets, sheets, food and medicine.

This, then, is María's own account of the hours and days since 11:47 a.m., October 10, when the earthquake struck:

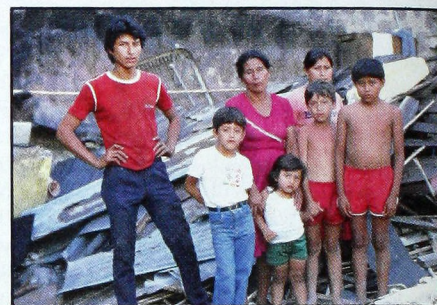
"I was downtown selling my fruits and vegetables. The family's older children were in school and the littlest ones were at home with my mother and sister. At first it came as a sound—I thought it was an animal roaring in the house in front of me. Then the earth started to shake and all the people started screaming and running.

"In that moment I knelt and began to pray. When the shaking stopped, others gathered around and joined me in prayer.

"Suddenly I remembered my family. 'My children! My children!' I cried. I was afraid that the big stone wall behind our house had fallen down. I started running for home. All around me people were running and screaming. Cars were going the wrong way down one-way streets—there was crashing and horns honking and everywhere people screaming.

"I ran all the way. I think it took me only five minutes. Along the streets I saw many fallen houses, and one place where a wall had collapsed over a house. All the time my mind was racing—'My children! My children!' I think that's what gave me the strength to keep running.

"When I got to my house, Mother told me that she and my sister had been making tortillas when the impact of the earthquake threw her against the wall. Everyone



Valladares family members stand in front of the ruins of what was once their home in San Salvador.

grabbed each other and clung together as the house started to fall apart. Thank God one of the beams held up the roof's metal sheets. When the shaking stopped they were able to get out. With the next quake the rest of the house collapsed.

"Our family and many others slept in the street near the wall that first night. We were so afraid the wall would give way, but we had nowhere else to go.

Saturday night we slept in the vacant lot across the highway on blankets we had pulled from the ruins of our house. But it rained very hard and the blankets were all we had for cover. So all through the night we were soaking wet, suffering from the rain. When morning came, we went back to where our house had stood and began salvaging metal sheets and some posts so we could put up a little shelter.

"I've noticed that the children are very nervous, especially little Angela Maribel. Each time the ground shakes from a car going by, she starts screaming and runs to her mother.

"We are terrified to rebuild in that place, but we don't have any money to buy something somewhere else. Our home in Serpas is all we had; we have thought that maybe we will be all right if we can get permission to rebuild in Serpas in a place away from the wall, a place that someone now has abandoned." □

# Samaritan sampler

SOME WAYS PEOPLE ARE HELPING  
OTHERS IN THE NAME OF CHRIST



Day-to-day life in Latin America is the context for a college course about justice and liberation.

**A semester program in Mexico** focuses on global justice and human liberation in light of the gospel. The college-credit course includes intensive Spanish instruction, a cultural issues seminar, travel to Honduras and Nicaragua, and a look at the church and social change in Latin America. For more information contact the Center for Global Service and Education, Augsburg College, 731 21st Ave. South, Minneapolis, MN 55454; (612) 330-1159.

**All eighty thousand square feet** of the former St. Louis, MO, YMCA now belong to World Impact, an inner-city missions organization. World Impact plans to use the building to aid displaced families and to provide recreation, Bible teaching and fellowship for the surrounding community. The first step, however, is clean-up and remodeling. Inner-city teenagers will participate in the work as a vocational training project, and World Impact is recruiting volunteers to help prepare the facility for usefulness. For information contact Scott McConaughy,

3928 Sullivan Ave., St. Louis, MO 63107; (314) 533-8313.

**Imagine the impact** of international students who return to their homes with a new-found faith as well as a diploma. One congregation which does more than just imagine is the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Bethesda, MD.

Fourth Church offers a weekly evangelistic Bible study, a monthly potluck for internationals, and a semi-annual banquet for internationals. The congregation also works to meet practical, social and spiritual needs of students as they arise.

For information contact Shozo Otani, Fourth Presbyterian Church, 5500 River Road, Bethesda, MD 20879; (301) 320-3600.

**Breachmenders, Inc. is at work** rebuilding an inner-city neighborhood—one house at a time. Aiming to demonstrate Christ's reconciling love in a nuts-and-bolts way, the group hires and trains local teens to restore old homes in the West Oakland/Terrace Village neighborhood of Pittsburgh, PA, then sells or rents the homes to low-to-moderate income families. Low-cost repairs are also avail-

able to neighborhood residents. For more information contact Breachmenders Inc., P.O. Box 71045, Pittsburgh, PA 15213; (412) 621-2530.

**Rural pastors and leaders** in Bolivia and Peru are often unable to leave family and fields for extended study. One solution: bring the classroom to the students. The Interdenominational Committee for Theological Education by Extension operates about 75 centers in the Andes, serving some 1100 students. For more information contact ICTEE, c/o Nancy Thomas, Casilla 544, La Paz, Bolivia.

**Just and equitable housing** for low- and middle-income families is the goal of the Inner-City Christian Federation (ICCF) in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Begun 13 years ago as a congregation's project to rehabilitate two homes

in its neighborhood, ICCF is working on its 23rd house this year, and has reroofed 60 other inner-city houses. "We don't hide our motivation—the love of Christ in us for others," said director Jonathon Bradford.

**Growing enthusiasm for missions** throughout Latin America is reported by the planning committee of COMIBAM (Congress on Missions Ibero-American), the key thrust of which will be the role of the local church in missions. In preparation for the November 1987 Congress to be held in Brazil, consultations have been held in 15 countries, with more to come. As a result, mission agencies are being organized and national missions centers and cross-cultural training schools are being formed. For information contact COMIBAM, 1470 N. 4th St., San Jose, CA 95112.

## Caught in a cartoon

courtesy *Vital Christianity* magazine.



"Christians must make tough choices. Voting to send our roofing fund to famine victims was one of those."

# Global glimpses

ON WHICH TO FOCUS INTERCESSORY  
PRAYER AND PRACTICAL ACTION

**Nearly 89 million Americans do volunteer service** through their churches or synagogues. Education, recreation and social services are also popular areas for volunteers. All told, Americans volunteered an average of 3.5 hours each per week in 1985, up from slightly more than 2.5 hours in 1980, according to a Washington-based organization called Independent Sector.

**Nearly 50 wars or conflicts** (including rebellions and civil uprisings) currently involve more than one in four of the nations on earth. In many developing nations, most of the available skilled technical workers are fully occupied in operating or maintaining sophisticated weapons, three-quarters of which come from the United States or the Soviet Union.

**The crash in oil prices** is reversing one of the largest human migrations of recent decades. Until recently, millions of workers from poor Arab lands transformed their lives by getting high-paying jobs in the Middle East's wealthy oil-producing countries. Now their return to their previous locations poses far-reaching social and economic problems in Egypt, Jordan, and the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

**India's population** grows each year by a number equal to the total population of the Netherlands. By the year 2020, India will pass China as the world's most populous nation, says the *Hindustan Times* of New Delhi, because "while China's authoritarian regime has been able to reduce population growth to just 9 million a year, India's voluntary family planning program is still afflicted with many ills, resulting in a growth figure of 16 million a year."

**Egypt's population** is expected to increase to 70 million from its present 50 million by the turn of the century, because tradition and religion discourage family planning. Women average nearly seven births each.

**The world's Muslim population** will reach one billion by the year 2000, according to projections of the Islamic Conference Organization, which expects that increases will be seen in all of the more than 40 Muslim countries. Nations with more than a million Muslims apiece include India, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Pakistan. Some 60 million Muslims live in the Soviet Union; more than 50 million in China.

**The number of refugees** worldwide climbed to more than ten million last year, according to a survey report released by the U.S. Committee for Refugees. At the same time, many Western countries are adopting more restrictive policies toward those seeking asylum.

**Most developing countries** have to import the very commodity they should be able to produce most cheaply—food. A recent World Development Report named four ways these governments actually harm their farmers when they try to help them: (1) Government marketing boards set the prices,

ostensibly to prevent gouging by private traders, but actually producing monopoly profits; (2) While making fertilizer artificially cheap, they try to control its use and thereby bungle deliveries and encourage the black market; (3) Government underwriting of tractors benefits rich farmers and reduces the number of jobs for the poor; (4) Cheap loans also mainly help the rural rich.

**Floods in Bangladesh** have kept 200,000 people homeless for several weeks. Temporary shelter, emergency food supplies and rehabilitation aid for many of the victims has been supplied by World Vision, which is also helping the people return to homes which were inaccessible for many weeks because of unusually heavy rains.

**One of every four Mozambicans** is in need of relief assistance, says the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization. More than 4.4 million urgently need food, according to government figures. More than 925,000 have been displaced by armed conflict. Another 2.5 million have been affected by four years of drought, loss of household and farming goods, and lack of land. World Vision is assisting some of these people through distribution of agpaks.

**By the year 2000** some 127 million persons in just seven of Latin America's countries will be living in extreme poverty, according to a recent publication of the United Nations Economic commission for Latin America (CEPAL). The document defines as extremely poor anyone whose daily intake is fewer than 2400 calories and 42 grams of protein.

**China's one billion citizens** and the 50 million Chinese in the rest of the world were the special concern of participants in the recent Third Chinese Congress on World Evangelization. The next such congress is slated for 1991 in Hong Kong.

**Of the world's 5445 known languages**, 3186 still need Bible translations, say researchers at Wycliffe Bible Translators. More than 300 million people use the no-Bible languages.

**Canadian Christian students**—more than 1000 of them—plan to spend five of their Christmas vacation days considering cross-cultural evangelism in a conference which aims to involve 400 of them in summer outreaches to needy locations on five continents. A scheduled keynoter is Dr. Leighton Ford.

**The Lausanne Committee** for World Evangelization (LCWE) plans to move its international office from Charlotte, NC, to Lausanne, Switzerland, in mid-1987. The site was chosen after a long but unsuccessful attempt to find a suitable Two-Thirds World location, explained LCWE's international director, Thomas Wang.

# JUSTICE—THE COST OF COMPASSION

**W**hen I see underfed children, homeless families, widows, victims of disease, I feel an urge to put my arms around them and comfort them. But I feel another strong urge in the face of human misery—I want to right the wrongs. "It's not fair," I say to myself. "Why should the refugee from Afghanistan or the poor family in the Mississippi Delta or the beggar from Calcutta have to suffer so? It's unjust!"

In our churches we hear a lot of sermons about love, but not many about justice. Yet the Bible talks a lot about justice. "And what does the Lord require of you?" asks Micah. "To act justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with your God" (Micah 6:8).

Amos put it more bluntly: "Away with the noise of your songs! I will not listen to the music of your harps. But let justice roll on like a river, righteousness like a never-failing stream" (Amos 5:23, 24).

Actually love and justice are inseparable. You can't love without showing justice. And you might say that love begins where justice leaves off.

Take the elderly in the nursing facility at Casa Central, on the near-northwest side of Chicago.

A half million Hispanic Americans live in Chicago. Most of them fled from Cuba or El Salvador or left Puerto Rico to find what Thomas Jefferson called our "inalienable rights." Instead they found

**C**asa Central was established as a true community of all ages to combat the kind of loneliness and despair so often found in a nursing home.

crowded housing—families of seven, for example, in a one-bedroom apartment. They found urban decay and a strange culture. They had difficulty learning the language, getting basic health care, finding their way through the jungle of government programs designed to help. In short, they still lacked some of those basic, God-given rights.

The people who run Casa Central recognized the need of elderly Hispanics, but they also recognized the right of the elderly to retain their dignity. So they established a day-care center in the nursing home building. They brought in unwed mothers to work, and taught them nursing skills. They began an after-school tutoring program for kids who needed help. They also began a child abuse intervention center.

Thus they established a true community of all ages to combat the kind of loneliness and despair so often found in a nursing home. And at the same time they met the needs of other members of the community. All this they did, first because it was right and just, and then because their love for God demanded this as the least they could do.

Professor Nicholas Wolterstorff of Calvin College, in a recent speech, suggested some reasons why God commands us to right the inequities of

society. "The command to struggle for justice," he says, "is also the command to imitate God, to image Him. As God is just, so are we to be just. We are to be icons of God, imaging His justice in our justice."

Nor are we to wait passively for the coming Kingdom of God to usher in the perfect society. As Professor Wolterstorff so eloquently states, "We are to live with the outcasts, we are to console the broken hearted, we are to heal the lepers, we are to lift the burdens of legalistic religion, we are to release the captives, we are to liberate the oppressed."

In the presence of pain and suffering, I'll continue to feel the compassion that, I believe, is the love of Christ working in me. But I'll also remember that without an attempt on my part to undo the injustice that causes the pain, my call for compassion is a hollow cry.

*Ted W. Engstrom*

Ted W. Engstrom  
President



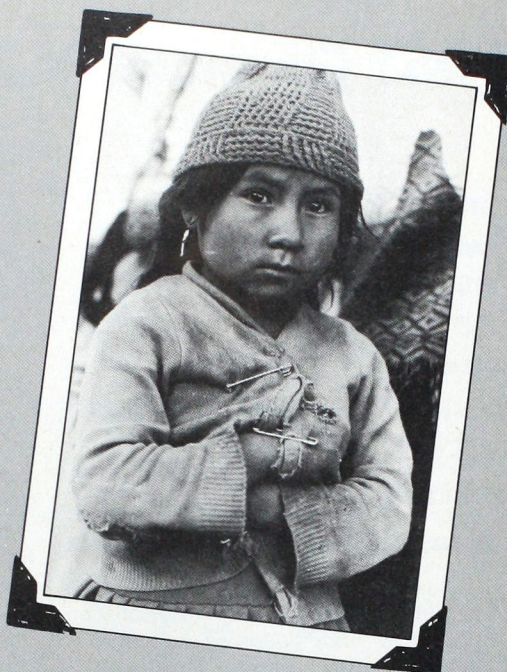
# *This Christmas, make a friend who will love you forever.*

This is Maria. This Christmas, Maria and millions of children like her need caring friends to love them.

Some are orphans.  
Many are malnourished.

All of them struggle with poverty.

They'll spend this Christmas like they spend most of their days—cold, hungry and afraid.



## *How you can make a friend.*

For more than 35 years World Vision has been finding friends for needy children. We make it possible for you to sponsor one of these children for only \$20 a month.

By becoming a sponsor *now*, you can provide things like food, clothing, medicine and a Christian education for a child like Maria in time for Christmas. You will also be helping your child's family, and even their community.

You'll be able to write to your child. You'll receive letters as well—letters full of hope and

thanks and love.

This Christmas, open your heart extra wide and give a special gift.

Add a needy child like Maria to your Christmas list. And make a friend who will love you forever.



## **WORLD VISION**

World Vision is a Christian relief and development organization, helping the poor in the name of Christ in over 80 countries throughout the world.

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

1000

Your gifts are tax deductible and you will receive a receipt. Please make checks payable to World Vision. Thank you!

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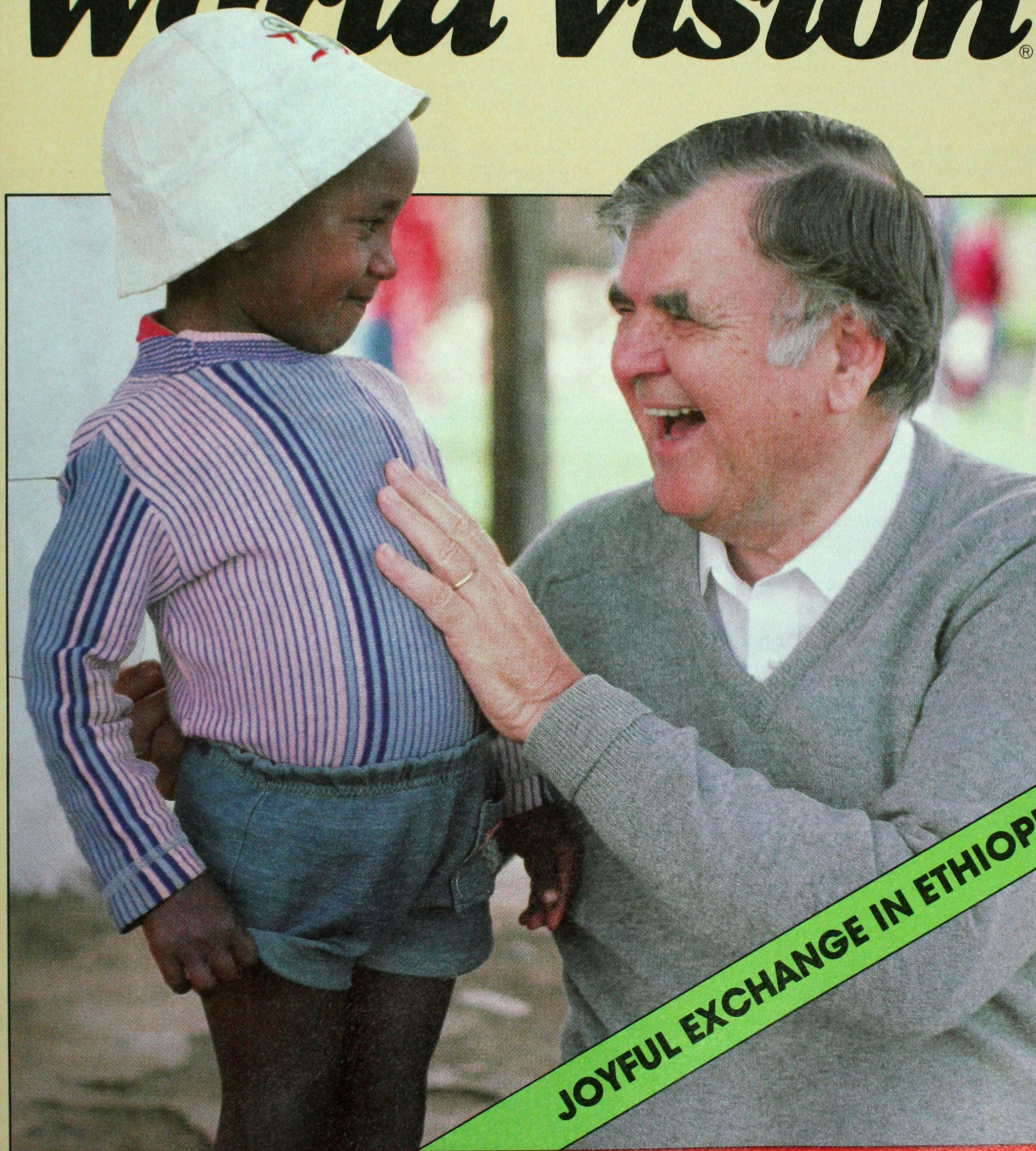
Battling Africa's  
locust invasion

Helping El Salvador's  
earthquake victims

Immunizing the  
world's children

December '86-January '87

# World Vision®



**JOYFUL EXCHANGE IN ETHIOPIA**

A once-starved Ethiopian boy's gratitude for recovery brings joy to Ted Engstrom.

# Recent developments

**The two Twin Otter aircraft** used for 19 months in World Vision's Ethiopia relief program logged more than 10,000 flight hours carrying relief workers and urgently needed food to areas inaccessible by road. From January 1985 to August 1986, the aircraft carried 15 million pounds of relief supplies before completing their life-saving missions.

**A successful campaign** to stop an infestation of the Senegalese grasshopper in northern Mali was completed in October, reported Greg Slayton, a member of the World Vision Mali staff. Working out of the city of Niore du Sahel, aircraft leased by World Vision with a grant from the Canadian International Development Agency sprayed 66,700 hectares of infested land in 121 hours, using 27,025 liters of Fenitrothion pesticide.

In a statement to agencies which participated in the program, a Mali representative said, "Together you have saved the harvest of tens of thousands of rural Malians. We thank each organization which has played a role in this extraordinary campaign."

**Starvation in southern Sudan** is likely to begin between March and July of next year if no outside assistance reaches the people in need, says Jacob Akol, World Vision's communications manager for Africa.

A relief worker who returned recently from the south said that because of the conflict between government and opposition forces, no meaningful amount of food can be harvested in more than 85 percent of southern Sudan this year. Also, this year's rains came in July, rather than May when they usually fall, and red worms destroyed crops in parts of the eastern Equatoria region. Medicines for the people of southern Sudan and their cattle also are needed urgently.

By far the most-affected area in southern Sudan is the densely populated region of Bahr el Ghazal. Earlier this year, World Vision trucked 1703 metric tons of grain, milk powder, premixed food and edible oil to Wau, capital of Bahr el Ghazal, where thousands of displaced persons had fled to escape the escalating civil war there. Much more will be needed in coming months by 1,630,000 of the people in and around six towns and cities, according to reports from Sudan's Protestant and Catholic church agencies.

**In the Sahel region** of northern Africa, some 1,660,000 hectares of land have been treated in an effort to stop infestation by the Senegalese grasshopper which threatens crops from Senegal to Sudan. But some 664,000 hectares still require treatment. Large swarms of adult grasshoppers are moving south and southwest as the annual harmattan winds return, drying vegetation.

Meanwhile, desert locust hoppers (immature insects) have been sighted in Oman and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, countries located south of Saudi Arabia. Earlier reports of desert locust swarms in Saudi Arabia have been confirmed.

**Camels and solar-powered refrigerators** will be used in the program to inoculate children in remote areas of Chad. A camel train is a vital part of the delivery system and the refrigerators are designed to maintain the necessary low temperatures for vaccines until they reach isolated inoculation centers.

**In El Salvador, floods** heaped more misery on thousands of people displaced by two earthquakes which struck the capital city, San Salvador, in October. At one point the Acelhuate River, which runs through the city, rose at least 15 feet, eroding the sides of ravines where many makeshift homes have been built by those displaced by the temblors.

Outdoor hospitals, including one set up by the Bloom Hospital whose destroyed building was near the World Vision El Salvador office, also were flooded. Landslides caused by the heavy rains blocked roads, and part of a bridge was washed away. World Vision El Salvador has provided materials to more than a thousand families to help them rebuild their homes.

**In Haiti, three solid hours of rain** caused extensive flooding on the island of La Gonave. According to reports from radio operators on the island, 31 people are dead, 260 houses were destroyed and 162 damaged, and 1000 people are homeless. World Vision Haiti supports several projects on the island, one of the poorest parts of Haiti, which itself is the poorest nation in the Americas.

**To enroll more individual sponsors** for orphans and other specially needy children, a large corps of volunteers will answer toll-free phone calls during a five-hour live telecast December 28 in at least 25 major American cities. The broadcast, will air throughout most of the afternoon on that final Sunday of 1986. Exact time and channel information will appear in local TV program listings.

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## YULETIDE DROP-IN

**Maria Toluono**, a fingerprint officer at the central police station in Auckland, New Zealand, gave away most of her clothes and money on an unexpected visit to Ethiopia's capital city.

Arriving on Christmas Eve last year, she stepped off the plane with no visa and none of the required inoculations. "But I came with a positive mind," she said. "I wanted to visit the child I sponsor. And to see the feeding camps."

Surprisingly, Maria was granted a five-day travel visa. But on such a short

stay she was unable to secure government permission to travel outside the city of Addis Ababa to see her sponsored child, a 7-year-old girl.

Originally intending to give the little girl some articles of clothing, Miss Toluono donated them instead to a local orphanage. And by the time she departed from Ethiopia, her generosity left her with less than \$100 for the trip home via London and the United States.

"People told me not to give money to kids on the streets," she said, "but I could not turn my back on them, even though they looked much better than the starving ones you see on television."

Giving away clothes and money is nothing new for Miss Toluono. "At home," she said, "I give my clothes

to the Salvation Army. But I hardly ever buy anything, because people give me things."

Of Filipino and Samoan parentage, Maria Toluono is no stranger to other cultures. But, as communicator Rachel Veale noted when she gave the press this human interest story, Maria experienced some culture shock with the Ethiopian style of greeting: at least three or four kisses, sometimes seven, on alternating cheeks.

At the end of her five-day stay, Maria departed happily. She'd given; she'd received.

*David Olson*



## World Vision®

Volume 30, number 6 December '86-January '87 MD

### COVER STORY

#### 4 A stockingful from Ethiopia

When Ted Engstrom visited Ethiopia recently, he saw crops being harvested, children playing and smiles returning to faces once filled with sorrow and pain.

#### 10 Putting it back together in El Salvador

San Salvador's earthquake victims receive assistance from World Vision as they rebuild their homes and their lives following the October disaster.

#### 12 A shot of love

Immunizing the world's children by 1990 is the goal, and nations around the globe are lining youngsters up in hopes of eradicating six major childhood diseases.

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PHOTOS, ILLUSTRATIONS: Cover, pp. 4-7, 13 (right), 23: David Ward; p. 2: Larry Nichols; pp. 8 (left), 9: Steve Reynolds; p. 8 (right): FAO; pp. 10, 11, 20: Terry Owens; pp. 12, 13 (below): Terry Madison; p. 14: Gary Left; pp. 15, 16: Gene Hart; pp. 17, 19 (below): Doug Kelly; p. 19 (above): John Lyman; p. 21 (above): Prison Fellowship (below): John Yoder.

# A STOCKINGFUL FROM ETHIOPIA

Words and pictures by David Ward

**G**ift-giving is an important Christmas tradition in my family. It probably is in yours, too.

Originally the idea behind it all, of course, was that our giving to each other should be a reminder of God's great gift to us—the incarnation of His Son.

When we're caught in a flurry of holiday busy-ness it's easy to lose sight of that idea, isn't it? I know some good folks who've decided not even to think about shopping and wrapping and all of that until December 26. For them, the tradition has backfired.

For me it hasn't—not yet, anyway—and this year there's even a second important message coming through loud and clear: We don't just *give* gifts at Christmastime. We *exchange* them. I give you something special, you give me something special.

In my family, each time we exchange gifts we all grow a little stronger and a little closer together. I suppose we could call it reciprocity. Everyone needs to be both a giving and a receiving person.

For the past two or three years I've spent most of my time, including a couple of Christmases, in famine-stricken Ethiopia. And I've been saddened by the loss of reciprocity there. It's been as if a few of the people gathered around the Christmas tree were doing all the giving

all the time, and the rest were doing all the receiving.

I've seen how poverty, hunger and disease have persistently humiliated those feisty people who longed for the energy and means to give of themselves in some way—in any way.

Famine forced them to be passive receivers, day in and day out. Eating was the only thing they could do, and even that was virtually done for them; the simple foods at emergency nutrition centers require no chewing.

I confess to a nagging fear that in our all-out attempt to save lives, the lack of reciprocity in our relief program sometimes dampened recipients' spirits.

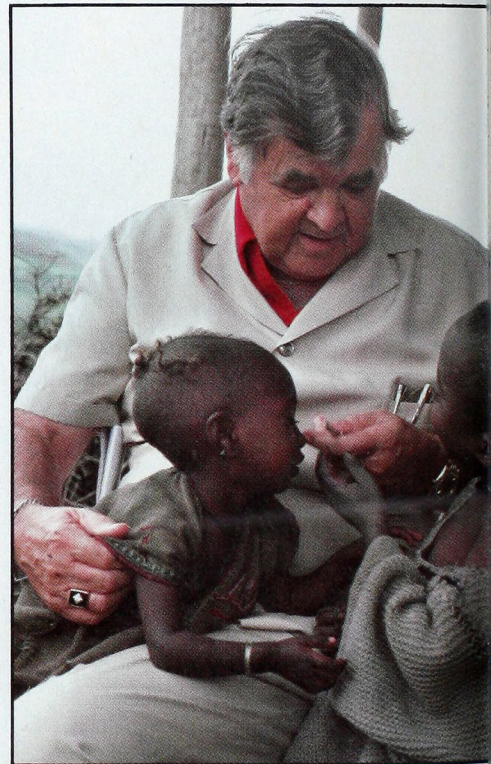
During those dark days it couldn't have been any other way. But from a human relationships point-of-view there was little to be proud of.

Now, though, I have some good news. I've just returned from another visit to Ethiopia with Ted Engstrom and three friends of World Vision. We saw signs of recovery appearing nearly everywhere.

And for me, nothing was more encouraging than to witness the revival of reciprocity. Ethiopians are regaining their ability to be a giving people.

Most of their gifts are humble, intangible, easy to miss if you don't know what you're looking for. But I came home with a whole Christmas stocking full of them. I'd like to share a few; they were meant for all of us.

As you look at the simple gifts portrayed in these photographs, think again about the real meaning of our Christmas gift-exchange: *Emmanuel. God is with us*, especially in Ethiopia, that hurting place some suspected He'd forgotten.



## GRUBBY HANDSHAKES

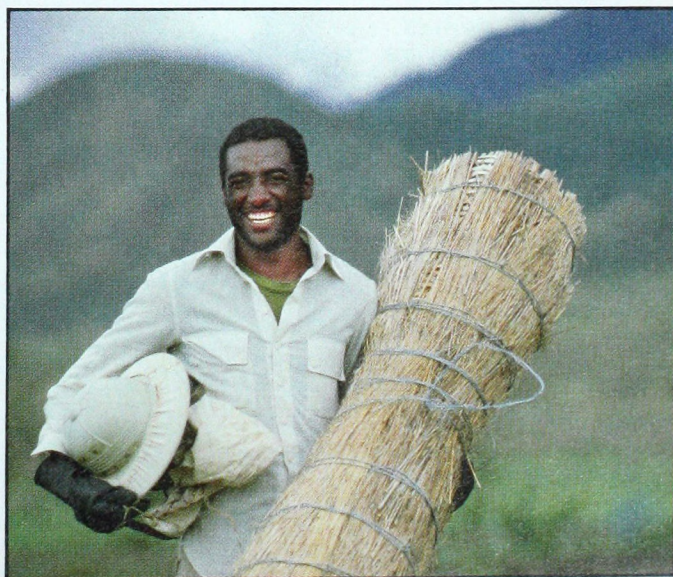
and trusting smiles welcomed us at every stop along our busy itinerary. Deeply moved by all the progress, Ted Engstrom kept reminding me of the dying children he'd held on his last visit.

*David Ward, photographer, writer, project planner, has been associated with World Vision's ministry for nearly ten years.*



**HOMEGROWN FEASTS** have driven emergency nutrition centers out of business. Thanks to good rains and our gifts of seeds and handtools, we visitors tasted the first fruits of this year's bounty.

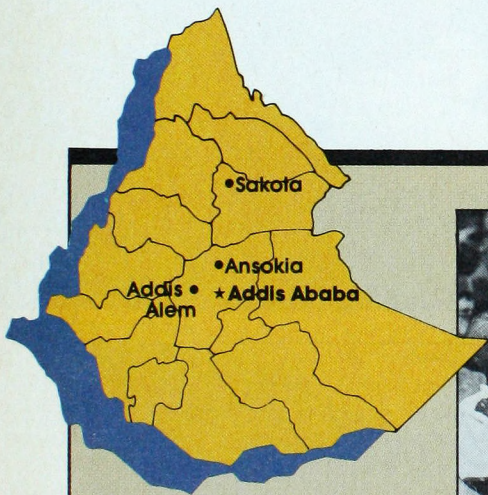
**EAGERNESS** to improve upon centuries-old techniques means that Ethiopian farmers now reap many new benefits. More and better honey flows from this beekeeper's traditional cigar-shaped hives as a result of World Vision's apiculture project.



**BACK TO WORK**, proud fathers like Telesse Tefera once again are able to provide for their families, thanks to the oxen, tools, seeds and other help from World Vision.



**CONTAGIOUS JOY** bubbles from the people we've been caring for. At Christmastime two years ago Bimrow and his nearly-starved family found lifesaving help at a distant World Vision center. Back home at long last, this Christmas they're enjoying the seeds, ox and plow Dr. Engstrom gave them. "A parent would not even give a favorite child so much," this overwhelmed father exclaimed.



1984: Ethiopian boy receives emergency food in Ibbat.

## WORLD VISION'S WORK IN ETHIOPIA

In 1984 and 1985 World Vision provided emergency food, medical and other supplies such as clothing and blankets to more than 500,000 needy Ethiopians through eight major nutrition/health centers.

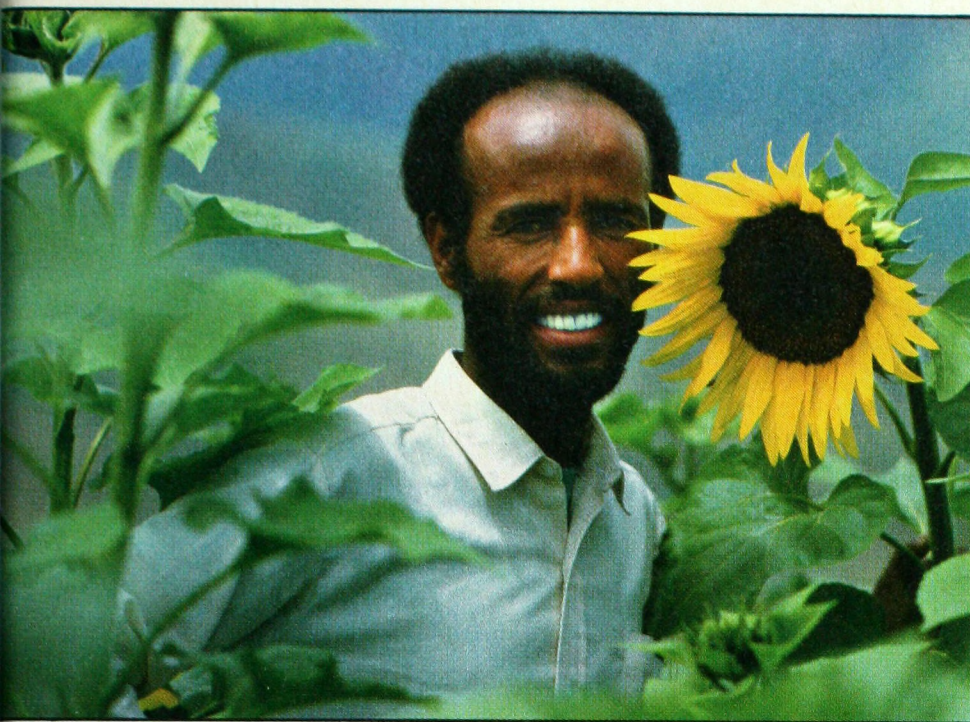
**This year's programs** include provision of seeds, farm tools and other necessities including 5000 oxen to 127,000 farming families, plus the sponsorship of 19,000 children and work toward a goal of drilling 700 water wells.

**Jerusalem Children's Home** at Addis Alem provides a family-like environment for 160 famine orphans. With funding from the Episcopal Church of the USA and other groups including World Vision, local Christian staff bring up the children (mostly from World Vision relief centers) in the Christian faith and with help to become effective members of rural Ethiopia.

**At Sakota** (100 miles north of Addis Ababa), World Vision's Agpak program provides seeds and farm tools for 75,000 people, and has to date given 638 oxen to needy farmers, besides supplying 31,000 malnourished individuals with food rations.

**In Ansokia Valley** the Agpak program has served 75,000 farmers with tools appropriate to their terrain, and World Vision has developed a tree nursery producing 40 varieties of trees known to be useful for food, fuel and construction material. In 1986, more than 700,000 seedlings have been distributed to the people; in 1987 another 1.5 million will be distributed. And three capped springs have been developed, serving 6000 people.

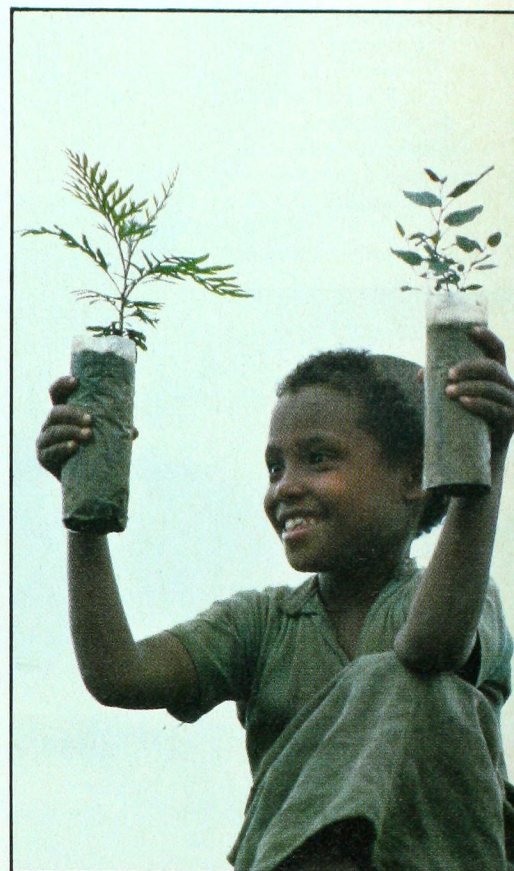
**If locusts don't devour** too much of the current good harvest, World Vision will concentrate more of its future plans on increasing the farmers' self-help potential, says World Vision Ethiopia's director, Dr. Ken Tracey. He foresees a need for considerable work on water resource development and reforestation, along with much attention to the special needs of children whose physical and spiritual wellbeing have been deeply affected by deprivation and distress during the long recent famine. □



**BRIGHTENED SPIRITS** are mirrored by kaleidoscopic bouquets bursting from last year's desert.



**THE KIDS ARE KIDS AGAIN**, as Chicago architect Paul Swanson discovered. Emaciated and listless not long ago, these now-energetic famine orphans ran circles around him during an afternoon playtime.



**EGIZER YESTELEGN** was little Bayushe's response when we gave her the tree seedlings. Everywhere we traveled I heard the same thing: "Egizer yestelegn. You go back and tell those people in America egizer yestelegn. You saved us and now you're helping us stand on our feet. Egizer yestelegn." Only when I returned to North America did I learn from an Ethiopian friend the full meaning of this wonderful Ethiopian way of saying thank you. Egizer yestelegn means "We can never repay you ourselves. So may the Lord repay you instead." Egizer yestelegn.

More misery for suffering Africans?

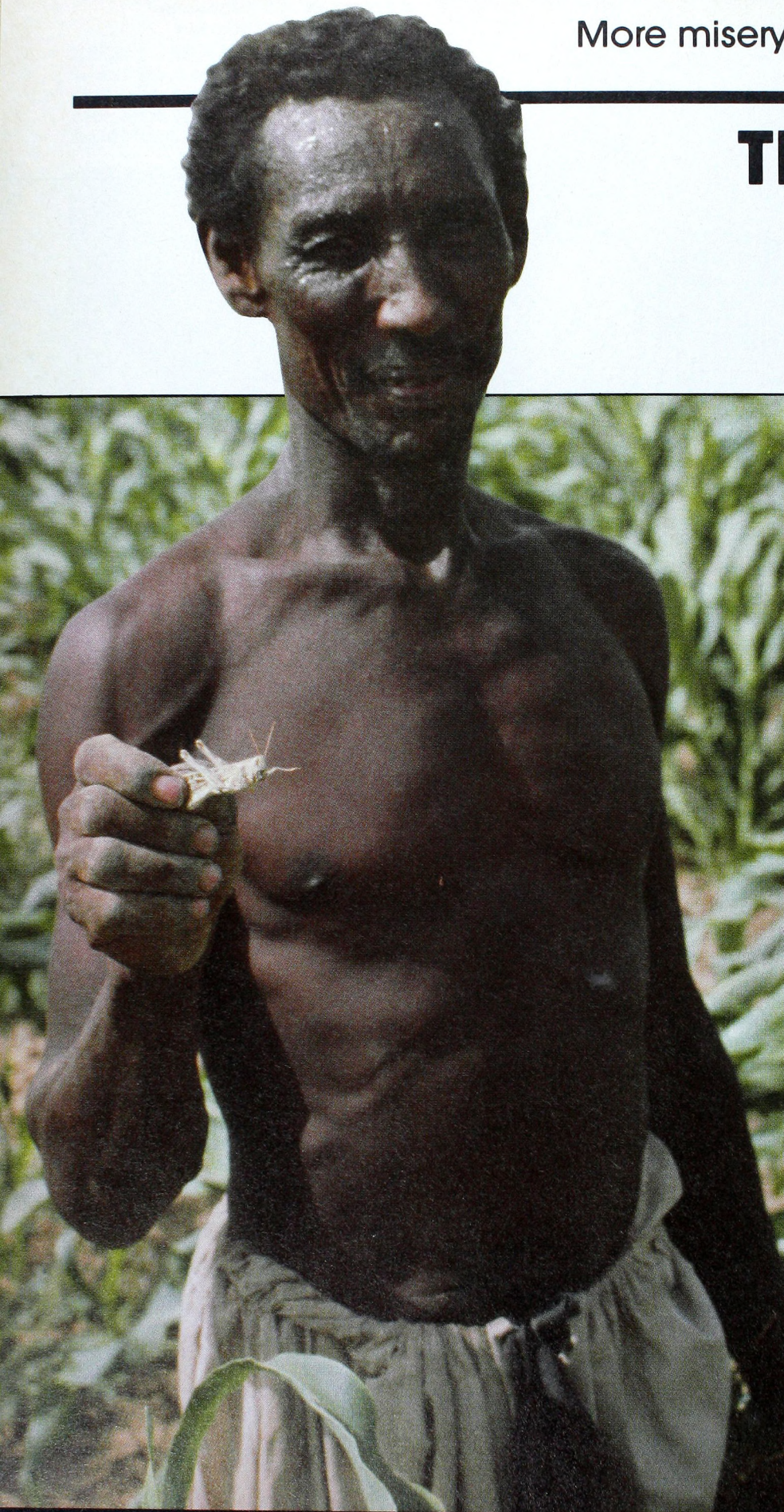
# THE LOCUST THREAT

by Sheryl J. Watkins

**G**rasshoppers and their deadly cousins, locusts, threaten the food and livelihood of millions of Africans, most of whom are just beginning to rebuild their lives after years of famine and drought. If these pests, now beginning to breed to plague proportions, are not stopped in the next few months, up to six million people whom World Vision has helped will experience hunger as they did during the 1984/85 drought.

These dire predictions are being echoed by African governments, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and international relief officials, including World Vision field staff in Sudan and other countries of the Sahel.

For the first time in 50 years, Africa is being menaced by five species of plague-breeding insects: the Senegalese grasshopper in West Africa; the desert locust in Chad, Sudan and Ethiopia; and the African



(above) Locusts swarm in Ethiopia.  
(left) One less locust in Sudan.

migratory, brown and red locusts in East and Southern Africa. Officially, the situation has been classified by the FAO as a "pre-plague," but the resulting plagues could rage for three to five years in at least 15 countries.

The magnitude of the threat is staggering, says Burt Singleton, who has researched the current problem to form a World Vision response. Some statistics:

- A single swarm can contain up to 10 billion individual locusts. A single swarm once covered 2000 square miles.
- As many as 1000 newly-hatched "hoppers" can occupy one square foot.
- Locusts fly at 11 miles per hour; faster when aided by wind. One swarm was spotted 1200 miles out to sea.
- During its lifetime, a single locust can travel 3000 miles, stripping vegetation wherever it and its swarm land.
- A moderate-size swarm can eat enough food in one day to feed 40,000 to 50,000 people for an entire year; a large swarm can eat ten times that amount. (In a 1958 infestation which affected several African countries, Ethiopia alone lost 167,000 metric tons of grain, enough to feed more than a million people for a year.)

One of the most insidious characteristics of locust plagues is that they often follow droughts by just one growing season. The rains provide the moisture needed for egg pods to hatch.

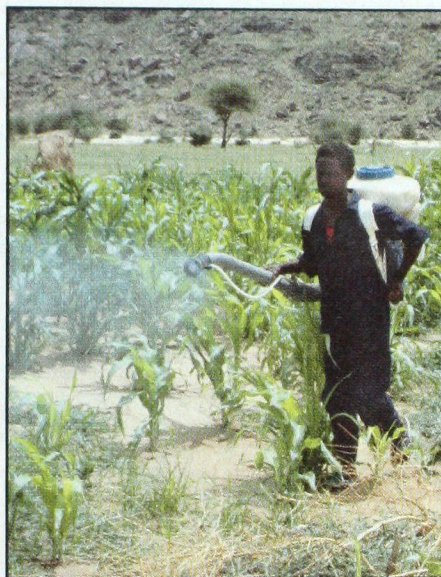
Since the 1985 growing season, the Senegalese grasshopper has threatened crops in Senegal, the Gambia, southern Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and Chad. True to form, the grasshoppers began their infestation just as rains returned to the region. In September of 1985, grasshoppers devoured crops and pastures on 200,000 hectares in Mali alone. A joint eradication program by the Malian government and the FAO helped to mitigate that damage. But now egg pods left by last year's generation are hatching, and grasshoppers have infested Mali to an even greater degree this year. In some areas, grasshopper density is 100 to 120 per square yard.

The area around the city of Nioro du Sahel in western Mali, north of the capital city of Bamako, is one of the most affected. Unless eradication efforts succeed, crop losses of 100,000 metric tons of millet and sorghum are expected.

World Vision has joined a combined effort to spray young hoppers in the region. The British government has funded spraying in the area east of Nioro. The Stromme Foundation, with funding from the Norwegian government, is spraying the area west of Nioro. With a grant of \$444,000 from the Canadian International Development Agency, World Vision will provide reconnaissance and spraying of 50,000 hectares of infested land in Nioro du Sahel. World Vision field staff predict that spraying begun in September will kill 90 percent of the grasshoppers there.

Aerial spraying is impossible in many regions because of the lack of planes or even take-off or landing areas. Other, simpler methods can be equally effective on a smaller scale—if employed early enough. Poison mixed with a bulky matter such as ground nut hulls can be spread to kill the pests when they eat it. Or the poison can be sprayed onto the insects or their food source with a mechanical blower.

World Vision Britain provided \$50,000 for the purchase of 45 metric tons of Simithion, an insecticide used in July and August in the Louga region of northern Senegal. In cooperation with the local government, World Vision staff distributed the insecticide to farmers, who applied it manually to their fields. The effort did not, however, prevent the larvae from hatching in untended fields and pastures.



In Sudan, a worker uses a mechanical blower to spread insecticide on locusts' food sources.

**While West Africa** combats grasshoppers, East and Southern Africa face the slightly different problem of locusts. *Locust* is a common name for several species of short-horned grasshoppers that, when conditions are right, proliferate phenomenally and migrate in swarms.

The locust has a double identity. During its solitary phase, the locust resembles an ordinary green grasshopper. In that phase, the individual insects avoid each other, and only two percent of all eggs laid will produce adults that later breed. However, when there is ample vegetation and the right amount of moisture, many more of the young hatch and are forced together. In this gregarious stage, they travel in swarms.

Each locust can reproduce up to 50 young in a generation, providing exponential growth of swarms. And because locusts breed in remote locations, several generations can reproduce before people become aware of them.

World Vision, through its Agpak program, is providing pesticides to Ethiopian

farmers who are fighting desert locusts, African migratory locusts and armyworms. But more must be done to protect the millions of people World Vision has helped through its 1984/85 drought relief efforts.

"If we don't fight this menace, much of what we have done will be of little use in long-term rehabilitation of famine victims," said Russ Kerr, World Vision's director of relief operations for Africa.

According to the FAO, the international community has pledged \$35 million for the fight against grasshoppers and locusts in Africa. Approximately \$23 million will be used to fight the Senegalese grasshopper in West Africa, with the remaining \$12 million to be used against the desert, red, brown and African migratory locusts in East, Central and Southern Africa.

FAO's Emergency Center for Locust

## "We must make every effort now to stop the plague."

Operations (ECLO) reported that grasshoppers are moving onto crops in Chad, where some 160,000 hectares will require pesticide spraying. Spraying also will begin soon in Burkina Faso by light aircraft.

A major problem in recent infestations has been the inability to eradicate locusts in areas of civil conflict. This year civil wars are hindering locust eradication in parts of Sudan, Chad, Mozambique and Ethiopia.

According to the ECLO the most immediate remaining need is to ensure timely and optimal use of available resources. Included among the resources are transportation for fuel, pesticides and ground support to remote areas. Singleton and Kerr agreed that it is by providing such logistical assistance that World Vision can be most effective.

"Immediately, our most important contribution will be logistics support for those agencies which specialize in locust control," said Kerr. "We've moved grain to hundreds of thousands of people throughout remote parts of Africa. Our staff, their vehicles and the infrastructure they've established (including warehouses) will be useful in this fight."

The effort will require money for fuel, personnel and equipment. World Vision stands ready to expand the efforts of locust-fighting specialists as fast as funds become available.

"We must make every effort now to stop the plague," said Russ Kerr. "If we wait until grasshoppers and locusts have destroyed crops, we will again have to find food for millions of starving people." □

*Sheryl Watkins is a World Vision International journalist.*

Lumber, nails and corrugated sheet metal

# PUTTING IT BACK TOGETHER IN EL SALVADOR

Even children help their families carry building materials for temporary shelters.



Rescue workers search for survivors—and bodies—in the wreckage of the huge Ruben Dario building. Because the quake occurred shortly before noon, the building had been full of people.



**T**he woman's voice echoed with a brittle weariness as she said to the woman next to her, "It is always the poor who suffer the most. The rich, nothing ever happens to them."

The shabby, impoverished woman sat wearily in the Comité de Emergencia Nacional (National Emergency Committee) waiting room in the earthquake-ravaged city of San Salvador. The room was packed with people hoping for aid or news of missing loved ones in the aftermath of the disastrous October 10 temblor that toppled homes

and tall buildings in El Salvador's capital city. Also milling about the room were rescue workers whose dangling masks signalled that they spent their days pulling decaying bodies from debris.

As in other disasters of this type, the most affected lived in poor, overcrowded communities where construction often is of substandard quality. Adobe and bamboo construction did not fare well in the earthquake; some sections of the city were totally destroyed. Several commercial buildings collapsed, and most hospitals and schools received heavy damage. World Vision El Salvador staff are operating out of a hotel until their office building can be inspected and declared safe.

The poorest of the poor were the ones

## The goal is to help more than a thousand families build sturdy, protective temporary shelters.

World Vision was reaching before the earthquake through ongoing child sponsorship projects in 12 poverty-stricken neighborhoods scattered throughout San Salvador. Nine of the projects were hit very hard by the quake.

Since the disaster, which killed more than 1200 and left some 30,000 families homeless, the Salvadoran staff has been working through nine of its projects to distribute lumber, nails, corrugated sheet metal and plastic sheeting. Additionally, World Vision has been taking truckloads of blankets, sheets, food and medicines to the parks, vacant lots and highway roadsides that the *damnificados* (homeless ones) have occupied while they clear away the rubble from their homesites—if the sites are still there. Many of these people lived on precarious hillsides that simply crumbled away when the earthquake struck. Already the World Vision El Salvador staff has spent \$80,000 for emergency supplies, nearly half of the \$200,000 relief project budget.

Jeff Dickinson, assistant director of World Vision International Relief Operations for Latin America, arrived in San Salvador the day after the quake to assist Field Director Arturo Menesses and his staff to design a relief response.

"The staff was very involved in the relief efforts, working around the clock when necessary," Dickinson reported. "I was very impressed with their resourcefulness and maturity in handling the situation."



World Vision El Salvador staff members build an experimental shelter out of some of the items slated for quake survivors.

"World Vision continues to be one of the few agencies that has been able to provide immediate relief assistance to the poorer sectors of San Salvador," added Ron Maines, director of relief operations for Asia and Latin America. "We purchased relief supplies in the country, while logistical problems delayed delivery of items flown in by other organizations. World Vision El Salvador also has the trust of stricken communities, which already had been developed through project committees and partner agencies."

"Our relief strategy for the San Salvador earthquakes centers on the need for housing," explained Maines. Families who have lost their homes have been given metal and plastic sheeting, lumber and other items needed to provide temporary protection from the weather. Later, the same materials can be used to build permanent homes.

"This approach is much more efficient than purchasing expensive tents, then later paying for construction materials," Maines said. Most of the homeless have salvaged any usable materials from their old houses and have assembled some sort of temporary shelter.

Among the homeless are World Vision El Salvador staff members and their families. The homes of 11 staff members were destroyed and those of another four were badly damaged.

Already accustomed to helping people displaced by El Salvador's civil conflict to resettle, the staff now is busily planning



Maria Amelia Alvarenga Gonzales and her grandson Sergio Ernesto Jimenez wait for assistance beneath a huge tent from the Red Cross.

ways to make it possible for the neediest families to relocate.

Funds are urgently needed if relief and resettlement work is to continue. Through your gifts and prayers, you can be a part of this effort to bring healing and hope to the poorest of the poor in one of the world's most stricken countries. □

*For a quake victim's own story of the harrowing experience, see page 20.*

Help immunize the world's endangered children—give each . . .

# A SHOT OF LOVE

by Bruce Brander

**F**our million children killed each year. And another four million disabled. These are the figures for a silent emergency now wracking the earth with needless misery.

The deadly toll cuts down children quietly, in the privacy of village huts and *barrio* shacks, of refugee camps and famine relief centers. The massive tragedy is needless because the youngsters are falling to diseases that simple, quick and inexpensive measures can prevent.

The diseases?

Measles, often a minor childhood illness, turns lethal among the malnourished. It wiped two million children off the earth in 1985. That same year, whooping cough slaughtered 500,000 youngsters. Tetanus killed almost a million babies. Polio, preventable by a swallow of vaccine, paralyzed 250,000 children for life. Diphtheria and tuberculosis ended hundreds of thousands more lives that were just beginning.

Though for several generations children in the millions have been swept away by these easily averted sicknesses, the grim tide of death at last is ebbing.

The turn began on a worldwide scale in June 1985. That month the secretary-general of the United Nations took the unprecedented step of writing to the presidents and prime ministers of all 159 member states asking support for a campaign to immunize all the world's children by 1990. The demand for vaccines tripled over 1983 levels as regional campaigns were launched around the globe.

In 1985, Turkey set out to vaccinate 80 percent of its children under 5 years of

age in three ten-day clinic sessions. More than three million were covered in the first eight days. Brazil staged "National Vaccination Days," mobilizing some 400,000 volunteers at 90,000 centers to bring immunization within walking distance of nearly every family. Colombia, seeking to prevent the needless death of 60,000 of its youngsters yearly, immunized 75 percent of all children under 4 years of age in a nationwide campaign supported by schools and churches, the police and armed forces, newspapers, radio and television. In El Salvador, enemies in a civil war stopped fighting for a day in each of three successive months so the country's children could file to vaccination sites in safety.

World Vision, already immunizing people in many of its projects, set a goal of its own earlier than the United

## Child after child is being spared from the clutches of six deadly diseases.

Nations' target year. With a network of Christian relief and development workers in place on every continent, the agency plans to expand its immunization work to protect all the children in its care by 1989.

Allocating more than \$1.1 million for immunizations in 1986 alone, World Vision is moving toward its goal and helping governments meet theirs in many different ways. In some areas, staff members administer vaccinations themselves. Elsewhere they assist government health workers to do the job, providing training, transportation, equipment and supplies. In some of its large-scale immunization projects, World Vision

expects to aid in safeguarding between 10,000 and 50,000 people of an area from needless illness. Already, plans have been worked out for this kind of child survival action in 35 countries.

For a World Vision donor, the cost of insuring a child against all the major preventable diseases is amazingly low. Protecting a boy or girl from measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, polio, tetanus and tuberculosis can cost as little as \$5. Even in more remote corners of the earth, the total cost, including transportation, rarely reaches \$15.

Yet this modest gift in Christ's name carries great and lasting meaning. For both the child and its family the benefits go on year after year, making it a gift for a lifetime. □

*To provide life-saving "shots of love" to children through this program, please indicate that your contribution is for World Vision's immunization program. Thank you!*



*Bruce Brander is World Vision's international editor.*



A tiny pinprick of pain protects this child against needless illness for a lifetime.

(below) Immunization in Ethiopia.



**T**he cost of insuring a boy or girl against all the major preventable diseases can be as low as \$5.

Outpatients at the National Pediatric Hospital in Phnom Penh, Kampuchea, wait their turn for lifesaving vaccines.

Bibles in Baja were just the beginning

# TIES THAT BIND ACROSS THE BORDER

by Gene Hart

**A**merican Christians are sharing more than ever with their south-of-the-border neighbors. And enjoying it more too. Because:

■ In a settlement of Mixtec Indian laborers near San Vicente, Mexico, eight-year-old Alberto and his friends wear shoes for the first time in their lives.

■ In the 500-family Mexican village of Cerro Azul further north near the California border, Benina, a grandmother in her sixties, lives in her first home made from lumber rather than discarded wood and cardboard scraps.

■ In the city of Tijuana 200 police officers have received New Testaments and in nearby Tecate every police officer in the city has been given a New Testament.

■ People living in northern Baja hear the gospel preached to them by evangelist Jim Keyser, who goes from house to house with a message he calls "the plan of salvation." Nearly 5000 have responded to his ministry, which he began six years ago after a 30-year career as a border patrol officer.

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*Gene Hart is a journalist and teacher living in San Dimas, California.*

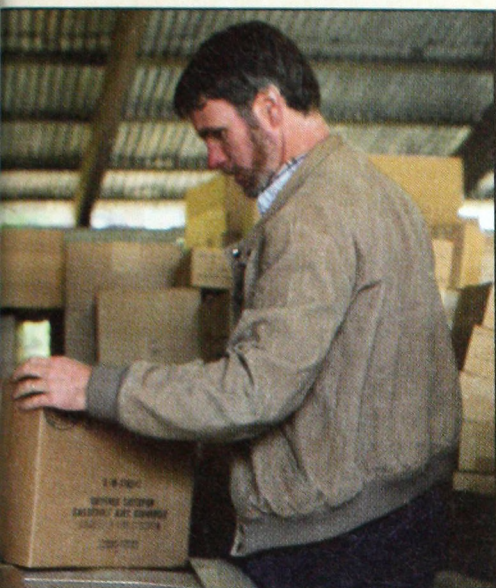


**These are a few** of the benefits being brought to people in Mexico by American churches, small groups, individuals and businesses. Mexico Inland Mission (MIM) connects the resources of Christian churches with needs in Mexico.

"We want to stimulate the U.S. churches to win all Mexico to Christ," announces Bob Sanders, coordinator of church relations and field operations for MIM. "We focus on networking and facilitating. For the sake of the poor and the oppressed, we want to share the

vision and needs, and let each church choose the role it will take."

Founded in 1984 by relief and development specialist Eric Brockhoff, MIM began its work in Baja. The organization maintains a small staff on the campus of Azusa Pacific University



**Mexico Inland Mission**  
Director Bob Sanders checks supplies  
bound for Mexico.

and works closely with student groups and with churches and development agencies.

**"People are interested** in the needs of Mexico in a way we have never seen before," Sanders says. "Dozens of churches and families across the United States are contributing money, time, a variety of resources and everything from pots and pans to houses, clothes, food and Bibles."

On one trip through the Baja peninsula with a group of pastors, Bob talked

about the needs and the networking process, casually mentioning that he wouldn't be surprised if someone in the congregations of these four pastors had a supply of shoes they could donate to children in Mexico. Sure enough, within a few weeks one of the pastors called with the name of a merchant who had a surplus of children's shoes.

Bob went to see him. In a few weeks distribution of 1500 pairs of shoes began among Mixtec Indian children who had come to northern Baja from even poorer areas in the state of Oaxaca.

"This is networking," Bob explains. "MIM doesn't attempt to 'do it all.' We show the need, help people make contacts, and provide information support. We believe in a release—not a control—ministry. MIM provides an avenue for people to release their love in a concrete way."

In the case of the Glendora (California) Vineyard Church, Pastor Tom Dunn and Bob were friends before MIM began. Bob invited Tom and other pastors to visit the village of Cerro Azul. When they did, they saw the poverty and learned that these Mexicans have only one way to make a living: brickmaking for \$4 a day. They dig and mix the red soil, then fire the wet clay in kilns they have constructed.

Bob informed these pastors and others of the opportunity to help the people of this formerly Communist village to develop better-paying skills. Now most have become Christians. Instead of the hammer and sickle painted on the

houses, the most common sight today is the words, "Jesus is Lord" and "God is love."

Pastor Dunn's church decided it wanted to build houses in the village. Blueprints were obtained for simple homes made with two-by-fours and three-quarter-inch plywood, and materials were purchased. Forty volunteers put in a week of construction work during Easter vacation time and finished two houses. Another group called Amor Ministries brought 200 people and built nine houses during the week.

The poorest of the poor, chosen by residents of the village, received the new houses.

Faith Community Church of West Covina wanted to erect a church building in Cerro Azul to provide a place for Christian families to worship. The foundation and outer walls of the 20'x50' building, which will seat 300, became a reality in July. The new church will be called Mission Cerro Azul and will be an

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**A few hours' drive from their homes, southern California church members saw Mexicans laboring for \$4 a day. They helped them develop better-paying skills.**

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important center for ministry to the thousands more who are migrating from southern Mexico looking for jobs.

As one pastor returns with a renewed desire for his church to be involved, other pastors also become aware of the ministry that is within a few hours' drive of southern California homes.

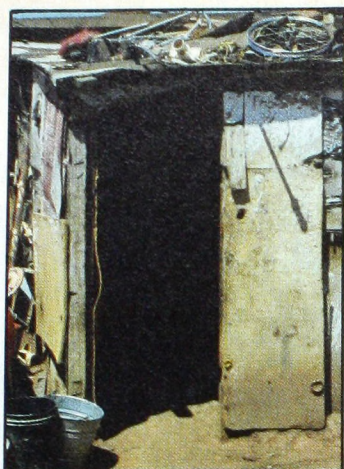
**Bob's enthusiasm** touches everyone as he explains the urgency. "So many talents go unused. We are trying to connect people and also inform people because many don't know of the opportunity."

This summer another link in MIM's chain of partnerships being forged across the United States expanded its capacity to serve more churches. The link was in the form of two students interested in cross-cultural ministry who planned to

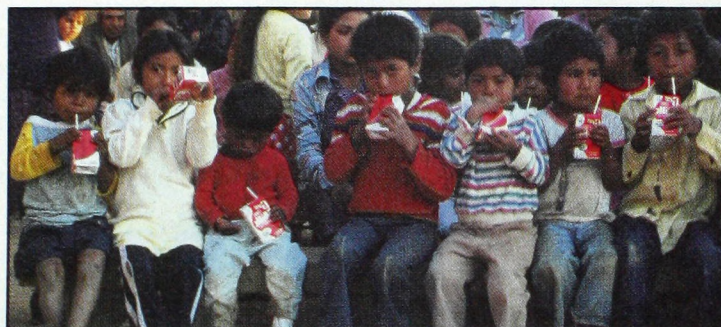


Indian children at Camalu

(far right)  
Menina stands  
in the doorway  
of her new  
home—her first  
one not con-  
structed of wood  
and metal scraps,  
like the one in  
the photo at right.



Indian children  
in San Vicente  
gather outside  
their homes for  
an evening  
worship service.



begin graduate work in international development at William Carey University in Pasadena.

Initial contacts by Brad Ryden and Matt Jaques with the university (part of the U.S. Center for World Mission complex) led to a meeting with Sanders. As MIM's work was discussed and observed in the field, the two men ultimately decided to make a two-year commitment to the work before continuing their graduate studies.

Each brings valuable expertise to MIM. Brad, with an M.S. in biology, had already spent a year as a rubber plantation supervisor in Liberia, where he had become convinced of his calling to a ministry of international development.

Matt has a degree in geography and city planning, experience in working with Campus Crusade for Christ, and a commitment to cross-cultural ministry that matches Brad's.

Brad and Matt's combined expertise and desire to implement long-range solutions to the problems of the Mexican poor have greatly increased MIM's networking and enabling capacity. For example, it is hoped that Brad's

acquaintance with several experts in animal husbandry will aid in establishing an animal breeding program for cattle being sent to Baja.

Another vital link throughout the Baja peninsula is Naomi Ramirez. As capable as a business executive, as concerned as John the Baptist, and as happy and enthusiastic as a cheerleader, Naomi ministers to Indians, Mexicans, Americans, children and anyone else she meets.

Officially she has the responsibility of operating a mission station located south of Ensenada, called Rancho La Hai Roi. Sponsored by Quail Lakes Baptist Church in Stockton, California, Rancho La Hai Roi consists of a meeting hall and kitchen, several buildings with beds, a laundry and shower building, a garden and several acres still unused.

**Naomi's** duties include feeding visitors, including American students who come to help; maintaining the facilities with the help of other visiting Americans; leading worship services at Indian camps at least three evenings a week, and in the meeting hall on Sundays; organizing evangelistic efforts; counseling; and helping people keep their homes and lives together. She recently took on another responsibility. At age 62 she adopted an orphaned two-year-old Indian girl named Mina.

Bob Sanders helps make possible participation in the Rancho La Hai Roi

ministry by American visitors. He also encourages involvement with a Nazarene project—building a dental school and a technical school in Ensenada. He aids those who want to ship Bibles to Mexico for distribution. And during the summer, he helps groups of college students or others who speak enough Spanish to share their faith with the Indians at week-night worship services.

Bob arranged with Mount Joy (Pennsylvania) Mennonite Church to erect a church building for an Indian group in Camalu. He was involved with World Vision in shipping rice and \$1.8 million worth of vegetable seeds to Mexico, and in helping coordinate the shipment of \$1.5 million worth of aluminum cookware donated by Mirro Corporation. He worked out the details of transferring ownership to MIM of a motor home that will sleep six, donated by an American family. It is being used for carrying supplies, for showing interested Americans the areas of need

## Churches and families contribute pots, pans, houses, clothes, food, Bibles and more.

in Mexico, and for missionary transportation. The opportunities are endless.

Bob's love for the people of Mexico is reflected in his seriousness and excitement about MIM's ministry, "A lot of wealth in American churches is not put into missions. God wants us to put our time and energy into living stones—in hearts."

A U.S. government study reported that there is a \$24 billion commodity surplus in the United States. That includes food and everything else. John Van Hengel, the founder of food banks in the United States, has made a major effort to obtain some of that surplus to use for meeting the needs of the poor. MIM sees the potential of using this surplus to help the poor around the world; it works with food banks, governments and private agencies to deliver food and life-giving supplies to the poor.

"We believe these gleanings belong to the poor," Bob exclaims. "We are trying to find networks that will channel some of this surplus to Mexico. Right now we are building the walls of the channel strong so God can pour out blessings in abundance." □

by Daniel Rice

World Vision's Director of  
Financial Planning



## TAX REFORM, TAX SAVINGS AND A SPECIAL CHANCE TO HELP THE WORLD'S POOR

**If you are thinking about** a tax-wise end-of-the-year gift, I hope you will remember the poor and needy of this world. Here are some practical suggestions to help you make the most of your gift.

*A gift of securities (stocks or bonds), instead of cash, can provide double benefits for you. If you have held them more than six months, you can receive the full fair market value as a charitable tax deduction and completely avoid any capital gains taxes on the appreciation.*

*A gift of a building, vacation home or even unimproved property can provide you with a good tax deduction in this year's higher tax brackets and make a substantial gift to help the world's poorest people. If you have held it more than six months, you get the same double tax bonus—a full value deduction and no capital gains tax.*

**There are more reasons than ever to consider an end-of-the-year gift before December 31.**

*Gifts that return income to you for the rest of your life still qualify for an immediate income tax deduction. World Vision has life income plans that are regularly paying in excess of 9%. One plan (the World Vision Gift Annuity) has a guaranteed rate of return as high as 14%, depending on your age. Other plans can be individually tailored to your personal needs. If you are over 50 years of age, contact our office for assistance in establishing a life income plan specifically for you or for someone you love.*

**Tax reform means you should look at your giving.**

If your tax rate will go down next year, financial planning experts agree that you should make any large charitable gifts by December 31 this year.

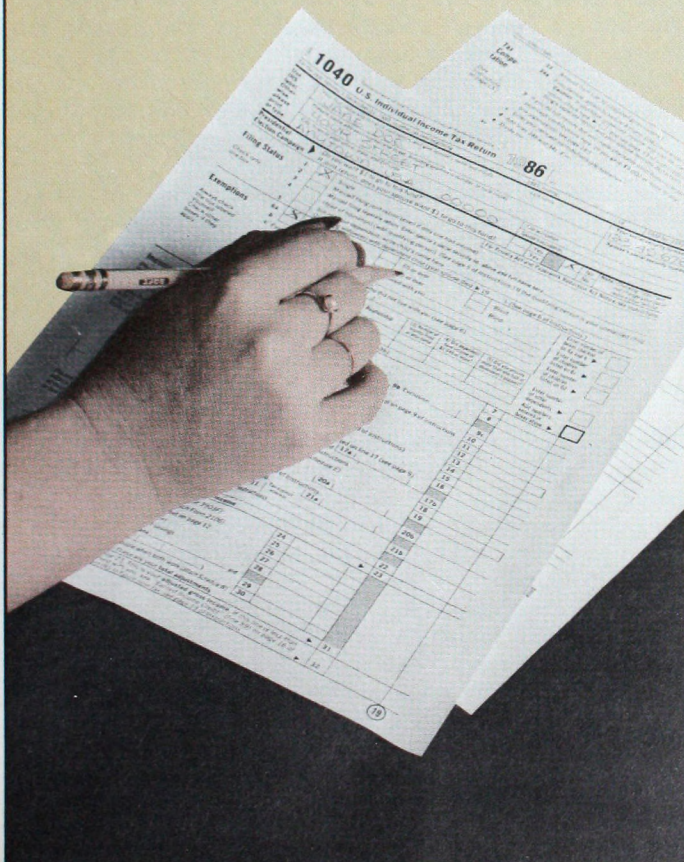
Pay up any pledges that are outstanding.

If you are considering a life income plan, act now.

Your end-of-the-year gift will be used by World Vision directly in ministry to the world's neediest and poorest people—providing emergency relief, caring for over 400,000 children, providing health care and vocational training, and helping local churches make Christ known.

Our Financial Planning office is prepared to provide you or your financial advisors with immediate personal assistance to accomplish a tax-wise end-of-the-year gift by December 31. There is no charge or obligation for this service. Write or call:

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



# Global glimpses

ON WHICH TO FOCUS INTERCESSORY  
PRAYER AND PRACTICAL ACTION

**Nearly 89 million Americans do volunteer service** through their churches or synagogues. Education, recreation and social services are also popular areas for volunteers. All told, Americans volunteered an average of 3.5 hours each per week in 1985, up from slightly more than 2.5 hours in 1980, according to a Washington-based organization called Independent Sector.

**Nearly 50 wars or conflicts** (including rebellions and civil uprisings) currently involve more than one in four of the nations on earth. In many developing nations, most of the available skilled technical workers are fully occupied in operating or maintaining sophisticated weapons, three-quarters of which come from the United States or the Soviet Union.

**The crash in oil prices** is reversing one of the largest human migrations of recent decades. Until recently, millions of workers from poor Arab lands transformed their lives by getting high-paying jobs in the Middle East's wealthy oil-producing countries. Now their return to their previous locations poses far-reaching social and economic problems in Egypt, Jordan, and the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

**India's population** grows each year by a number equal to the total population of the Netherlands. By the year 2020, India will pass China as the world's most populous nation, says the *Hindustan Times* of New Delhi, because "while China's authoritarian regime has been able to reduce population growth to just 9 million a year, India's voluntary family planning program is still afflicted with many ills, resulting in a growth figure of 16 million a year."

**Egypt's population** is expected to increase to 70 million from its present 50 million by the turn of the century, because tradition and religion discourage family planning. Women average nearly seven births each.

**The world's Muslim population** will reach one billion by the year 2000, according to projections of the Islamic Conference Organization, which expects that increases will be seen in all of the more than 40 Muslim countries. Nations with more than a million Muslims apiece include India, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Pakistan. Some 60 million Muslims live in the Soviet Union; more than 50 million in China.

**The number of refugees** worldwide climbed to more than ten million last year, according to a survey report released by the U.S. Committee for Refugees. At the same time, many Western countries are adopting more restrictive policies toward those seeking asylum.

**Most developing countries** have to import the very commodity they should be able to produce most cheaply—food. A recent World Development Report named four ways these governments actually harm their farmers when they try to help them: (1) Government marketing boards set the prices,

ostensibly to prevent gouging by private traders, but actually producing monopoly profits; (2) While making fertilizer artificially cheap, they try to control its use and thereby bungle deliveries and encourage the black market; (3) Government underwriting of tractors benefits rich farmers and reduces the number of jobs for the poor; (4) Cheap loans also mainly help the rural rich.

**Floods in Bangladesh** have kept 200,000 people homeless for several weeks. Temporary shelter, emergency food supplies and rehabilitation aid for many of the victims has been supplied by World Vision, which is also helping the people return to homes which were inaccessible for many weeks because of unusually heavy rains.

**One of every four Mozambicans** is in need of relief assistance, says the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization. More than 4.4 million urgently need food, according to government figures. More than 925,000 have been displaced by armed conflict. Another 2.5 million have been affected by four years of drought, loss of household and farming goods, and lack of land. World Vision is assisting some of these people through distribution of agpaks.

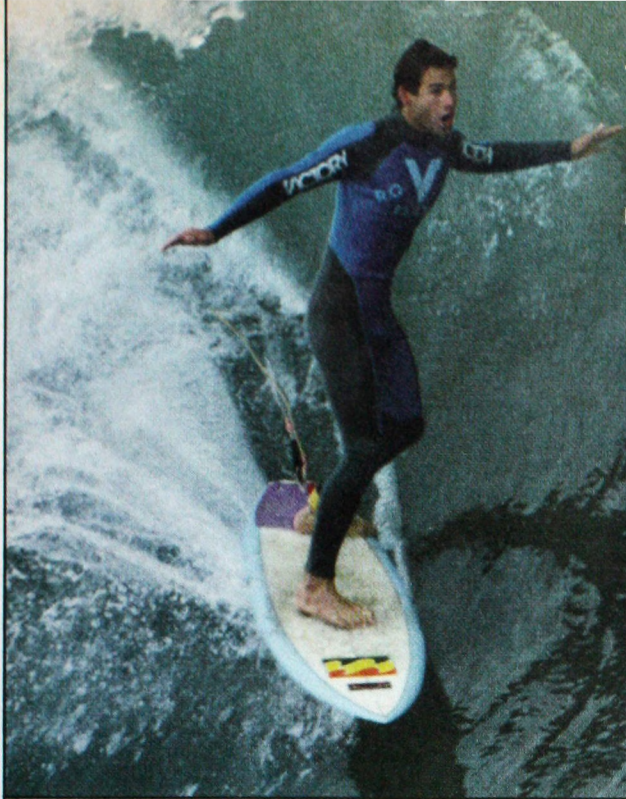
**By the year 2000** some 127 million persons in just seven of Latin America's countries will be living in extreme poverty, according to a recent publication of the United Nations Economic commission for Latin America (CEPAL). The document defines as extremely poor anyone whose daily intake is fewer than 2400 calories and 42 grams of protein.

**China's one billion citizens** and the 50 million Chinese in the rest of the world were the special concern of participants in the recent Third Chinese Congress on World Evangelization. The next such congress is slated for 1991 in Hong Kong.

**Of the world's 5445 known languages**, 3186 still need Bible translations, say researchers at Wycliffe Bible Translators. More than 300 million people use the no-Bible languages.

**Canadian Christian students**—more than 1000 of them—plan to spend five of their Christmas vacation days considering cross-cultural evangelism in a conference which aims to involve 400 of them in summer outreaches to needy locations on five continents. A scheduled keynoter is Dr. Leighton Ford.

**The Lausanne Committee** for World Evangelization (LCWE) plans to move its international office from Charlotte, NC, to Lausanne, Switzerland, in mid-1987. The site was chosen after a long but unsuccessful attempt to find a suitable Two-Thirds World location, explained LCWE's international director, Thomas Wang.



His commitment to caring lives on.

# SURFER'S LEGACY

by George and Pat Quigley

Ron rode this tall Pacific wave just a week before his death.

**O**ur 23-year-old son, Ron Quigley, passed away on July 3, 1986. He drowned while practicing underwater swimming in our community pool.

Ron was a pro-surfer and a full-time art student at California State University-Long Beach. He had a great love for the Lord, and his genuine love and concern had an impact on many lives.

As a champion-caliber surfer Ron competed with the world's best. For two years in a row he made the National Scholastic Surfing Association's world team. He traveled around the world surfing for the NSSA and, later, for his sponsors. Wherever Ron went, he made friends for Christ. He was never ashamed to talk about his faith.

Since Ron's death many people have told us how he helped them. Some of them had problems with alcohol, drugs or broken homes. Some, especially older people, were touched that he had spent time talking with them. Ron's phone was next to his bed and he was always available. Sometimes it meant going out in the middle of the night.

World Vision child sponsorship was one way Ron shared the love of Christ. An art student, he once drew a picture of a starving African child's photograph spilling out of an overturned trash can together with other discarded paper; on the photograph is a plea for help.

We contacted World Vision to explore ways that our son's memory could

encourage others to help in the same way—so that his care for needy children could be carried on. We know that Ron would be so happy to see that.

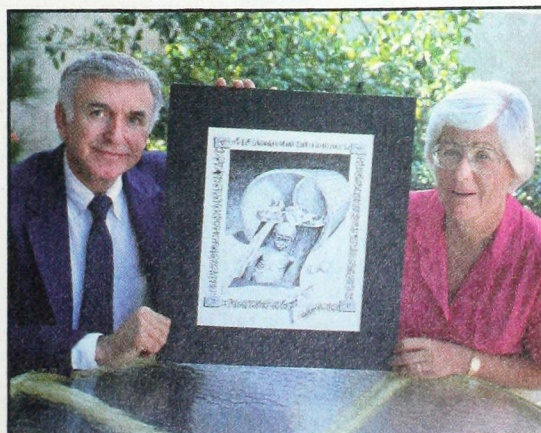
Now, with the help of Ken Kizziar of the World Vision staff, a Ron Quigley memorial fund has been established. We hope this will result in many more contributions—not only to honor our son's commitment but to meet desperate needs of hungry boys and girls about whom he cared so deeply.

*The Ron Quigley Memorial Fund already includes substantial gifts from his parents and others who share Ron's concern for needy African children. To join them, make out your check to World Vision/Ron Quigley Memorial Fund and send it to the World Vision Western Regional Office, 150 S. Los Robles Ave., Pasadena, CA 91101.*

1) LOVE GOD  
2) LOVE OTHERS  
3) LOVE MYSELF  
4) SMILE & SHARE THE LOVE OF CHRIST.  
5) DON'T TALK SO MUCH. LET MY ACTIONS COMMUNICATE ....



This note was tacked to the back of Ron's bedroom door. "These are words that he wrote and lived by," say his parents.



George and Pat Quigley, who live in Huntington Beach, California, display a drawing which expresses their son's concern for hungry children.

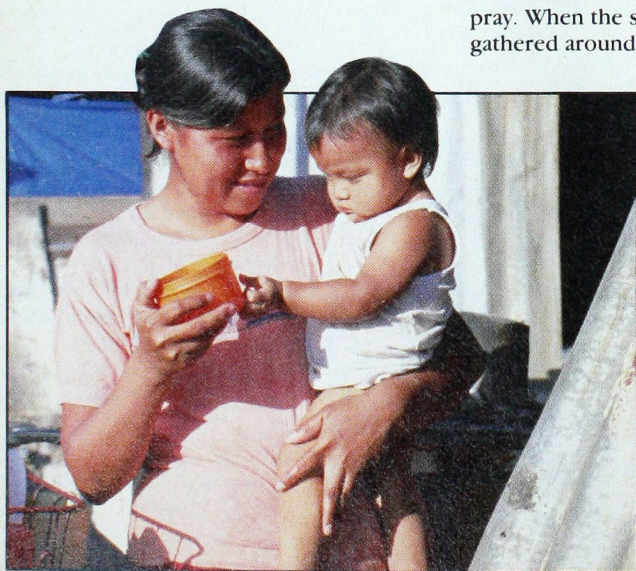
## Earthquake survivor's story

# MY CHILDREN! MY CHILDREN!

**T**he following personal perspective on San Salvador's October 1986 earthquake and its aftermath comes from María Cristina de Valladares. María Cristina is a young mother of three and part of a 17-member extended family that lived in a small shack in San Salvador's low-income neighborhood of Serpas, a small wedge of land fronted by a busy highway and bounded on three sides by towering stone walls.

Before the earthquake 198 families were crowded onto this patch of ground no more than a few acres in size. Many had migrated from El Salvador's conflict zones. For some, the makeshift nature of their homes reflected their attitude that life in San Salvador was a temporary inconvenience; as soon as the countryside quieted they would go home.

Some 70 percent of the homes in Serpas were destroyed by the quake. The following day, families set up temporary shelters in a fenced-off field across the highway from Serpas. Families left homeless by the disaster have permission to be there for only a month while they salvage materials from their collapsed homes and rebuild.



**María Christina holds her sister's ten-month-old son Miguel Ernesto in front of the Valladares family's makeshift shelter.**

Some, however, were so filled with dread that within a few days of the quake they had left the city to return to the conflict zones.

World Vision of El Salvador already was helping people in María Cristina's neighborhood before the earthquake through the Manantiales en el Desierto child sponsorship project. Three of the Valladares children were enrolled in the program. Since the disaster, Serpas' people have been among those receiving relief from World Vision: lumber, nails, corrugated sheet metal and plastic sheeting for building more sturdy temporary shelters than salvaged materials have yielded. They also received blankets, sheets, food and medicine.

This, then, is María's own account of the hours and days since 11:47 a.m., October 10, when the earthquake struck:

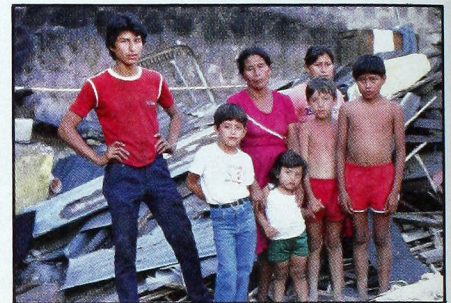
"I was downtown selling my fruits and vegetables. The family's older children were in school and the littlest ones were at home with my mother and sister. At first it came as a sound—I thought it was an animal roaring in the house in front of me. Then the earth started to shake and all the people started screaming and running.

"In that moment I knelt and began to pray. When the shaking stopped, others gathered around and joined me in prayer.

"Suddenly I remembered my family. 'My children! My children!' I cried. I was afraid that the big stone wall behind our house had fallen down. I started running for home. All around me people were running and screaming. Cars were going the wrong way down one-way streets—there was crashing and horns honking and everywhere people screaming.

"I ran all the way. I think it took me only five minutes. Along the streets I saw many fallen houses, and one place where a wall had collapsed over a house. All the time my mind was racing—'My children! My children!' I think that's what gave me the strength to keep running.

"When I got to my house, Mother told me that she and my sister had been making tortillas when the impact of the earthquake threw her against the wall. Everyone



**Valladares family members stand in front of the ruins of what was once their home in San Salvador.**

grabbed each other and clung together as the house started to fall apart. Thank God one of the beams held up the roof's metal sheets. When the shaking stopped they were able to get out. With the next quake the rest of the house collapsed.

"Our family and many others slept in the street near the wall that first night. We were so afraid the wall would give way, but we had nowhere else to go.

Saturday night we slept in the vacant lot across the highway on blankets we had pulled from the ruins of our house. But it rained very hard and the blankets were all we had for cover. So all through the night we were soaking wet, suffering from the rain. When morning came, we went back to where our house had stood and began salvaging metal sheets and some posts so we could put up a little shelter.

"I've noticed that the children are very nervous, especially little Angela Maribel. Each time the ground shakes from a car going by, she starts screaming and runs to her mother.

"We are terrified to rebuild in that place, but we don't have any money to buy something somewhere else. Our home in Serpas is all we had; we have thought that maybe we will be all right if we can get permission to rebuild in Serpas in a place away from the wall, a place that someone now has abandoned." □

# Samaritan sampler

SOME WAYS PEOPLE ARE HELPING  
OTHERS IN THE NAME OF CHRIST



Project Angel Tree reaches out to children on behalf of imprisoned parents.

**Christmas is not so merry** for a child whose parent is in prison. Through Project Angel Tree, ordinary folks help incarcerated parents give some Yuletide cheer to their children. Children's gift wishes are written on paper angel ornaments which are placed on Christmas trees in churches or public locations. Churchgoers or passersby purchase the gifts, Prison Fellowship volunteers wrap them, and they are given in the name of the incarcerated parent to his or her little one. For more information contact Project Angel Tree, Prison Fellowship Ministries, P.O. Box 17500, Washington, DC 20041; (703) 478-0100.

**Imagine the impact** of international students who return to their homes with a new-found faith as well as a diploma. One congregation which does more than just imagine is the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Bethesda, MD.

Fourth Church offers a weekly evangelistic Bible study, a monthly potluck for internationals, and a semi-annual banquet for internationals. The congregation also works to meet practical, social and spiritual needs of students as they arise.

For information contact Shozo Otani, Fourth Presbyterian Church, 5500 River Road, Bethesda, MD 20879; (301) 320-3600.

**Bible study and action** form the basis for a grass-roots effort among migrant farm workers to make a better life for themselves and their children in central Florida. Farm Worker Ministry, Inc., provides a meeting place and staff workers who act as catalysts for small groups of Haitian and Mexican workers. They gather to study Scripture, pray and think together about how to combat special problems migrant workers face in areas such as housing, day care, health care and civil rights.

For more information contact Pearl McGiveny at Farm Worker Ministry, Inc., P.O. Box 1855, Auburndale, FL 33823; (813) 967-9583.

**Breachmenders, Inc. is at work** rebuilding an inner-city neighborhood—one house at a time. Aiming to demonstrate Christ's reconciling love in a nuts-and-bolts way, the group hires and trains local teens to restore old homes in the West Oakland/Terrace Village neighborhood of Pittsburgh, PA, then

sells or rents the homes to low-to-moderate income families. Low-cost repairs are also available to neighborhood residents. For more information contact Breachmenders Inc., P.O. Box 71045, Pittsburgh, PA 15213; (412) 621-2530.

**Rural pastors and leaders** in Bolivia and Peru are often unable to leave family and fields for extended study. One solution: bring the classroom to the students. The Interdenominational Committee for Theological Education by Extension operates about 75 centers in the Andes, serving some 1100 students. For more information contact ICTEE, c/o Nancy Thomas, Casilla 544, La Paz, Bolivia.

**All eighty thousand square feet** of the former St. Louis, MO, YMCA now belong to World Impact, an inner-city missions organization. World Impact plans to use the building to aid displaced families and to provide recreation, Bible teaching and fellowship for the surrounding community. The first step, however, is clean-up and remodeling. Inner-city teenagers will participate in the work as a vocational training project, and World Impact is recruiting volunteers to help prepare the facility for usefulness. For information contact Scott McConaughy, 3928 Sullivan Ave., St. Louis, MO 63107; (314) 533-8313.

**Just and equitable housing** for low- and middle-income families is the goal of the Inner-City Christian Federation (ICCF) in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Begun 13 years ago as a congregation's project to rehabilitate two homes in its neighborhood, ICCF is working on its 23rd house this year, and has reroofed 60 other inner-city houses. "We don't hide our motivation—the love of Christ in us for others," said director Jonathon Bradford.

**Neglect, misconceptions** and a language barrier can bar deaf persons from full participation in the church. Orrville (Ohio) Mennonite Church is one of the congregations working to remove those hurdles. The 300-member church, with no paid staff in deaf ministries, interprets Sunday morning worship, provides Sunday school for hearing-impaired adults and children, and sponsors a monthly deaf fellowship group which draws participants from a two-county area.

For information contact Deaf Ministries, Orrville Mennonite Church, 1305 W. Market, Orrville, OH 44667.



The Laurelville (Pennsylvania) Mennonite Church Center is the site of an annual retreat for deaf people, their families and leaders.

## Mini-message

### THE GREAT GIFT EXCHANGE



**Not only at His birth** but throughout all 33 years of His life on earth, Jesus Christ was more than sinless; He was—and is—The Righteous One. Yet He demonstrated unmistakably that His birth, His life on earth, His death, His resurrection, His ascension—all were for the sake of sinners.

Months before His birth, an angel told Joseph that His name was to be Jesus *because He was to save His people from their sins*.

Before He began His public ministry, His cousin John referred to Him as one "the thongs of whose sandals I am not worthy to untie." Then, when Jesus came walking toward him and his listeners, John exclaimed, "Look! The Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world!" (John 1:29).

Although Jesus, like John, warned that sin spells death and that sincere repentance is required, He bore the

best of news to penitent believers.

"God so loved the world," He declared, "that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life" (John 3:16).

That message, meant for all human-kind in every generation, is clearly meant for you and me today. The Son born in Bethlehem, who grew up in Nazareth, who walked and taught in Judea, Samaria and Galilee, who died at Golgotha just outside Jerusalem but rose again, who appeared to many and ascended to the Father in heaven, now continues to offer Himself to you. His offer is contingent only on your opening your heart to receive Him through

repentance and the kind of faith that says sincerely, "I give *myself* to You, Lord Jesus."

If you've experienced that gift exchange with Him, you know the delight of complete forgiveness and fellowship with the Son. If you've *not* experienced that gift exchange, today is not too soon. Read, openheartedly, the Gospel of John. Respond to the One of whom it tells. For, as its author says, "These are written that you may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that by believing you may have life in his name" (John 20:31). □

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

## When you pray

### THANK GOD . . .

- **that many Ethiopians** are regaining the energy and means to give of themselves again.
- **for the growing network** of caring people who connect the resources of Christian churches with needs in Mexico.
- **for the open doors** of places such as Hospitality House and for the help their staffs provide to homeless people.
- **for the Christmas story** of undeserved, self-giving love.
- **for the cooperation** and substantial progress evident in the international campaign to immunize the world's children.
- **for the planners** and workers fighting to protect African food and livelihood from invading insects.
- **for equipping you** with a one-of-a-kind combination of abilities and interests to spread the good news of Christ.
- **for round-the-clock work** on behalf of El Salvador earthquake victims.

### ASK GOD . . .

- **to help you** make your Christmas gift exchange this year a reminder of God's great gift.
- **to show you** more ways to help the homeless in your own community compassionately and effectively.
- **to help Salvadoran Christians** minister to their neighbors in the aftermath of the October earthquake.
- **that Christ's presence** be unmistakable in the efforts of Christian workers in places like Sudan, Mexico and your own hometown.
- **to fine-tune** your church's sensitivity to the needs of its own neighbors and those in distant places.
- **that givers** will respond quickly to help combat insect invasions in African nations already plagued by food shortage.
- **for goodwill** and cooperation among all who work to meet human needs.
- **that the magnetism** of Christian lives will draw people to Christ in places where verbal evangelism is difficult.

## HE WOULD HAVE BEEN EATEN ALIVE

**H**is name is **Biadgligne**. In the Amharic language it means *I hope you will grow*.

An odd name for a little boy? Not this one. World Vision medical workers came up with it on a Sunday afternoon 18 months ago when Good Samaritan passersby carried him to the big feeding center at Alamata, Ethiopia.

Tiny Biadgligne was nearly dead—severely malnourished, dehydrated and bleeding from deep wounds all over his body. They gave him a name and intensive care . . . and little chance of lasting through the night.

To this day we know nothing about his family or why, at the height of the famine, he was abandoned in the wilderness. The possibilities are all too horrible to think about.

Even more horrible, though, is the story we heard from the passersby: when they found Biadgligne lying beside the footpath, a huge vulture was attempting to eat the screaming baby alive.

The scars are still there—on his arm, on his back, on his legs, on the left side of his face. Those vulture-bites will always remain.

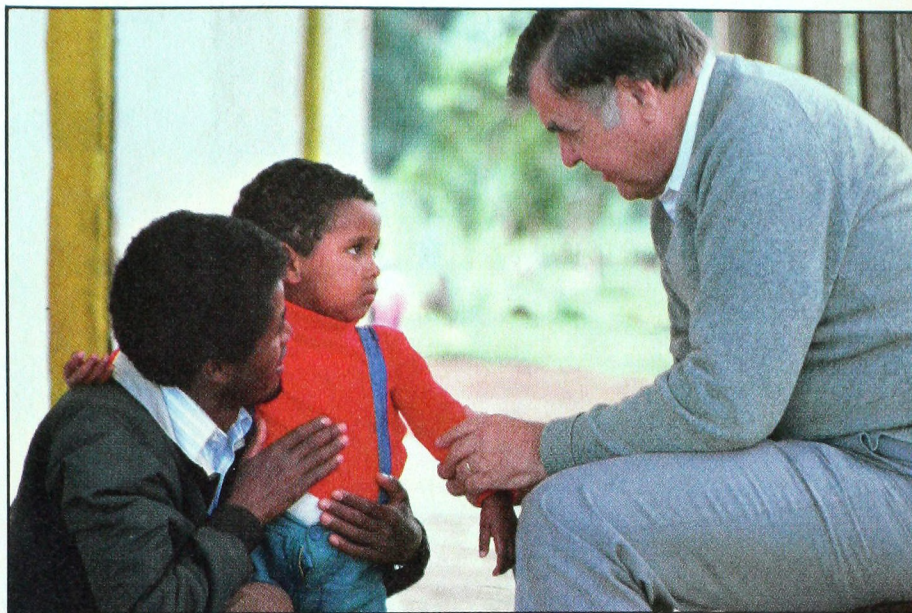
But, amazingly, the scars are now only skin-deep. Against all odds, *I-hope-you-will-grow* is just fine now. No more nightmares. No more sickness. He plays happily with the other children. There's a twinkle in his eye.

Dedicated Christian love has brought healing to his battered soul.

For me, Biadgligne is a symbol of all that World Vision has done—and, by God's grace, will continue to do—in this needy nation. During the past couple of years we've touched hundreds of thousands of suffering people stranded along life's footpaths. We've helped pick them up, feed them, heal their wounds.

And there's so much more to do.

Most, like Biadgligne, will always bear scars. The loss of a baby, or a father, or a cheerful little girl, or a homestead, leaves indelible marks.



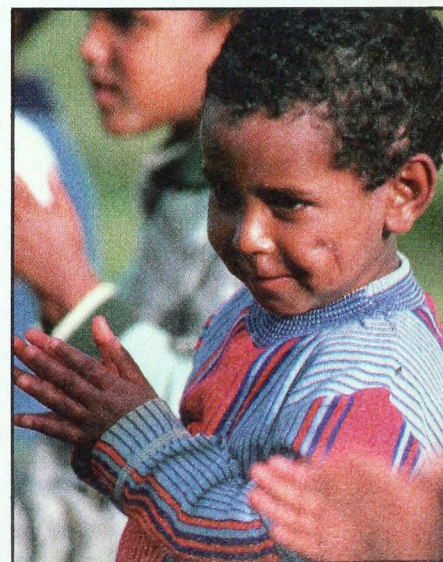
But my bright little friend's smile reminds me that beneath the scars there's always potential for health and wholeness. Our task is to help make it so, to recreate the miracle of healing all across this ravaged land.

That's what we're doing, in every way we know. Right now we're helping reestablish farmers on their fields. We're reuniting separated families. We're teaching mothers new ways to care for their children. We're helping communities plant trees on barren hillsides. We're capping springs and building dams and drilling holes, all to provide more and better water supplies. We're introducing new crops, new vocational skills, new tools and techniques.

*I-hope-you-will-grow*. Biadgligne. We could have given that name to every one of the famine victims we've come to know. In a way, we did. As World Vision continues working toward the healing and development of these dear people, that name has become our prayer. You might want to make it yours, too.

*Ted W. Engstrom*

Ted W. Engstrom  
President



At first hesitant (top), little Biadgligne soon warmed up to Ted Engstrom and managed a smile before their visit was over (above).



DECEMBER

31

# IT PAYS TO GIVE TO WORLD VISION BEFORE DECEMBER 31!

For you it pays, because from now through December 31 you'll receive the greatest tax benefits ever for charitable gifts. For suffering men, women and children it pays, because your gifts help provide lifesaving food, clothing and shelter.

World Vision offers you two ways to take advantage of the 1986 tax benefits. Give a year-end gift of securities, real estate or cash. Or start a World Vision Life Income Plan.

Both offer immediate tax deductions at this year's high rates. And there are

additional tax advantages to the Life Income Plan.

For more information on the advantages of giving now to World Vision, send in the coupon below.

**Or call**  
**800-228-1869**  
**In California:**  
**818-357-7979**

**PLEASE CONTACT ME IMMEDIATELY...**

**...with more information about:**

☐

the tax advantages of giving securities, real estate or cash before December 31.

☐

the tax advantages of starting a Life Income Plan before December 31.

Name

(Mr., Mrs., Miss)

Street

City/State/Zip

Birth Date

(Month/Day/Year)

Phone ( )

**MAIL TO:**

DANIEL RICE • Financial Planning Division • WORLD VISION • 919 West Huntington Drive • Monrovia, CA 91016

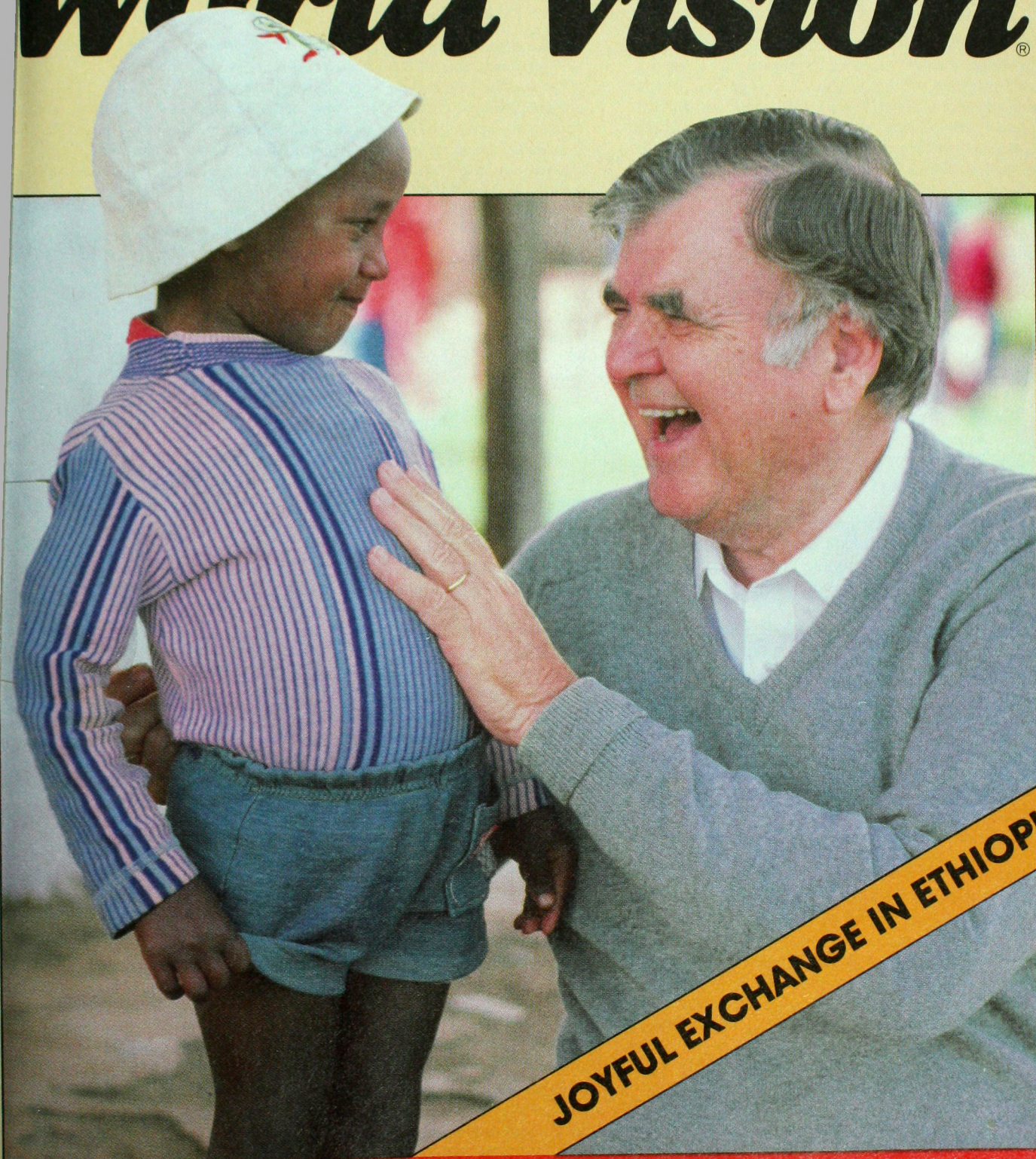
Battling Africa's  
locust invasion

Helping El Salvador's  
earthquake victims

Immunizing the  
world's children

December '86-January '87

# World Vision®



**JOYFUL EXCHANGE IN ETHIOPIA**

A once-starved Ethiopian boy's gratitude for recovery brings joy to Ted Engstrom.

# Recent developments

**The two Twin Otter aircraft** used for 19 months in World Vision's Ethiopia relief program logged more than 10,000 flight hours carrying relief workers and urgently needed food to areas inaccessible by road. From January 1985 to August 1986, the aircraft carried 15 million pounds of relief supplies before completing their life-saving missions.

**A successful campaign** to stop an infestation of the Senegalese grasshopper in northern Mali was completed in October, reported Greg Slayton, a member of the World Vision Mali staff. Working out of the city of Niore du Sahel, aircraft leased by World Vision with a grant from the Canadian International Development Agency sprayed 66,700 hectares of infested land in 121 hours, using 27,025 liters of Fenitrothion pesticide.

In a statement to agencies which participated in the program, a Mali representative said, "Together you have saved the harvest of tens of thousands of rural Malians. We thank each organization which has played a role in this extraordinary campaign."

**Starvation in southern Sudan** is likely to begin between March and July of next year if no outside assistance reaches the people in need, says Jacob Akol, World Vision's communications manager for Africa.

A relief worker who returned recently from the south said that because of the conflict between government and opposition forces, no meaningful amount of food can be harvested in more than 85 percent of southern Sudan this year. Also, this year's rains came in July, rather than May when they usually fall, and red worms destroyed crops in parts of the eastern Equatoria region. Medicines for the people of southern Sudan and their cattle also are needed urgently.

By far the most-affected area in southern Sudan is the densely populated region of Bahr el Ghazal. Earlier this year, World Vision trucked 1703 metric tons of grain, milk powder, premixed food and edible oil to Wau, capital of Bahr el Ghazal, where thousands of displaced persons had fled to escape the escalating civil war there. Much more will be needed in coming months by 1,630,000 of the people in and around six towns and cities, according to reports from Sudan's Protestant and Catholic church agencies.

**In the Sahel region** of northern Africa, some 1,660,000 hectares of land have been treated in an effort to stop infestation by the Senegalese grasshopper which threatens crops from Senegal to Sudan. But some 664,000 hectares still require treatment. Large swarms of adult grasshoppers are moving south and southwest as the annual harmattan winds return, drying vegetation.

Meanwhile, desert locust hoppers (immature insects) have been sighted in Oman and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, countries located south of Saudi Arabia. Earlier reports of desert locust swarms in Saudi Arabia have been confirmed.

**Camels and solar-powered refrigerators** will be used in the program to inoculate children in remote areas of Chad. A camel train is a vital part of the delivery system and the refrigerators are designed to maintain the necessary low temperatures for vaccines until they reach isolated inoculation centers.

**In El Salvador, floods** heaped more misery on thousands of people displaced by two earthquakes which struck the capital city, San Salvador, in October. At one point the Acelhuate River, which runs through the city, rose at least 15 feet, eroding the sides of ravines where many makeshift homes have been built by those displaced by the temblors.


Outdoor hospitals, including one set up by the Bloom Hospital whose destroyed building was near the World Vision El Salvador office, also were flooded. Landslides caused by the heavy rains blocked roads, and part of a bridge was washed away. World Vision El Salvador has provided materials to more than a thousand families to help them rebuild their homes.

**In Haiti, three solid hours of rain** caused extensive flooding on the island of La Gonave. According to reports from radio operators on the island, 31 people are dead, 260 houses were destroyed and 162 damaged, and 1000 people are homeless. World Vision Haiti supports several projects on the island, one of the poorest parts of Haiti, which itself is the poorest nation in the Americas.

**To enroll more individual sponsors** for orphans and other specially needy children, a large corps of volunteers will answer toll-free phone calls during a five-hour live telecast December 28 in at least 25 major American cities. The broadcast, will air throughout most of the afternoon on that final Sunday of 1986. Exact time and channel information will appear in local TV program listings.

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## YULETIDE DROP-IN

**Maria Toluono**, a fingerprint officer at the central police station in Auckland, New Zealand, gave away most of her clothes and money on an unexpected visit to Ethiopia's capital city.

Arriving on Christmas Eve last year, she stepped off the plane with no visa and none of the required inoculations. "But I came with a positive mind," she said. "I wanted to visit the child I sponsor. And to see the feeding camps."

Surprisingly, Maria was granted a five-day travel visa. But on such a short

stay she was unable to secure government permission to travel outside the city of Addis Ababa to see her sponsored child, a 7-year-old girl.

Originally intending to give the little girl some articles of clothing, Miss Toluono donated them instead to a local orphanage. And by the time she departed from Ethiopia, her generosity left her with less than \$100 for the trip home via London and the United States.

"People told me not to give money to kids on the streets," she said, "but I could not turn my back on them, even though they looked much better than the starving ones you see on television."

Giving away clothes and money is nothing new for Miss Toluono. "At home," she said, "I give my clothes

to the Salvation Army. But I hardly ever buy anything, because people give me things."

Of Filipino and Samoan parentage, Maria Toluono is no stranger to other cultures. But, as communicator Rachel Veale noted when she gave the press this human interest story, Maria experienced some culture shock with the Ethiopian style of greeting: at least three or four kisses, sometimes seven, on alternating cheeks.

At the end of her five-day stay, Maria departed happily. She'd given; she'd received.

*David Olson*



4



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## World Vision®

Volume 30, number 6 December '86-January '87 Sponsors

### COVER STORY

#### 4 A stockingful from Ethiopia

When Ted Engstrom visited Ethiopia recently, he saw crops being harvested, children playing and smiles returning to faces once filled with sorrow and pain.

#### 10 Putting it back together in El Salvador

San Salvador's earthquake victims receive assistance from World Vision as they rebuild their homes and their lives following the October disaster.

#### 14 Choclo, Muñecas and Aguayos

This story and the one immediately following it on pages 16 and 17 provide a glimpse at the lives of some sponsored children in rural Bolivia.

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PHOTOS, ILLUSTRATIONS: Cover, pp. 4-7, 13 (right), 23: David Ward; p. 2: Larry Nichols; p. 8 (left), 9: Steve Reynolds; p. 8 (right): FAO; pp. 10, 11, 14-17, 20: Terry Owens; pp. 12, 13 (below): Terry Madison; p. 18: Youth Congress '85; p. 19 (above): John Lyman (below): Doug Kelly; p. 21 (above): Prison Fellowship (below): John Yoder.

## Reciprocity at work

# A STOCKINGFUL FROM ETHIOPIA

Words and pictures by David Ward

**G**ift-giving is an important Christmas tradition in my family. It probably is in yours, too.

Originally the idea behind it all, of course, was that our giving to each other should be a reminder of God's great gift to us—the incarnation of His Son.

When we're caught in a flurry of holiday busy-ness it's easy to lose sight of that idea, isn't it? I know some good folks who've decided not even to think about shopping and wrapping and all of that until December 26. For them, the tradition has backfired.

For me it hasn't—not yet, anyway—and this year there's even a second important message coming through loud and clear: We don't just *give* gifts at Christmastime. We *exchange* them. I give you something special, you give me something special.

In my family, each time we exchange gifts we all grow a little stronger and a little closer together. I suppose we could call it reciprocity. Everyone needs to be both a giving and a receiving person.

For the past two or three years I've spent most of my time, including a couple of Christmases, in famine-stricken Ethiopia. And I've been saddened by the loss of reciprocity there. It's been as if a few of the people gathered around the Christmas tree were doing all the giving

all the time, and the rest were doing all the receiving.

I've seen how poverty, hunger and disease have persistently humiliated those feisty people who longed for the energy and means to give of themselves in some way—in any way.

Famine forced them to be passive receivers, day in and day out. Eating was the only thing they could do, and even that was virtually done for them; the simple foods at emergency nutrition centers require no chewing.

I confess to a nagging fear that in our all-out attempt to save lives, the lack of reciprocity in our relief program sometimes dampened recipients' spirits.

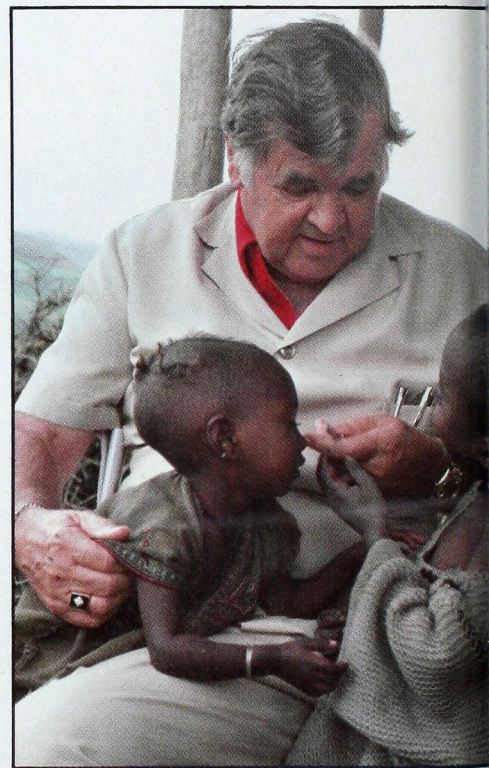
During those dark days it couldn't have been any other way. But from a human relationships point-of-view there was little to be proud of.

Now, though, I have some good news. I've just returned from another visit to Ethiopia with Ted Engstrom and three friends of World Vision. We saw signs of recovery appearing nearly everywhere.

And for me, nothing was more encouraging than to witness the revival of reciprocity. Ethiopians are regaining their ability to be a giving people.

Most of their gifts are humble, intangible, easy to miss if you don't know what you're looking for. But I came home with a whole Christmas stocking full of them. I'd like to share a few; they were meant for all of us.

As you look at the simple gifts portrayed in these photographs, think again about the real meaning of our Christmas gift-exchange: *Emmanuel. God is with us*, especially in Ethiopia, that hurting place some suspected He'd forgotten.



### GRUBBY HANDSHAKES

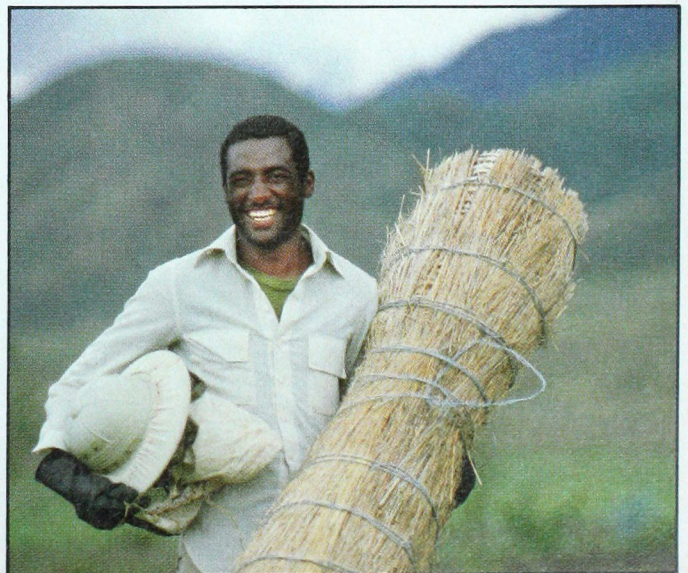
and trusting smiles welcomed us at every stop along our busy itinerary. Deeply moved by all the progress, Ted Engstrom kept reminding me of the dying children he'd held on his last visit.

*David Ward, photographer, writer, project planner, has been associated with World Vision's ministry for nearly ten years.*



**HOMEGROWN FEASTS** have driven emergency nutrition centers out of business. Thanks to good rains and our gifts of seeds and handtools, we visitors tasted the first fruits of this year's bounty.

**EAGERNESS** to improve upon centuries-old techniques means that Ethiopian farmers now reap many new benefits. More and better honey flows from this beekeeper's traditional cigar-shaped hives as a result of World Vision's apiculture project.



**BACK TO WORK**, proud fathers like Tefesse Tefera once again are able to provide for their families, thanks to the oxen, tools, seeds and other help from World Vision.



**CONTAGIOUS JOY** bubbles from the people we've been caring for. At Christmastime two years ago Bimrow and his nearly-starved family found lifesaving help at a distant World Vision center. Back home at long last, this Christmas they're enjoying the seeds, ox and plow Dr. Engstrom gave them. "A parent would not even give a favorite child so much," this overwhelmed father exclaimed.



## WORLD VISION'S WORK IN ETHIOPIA

**In 1984 and 1985** World Vision provided emergency food, medical and other supplies such as clothing and blankets to more than 500,000 needy Ethiopians through eight major nutrition/health centers.

**This year's programs** include provision of seeds, farm tools and other necessities including 5000 oxen to 127,000 farming families, plus the sponsorship of 19,000 children and work toward a goal of drilling 700 water wells.



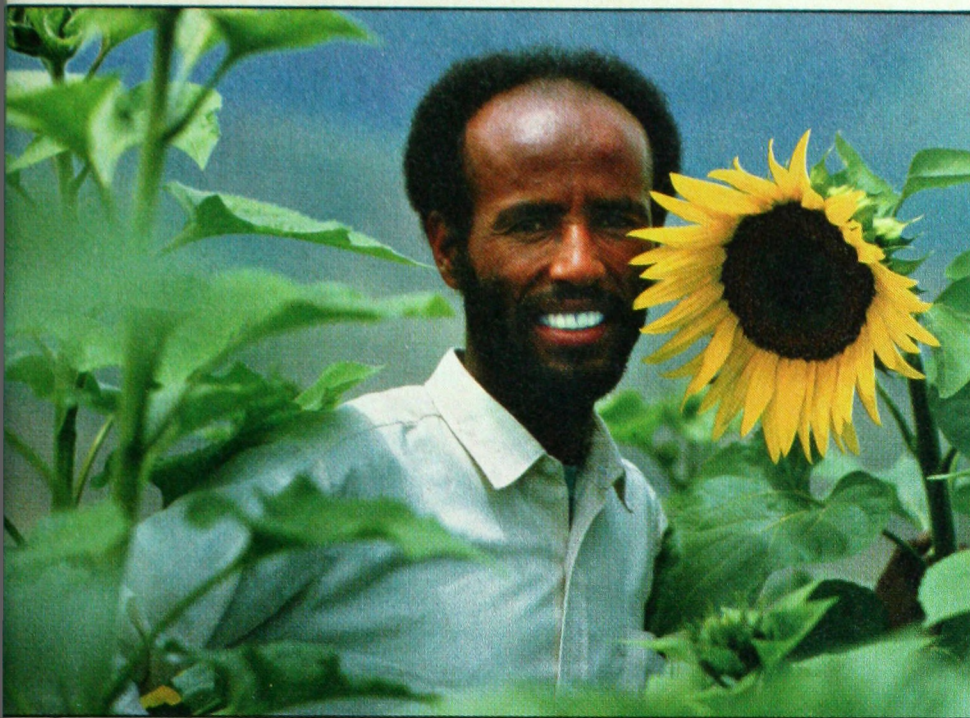
1984: Ethiopian boy receives emergency food in Ibat.

**Jerusalem Children's Home** at Addis Alem provides a family-like environment for 160 famine orphans. With funding from the Episcopal Church of the USA and other groups including World Vision, local Christian staff bring up the children (mostly from World Vision relief centers) in the Christian faith and with help to become effective members of rural Ethiopia.

**At Sakota** (100 miles north of Addis Ababa), World Vision's Agpak program provides seeds and farm tools for 75,000 people, and has to date given 638 oxen to needy farmers, besides supplying 31,000 malnourished individuals with food rations.

**In Ansokia Valley** the Agpak program has served 75,000 farmers with tools appropriate to their terrain, and World Vision has developed a tree nursery producing 40 varieties of trees known to be useful for food, fuel and construction material. In 1986, more than 700,000 seedlings have been distributed to the people; in 1987 another 1.5 million will be distributed. And three capped springs have been developed, serving 6000 people.

**If locusts don't devour** too much of the current good harvest, World Vision will concentrate more of its future plans on increasing the farmers' self-help potential, says World Vision Ethiopia's director, Dr. Ken Tracey. He foresees a need for considerable work on water resource development and reforestation, along with much attention to the special needs of children whose physical and spiritual wellbeing have been deeply affected by deprivation and distress during the long recent famine. □



**BRIGHTENED SPIRITS**  
are mirrored by kaleidoscopic  
bouquets bursting from last  
year's desert.



**EGIZER YESTELEGN** was little Bayushe's response when we gave her the tree seedlings. Everywhere we traveled I heard the same thing: "Egizer yestelegn. You go back and tell those people in America egizer yestelegn. You saved us and now you're helping us stand on our feet. Egizer yestelegn." Only when I returned to North America did I learn from an Ethiopian friend the full meaning of this wonderful Ethiopian way of saying thank you. Egizer yestelegn means "We can never repay you ourselves. So may the Lord repay you instead." Egizer yestelegn.



**THE KIDS ARE KIDS AGAIN**, as Chicago architect Paul Swanson discovered. Emaciated and listless not long ago, these now-energetic famine orphans ran circles around him during an afternoon playtime.

More misery for suffering Africans?

# THE LOCUST THREAT

by Sheryl J. Watkins

**G**rasshoppers and their deadly cousins, locusts, threaten the food and livelihood of millions of Africans, most of whom are just beginning to rebuild their lives after years of famine and drought. If these pests, now beginning to breed to plague proportions, are not stopped in the next few months, up to six million people whom World Vision has helped will experience hunger as they did during the 1984/85 drought.

These dire predictions are being echoed by African governments, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and international relief officials, including World Vision field staff in Sudan and other countries of the Sahel.

For the first time in 50 years, Africa is being menaced by five species of plague-breeding insects: the Senegalese grasshopper in West Africa; the desert locust in Chad, Sudan and Ethiopia; and the African



(above) Locusts swarm in Ethiopia.  
(left) One less locust in Sudan.

migratory, brown and red locusts in East and Southern Africa. Officially, the situation has been classified by the FAO as a "pre-plague," but the resulting plagues could rage for three to five years in at least 15 countries.

The magnitude of the threat is staggering, says Burt Singleton, who has researched the current problem to form a World Vision response. Some statistics:

- A single swarm can contain up to 10 billion individual locusts. A single swarm once covered 2000 square miles.

- As many as 1000 newly-hatched "hoppers" can occupy one square foot.

- Locusts fly at 11 miles per hour; faster when aided by wind. One swarm was spotted 1200 miles out to sea.

- During its lifetime, a single locust can travel 3000 miles, stripping vegetation wherever it and its swarm land.

- A moderate-size swarm can eat enough food in one day to feed 40,000 to 50,000 people for an entire year; a large swarm can eat ten times that amount. (In a 1958 infestation which affected several African countries, Ethiopia alone lost 167,000 metric tons of grain, enough to feed more than a million people for a year.)

One of the most insidious characteristics of locust plagues is that they often follow droughts by just one growing season. The rains provide the moisture needed for egg pods to hatch.

Since the 1985 growing season, the Senegalese grasshopper has threatened crops in Senegal, the Gambia, southern Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and Chad. True to form, the grasshoppers began their infestation just as rains returned to the region. In September of 1985, grasshoppers devoured crops and pastures on 200,000 hectares in Mali alone. A joint eradication program by the Malian government and the FAO helped to mitigate that damage. But now egg pods left by last year's generation are hatching, and grasshoppers have infested Mali to an even greater degree this year. In some areas, grasshopper density is 100 to 120 per square yard.

The area around the city of Nioro du Sahel in western Mali, north of the capital city of Bamako, is one of the most affected. Unless eradication efforts succeed, crop losses of 100,000 metric tons of millet and sorghum are expected.

World Vision has joined a combined effort to spray young hoppers in the region. The British government has funded spraying in the area east of Nioro. The Stromme Foundation, with funding from the Norwegian government, is spraying the area west of Nioro. With a grant of \$444,000 from the Canadian International Development Agency, World Vision will provide reconnaissance and spraying of 50,000 hectares of infested land in Nioro du Sahel. World Vision field staff predict that spraying begun in September will kill 90 percent of the grasshoppers there.

Aerial spraying is impossible in many regions because of the lack of planes or even take-off or landing areas. Other, simpler methods can be equally effective on a smaller scale—if employed early enough. Poison mixed with a bulky matter such as ground nut hulls can be spread to kill the pests when they eat it. Or the poison can be sprayed onto the insects or their food source with a mechanical blower.

World Vision Britain provided \$50,000 for the purchase of 45 metric tons of Simithion, an insecticide used in July and August in the Louga region of northern Senegal. In cooperation with the local government, World Vision staff distributed the insecticide to farmers, who applied it manually to their fields. The effort did not, however, prevent the larvae from hatching in untended fields and pastures.



In Sudan, a worker uses a mechanical blower to spread insecticide on locusts' food sources.

**While West Africa** combats grasshoppers, East and Southern Africa face the slightly different problem of locusts. *Locust* is a common name for several species of short-horned grasshoppers that, when conditions are right, proliferate phenomenally and migrate in swarms.

The locust has a double identity. During its solitary phase, the locust resembles an ordinary green grasshopper. In that phase, the individual insects avoid each other, and only two percent of all eggs laid will produce adults that later breed. However, when there is ample vegetation and the right amount of moisture, many more of the young hatch and are forced together. In this gregarious stage, they travel in swarms.

Each locust can reproduce up to 50 young in a generation, providing exponential growth of swarms. And because locusts breed in remote locations, several generations can reproduce before people become aware of them.

World Vision, through its Agpak program, is providing pesticides to Ethiopian

farmers who are fighting desert locusts, African migratory locusts and armyworms. But more must be done to protect the millions of people World Vision has helped through its 1984/85 drought relief efforts.

"If we don't fight this menace, much of what we have done will be of little use in long-term rehabilitation of famine victims," said Russ Kerr, World Vision's director of relief operations for Africa.

According to the FAO, the international community has pledged \$35 million for the fight against grasshoppers and locusts in Africa. Approximately \$23 million will be used to fight the Senegalese grasshopper in West Africa, with the remaining \$12 million to be used against the desert, red, brown and African migratory locusts in East, Central and Southern Africa.

FAO's Emergency Center for Locust

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**"We must make every effort now to stop the plague."**

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Operations (ECLO) reported that grasshoppers are moving onto crops in Chad, where some 160,000 hectares will require pesticide spraying. Spraying also will begin soon in Burkina Faso by light aircraft.

A major problem in recent infestations has been the inability to eradicate locusts in areas of civil conflict. This year civil wars are hindering locust eradication in parts of Sudan, Chad, Mozambique and Ethiopia.

According to the ECLO the most immediate remaining need is to ensure timely and optimal use of available resources. Included among the resources are transportation for fuel, pesticides and ground support to remote areas. Singleton and Kerr agreed that it is by providing such logistical assistance that World Vision can be most effective.

"Immediately, our most important contribution will be logistics support for those agencies which specialize in locust control," said Kerr. "We've moved grain to hundreds of thousands of people throughout remote parts of Africa. Our staff, their vehicles and the infrastructure they've established (including warehouses) will be useful in this fight."

The effort will require money for fuel, personnel and equipment. World Vision stands ready to expand the efforts of locust-fighting specialists as fast as funds become available.

"We must make every effort now to stop the plague," said Russ Kerr. "If we wait until grasshoppers and locusts have destroyed crops, we will again have to find food for millions of starving people." □

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*Sheryl Watkins is a World Vision International journalist.*

Lumber, nails and corrugated sheet metal

# PUTTING IT BACK TOGETHER IN EL SALVADOR

Even children help their families carry building materials for temporary shelters.



Rescue workers search for survivors—and bodies—in the wreckage of the huge Ruben Dario building. Because the quake occurred shortly before noon, the building had been full of people.



**T**he woman's voice echoed with a brittle weariness as she said to the woman next to her, "It is always the poor who suffer the most. The rich, nothing ever happens to them."

The shabby, impoverished woman sat wearily in the Comité de Emergencia Nacional (National Emergency Committee) waiting room in the earthquake-ravaged city of San Salvador. The room was packed with people hoping for aid or news of missing loved ones in the aftermath of the disastrous October 10 temblor that toppled homes

and tall buildings in El Salvador's capital city. Also milling about the room were rescue workers whose dangling masks signalled that they spent their days pulling decaying bodies from debris.

As in other disasters of this type, the most affected lived in poor, overcrowded communities where construction often is of substandard quality. Adobe and bamboo construction did not fare well in the earthquake; some sections of the city were totally destroyed. Several commercial buildings collapsed, and most hospitals and schools received heavy damage. World Vision El Salvador staff are operating out of a hotel until their office building can be inspected and declared safe.

The poorest of the poor were the ones

## The goal is to help more than a thousand families build sturdy, protective temporary shelters.

World Vision was reaching before the earthquake through ongoing child sponsorship projects in 12 poverty-stricken neighborhoods scattered throughout San Salvador. Nine of the projects were hit very hard by the quake.

Since the disaster, which killed more than 1200 and left some 30,000 families homeless, the Salvadoran staff has been working through nine of its projects to distribute lumber, nails, corrugated sheet metal and plastic sheeting. Additionally, World Vision has been taking truckloads of blankets, sheets, food and medicines to the parks, vacant lots and highway roadsides that the *damnificados* (homeless ones) have occupied while they clear away the rubble from their homesites—if the sites are still there. Many of these people lived on precarious hillsides that simply crumbled away when the earthquake struck. Already the World Vision El Salvador staff has spent \$80,000 for emergency supplies, nearly half of the \$200,000 relief project budget.

Jeff Dickinson, assistant director of World Vision International Relief Operations for Latin America, arrived in San Salvador the day after the quake to assist Field Director Arturo Menesses and his staff to design a relief response.

"The staff was very involved in the relief efforts, working around the clock when necessary," Dickinson reported. "I was very impressed with their resourcefulness and maturity in handling the situation."



World Vision El Salvador staff members build an experimental shelter out of some of the items slated for quake survivors.

"World Vision continues to be one of the few agencies that has been able to provide immediate relief assistance to the poorer sectors of San Salvador," added Ron Maines, director of relief operations for Asia and Latin America. "We purchased relief supplies in the country, while logistical problems delayed delivery of items flown in by other organizations. World Vision El Salvador also has the trust of stricken communities, which already had been developed through project committees and partner agencies."

"Our relief strategy for the San Salvador earthquakes centers on the need for housing," explained Maines. Families who have lost their homes have been given metal and plastic sheeting, lumber and other items needed to provide temporary protection from the weather. Later, the same materials can be used to build permanent homes.

"This approach is much more efficient than purchasing expensive tents, then later paying for construction materials," Maines said. Most of the homeless have salvaged any usable materials from their old houses and have assembled some sort of temporary shelter.

Among the homeless are World Vision El Salvador staff members and their families. The homes of 11 staff members were destroyed and those of another four were badly damaged.

Already accustomed to helping people displaced by El Salvador's civil conflict to resettle, the staff now is busily planning



Maria Amelia Alvarenga Gonzales and her grandson Sergio Ernesto Jimenez wait for assistance beneath a huge tent from the Red Cross.

ways to make it possible for the neediest families to relocate.

Funds are urgently needed if relief and resettlement work is to continue. Through your gifts and prayers, you can be a part of this effort to bring healing and hope to the poorest of the poor in one of the world's most stricken countries. □

*For a quake victim's own story of the harrowing experience, see page 20.*

Help immunize the world's endangered children—give each . . .

# A SHOT OF LOVE

by Bruce Brander

**F**our million children killed each year. And another four million disabled. These are the figures for a silent emergency now wracking the earth with needless misery.

The deadly toll cuts down children quietly, in the privacy of village huts and *barrio* shacks, of refugee camps and famine relief centers. The massive tragedy is needless because the youngsters are falling to diseases that simple, quick and inexpensive measures can prevent.

The diseases?

Measles, often a minor childhood illness, turns lethal among the malnourished. It wiped two million children off the earth in 1985. That same year, whooping cough slaughtered 500,000 youngsters. Tetanus killed almost a million babies. Polio, preventable by a swallow of vaccine, paralyzed 250,000 children for life. Diphtheria and tuberculosis ended hundreds of thousands more lives that were just beginning.

Though for several generations children in the millions have been swept away by these easily averted sicknesses, the grim tide of death at last is ebbing.

The turn began on a worldwide scale in June 1985. That month the secretary-general of the United Nations took the unprecedented step of writing to the presidents and prime ministers of all 159 member states asking support for a campaign to immunize all the world's children by 1990. The demand for vaccines tripled over 1983 levels as regional campaigns were launched around the globe.

In 1985, Turkey set out to vaccinate 80 percent of its children under 5 years of

age in three ten-day clinic sessions. More than three million were covered in the first eight days. Brazil staged "National Vaccination Days," mobilizing some 400,000 volunteers at 90,000 centers to bring immunization within walking distance of nearly every family. Colombia, seeking to prevent the needless death of 60,000 of its youngsters yearly, immunized 75 percent of all children under 4 years of age in a nationwide campaign supported by schools and churches, the police and armed forces, newspapers, radio and television. In El Salvador, enemies in a civil war stopped fighting for a day in each of three successive months so the country's children could file to vaccination sites in safety.

World Vision, already immunizing people in many of its projects, set a goal of its own earlier than the United

## Child after child is being spared from the clutches of six deadly diseases.

Nations' target year. With a network of Christian relief and development workers in place on every continent, the agency plans to expand its immunization work to protect all the children in its care by 1989.

Allocating more than \$1.1 million for immunizations in 1986 alone, World Vision is moving toward its goal and helping governments meet theirs in many different ways. In some areas, staff members administer vaccinations themselves. Elsewhere they assist government health workers to do the job, providing training, transportation, equipment and supplies. In some of its large-scale immunization projects, World Vision

expects to aid in safeguarding between 10,000 and 50,000 people of an area from needless illness. Already, plans have been worked out for this kind of child survival action in 35 countries.

For a World Vision donor, the cost of insuring a child against all the major preventable diseases is amazingly low. Protecting a boy or girl from measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, polio, tetanus and tuberculosis can cost as little as \$5. Even in more remote corners of the earth, the total cost, including transportation, rarely reaches \$15.

Yet this modest gift in Christ's name carries great and lasting meaning. For both the child and its family the benefits go on year after year, making it a gift for a lifetime. □

*To provide a life-saving "shot of love" for one or more children, please use the attached return envelope. Thank you!*

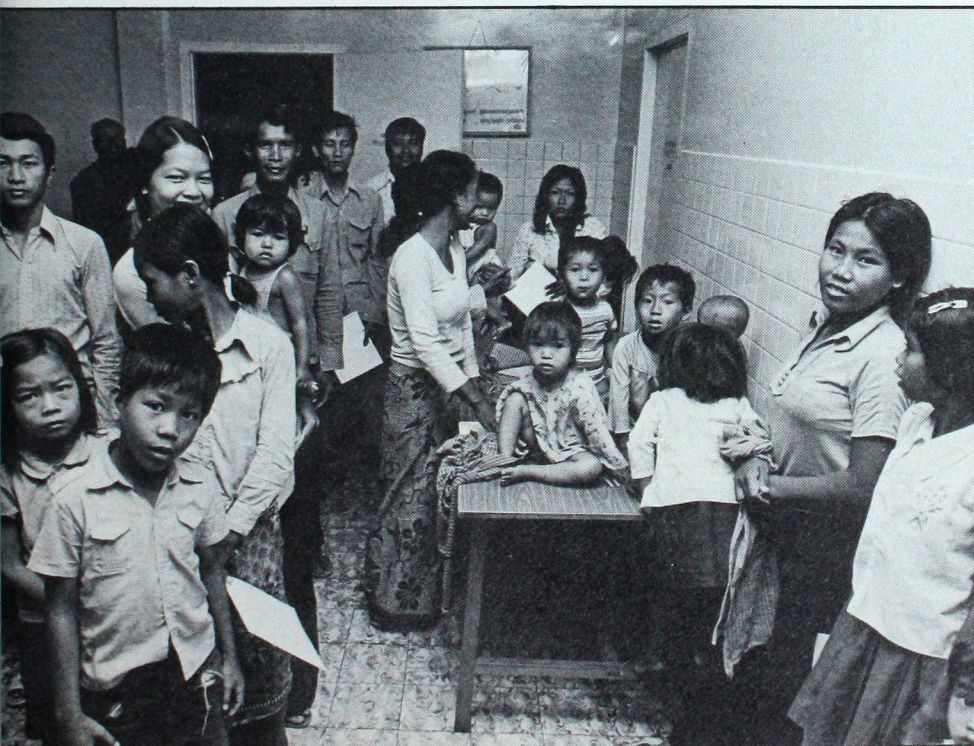
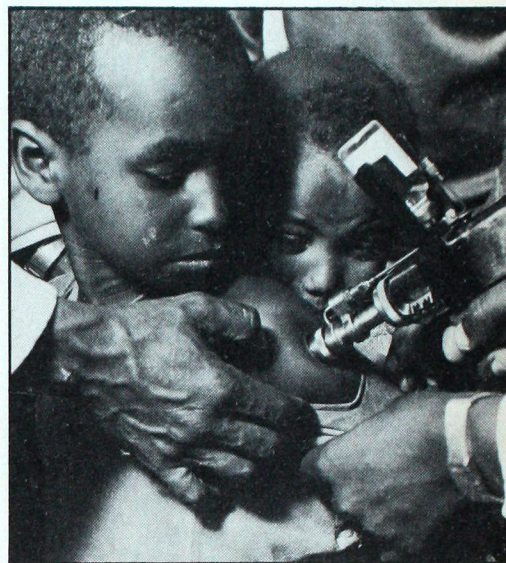


*Bruce Brander is World Vision's international editor.*



A tiny pinprick of pain protects this child against needless illness for a lifetime.

(below) Immunization in Ethiopia.



**The cost of insuring a boy or girl against all the major preventable diseases can be as low as \$5.**

Outpatients at the National Pediatric Hospital in Phnom Penh, Kampuchea, wait their turn for lifesaving vaccines.

In Ana's daily routine:

# CHOCLO, MUÑECAS AND AGUAYOS

by Terri Owens

**C**alata San Martin, a little hamlet on the Bolivian shore of Lake Titicaca, is home for Ana Espejo Avendaño, a ten-year-old Aymara Indian girl. At 12,500 feet this chilly lake which straddles the border between Peru and Bolivia is the highest navigable body of water in the world. The rocky hills that slope to the shoreline are heavily terraced with generations-old stone walls built by Calata San Martin's farmers; the walls are needed to make the land cultivable and keep rains from eroding precious soil.

Days are seldom warm at this altitude; Ana usually wears several layers of clothing, and her cheeks are perennially rosy. Along with her eight-year-old sister Geovana, Ana lives with her grandparents in an adobe house the couple built many years ago when they married. Typical of the area, the house has no heat and no running water; but it is close to the town plaza (central square) and does have electricity.

Ana and Geovana are virtually orphans. When the sisters were very young their father died of cirrhosis of the liver brought on by excessive drinking, a common problem among the region's Indians. Their mother married again, but her new husband did not want to raise another man's children. The couple left the little girls behind with the grandparents and moved east to La Paz.

Many people move away from Calata San Martin to look for a better life. For generations the fields here have been divided among sons, and today's farmers simply don't have enough land to support their families. A few families fish, but the fishing is poor here. While some people, like Ana's mother, look for jobs in Bolivia's larger cities, others migrate to mining areas. Ana's grandfather is



Just like real babies, the dolls ride on their "mothers' " backs.

away from the family much of the time, working in another city.

Under these difficult circumstances, the help that Ana and her sister receive from World Vision means much. Both little girls are among the 72 Calata San Martin children enrolled in a World Vision sponsorship program. Each Tuesday and Saturday the girls receive breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner at the local Friends (*Los Amigos*) Church which serves as a project center. They

also enjoy games as well as classes using learning materials provided by World Vision.

Other project activities have benefited all 80 families in the community. The Los Amigos child sponsorship project was begun in 1983 at the height of a particularly devastating drought. Families needed immediate help for their children, but they wanted to be better prepared for future droughts as well.

*Terri Owens is a journalist for World Vision International Communications, who wrote this and the following article.*



Every day the two sisters take the sheep out to graze.

Ana and Geovana live with their grandmother in an adobe house.



World Vision began the feeding and activities program for the children, and then sent an engineer to the community. This man helped the people design the dam they recently built on a hillside to trap water for future dry years; World Vision also provided construction materials and Calata San Martin's families supplied the labor. Now that the dam is completed, the project has been offering carpentry, shoe repair and sewing classes.

While I visited her home, Ana told me what a typical day for her is like.

"My little sister Geovana and I sleep in a room over our *abuelita's* [literally, 'little grandmother's'] storage shed. When we hear the rooster sing in the morning, we know it's time to get up. We run down the stairs and Geovana fetches water while I go help our abuelita start preparing our noon meal. I peel potatoes, and then I sweep the floor for her. Then Geovana and I go to school all morning.

"When we come home, the three of us have lunch. Then Geovana and I get our abuelita's 11 sheep out of their pen and take them over the hill to find good

## Ana usually wears several layers of clothing, and her cheeks are perennially rosy.

grazing. We take a piece of stick so we can hit the sheep and keep them from going where they should not go. Many times one or two escape from us, but we can run fast and it's not hard to catch them and bring them back. When we watch the sheep, we meet with friends who are doing the same thing so we can play together.

"Both Geovana and I have our own *muñecas* [dolls] that our auntie sent us from La Paz. We usually take our muñecas with us so we can play with them while we watch the sheep. Each of us has an *aguayo* [a colorful small, shawl-like blanket] our abuelita wove for us; we like to tie our dolls on our backs just like the women do with their babies. But our babies don't cry.

"When it grows late and we're coming back home, we gather *leña* [wood] on the way. Our abuelita needs it for the next day's cooking.

"We help our abuelita in other ways, too. Often we help her in her garden. She grows *choclo* [a small-eared corn with very large kernels] in the field in front of our house. When we need some for a meal she's fixing, we just go out and pick it. She also makes aguayos to sell in the marketplace and we help her. Geovana and I spin yarn for her with a *rrueca* [a wooden spool]; she is also teaching us how to weave.

"When the sun is setting the three of us have a cup of tea. Sometimes before Geovana and I go up to bed our abuelita says a little prayer, but not every night. Her prayers are always in Aymara because she doesn't know very much Spanish; I am learning Spanish at school.

"I take my doll to bed with me and so does Geovana—she and I each have our own bed. Then we turn out the light and fall asleep until we hear the rooster singing again." □

In Ramiro's daily routine:

# FÚTBOL, CHUÑOS AND CAFECITO

**E**leven-year-old Ramiro Diaz spends his days in a river valley so steep and deep it is as if a massive knife had cut a jagged slit into the earth. Compared to the seemingly endless stretches of cold and lofty *altiplano* (Andean high plains) above, Bolivia's tree-filled Cachualla Valley seems like a Shangri-la. Because the valley plunges so deeply, the climate at the bottom is much warmer than the 13,000-foot elevation of its rim.

Ramiro is the youngest son in one of the hundreds of Aymara Indian families farming this valley about 110 miles southeast of La Paz, Bolivia's largest city. Ramiro, his parents, a 23-year-old brother and an 18-year-old sister live in a two-room adobe house near the bank of the Luribay River which runs the length of the valley.

Next to the home their garden flourishes with grapevines, corn, lettuce, cabbage, potatoes and other vegetables as well as trees bearing figs, apples and peaches. At harvest time the Diaz family bundles the produce into *chipas* (sets of three large straw baskets lashed together); then they join others in throwing their chipas into the bed of one of the large trucks that ply the steep, switchbacking one-lane road out of Cachualla.

When the truck is full of produce, people climb on top for the precarious journey out of the valley; after an hour or so of swaying, they arrive at the rim and travel on to *ferias* (markets) in *altiplano* towns or perhaps all the way to the major cities of Oruro or La Paz. There they sell their fruit and vegetables and purchase items they cannot raise themselves, such as bananas, rice, sugar and noodles.

Although Ramiro's family and neighbors are good farmers, they lack many



Ramiro's mother uses their ram's wool for weaving.

things. Cachualla's crowded people have no room to raise livestock on their small plots of land, and so they have little meat in their diet. In dry years potable water is in short supply. The valley also has no health clinic and no bus service to the outside.

These are some of the reasons why World Vision is working here. Ramiro is among 70 World Vision sponsored children in his part of the valley enrolled in "La Paz" project. Every Saturday the

youngsters meet at the local Assemblies of God church which serves as a project center. There they enjoy the day's three meals, play games and share in guided study times using Spanish-language materials provided by World Vision.

The project conducts activities that benefit the entire community as well. A new chicken-raising program is helping to put much-needed protein into the

people's diet. Children receive yearly medical check-ups. Bi-monthly health education talks are planned for parents. The World Vision project coordinator also is assisting the community's people in finding ways to increase the supply of potable water and reclaim land where the river has swept topsoil away.

"My family's home has two rooms," says Ramiro, as he describes a typical day for him and his family. "One is for my brother and me and one is for my sister and parents. My brother and I share a bed. Each morning everyone wakes up around 6 a.m. The first thing I do is take a bath. Sometimes I go down to the river; other times I just use rainwater out of a big clay pot we keep in the cooking area in back of our house.

## Ramiro is among 70 World Vision sponsored children in his part of the valley enrolled in "La Paz" project.

"I brush my teeth every morning, too—that's something I learned to do at the World Vision project, and that's where I got my toothbrush. When I'm done, I get water and take it to my mother; she uses it to make us all a morning *cafecito* [literally, 'little coffee,' strong and sugared]. That's all we have until noon.

"Then I feed my family's rabbits and guinea pigs. We raise them for their meat, but we eat them only on special occasions, like my mother's birthday or Fathers' Day or Christmas. We also have a ram. Mother uses his wool to weave *aguayos* [colorful, all-purpose shawl-like blankets], but I think we're going to eat him soon. My sister brought him home when he was a lamb, and she is the only one he likes. Sometimes my father has to shield himself with his farm tools because the ram butts him. The ram doesn't like me, either.

"After I take care of the animals, I go to our garden and pick up the fruit that has fallen. Sometimes I climb the trees to pick more of the fruit. I try to do this chore in the morning because in the afternoon I like to play *fútbol* [soccer] with my friends. Last Saturday we played so hard that we broke the ball!

"This morning I also picked grapes for my brother to sell; today he is going to get a ride on one of the trucks that carries produce out of the valley so he can take them to a feria.

"I help my mother, too. Sometimes I peel potatoes for her. I also wash my



(above) The story of "Zaqueo," who climbed a tree when Jesus came by, is Ramiro's favorite. (above right) Feeding the family's rabbits and guinea pigs is a daily chore.

clothes and help clean the house. Right now we have only the two rooms, but my father is adding a second story and he is almost done. He has put the roof on, but he still needs to build the stairs.

"At noon we have our day's meal. We might have egg, *chuños* [potatoes that have been freeze-dried on the chilly altiplano], rice, corn and maybe vegetables from our garden. Then I spend most of the afternoon playing with my friends or chasing away the birds that come to eat my family's fruit. Sometimes I go to some friends' home close to my house and we put a rope in their big tree and just swing. When they don't want to swing, I do it myself.

"Whenever one neighbor lady sees me, she always asks me to climb her *pacae*



[cassia] tree and pick some fruit for her. She always gives me some of the fruit for myself.

"I go to Simon Bolivar School. Classes were supposed to start in March, but haven't yet because the teachers are on strike [a common occurrence in economically-troubled Bolivia]. In school I learn mathematics, science, social studies, Spanish, religion and physical education. My favorite subject is Spanish grammar. It's difficult—that's why I like it." (Spanish is a second language for Ramiro's Aymara family; his mother also speaks the language of the Quechua, another major altiplano Indian group.)

"Saturdays I go to the World Vision project. We eat there, learn how to read, hear Bible stories and play. We're also learning how to wash ourselves and clean our teeth. The *guías* [guides] give us soap, towels, combs, toothpaste and toothbrushes.

"At night my family usually has *manca* [soup]. On Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays our church has evening meetings from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. I like to go. My favorite Bible story is the one about *Zaqueo* [Zaccheus] when he was up in the tree and Jesus came by and said, 'Zaqueo, come down,' and Zaqueo went with Him.

"After church I come home and pray, then I go to sleep. I have done a lot of work each day, but work is just a part of our lives." □

**"I help my mother, too. Sometimes I peel potatoes for her."**

You'd be surprised what scares him

# URBAN YOUTH EVANGELIST

by Mary Huckstep

**A** seventh grader shot and killed an eighth grader at a New Jersey inner-city school during an argument over a carton of milk. The school shut down for two days until Buster Soaries was called in to talk to the kids.

"At a time like that," Buster commented later, "the principal and teachers are so scared they don't care what I say, as long as I can get the kids to settle down."

"I talk about the difference between mature and immature behavior," he said, "and I start them thinking about the good things that will come their way if they don't give in to the pressures they feel today. Then I open it up for questions."

"One answer I always work in, is that my relationship with Jesus Christ has led me to their school. His love is the reason why I care for them."

Although he is a pastor's son from a New Jersey suburb, Buster hasn't always seen things from that perspective. At 18 he left the church because he was searching for a more relevant organization. The church, he felt, failed to meet the social needs which screamed out to him from every urban street corner. Too restless to stay in the church and work for reform, he entered adulthood as a kind of Christian rebel. He rejected the church but not God.

"I gave up singing in the choir to be my brother's keeper," Buster recalls. "My only commitment then was to help people."

For ten years he threw himself into first one cause, then another. But such busy-ness and the lack of supportive church life took its toll. His relationship with the person of Jesus Christ grew thin.

*Mary Huckstep is a teacher's aide and freelance writer in Poway, California.*



Buster Soaries

"I made the same mistake a lot of people make," he admits. "I made a religion of my work."

Buster's renewal in Christ, at age 27, coincided with the death of his father. Leaving his post as national director for Jesse Jackson's Operation PUSH, he returned home to New Jersey and took over as head of the family. There he became pastor of his father's Baptist church. "I learned that the center of any ministry has got to be in a personal relationship with Jesus Christ," he explains.

"I had been struggling for two years to bring Christ into the urban public schools, which of course was against the law. Then in 1979 the Lord showed me how I could reach out in a major way."

He led an interdenominational "youth crusade." "Because I had been a professional organizer, I felt I knew how to put things together," he says. "But we did everything wrong, and I was afraid we'd fail." It was an outdoor event—and it

rained. But 4000 young people showed up, and about 250 made a commitment for Jesus Christ.

Shocked by the apparent success, he felt he was hearing God say, "Now are you satisfied, Buster? When you get your priorities right, then I can fulfill your dreams."

Although God has given Buster insights that help him minister particularly to the black community, his heart has been sensitized to the needs of urban people from all backgrounds.

"The need for Christ is great in the inner city," he says. "Many kids have no concept of family life or of church. Their social skills, morals, and beliefs are shaped by peers and by what they see on rock videos."

**"The sins of inner-city kids are no worse than my own."**

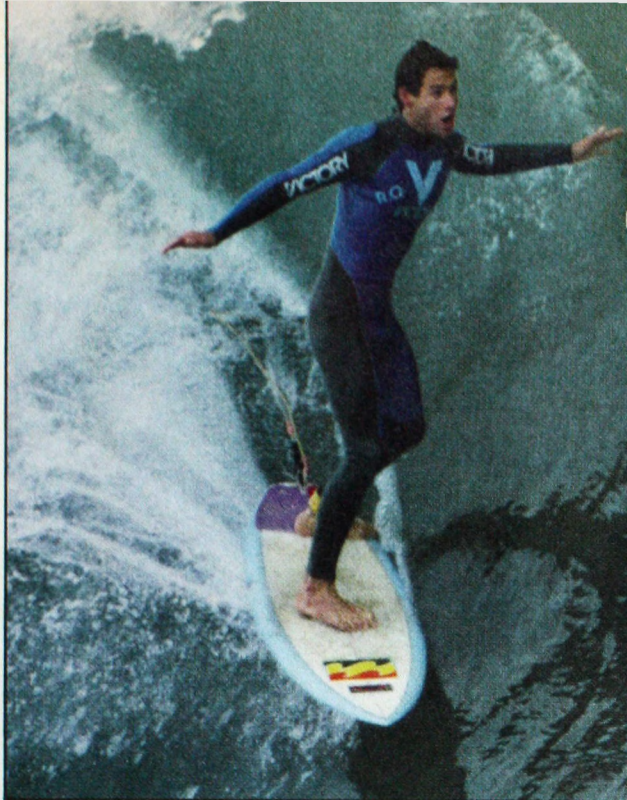
"Most national ministries do not extend into the ghetto where 70 percent of the families have no fathers. Kids get their minds and souls wiped out early by drugs; the only force working in their lives is the devil's. The only reason some kids go to school is so they can smoke reefers in the bathroom. Some principals are so frightened, they lock their doors against the kids."

"But I try to remember that in the eyes of God the sins of inner-city kids are no worse than my own. And that the same God who delivered me from physical death can salvage them from a spiritual death."

When he was 19, Buster barely escaped being murdered. Drug pushers, angered by his anti-drug campaign at Livingston College (part of Rutgers University), hired four men to kidnap and kill him. But they panicked and freed him when they saw a police car only 50 yards from the planned execution spot on a lonely highway.

"The God who delivered me from a gun at my head when I wasn't even praying, can protect me in the inner-city neighborhoods," he says. "As a matter of fact, now that I pray, I expect Him to do the unimaginable!"

What *does* Buster fear? "I am afraid that the distraction of trivial things, like renting out the church band room or buying a new organ, will cause me to miss an opportunity for the Lord. That really scares me." □



His commitment to caring lives on.

# SURFER'S LEGACY

by George and Pat Quigley

Ron rode this tall Pacific wave just a week before his death.

**O**ur 23-year-old son, Ron Quigley, passed away on July 3, 1986. He drowned while practicing underwater swimming in our community pool.

Ron was a pro-surfer and a full-time art student at California State University-Long Beach. He had a great love for the Lord, and his genuine love and concern had an impact on many lives.

As a champion-caliber surfer Ron competed with the world's best. For two years in a row he made the National Scholastic Surfing Association's world team. He traveled around the world surfing for the NSSA and, later, for his sponsors. Wherever Ron went, he made friends for Christ. He was never ashamed to talk about his faith.

Since Ron's death many people have told us how he helped them. Some of them had problems with alcohol, drugs or broken homes. Some, especially older people, were touched that he had spent time talking with them. Ron's phone was next to his bed and he was always available. Sometimes it meant going out in the middle of the night.

World Vision child sponsorship was one way Ron shared the love of Christ. An art student, he once drew a picture of a starving African child's photograph spilling out of an overturned trash can together with other discarded paper; on the photograph is a plea for help.

We contacted World Vision to explore ways that our son's memory could

encourage others to help in the same way—so that his care for needy children could be carried on. We know that Ron would be so happy to see that.

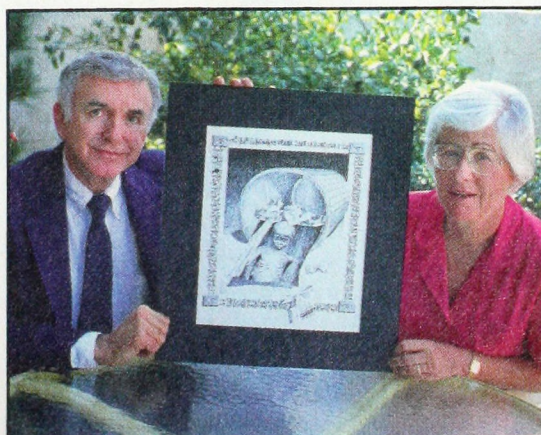
Now, with the help of Ken Kizziar of the World Vision staff, a Ron Quigley memorial fund has been established. We hope this will result in many more contributions—not only to honor our son's commitment but to meet desperate needs of hungry boys and girls about whom he cared so deeply.

*The Ron Quigley Memorial Fund already includes substantial gifts from his parents and others who share Ron's concern for needy African children. To join them, make out your check to World Vision/Ron Quigley Memorial Fund and send it to the World Vision Western Regional Office, 150 S. Los Robles Ave., Pasadena, CA 91101.*

- 1) LOVE GOD
- 2) LOVE OTHERS
- 3) LOVE MYSELF
- 4) SMILE & SHARE THE LOVE OF CHRIST.
- 5) DON'T TALK SO MUCH. LET MY ACTIONS COMMUNICATE ....



This note was tacked to the back of Ron's bedroom door. "These are words that he wrote and lived by," say his parents.



George and Pat Quigley, who live in Huntington Beach, California, display a drawing which expresses their son's concern for hungry children.

## Earthquake survivor's story

# MY CHILDREN! MY CHILDREN!

**T**he following personal perspective on San Salvador's October 1986 earthquake and its aftermath comes from María Cristina de Valladares. María Cristina is a young mother of three and part of a 17-member extended family that lived in a small shack in San Salvador's low-income neighborhood of Serpas, a small wedge of land fronted by a busy highway and bounded on three sides by towering stone walls.

Before the earthquake 198 families were crowded onto this patch of ground no more than a few acres in size. Many had migrated from El Salvador's conflict zones. For some, the makeshift nature of their homes reflected their attitude that life in San Salvador was a temporary inconvenience; as soon as the countryside quieted they would go home.

Some 70 percent of the homes in Serpas were destroyed by the quake. The following day, families set up temporary shelters in a fenced-off field across the highway from Serpas. Families left homeless by the disaster have permission to be there for only a month while they salvage materials from their collapsed homes and rebuild.



María Christina holds her sister's ten-month-old son Miguel Ernesto in front of the Valladares family's makeshift shelter.

Some, however, were so filled with dread that within a few days of the quake they had left the city to return to the conflict zones.

World Vision of El Salvador already was helping people in María Cristina's neighborhood before the earthquake through the Manantiales en el Desierto child sponsorship project. Three of the Valladares children were enrolled in the program. Since the disaster, Serpas' people have been among those receiving relief from World Vision: lumber, nails, corrugated sheet metal and plastic sheeting for building more sturdy temporary shelters than salvaged materials have yielded. They also received blankets, sheets, food and medicine.

This, then, is María's own account of the hours and days since 11:47 a.m., October 10, when the earthquake struck:

"I was downtown selling my fruits and vegetables. The family's older children were in school and the littlest ones were at home with my mother and sister. At first it came as a sound—I thought it was an animal roaring in the house in front of me. Then the earth started to shake and all the people started screaming and running.

"In that moment I knelt and began to pray. When the shaking stopped, others gathered around and joined me in prayer.

"Suddenly I remembered my family. 'My children! My children!' I cried. I was afraid that the big stone wall behind our house had fallen down. I started running for home. All around me people were running and screaming. Cars were going the wrong way down one-way streets—there was crashing and horns honking and everywhere people screaming.

"I ran all the way. I think it took me only five minutes. Along the streets I saw many fallen houses, and one place where a wall had collapsed over a house. All the time my mind was racing—'My children! My children!' I think that's what gave me the strength to keep running.

"When I got to my house, Mother told me that she and my sister had been making tortillas when the impact of the earthquake threw her against the wall. Everyone



Valladares family members stand in front of the ruins of what was once their home in San Salvador.

grabbed each other and clung together as the house started to fall apart. Thank God one of the beams held up the roof's metal sheets. When the shaking stopped they were able to get out. With the next quake the rest of the house collapsed.

"Our family and many others slept in the street near the wall that first night. We were so afraid the wall would give way, but we had nowhere else to go.

Saturday night we slept in the vacant lot across the highway on blankets we had pulled from the ruins of our house. But it rained very hard and the blankets were all we had for cover. So all through the night we were soaking wet, suffering from the rain. When morning came, we went back to where our house had stood and began salvaging metal sheets and some posts so we could put up a little shelter.

"I've noticed that the children are very nervous, especially little Angela Maribel. Each time the ground shakes from a car going by, she starts screaming and runs to her mother.

"We are terrified to rebuild in that place, but we don't have any money to buy something somewhere else. Our home in Serpas is all we had; we have thought that maybe we will be all right if we can get permission to rebuild in Serpas in a place away from the wall, a place that someone now has abandoned." □

# Samaritan sampler

SOME WAYS PEOPLE ARE HELPING  
OTHERS IN THE NAME OF CHRIST



Project Angel Tree reaches out to children on behalf of imprisoned parents.

**Christmas is not so merry** for a child whose parent is in prison. Through Project Angel Tree, ordinary folks help incarcerated parents give some Yuletide cheer to their children. Children's gift wishes are written on paper angel ornaments which are placed on Christmas trees in churches or public locations. Churchgoers or passersby purchase the gifts, Prison Fellowship volunteers wrap them, and they are given in the name of the incarcerated parent to his or her little one. For more information contact Project Angel Tree, Prison Fellowship Ministries, P.O. Box 17500, Washington, DC 20041; (703) 478-0100.

**Imagine the impact** of international students who return to their homes with a new-found faith as well as a diploma. One congregation which does more than just imagine is the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Bethesda, MD.

Fourth Church offers a weekly evangelistic Bible study, a monthly potluck for internationals, and a semi-annual banquet for internationals. The congregation also works to meet practical, social and spiritual needs of students as they arise.

For information contact Shozo Otani, Fourth Presbyterian Church, 5500 River Road, Bethesda, MD 20879; (301) 320-3600.

**Bible study and action** form the basis for a grass-roots effort among migrant farm workers to make a better life for themselves and their children in central Florida. Farm Worker Ministry, Inc., provides a meeting place and staff workers who act as catalysts for small groups of Haitian and Mexican workers. They gather to study Scripture, pray and think together about how to combat special problems migrant workers face in areas such as housing, day care, health care and civil rights.

For more information contact Pearl McGiveny at Farm Worker Ministry, Inc., P.O. Box 1855, Auburndale, FL 33823; (813) 967-9583.

**Breachmenders, Inc. is at work** rebuilding an inner-city neighborhood—one house at a time. Aiming to demonstrate Christ's reconciling love in a nuts-and-bolts way, the group hires and trains local teens to restore old homes in the West Oakland/Terrace Village neighborhood of Pittsburgh, PA, then

sells or rents the homes to low-to-moderate income families. Low-cost repairs are also available to neighborhood residents. For more information contact Breachmenders Inc., P.O. Box 71045, Pittsburgh, PA 15213; (412) 621-2530.

**Rural pastors and leaders** in Bolivia and Peru are often unable to leave family and fields for extended study. One solution: bring the classroom to the students. The Interdenominational Committee for Theological Education by Extension operates about 75 centers in the Andes, serving some 1100 students. For more information contact ICTEE, c/o Nancy Thomas, Casilla 544, La Paz, Bolivia.

**All eighty thousand square feet** of the former St. Louis, MO, YMCA now belong to World Impact, an inner-city missions organization. World Impact plans to use the building to aid displaced families and to provide recreation, Bible teaching and fellowship for the surrounding community. The first step, however, is clean-up and remodeling. Inner-city teenagers will participate in the work as a vocational training project, and World Impact is recruiting volunteers to help prepare the facility for usefulness. For information contact Scott McConaughy, 3928 Sullivan Ave., St. Louis, MO 63107; (314) 533-8313.

**Just and equitable housing** for low- and middle-income families is the goal of the Inner-City Christian Federation (ICCF) in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Begun 13 years ago as a congregation's project to rehabilitate two homes in its neighborhood, ICCF is working on its 23rd house this year, and has reroofed 60 other inner-city houses. "We don't hide our motivation—the love of Christ in us for others," said director Jonathon Bradford.

**Neglect, misconceptions** and a language barrier can bar deaf persons from full participation in the church. Orrville (Ohio) Mennonite Church is one of the congregations working to remove those hurdles. The 300-member church, with no paid staff in deaf ministries, interprets Sunday morning worship, provides Sunday school for hearing-impaired adults and children, and sponsors a monthly deaf fellowship group which draws participants from a two-county area.

For information contact Deaf Ministries, Orrville Mennonite Church, 1305 W. Market, Orrville, OH 44667.



The Laurelville (Pennsylvania) Mennonite Church Center is the site of an annual retreat for deaf people, their families and leaders.

## Mini-message

### THE GREAT GIFT EXCHANGE



**Not only at His birth** but throughout all 33 years of His life on earth, Jesus Christ was more than sinless; He was—and is—The Righteous One. Yet He demonstrated unmistakably that His birth, His life on earth, His death, His resurrection, His ascension—all were for the sake of sinners.

Months before His birth, an angel told Joseph that His name was to be Jesus *because He was to save His people from their sins.*

Before He began His public ministry, His cousin John referred to Him as one "the thongs of whose sandals I am not worthy to untie." Then, when Jesus came walking toward him and his listeners, John exclaimed, "Look! The Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world!" (John 1:29).

Although Jesus, like John, warned that sin spells death and that sincere repentance is required, He bore the

best of news to penitent believers. "God so loved the world," He declared, "that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life" (John 3:16).

That message, meant for all humankind in every generation, is clearly meant for you and me today. The Son born in Bethlehem, who grew up in Nazareth, who walked and taught in Judea, Samaria and Galilee, who died at Golgotha just outside Jerusalem but rose again, who appeared to many and ascended to the Father in heaven, now continues to offer Himself to you. His offer is contingent only on your opening your heart to receive Him through

repentance and the kind of faith that says sincerely, "I give myself to You, Lord Jesus."

If you've experienced that gift exchange with Him, you know the delight of complete forgiveness and fellowship with the Son. If you've *not* experienced that gift exchange, today is not too soon. Read, openheartedly, the Gospel of John. Respond to the One of whom it tells. For, as its author says, "These are written that you may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that by believing you may have life in his name" (John 20:31). □

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

## When you pray

### THANK GOD . . .

- ☐ **that many Ethiopians** are regaining the energy and means to give of themselves again.
- ☐ **for the growing network** of caring people who connect the resources of Christian churches with needs in Mexico.
- ☐ **for the open doors** of places such as Hospitality House and for the help their staffs provide to homeless people.
- ☐ **for the Christmas story** of undeserved, self-giving love.
- ☐ **for the cooperation** and substantial progress evident in the international campaign to immunize the world's children.
- ☐ **for the planners** and workers fighting to protect African food and livelihood from invading insects.
- ☐ **for equipping you** with a one-of-a-kind combination of abilities and interests to spread the good news of Christ.
- ☐ **for round-the-clock work** on behalf of El Salvador earthquake victims.

### ASK GOD . . .

- ☐ **to help you** make your Christmas gift exchange this year a reminder of God's great gift.
- ☐ **to show you** more ways to help the homeless in your own community compassionately and effectively.
- ☐ **to help Salvadoran Christians** minister to their neighbors in the aftermath of the October earthquake.
- ☐ **that Christ's presence** be unmistakable in the efforts of Christian workers in places like Sudan, Mexico and your own hometown.
- ☐ **to fine-tune** your church's sensitivity to the needs of its own neighbors and those in distant places.
- ☐ **that givers** will respond quickly to help combat insect invasions in African nations already plagued by food shortage.
- ☐ **for goodwill** and cooperation among all who work to meet human needs.
- ☐ **that the magnetism** of Christian lives will draw people to Christ in places where verbal evangelism is difficult.

## HE WOULD HAVE BEEN EATEN ALIVE

**H**is name is **Biadgligne**. In the Amharic language it means *I hope you will grow*.

An odd name for a little boy? Not this one. World Vision medical workers came up with it on a Sunday afternoon 18 months ago when Good Samaritan passersby carried him to the big feeding center at Alamata, Ethiopia.

Tiny Biadgligne was nearly dead—severely malnourished, dehydrated and bleeding from deep wounds all over his body. They gave him a name and intensive care . . . and little chance of lasting through the night.

To this day we know nothing about his family or why, at the height of the famine, he was abandoned in the wilderness. The possibilities are all too horrible to think about.

Even more horrible, though, is the story we heard from the passersby: when they found Biadgligne lying beside the footpath, a huge vulture was attempting to eat the screaming baby alive.

The scars are still there—on his arm, on his back, on his legs, on the left side of his face. Those vulture-bites will always remain.

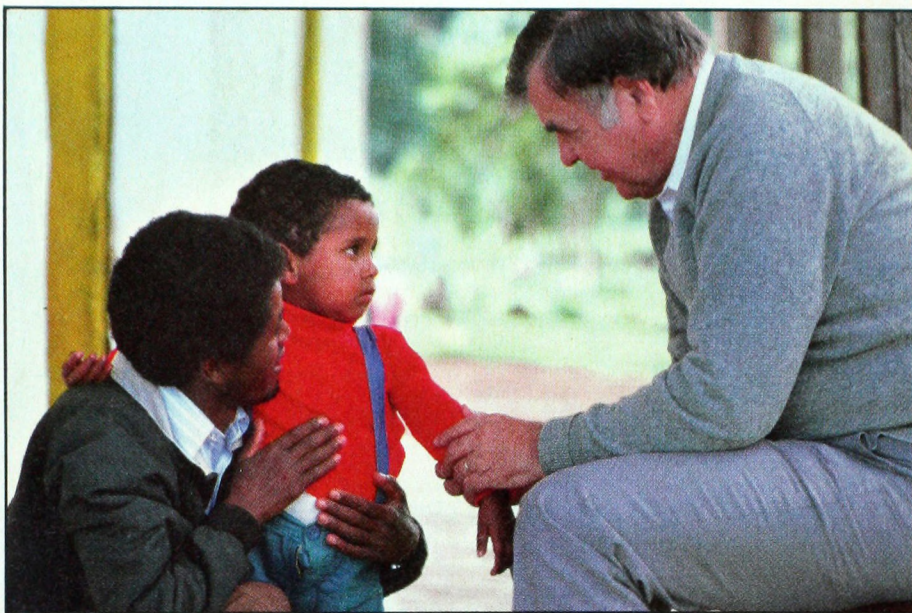
But, amazingly, the scars are now only skin-deep. Against all odds, *I-hope-you-will-grow* is just fine now. No more nightmares. No more sickness. He plays happily with the other children. There's a twinkle in his eye.

Dedicated Christian love has brought healing to his battered soul.

For me, Biadgligne is a symbol of all that World Vision has done—and, by God's grace, will continue to do—in this needy nation. During the past couple of years we've touched hundreds of thousands of suffering people stranded along life's footpaths. We've helped pick them up, feed them, heal their wounds.

And there's so much more to do.

Most, like Biadgligne, will always bear scars. The loss of a baby, or a father, or a cheerful little girl, or a homestead, leaves indelible marks.



But my bright little friend's smile reminds me that beneath the scars there's always potential for health and wholeness. Our task is to help make it so, to recreate the miracle of healing all across this ravaged land.

That's what we're doing, in every way we know. Right now we're helping reestablish farmers on their fields. We're reuniting separated families. We're teaching mothers new ways to care for their children. We're helping communities plant trees on barren hillsides. We're capping springs and building dams and drilling holes, all to provide more and better water supplies. We're introducing new crops, new vocational skills, new tools and techniques.

*I-hope-you-will-grow*. Biadgligne. We could have given that name to every one of the famine victims we've come to know. In a way, we did. As World Vision continues working toward the healing and development of these dear people, that name has become our prayer. You might want to make it yours, too.

*Ted W. Engstrom*

Ted W. Engstrom  
President



At first hesitant (top), little Biadgligne soon warmed up to Ted Engstrom and managed a smile before their visit was over (above).

## *This Christmas, make a friend who will love you forever.*

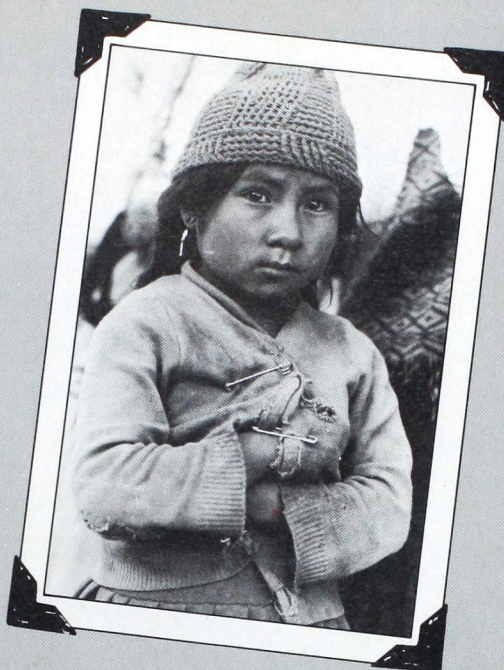
This is Maria. This Christmas, Maria and millions of children like her need caring friends to love them.

Some are orphans.

Many are malnourished.

All of them struggle with poverty.

They'll spend this Christmas like they spend most of their days—cold, hungry and afraid.



### *How you can make a friend.*

For more than 35 years World Vision has been finding friends for needy children. We make it possible for you to sponsor one of these children for only \$20 a month.

By becoming a sponsor *now*, you can provide things like food, clothing, medicine and a Christian education for a child like Maria in time for Christmas. You will also be helping your child's family, and even your community.

You'll be able to write to your child. You'll receive letters as well—letters full of hope and

thanks and love.

This Christmas, open your heart extra wide and give a special gift.

Add a needy child like Maria to your Christmas list. And make a friend who will love you forever.



## **WORLD VISION**

World Vision is a Christian relief and development organization, helping the poor in the name of Christ in over 80 countries throughout the world.

### **WORLD VISION CHILDCARE SPONSORSHIP**

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

1000

Your gifts are tax deductible and you will receive a receipt. Please make checks payable to World Vision. Thank you!

Name \_\_\_\_\_

AC6WXS

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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