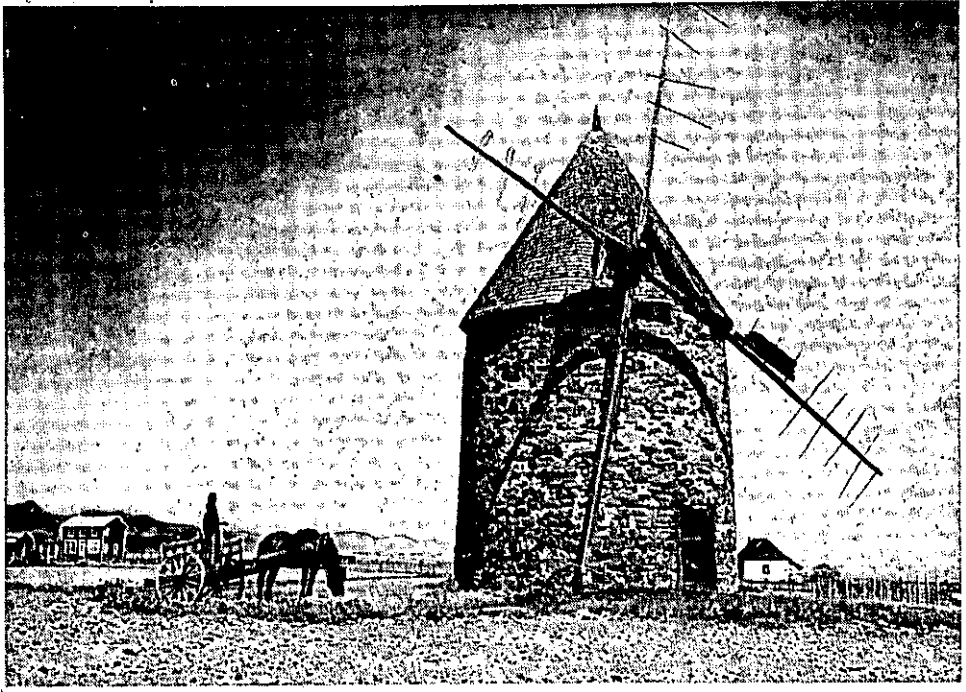


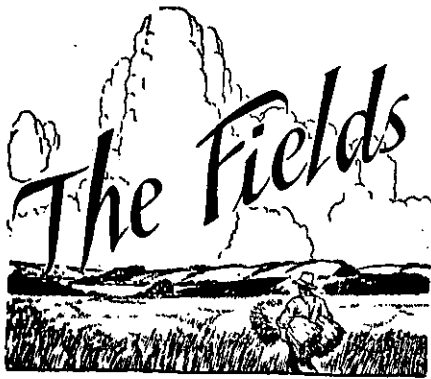
The Fields

TIDINGS OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN MANY LANDS



The Old Windmill at Isle aux Coudres, Quebec

October, 1957



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Our Objective

The objective of "The Fields" is to promote interest in the work of the Lord throughout the world. This magazine concerns itself primarily with the labors of missionaries commended by assemblies in the U. S. A. and Canada.

Illustrations

Letters and articles covering the work abroad are more useful if illustrated. Reader interest is always stimulated by photographs. The cooperation of workers in forwarding good photos is much appreciated.

"The Fields" to Missionaries

Through the kindness of friends we have been able to send *The Fields* to many missionaries. We would like to send the magazine to many more missionaries on the field.



Editorials



Rule Of Thumb

The guidance of the assembly or the operation of any work for God on the basis of some rule of thumb is considered by some a desirable situation. Problems which fall within any given category are all answered by the same "rule." It is applied inflexibly to all those situations which bear an external resemblance to each other. That two, apparently similar situations may be dealt with most wisely in two quite different ways seems to these friends to be inconsistent. If the cases appear alike, then they must be dealt with exactly alike.

To such persons Paul appears to have been inconsistent in circumcising Timothy (Acts 16:3) while, on the other hand, he refused to circumcise Titus (Gal. 2:3). Here are two young associates of Paul in the work. In each case the question of circumcision arose. In regard to Timothy, Paul made a concession to Jewish feeling on the matter by circumcising Timothy. This young man's mother was a Jewess, and Paul's action here probably allayed misgivings as to Timothy's position regarding this age-old rite.

In the case of Titus, a Gentile, Paul would yield not an inch to those Hebrew brethren who urged that the younger be circumcised. To have done so would have prejudiced the position of Gentile brethren everywhere. In the case of the half-Jewish Timothy, Paul conceded what was unasked. In the case of the Gentile Titus, Paul would not give place for a moment to the demands imposed upon him. There is entire consistency here in Paul's divergent attitudes toward two apparently identical cases.

Conditions vary from one country to another. Procedures that may be altogether acceptable in one case might be futile in another. The merits of individual situations should be weighed well and carefully in every case. Rule of thumb may serve for a while but its inadequacy will soon become evident. Well-informed, thorough-going, balanced spiritual handling of all assembly and missionary matters is necessary if the Lord's interests are to be best served at home and overseas.

OCTOBER, 1957

The Lord's Free Man

"For he that is called in the Lord, being a servant, is the Lord's free man: likewise also he that is called, being free, is Christ's servant" (I Cor. 7:22).

This is one of the great conceptions of Christianity. Which of the philosophers ever conceived of a slave as the Lord's free man? Yet such is the gloriously uplifting, ennobling power of the gospel, that when it reaches a man in slavery, he may, despite his bonds, view himself as the Lord's free man. Free to enjoy fellowship with his God. Free to follow his Master's steps in that, being reviled, he rises to high spiritual ground in forbearing to revile again. Though a slave, he is enabled to live a life of glorious spiritual freedom.

John Bunyan was the Lord's free man every day of the twelve years he spent in Bedford jail. Only a soul set free could conceive and pen the magnificent allegory known as "Pilgrim's Progress."

*"Stone walls do not a prison make
Nor iron bars a cage . . ."*

This is the sort of thing that the apostle envisioned when by the Holy Spirit, he wrote—"He that is called in the Lord, being a servant, is the Lord's freeman." The liberty of preachers and missionaries in all their comings and goings is not in view here. Whatever application may be made of the words to the freedom of the present-day evangelist or teacher, certainly this was not the original intention of the verse.

"The Lord's free man" is a glorious expression conveying what Christ alone could bring to a man in bonds. Let the beauty, joy and power of it not be obscured by usage which may be commonly accepted but not correct.

British and Foreign Bible Society

The British and Foreign Bible Society in its annual survey reports that Scripture production reached an all-time high last year. One thousand, five hundred and forty-four tons of books were despatched from the

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Society's London center alone. Distribution of the Word of God continues even in sorely disturbed areas such as Cyprus and Egypt. The British and Foreign Bible Society has issued the Scriptures in 844 of 1109 languages in which one or more books of the Bible have been published. This is encouraging news.

We visited the Bible House in a Northern Rhodesian town some months ago and were told of the appearance there of the first edition of the whole Bible in a certain African tongue. Within six weeks the entire edition had been bought by the Africans of that language group. Sales such as these reflect the worth of the Bible Societies. May the Lord's blessing rest upon their steadily expanding ministry.

* * * * *

An Urgent Call

There is need everywhere. There is scarcely an area in any country on earth that does not need more Christian workers. Letters to this office frequently sound the call for help in various foreign fields. With this sense of need in every quarter we are in full sympathy.

Usually in referring to the need abroad, we have spoken in general terms rather than of any particular field. But we have taken occasion in this issue to draw particular attention to the call for new workers in French Equatorial Africa. We do so because there are about 12,000 believers in the assemblies of that field who are in need of help beyond

the power of the present small missionary staff to render. The magnificent effort of the missionaries in French Equatorial Africa falls far short of what they would like to do and of what needs to be done.

But more; there are many thousands of believers in this field who are not yet gathered into assemblies. The Lord has granted a great harvest of souls in the Chad field of French Equatorial Africa. But what is to be done by way of shepherding these believers and encouraging them to reach out still further in evangelism among their fellow Africans? There is not only great need but unusual opportunity also in the Chad. In view of this we draw the attention of our readers, young and old alike, to "The Challenge of the Chad." May it lead to prayer on the part of us all and especially among our young men, that the Holy Spirit may send forth suitable workers to help meet this great and urgent need.

He expecteth—doth He see us
Busy here and there,
Heedless of those pleading accents
Of despair?
Shall we—dare we disappoint Him?
Brethren, let us rise!
He who died for us is watching
From the skies.
Watching till His royal banner
Floateth far and wide,
Till He seeth of His travail—
Satisfied!

The Challenge of the Chad

I have been away for two and a half weeks in the Mayo-Kebbi region to preach the gospel in the villages, to baptize believers, and to have meetings in the assembly there. Colin Price came with me on this itinerary, for he is planning to labor in that region where the need is so great. We baptized six believers in the Marba tribe, four in Besseme, fourteen in Kim from the Kim and Gabri tribes, six in Joumane, and one in Kalobo, a total of thirty-one from among four different tribes, and I introduced brother Price to the evangelists in those places. We travelled over 1,100 miles, and in parts the roads were wet and muddy, but there was a hunger for God's Word everywhere we went. We have no missionary workers in that area, and the need is great. The assembly testimony in the Chad has the responsibility of caring for a large section of this Chad field, but the workers on the field are unable to cope with all the work. **We must have new workers on this field now**, and we are asking you to let this be known, and we seek your prayers that the Lord will thrust forth laborers into this field. The work is growing and there are just a few of us to take care of it. We assure you that the need is **urgent**.

We are asking the Lord to send ten single men or married couples to us by the end of 1960, as well as a few single girls as nurses and teachers. Is this too much to ask the Lord to do? We know and believe that He is able and willing to do it, and we seek your co-operation. Each one of the ten would be in a different place, and most of them in places where no missionary has yet resided. It would, of course, be necessary to live with older workers at first to learn the language and to become acclimatized. This is a matter for earnest prayer.

—F. W. ROGERS.

Sunset Or Sunrise In Algeria?

CHARLES MARSH

THE darkest night of her long somber history has fallen upon the fair land of Algeria: a night of despair, death and destruction, bringing fear and terror to countless thousands. In this land where the native population is 100 percent Moslem, missionary work has centered chiefly among the Kabyles, that white-skinned race which is characterized by dogged determination, fierce independence and impatience of control. These men, who live in the mountainous region bordering the coast to the east of Algiers, have been the inspiring force and the mainstay of the present rebellion.

When the troubles started in November 1954, there were thirteen evangelical mission stations in Kabylia. Today half of these stations have been evacuated, and Gospel testimony is virtually at a standstill. Terror, inspired by threats of a cruel death, keeps the Kabyle Christians from all contact with the missionaries and from Christian fellowship. Gospel meetings for men or women, and regular classes for children, are almost nonexistent. In some isolated cases an intrepid lady missionary braves the danger and enters the Kabyle houses to care for the sick; but it is impossible to hold Gospel meetings with the few patients who dare to come to the Mission station. Not a single assembly or church of native believers exists today in the whole country.

Bitter Animosity

For those who work among the Arab population, the situation is often less acute, and it is possible to continue limited Christian work. In the capital city of Algiers, where many missionaries are now living, a few small groups of children gather, and isolated Christians are linked with assemblies of European Christians. The last lingering rays of Gospel light still shine amid the prevailing darkness; but many are asking if this is not the beginning of the end of all missionary activity. Will total spiritual darkness fall upon the land?

The immediate cause of this appalling situation after over seventy years of missionary effort, is to be found in the activities of the rebels and the consequent restrictions imposed by the French authorities with a view to suppressing the rebellion. In the vast area of Lesser Kabylia, where for over thirty years the writer and his wife have labored,



C. R. Marsh.

every European school and administrative building has been wrecked.

For months rebel bands controlled the area, compelling the population to pay them taxes, to supply food and shelter, and conscripting all young men for the rebel army. Those who refused to comply were terribly mutilated and then murdered. Roads were mined and cut in scores of places by deep trenches, bridges blown up, buses looted, burned and thrown into ravines, private cars sharing the same fate after their European occupants had been murdered. Isolated farms and villages were attacked, thousands of cattle slaughtered, and fruit trees cut down. In a single day as many as sixteen corpses were carried into the European center where the writer resided, all having had their throats cut by the rebels.

The gruesome massacres at Casbah indicate that terror is still the dominant factor in the Algerian situation, and that this weapon is used relentlessly against those sections of the Moslem population which, by rallying to the European Power, constitute themselves traitors to the rebel cause.

Racial hatred, terror and bitter animosity

between Europeans and Mohammedans has formed the background of missionary work for over two years, and similar conditions have prevailed throughout the land.

In all political matters the attitude of the missionary is strictly neutral, yet his conscience can never condone the terrible injustice of the widespread bribery and corruption which led to the rebellion; nor the acts of terrorism, the destruction of public property and the murder of thousands of innocent men, women and children. His heart aches as he thinks of the ruined villages where a few months ago he preached the Gospel of peace, of the hundreds of homeless orphans and widows, the countless thousands who daily long for death because life holds nothing that is worth while. His heart is drawn to this industrious, freedom-loving people in all their terror and suffering, and he is moved with the compassion of Christ. Wherever the missionaries have been able to remain at their posts in spite of danger, and continue their work for God, the Moslem population has responded with love and confidence, and the work has continued.

The absence of native assemblies does not mean that no Christians exist. Some have fled to France and the coastal towns, and some still live in their native villages, driven underground through fear and terror. Even before the rebellion, unless a convert from Islam was shielded by the foreign worker, he met with violent opposition. Pioneer workers in Lesser Kabylia baptized a young man of eighteen years of age. Within a year he was seized with violent dysenteric

pains and died — poisoned because he had stood for Christ. A few years later another Arab convert bravely stated that he would never turn back from following the Lord Jesus. To his hostile persecutors he said, "Christ loved me enough to die for me, and if needs be, I am ready to die for Him." Within a week he was taken to hospital seriously ill, and within another week he was buried. Thus it has been through the years. This fanatical and violent opposition to all who confessed Jesus as Lord was softened in the towns, but it has always characterized the mountain villages of the interior.

Most Moslem girls are shut away in their homes at the age of twelve, and later married to an unknown man. Such can only confess Christ within the four walls of their one-roomed dwellings. It is quite impossible for a young Christian woman to remain unmarried, to earn her own living, to confess the Lord publicly by baptism, or ever to attend Christian gatherings, even though her love for Christ may be very real. The only alternative, and one which is seldom possible, is to remove these Christian girls from their environment to a town, where they must perforce live abnormal lives and be lost as witnesses to their own people.

Rebel Strongholds

Although fierce opposition is encountered by an apostate from Islam, through the religious leaders, there is undoubtedly a deep heart-hunger in many a Moslem breast, and when the missionary can speak their language fluently and has won their confidence, it is comparatively easy to evangelize. The Kabyles are a community-loving people and during the first year of the present struggle the writer visited 250 of their mountain villages as a simple itinerant preacher. Tramping the mountains, sleeping in Kabyle houses on rush mats, sitting where they sat, and speaking to groups of from fifteen to



Kabyle Girls Spinning Wool.

ninety men, according to the time of day, there was never any sign of open hostility, even when he was completely in their power. Groups of thirty men in a native coffee house would lay aside their games and ask that a message be given them from the Word of God.

With military operations in progress and machine guns spurting death nearby, groups of Moslem men have listened to the message of peace. Time and again, all unwittingly, Kabyle villages have been visited which were rebel strongholds, and groups of these fearless men have heard the Word of Life. Alas, many have chosen the broad way which leads to death and destruction; but the light has reached them.

Whenever they are able to do so, the sick still crowd into Christian dispensaries, where love is shown them for Christ's sake. This may mean waiting for hours because of the crowds, and it always means attending a simple Gospel service before treatment—in fact many refuse to leave without a message from the New Testament and prayer. Charming Arab and Berber children thronged to the Sunday and Thursday classes, even when bombs were falling near, and racial hatred ran high.

Above all, the lady worker is welcomed by the shut-in women as she visits their homes. Taking with her only the Word of God, passing armed sentries, she goes from house to house, neighboring women at times clamber-

ing over walls and roofs in their eagerness to listen. Yet fear of the consequences grips their hearts when they fully realize the significance of the claims of Jesus as Lord.

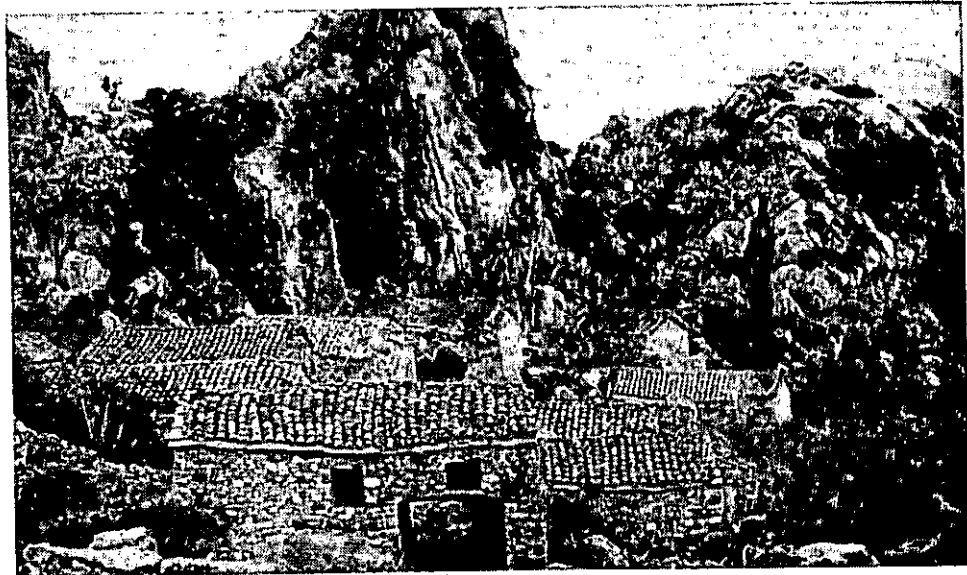
Thus amid the prevailing terror and darkness, the light has continued to shine among the Arab population; and through visitors and refugees some rays of light have reached Kabylia.

How long will the light continue to shine? As we face the unknown future we recall with deep gratitude to God that no attempt has been made on the life of a Protestant missionary. This may well be because these aggressive men can afford to ignore us as representing too weak a force in the affairs of their land. But the fact remains.

Islam Ascendant

There is no doubt that Islam will emerge from the present conflict with greater prestige and widespread influence. Hundreds of new mosques and Koranic schools have been built, and the "holy war" has revived a new zeal in Moslem hearts. Political intrigue, religious fanaticism and official jealousy may combine to make the Lord's work even more difficult. We are grateful to the French civil authorities for the liberty granted to us as foreigners during this crucial period.

To an increasing degree the French plan to provide for the temporal needs of the natives by free treatment at clinics, distribution of food and clothing to loyal subjects,



KABYLE HOUSES

and family allowances to children attending French schools. The time may come when the missionary can no longer use such means to relieve temporal distress while using them as points of contact for the presentation of the Gospel.

That the outlook is not wholly dark may be gathered from the following incidents culled from many others a few weeks before the writer's recent return for a brief furlough in England. Assurances have been given of help in rebuilding ruined church buildings. Groups of more than fifty Moslem men and women seeking medical aid have bowed in reverent prayer in the precious Name, even when surrounded by an atmosphere of terror, racial hatred and bitterness. Numbers have begged that our furlough be limited to a week, or at most a month, insisting that we should return to them at the earliest opportunity.

Since the outbreak of violence, there have been evident cases of the transforming work of grace in the hearts and lives of several men, women and children. For the first time for years, gratitude has been expressed by some for spiritual teaching, as distinct from medical care. There is clear evidence of men reading the Kabyle Gospels each evening to their womenfolk, and of an erstwhile Moslem woman reading the New Testament to her illiterate husband with very

blessed results. Orders for over 350 copies of the revised Kabyle New Testament have been placed with the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the first proofs of this edition are already in our hands.

The present situation in Algeria presents a direct challenge to every one of the Lord's people — a challenge to be faced on our knees. Is the crescent once more to triumph over the cross? Is this the end of missionary work in Algeria? Is it really sunset? In despondency and despair "Peter went in to see the end." Yet this defeatist attitude on the part of Christians cannot do otherwise than play directly into the enemy's hands. It can never win souls for Christ. It means that through our lack of faith and initiative the dark night will once more close in on that land.

Peter went in to see the end, but with joy we remember "that of His Kingdom there shall be no end." So in confidence and faith we look forward to sunrise in Algeria, when once more the Sun of Righteousness shall arise with healing in His wings upon that war-torn land, bringing light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death.

Spanish Work In New York City

LOUIS MONTALVO

Many years ago Puerto Ricans started to come to the U. S. A. comparatively in small numbers. They used to leave Puerto Rico twice a week by boat, arriving in New York three or four days later. Today thousands come in every month since we have a faster way of travelling—by plane. On one occasion, a young man saved enough money to charter a plane, bringing with him 36 of his relations to live in New York. The population has reached well over 500,000. It is very common to hear Spanish spoken practically everywhere in this city. We have Spanish stores, barber shops, pharmacies, funeral homes, etc.; in some sections even American-born children are trying to learn the Spanish language as they mingle with those who have recently come from Puerto Rico.

I came here about twenty-five years ago and always looked forward to returning to Puerto Rico to devote all my time to the service of the Lord in my native land. For this I was exercised and prayed earnestly for guidance. However, I was definitely led to remain in this large mission field right here among my own people. As I contem-



An Old Arab.

plated the wonderful opportunities presented to me the Lord gave a precious verse which gave me full assurance of His blessed will: "Be not afraid, but speak, and hold not thy peace: I have much people in this city." Acts 18:9-10.

In 1934 the Lord opened a wonderful door in Brooklyn, N. Y. It was my joy to have a few meetings with a little group of Christians who had left a sect and wanted to gather in the Name of the Lord alone. That year marked the birth of the first Spanish Assembly with about six of us breaking bread. Since then we have been busy with meetings in homes, open air work, distribution of tracts, etc. Souls have been saved throughout the years and added to the assembly which has been forced to move many times as the meeting places became too small.

We were exercised afterwards to enlarge our coast and thought constantly of a thickly populated area of New York where you could hear hardly anything spoken but Spanish. We prayed for a place and the Lord gave us a small store where we started a Gospel testimony. We had many difficulties and hardly any one would come but the Lord opened the way for another good-sized store on Lexington Ave. It was formerly a saloon. What a joy to transform it into a Gospel Hall! Once, while we were painting the ceiling, a gentleman came in and said: "People had wonderful times in this place before." And I said: "Yes, but they were never satisfied; now we are going to serve the water of life freely, which will fully satisfy the thirsty soul." Since then a nice assembly has been formed there with a Sunday School of about 100. Our dear brother and co-worker Paul Bitler, commended from the Reading, Penna., assembly, joined me in the work here about 1941. He has been a faithful worker and one who is willing to go all the way in reaching our people.

After establishing the second assembly in New York, many of the brethren there felt exercised about the Bronx, N. Y., where another vast settlement of Spanish-speaking people live. Meetings were held in a home for the space of almost ten years. The Lord came in and blessed the effort and the third Spanish assembly was formed about three years ago. Our brother, Paul Bitler, devotes a good portion of his time to that work. The Lord has richly blessed that small assembly in souls being saved recently and going on well for Him. We would value your prayers

for these three assemblies, besides other Gospel testimonies in other parts of the City.

For the last two years I have been trying to reach the Spanish people around Delancy Street. Thousands of families are moving there to the new housing projects. Indeed it is a splendid location for another assembly. Others have been trying to help in this, like our sister Petrale who lives right in the projects and brother Rafael Angione who has been learning Spanish to reach the Spanish-speaking people in Hoboken. We have also been laboring a little in Hoboken, N. J. This city has over 25,000 Puerto Ricans already, and a few have been coming to our meetings. We would value your prayers as we seek to enlarge our coast among our needy Puerto Ricans.

I devote most of my time in the work of the Lord in Brooklyn. The Lord has provided us with an immense place; in the main auditorium we can accommodate over four hundred people. This is a real challenge as we have been praying earnestly for a place like that. May the Lord bring in many precious souls and save them. Late last year we put forth a big effort with our Argentine brethren, Dr. Hotton and Vangione. The Lord richly blessed and quite a few professed to be saved.

We can certainly praise the Lord for all that is past and trust Him for all that is to come. There is a crying need from many places where Spanish speaking people have gone to live. There is a small Spanish assembly in Lorain, Ohio, where some of our brethren are lending a hand from time to time. I have been asked to come to Waterbury, Conn., and Paterson, N. J. Oh, may there be a really great work in the U. S. among the Spanish and may they be ready to go to the regions beyond with the Gospel.

A few Sundays ago I had the joy of baptizing twelve believers. Our large hall in Brooklyn was almost filled and the Word was faithfully preached by our brother Bitler.

This field is a good training ground for prospective missionaries to the Spanish countries. They can get a fine knowledge of the language right here besides being a real help in the work. I am sure you realize the need of workers in this corner of the vineyard. Pray therefore for the Spanish people of New York and Brooklyn, and for the thousands still coming in. May others be exercised to come and help us in this great ingathering of precious souls.

CURRENT PROBLEMS IN MEDICAL MISSIONS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

DR. R. O. STEPHENS, Belgian Congo

(The following shows that all is not clear sailing for medical men in Africa. There is serious thought behind this article which should stimulate thought and prayer among all of us at home. Editor).

THE day in which we live is characterized by constantly changing circumstances and opportunities. It is essential that we frequently take time to evaluate the current situation to make sure we are meeting present problems and challenges to the best of our ability and intelligently anticipating the future.

Government attitudes toward missionary activity must be considered. Opposition to direct evangelism in some countries may indicate continued use at all costs of the medical means of evangelism. Conversely in countries enjoying unrestricted opportunity in the Gospel, an expensive medical institution may be of little relative value and its resources might well be channeled elsewhere.

In primitive countries in former years mission medical services, with their devoted staffs anxious to do their best for the sake of the Lord and the Gospel, were in a position of leadership. However, in general, government medical services in post-war years have leaped ahead in number, equipment, quality of buildings, etc. The pressure of government, and indeed of those in the

local community, is towards stimulating these standards and levels. The advisability, and too, the possibility financially of doing this, is open to serious question. Government expansion may also make some existing mission works redundant, especially in countries where government planning takes little or no account of Protestant missionary activity.

This leads us naturally to the question of size. How big should a mission hospital be allowed to grow? The spiritual impact of a small hospital may be just as great as that of a large one. Size is not the index of spiritual effectiveness. The tremendous cost of effective modern medical treatment may in itself be a limiting factor in size. In this connection, how much help should be sought from government agencies to meet increasing costs of maintenance and expansion?

It is agreed that any missionary medical work should be fully integrated with the local Church as a means of evangelism, in training effective Christian witnesses and in serving the local Christian community in their health problems. However, as the developing indigenous Church assumes in-

creasing responsibilities formerly carried by foreign missionaries, it is difficult to see how a local Christian community, at least in Central Africa, can find adequate resources — in finance, staff, know-how, etc. — to maintain a well developed, Western-style hospital. What, then, should be our policy and attitude in the face of these facts?



Medical Staff at Taraja Hospital

l. to r., Dr. and Mrs. R. Stephens with Charles and Cathie, Irene Chopard, Pearl Winterburn, Mrs. and Dr. R. Carpenter and Patty.

Quite unwittingly, emphasis upon medical and educational work may lead nationals to think that such works are in themselves a duty of the mission and facilities that they have every right to expect. The missionary's prime purpose of an effective witness and soul-winner must always be evident, no matter what type of work he may be engaged in as a means to this primary end. In this connection the medical worker is always confronted with the "medical" and "missionary" sides of his work and must always strive to be effective in both realms. To maintain a balance is not always easy!

Furthermore, the doctor must decide to what degree and in what direction specialization is necessary. This will depend upon local need, personal preference, and the size and nature of the institution. In smaller hospitals the doctor must seek to be as proficient as possible in many, many branches of medicine. Also, in such hospitals the doctor must perform the role of administrator and business manager. As a work increases in complexity this becomes an increasingly heavy burden, and it would seem in many cases that there is a real need and opportunity for missionary hospital administrators who would relieve the doctors for more direct medical work.

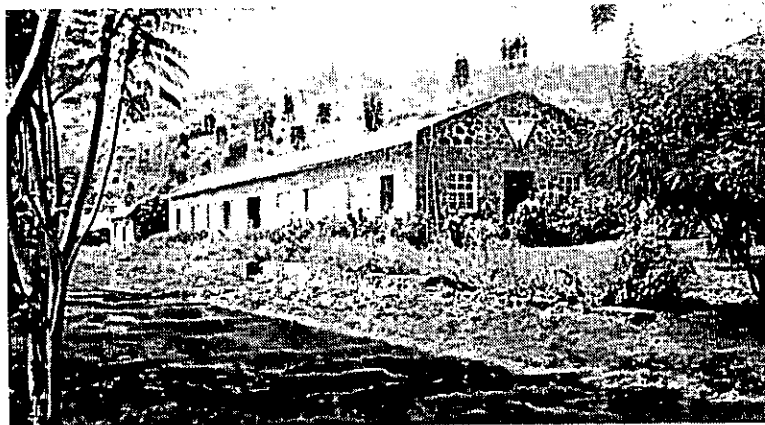
Finally, problems connected with medical education must be mentioned. Service of greater ultimate value may be rendered by teaching others rather than performing the task oneself. If able nationals can be given the vision of medical evangelism and then taught, the total effectiveness of the missionary effort is tremendously increased. This vicarious evangelism through trained, dedicated nationals should be our "top - priority" aim. By and large, missions are training the lower - grade (not lower quality) medical personnel, while governments are taking up the task of higher education which requires an outlay of finance

and personnel generally beyond the reach of missions. It has often been remarked that there is a tendency for more highly-trained workers to lose contact with the mass of common people and to lose sight of their responsibility toward them, so that for the present it is perhaps a happy coincidence that medical missions, in Africa at least, are served by lower-grade personnel. However, it is evident that the pressure of rising standards will sooner or later render this situation untenable, so one will be forced ultimately to choose between suspending work or training or finding more highly-trained personnel.

Even now in many localities in Central Africa the wages given to nationals engaged in mission medical and educational services are considerably higher than fellowship received by those in "full-time" service for the Lord. One is hesitant to increase this disparity which is already creating problems.

While it is true that there are many serious problems in connection with medical work in Central Africa it is also true that on every hand there is tremendous opportunity and need which we must never lose sight of. Nor should our present responsibility and opportunity be shirked in any way. Let us occupy fully while the door is open!

However, our purpose in calling your attention to these problems is that you might join with us more specifically in prayer as we seek to find the Lord's solution in each one. In praying let us remember God's promise to give wisdom liberally to all who ask. But let us ask in faith, doubting nothing! Can we count on you?



Main Ward building, Taraja Congo Hospital.

Assembly Work In Buenos Aires

ALEC SIPOWICZ

TEMPERATURES below freezing on Independence Day . . . and over 100 degrees for Christmas in Buenos Aires. While residents of New York and the northern hemisphere are trying to get relief from the heat of July and looking for a warm spot in January, the Portenos (i. e. people of Buenos Aires) are doing exactly the opposite.

Apart from the reversed seasons, Buenos Aires is not unlike New York. The people have the same hurried manners as they rush to and from work in taxis, buses, subways and commuting trains; they are equally eager to save time and just as determined to make money fast. But most outstandingly similar is that spiritual void that possesses both Porteno and New Yorker: a void that cannot be filled with passing entertainment, no matter how hard they try.

And like New Yorkers, the Portenos try to fill the gap. One hundred thousand spectators are attracted each year to the final Soccer matches between the leading clubs of the city, "River Plate" and "Boca Juniors." Luma Park, B. A.'s equivalent to Madison Square Garden, holds many diversions for people seeking amusement; many more thousands can be seen gambling at the world-famous "Palermo" race track every Saturday and Sunday.

Its metropolitan population of over five million inhabitants (that makes it the third largest city in the Americas) has won for Buenos Aires the name of "the Great Southern Capital." Clean streets, modern buildings and great thoroughfares, alongside the old and majestic mansions, give Buenos Aires a peculiar touch of past, present and future that make it such an interesting city.

As much as there is to attract tourists to Buenos Aires, there is also enough authentic Christian activity going on seven days a week all through the year, (scarcely reducing its tempo during the hot summer months of December to March) to amaze the Christian believer visiting the city.

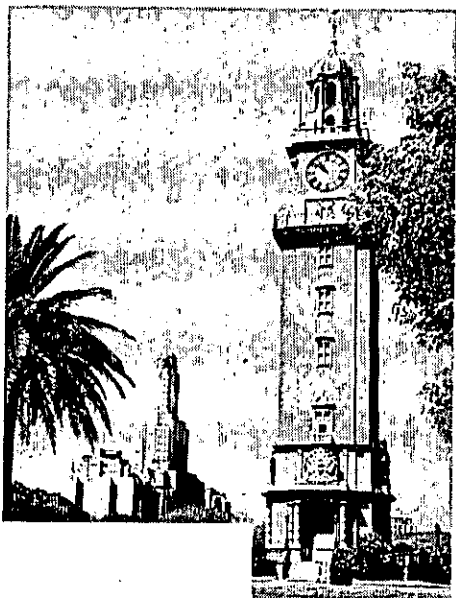
Over seventy assemblies are carrying on gospel work in Buenos Aires. Altogether there are more than two hundred assemblies in Argentina. The concentration of such a number of assemblies in Buenos Aires compared to the rest of the country can be explained by the fact that Buenos Aires has almost one third of the country's entire population. It is interesting to note that New

York, with twice the population of Buenos Aires, does not have the strong assembly position seen in B. A.

The gospel work in Argentina and other South American countries was established solidly by the turn of the century. The first quarter of this century could be referred to as the "Golden Missionary era of Argentina." During that period the real foundations of the work were laid by such great men as William Payne, Gilbert Lear, James Clifford, Alfred Jenkins and many other devoted men and women.

Little over half a century of the gospel in Buenos Aires has seen the work increase so greatly that it is no longer possible to have one united meeting in the city, due to the difficulty of finding auditoriums large enough for such occasions. There are, however, a number of local conferences every year in different sections of Buenos Aires.

Despite many problems now facing the Christians in Buenos Aires, the work continues to grow in every direction. Besides the activities of each local assembly there are several joint efforts that reach far past the city limits. One of these efforts is the



Retiro Park dominated by the English Clock Tower.

radio work that is making a slow but steady come-back after a silence imposed by an almost total Roman Catholic domination in every sphere of Argentine life for about ten years. Some of the radio gospel messages are transmitted by short wave and can be heard throughout Argentina and some of the neighboring countries.

One morning program, dedicated to women, is conducted entirely by an active group of Christian women and the response to this and other programs is tremendous! The inter-assembly choirs, that form a permanent part of the radio work, are available also for special conferences, Young People's Rallies, etc.

The work in B. A. also includes evangelistic campaigns that are held in large tents in various parts of the city, regular meetings conducted in prisons and penitentiaries, open air meetings, publication of several magazines and a number of other activities carried out by smaller groups or even by individuals.

One of the greatest challenges to Christians in Argentina came with the overthrow of president Peron in 1955. At that time thousands of Roman Catholics left the church when they witnessed the direct intervention of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the revolution that deposed the president.

At this crucial moment the Christians in Argentina feel they are ready to cope effectively with the needs of all those thousands who have been disillusioned in their faith in the Church. Ready as they may be spiritually there is much to be said for the material needs.

It is almost impossible however, to describe conditions abroad to people who lack nothing. Countless cases can be cited, but perhaps one of the many will give some idea as to the difficult conditions the brethren face in B. A.'s work. This concerns Senor Bonatti, a professional man, an eloquent speaker and a leading man in the assemblies. His office is over an hour's ride from the radio station where he managed to sign up for a broadcast called "Christian Meditations" and he closes his office for about three hours every day in order to be at Radio Excelsior for his program at 1:07 p. m. The program finishes at 1:12 p. m. When he was asked why he did not record his five minute talks and come in to the station once a week, he replied that that was a luxury he could not afford.

When we see the devotion and energy dis-

played by our brethren in Buenos Aires in their endless effort to win souls for Christ, we recall the words of Jonathan, when he said: "It may be that the Lord will work for us; for there is no restraint to the Lord to save by many or by few."

Opportunities For Self-Supporting Workers In Quebec

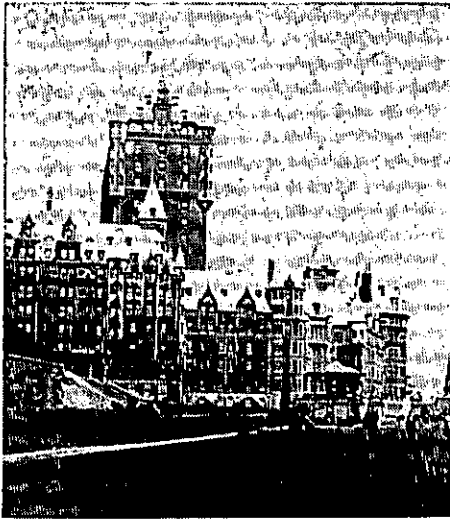
(The following remarks appeared in "News of Quebec" and are presented here in order to call attention once again to the openings available to self-supporting missionaries in needy Quebec. Editor)

There are many openings each year for teachers in the English-speaking Protestant schools. No matter where a person taught in Quebec, he would be sure to be close enough to some French assembly to be of help! Then too, we need to train teachers now to speak French so that we shall be able to man the French-speaking Protestant schools which must be formed in Quebec if the French churches are to survive. If you are interested, write to W. Roy Langley, B. A., Principal, Mansonville High School, Mansonville, Quebec.

As everyone knows, the northern wilderness of Quebec, once thought to be a waste of rock and muskeg, is turning out to be one of the richest mining areas of Canada. There is a tremendous demand for engineers of all kinds, and indeed this is the best paid profession in the province. The opportunities in engineering are too numerous to list. For further information write to: Mr. Leslie Russell, B. Sc., 560 Neilson Street, Arvida, Quebec, or Mr. Norman R. Buchanan, B. A. Sc., Box 910, Lennoxville, Quebec.

The demand for nurses far exceeds the supply, but opportunities in this profession for Christian witness are limited. Nurses' hours are irregular and except in a very few instances, they cannot speak on religious matters to their patients.

On the other hand, doctors are entirely free in their activities and have many opportunities for Christian service. There are usually a few openings in Quebec for doctors who wish to establish themselves in practice and carry on an active witness for the Lord. One will, of course, have to be prepared to learn French. Dr. A. C. Hill, 309 Dufferin Avenue, Sherbrooke, Quebec, will be happy to correspond with any med-



Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, Canada.

ical people who would like to serve the Lord in this province.

These are only a few of the many possible channels of Christian service in Quebec. There is work here for office workers of all kinds, etc. The missionary must be prepared to accept a lower income than would be the case in most parts of Canada and the U. S. A., but he will be able to make his own living. He will not have the "spare time" he used to have "at home," but he will be able, under God, to make a real contribution to the spread of the Gospel in French Canada.

Notes and Comments

Mr. Cyril Brooks (Philippines) writes of the founding of a new school for missionaries' children in Manila. Faith Academy, Inc., "is meeting a very real need in the missionary community. Since the initiative was taken by fundamental missionaries, all on the Board of Trustees are sound in the faith and all the staff are required to sign a statement of faith and give evidence of really being born again. Missionaries serving on the Board of Trustees do so as individual missionaries, not as representing their missions, though the home boards have generally expressed their approval and readiness to help. The teachers and staff get their support from home through their own

mission, and they are screened both by Faith Academy and some board. The tuition charged is aimed to cover running expenses, including books and also allowing something towards a reserve fund, because it is anticipated that after a few years it will be necessary to acquire property and build. The Lord has supplied the needs so far and there are about forty children enrolled, with about ten in the boarding school. A bus has been provided to bring in most of the day students. There is no kindergarten or high school as yet."

Mr. Walter Angst (Quebec), writing of a trip for gospel ministry in the French West Indies, gives us these glimpses of the Lord's work there: "Martinique (once a French colony) is now a 'departement de France' with a very predominantly negro population of about 250,000 souls. Mission work started around the turn of our century and is being carried on mainly by a group of Christian assemblies among which there is no white missionary. The zeal of the native part-time workers is remarkable. They are trying to evangelize the towns and villages, but there is a marked need for systematic Bible teaching to build up the believers. Brother Pamphile, a leading figure in one of the two Fort-de-France (capital) assemblies, took me to the various groups of believers meeting at Morne Rouge, Gros Morne, Pelletier, Riviere Pilote, etc., and we had unforgettable gatherings. One would wish sometimes to see in our homelands some of the eagerness with which these Christians drank in the Word of life! In Fort-de-France we had also three youth meetings and a sort of concentrated short Bible course with the workers.

"The last ten days of my missionary tour were spent in Guadeloupe, where I found a well established and thriving Christian testimony. I visited Basse Terre, Point-a-Pitre, Ste. Anne, as well as the little Bible school at Bananier. My main ministry was again the teaching and building up of believers."

The 22nd New England Sisters' Missionary Conference will be held, D. V., in the Burncoat Street Junior High School, Worcester, Massachusetts, on October 26. Speakers expected are, Mrs. Wilfred Munnings, India; Miss Idaleen Myers, Philippine Islands; Mrs. Walter Ismay, Argentina; and Mrs. Gordon Williamson, Pakistan.



Prayer Pointers

Prayer is requested for Argentina that the recent political changes may bring prosperity to the land and above all, to the Lord's work.

Pray for the radio broadcasts from Lusaka, No. Rhodesia, under the direction of Mr. D. W. Beattie. These messages go out in various African languages, also in English.

Pray for restoration of health to Mr. James Lees (Central Europe) who is suffering from physical and mental exhaustion.

Mr. Thomas Sands (Uruguay) writes: "We have been in Mercedes almost a year and a half and have found where the biggest interest is. Our recent praying has resulted in a desire to purchase a lot in a new housing section for the building of a block hall." Pray that the Lord may guide in this project.

Pray for our missionaries working under trying climatic conditions. One writes: "The weather is such that one is utterly tired all day long; and all night one still pours with perspiration. Energy is conspicuous only by its absence."

Mr. Willi Gyger (French Guiana) asks prayer for the assembly in Cayenne "as there are troubles coming from without and from within . . . Please pray very much for us these days as discouragements come close. The Lord is close too!"

Mr. Donald DeWeese (Brazil), having recently moved to another part of the city, writes: "Now that we are more centrally located, we have been exercised concerning the immediate vicinity. We have not discovered any church or religious group and feel it would be an excellent opportunity for the gospel. The few denominational groups that preach a fairly sound gospel are located on the other side of the city. Would to God that a testimony to His Name might

be raised up here. Your prayers would be greatly appreciated."

As Mrs. Mary Deans (Belgian Congo) leaves for furlough, others on the station will be taking over the girls' work at Nyan-kunde. Let us help them with our prayers.

Continue to pray for Mrs. T. Ernest Wilson (Angola) who is undergoing treatment in Belfast. The doctors seem uncertain of the cause of her trouble and are trying various drugs, hoping for a favorable reaction. Pray that the means being used may result in complete restoration to health if it be the Lord's will.

For the weekly gospel broadcast conducted by Arthur and Charles Hart over Radio Jamaica.

PERSONALIA

Arrivals:

Mrs. Virginia Michon (Belgian Congo) in August.

Miss Clara Eccles (Alaska) in August, due to ill health.

Mrs. Mary Deans (Belgian Congo) in September.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald McLeod (Angola) in December.

Departures:

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Doherty (Cuba) in August.

Births:

To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Doherty (Cuba) a daughter, Deborah Anne, on July 3rd.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Harris (Mexico) a daughter, Elizabeth Ellen, on August 5th.

Additions to, deletions from, and corrections on

List of some Missionaries

commended by American and Canadian Assemblies, including Husbands or Wives, commended by British Empire Assemblies, which appeared in the June, 1957 issue.

CHILE

HALLIDAY, JOHN A. W. (M) (B) (A)
5936 Jemez Drive, El Paso, Texas.

CUBA

ADAMS, ARNOLD (M) (C) (F)
41 Notley Place, Toronto 16, Ont., Canada.
DOHERTY, EDWARD (M) (B) (C)
Apartado 171, Pinar del Rio.

ANGOLA

MC LEOD, DONALD (M) (B) (A) (F)
1800 E. 32nd St. Ct., Des Moines, Iowa.

ALASKA

ECCLES, MISS CLARA (F)
c/o A. T. Eccles, R. D. 1, Gehr Road,
Waynesboro, Penna.

Letters

The symbol ⊙ in Notes and Letters indicates that the worker is married.

ANGOLA

Chilonda C. DONALD COLE⊙. Tonight we begin our third Quarterly conference for the current year. The program is virtually unchanged from the early years—a prayer meeting on Saturday night followed by several days of ministry and fellowship. Because it was originally patterned after conferences in Britain visitors from the homelands would feel at home.

A chief difference is this, however, that we assign the book or subject to be studied during the conference. This method seems best adapted to the type of person we deal with. The African likes a narrative to hang a sermon on, and for this reason we usually spend time in the Gospels. This time, however, we are going to read I Peter at every session. With its emphasis on the fundamentals of our faith and intensely practical exhortations to godly living it cannot fail to speak to hearing ears.

Last week the mission school closed for the dry season, and next week the Domestic School for older girls concludes its program. It is perhaps interesting to note that the regular school with its emphasis on academic subjects and preparation for the elementary diploma granted to Africans is frequented by sons and daughters of believers in fellowship in the many assemblies in the district. There are others, of course, but by far the majority of the students represent Christian families. Many of these families are only nominally Christians, of course, and through their children we gain and nourish contact with them. The students in the Domestic school, on the other hand, represent unbelieving families. Here again there are many exceptions, but recently I have been surprised to hear many of these older girls state that their fathers were heathens or backslidden drunks or even Roman Catholics. By the last two or three words I mean merely to indicate the extent of the opportunities for evangelism that are provided by this school.

Naomi began classes four months ago. Now they leave, most of them able to read. About twenty-five or thirty of the one hundred will be invited to return for a wet season course. The problem is food—they have so little of either food or money that it means a sacrifice on someone's part. Even

a few months of attendance at these classes work a hardship for many girls, but if at all possible they come. During the past four months some of them professed faith in Christ. I think that seven made a public confession, but there may have been others.

A week from today we put Paul and Stephanie on the train, headed for Sakeji. This is Paul's first venture into the world. Stephanie returns for the fourth term. Andy will be desolate without Paul, but the same day we begin the journey to the coast to meet the Jefferys. Today they board the ship that will bring them to Angola. We are longing to have them here. There is an open door and great opportunities wait for willing workers. May the Lord give them satisfaction in serving Him here.

ANGOLA

Luma MISS DORIS PITMAN. A week ago today I got back to Luma after being in Luso with pupils who were doing the government exam and ten days with Ena Bell of Biula trekking in the villages. We had a happy time together. A few days after getting back to Biula a young man from one of the villages we slept in came and asked for a Bible, for his interest had been aroused and he wanted to read it for himself to see what was in it. We trust that through the reading of the New Testament he may come to know the Lord as Savior.

Since getting back to Luma I have been busy with typing and am trying to finish up a booklet, "The Savior of the World," as well as proof-read Ephesians to Revelation in the new Chokwe New Testament.

In the Lord's will I plan to visit our outposts across the river, six in all, spending a few days in each one, leaving here on Saturday.

ANGOLA

Quirima JOHN KING⊙. Recently eight believers were baptized at one of the out-schools. The following week six others were baptized here at the Mission. As the work in this area is still in the pioneer stage, it is not often we witness many obeying the Lord this way. We trust that those who have been baptized will be a blessing in the assemblies and that soon we may see many more taking this step.

Two weeks ago we attended a conference of Songo believers at a distant out-school. Not as many attended as usual, but there was a good spirit in the meetings, and

six professed faith in Christ. Some more man-eating lions have appeared in that district, but in spite of that, good numbers came out to the meetings at night.

Work amongst the lepers was started here last year, and we now have a few living in the camp. There are many more of these unfortunates in the villages and we would value your prayers that others might come in, not merely for the healing of their bodies, but that they might hear the Gospel and accept Christ as Savior.

BELGIAN CONGO

Lolwa MISS MARY WATSON. Ruth Zimmerman, the Swiss teacher at Nyankunde, has gone home on furlough. Since I am the only other one in this area with the Belgian certificate, it is obvious that I must leave Lolwa and move to Nyankunde to supervise the government subsidized school there. We have just registered 330 students for the September term. The night before they were to leave, about sixty baboons had a feed in their gardens. So early in the morning, the older boys surrounded their sleeping place which is in a ravine. Mert Wolcott stepped into the circle and shot four baboons and wounded many others. So now, Lord willing, there will still be food left in the gardens for the school boys to eat when they return in September.

We covet your prayer fellowship for more qualified educational workers. A B. Sc. in primary education and a year or more (pre-

ferably more to get a good grounding in French) are the educational requirements just now.

BELGIAN CONGO

Nyankunde DAVID NELSON. The enclosed photo is of our first year classes at Songolo central school, about one-half hour's drive from Nyankunde. Years ago Mr. William Deans got this ground from the chief and planted the eucalyptus trees you see in the background. As the teachers have been getting better training and supervision, the quality of the schools is improving. Now we have built new classrooms and put one of our finest Christian teachers in charge and the State has approved this school as meeting their standard for the first year. This enables small boys to live at home and still get the same level of instruction as if they were on the station at Nyankunde. As they get older, they enter our station boarding school. There are 80 children in morning school and 60-80 older ones in afternoon school. A large percentage of these have been saved either in class or in the meetings of the local assembly.

I have enjoyed setting up two of these schools in the last one and one-half years, and if the Lord tarries and so leads, we will supplement our 60 outschools so that the children of believers and others will early come to know the Savior.



Boys at Songolo School

NIGERIA

Ika **RAYMOND DIBBLE**®. If you could only run in and see the increasing amount of everything that seems to be piling up, you would get an idea of how fast things are changing in these lands. The hurry-up spirit has even taken hold of the few hundred school children who are working on the simpler Emmaus courses. They want to know why we take so long to get the next lesson to them—two weeks' waiting now means much more to them than six months to their fathers.

The medical work is like the sea outside the Holland dykes! And we seem like the little boy with his finger in the tiny leak. We could be swamped with it if we dared open our hearts to receive those who we feel should have immediate care. Now we do all we can just in answer to emergencies.

God is pushing out our lines farther and farther. This week-end Spencer and I expect (D. V.) to spend at a District Head over 100 miles away. We have to get the Word to them and explain if we can why we don't just send them a paid teacher like "all the missions do." Of course to many our first attraction is, "These don't keep on asking us for more and more money!" We have had a hard time to help keep schools run by others going alongside some of our assemblies because many have so confused the two things. We do not want ever to be accused of holding back any from all the schooling they can possibly get.

Please keep on praying. The Lord is blessing.

NO. RHODESIA

Chavuma **W. F. LOGAN**®. We are seeing the Lord's blessing on this trip. At the first place of our itinerary, Elizabethville, there were about seven hundred gathered for the first meeting. Then the crowds increased to two or three thousand. The following nights there were five thousand and the last night well over seven thousand. We praise God for the grand opportunity of being able to present Christ to so many of these perishing souls and thank Him for those who showed interest in the things of the Lord. Quite a number have professed faith in Christ. We would value your continued prayers that much seed might be sown that will bring much eternal blessing.

SOUTH AFRICA

Durban **MISS EDNA ELMORE**. For the last three weeks I have been down on the south beach of Natal helping Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson with the Children's Special Service Mission, a work amongst the boys and girls on the beach. It was a very busy time, but a happy one for all the workers. We had about twenty-two boys and girls who professed to accept the Lord Jesus as Savior during the mission, and countless others heard the way of salvation many times on the beach.

I am in Durban this week having some dental work attended to, and doing some shopping on the side. It is nice to have fellowship with the Durban Christians. It is almost like a little trip home. I shall be returning to Mansfield on Sunday, greatly refreshed spiritually and physically, after the change.

SOUTH AFRICA

Elim ADAM N. FERGUSON®. The month of July has been busy and varied in its activity. For the first three weeks of the month, Mrs. Ferguson and I took charge of a group of young people (white) and conducted a mission among the many white school children who had come to one of the Natal seaside resorts for their



Gospel Service on Natal Seashore.

school holidays. We held a service on the beach each forenoon when two hundred adults and children gathered to listen to the message. Games and competitions were conducted in the afternoon for the children, then in the evening we gathered the children and adults at meetings of different kinds, some of a Camp Fire type, some of a houseparty type, and others in the local Town Hall for the showing of slides and films. Throughout the whole mission we received a good ear for the Gospel. One evening we had an open-air Lantern Service, and more than three hundred people gathered to look at the slides and listen to the message. About fifteen young people made profession of faith in Christ in the course of the three weeks. Our own children, Ian and Dorothy, were among the helpers. It is a joy to have our children work with us in the Gospel.

In the middle of the mission, I came home to Elim for our regular quarterly conference. It was held at one of the outstations, and lasted three days. Because of the dry weather and the completion of the reaping season, the believers came in large numbers. The Hall was too small for the meetings; the weather was ideal for the people sitting outside. Fifteen believers were baptized, one of them being a man who had accepted Christ last January after being released from prison where he had served sentence because of being involved in a tribal faction fight. At the time of his conversion, he spoke of his trying experiences in prison and of his deep longing for real peace of heart and mind. He is bright and contented now and indicates that the peace he longed for has really been found in the Lord Jesus Christ. Others who were baptized were young people who had been brought up in school and Sunday school and had accepted Christ in the regular meetings. They need our prayers that in these days of turmoil and change in South Africa they may remain true to Christ.

SOUTH AFRICA

Elim MISS EDITH MIERAS. We are glad to say that we have seen the Lord's good hand in our midst and that in the past several weeks several have professed faith in Him, mostly at the near outstations, where taking advantage of the "slack" season, the Evangelists have been having kraal to kraal Gospel meetings. At our conference the past week-end, thirteen



Miss E. Mieras

were baptized, including two young men. It was a joy to see them follow the Lord, and we do covet more of our young men for Him. Here at Elim several other young fellows seem really interested, but have not yet the courage to take a real stand for Him. Remember them in your prayers, for they are the children of believers, and the parents, with ourselves, long to see them bright and clear in their testimony.

The old woman, who had the cancer, and whom I have been going to see almost continually for the past five months has gone home to be with the Lord. Her testimony was so bright up to the day before the Lord called her home—it was lovely to see, and it has been a real privilege to be able to care for her this long time. I was in the kraal the morning the Lord took her and as I looked at her there just after, I could not help but think of the change that for her, had already taken place! What a wonderful change it was, and though we all will miss her and her testimony in the assembly, we do know that for her, it is surely "far better!" Her sons, both unsaved, were her concern right to the end, and somehow I just continue to pray that this may be the means in the Lord's hand of their finding the Savior too. The funeral was well attended by the heathen of that district! The Gospel was preached and we leave the results to Him.

The clinics have been terribly busy this past month, but I am grateful for the measure of health and strength the Lord gives, as we seek to carry on for Him. Remember us, that in all these contacts the Lord may be honored and glorified through what is said and done.

ITALY

Piverone

FRANK CARBONI®. It is almost

three weeks since we landed at Genoa and we have been busy visiting the two assemblies located at Piacenza. The special gospel meetings were very well attended and we have reason to believe that at least two accepted Christ as personal Savior. During that time we visited also for one night the assemblies of Alessandria and Spinetta Marengo. These two halls are almost one hundred years old—the place where British missionaries did a great work in years gone by. At Spinetta Marengo we expect to have the conference that has been going on for eighty-seven years without a break. Last Sunday eight believers obeyed the Lord in baptism.

As for Sicily, for which I have a burden, I expect to go, D. V., around September. We have been able by the grace of God to rent a home for the workers laboring in Sicily, much bigger than the one they had before. The price was a little high, but it pleased the Lord to provide the needed sum.

ISRAEL

Jerusalem

MISS LORNA REID. We have had over four months of

Colony visiting; how I wish I could tell you the half of the thrilling experiences we have had. One day we visited settlements on the border, going to these first lest trouble might start any day and prevent our going to them—and these poor people in danger must have God's Word. It was a day to be remembered, because of their reception of the Word. In the first settlement the joy on the face of one old man as he read Hebrews was wonderful. Kissing the Book and saying, This is a holy Book, he called the young people to receive a copy.

The next settlement was far from the road and it did not seem wise to leave the car so I remained with it, while Rose, Lilly and Elsie went into the village on foot. We were parked by a large stone quarry right on the border of Jordan. I thought, as I was praying, when the girls return, they will visit the quarry. Suddenly a man came to greet me on his way up the hill and was so pleased to have the Book that he brought the man in charge of the quarry. He turned out to be God's sent one, for he called all the men to come and receive a copy, and as each truck drove up, he would send the two men to receive the precious Word before loading their truck.

For two whole hours the flow did not cease. What a wonderful Captain is ours, those trucks were going all over the country, and had I not remained in the car those men would have missed having God's Word. To see their joy when they received one in their own language was a great joy. The three girls had a very good time in the settlement as well, so we had a time of prayer and thanksgiving.

JAPAN

Kobe

THOMAS A. HAY®. One of our

older sisters in the meeting here has a real problem just now. Her drunken husband has erected a small Buddhist shrine in the house and is forcing her as well as the children to have what he calls family worship before it. This is going to be an increasing problem in this country where there is a swing back (on the part of older people at least) to the idolatry extant before the war. Much prayer is needed.

A young female student has professed faith in Christ, otherwise there is not much seen as fruit for the gospel here at present.

PHILIPPINES

Manila

LEONARD BROOKS®. It hardly seems possible that we have

been here a month already. The time has been spent mainly in getting oriented in the Bible School of the Air work and starting our Tagalog lessons. Our freight finally arrived, so the last few days we have been very busy uncrating and getting our appliances in working order.

Week-ends are always busy with the provincial work. Dad, Ken Engle and I rotate between two different areas and the assembly here in San Juan. The ones who go out into the provinces take some of the Filipino Christians with them and they break up into different teams and are able to have approximately eight children's meetings and eight Gospel services, as well as to remember the Lord at one of the small assembly testimonies in each area. It is wonderful to see how the Filipino Christians feel their responsibility and come along to help in the teaching and preaching.

Esther and the children are adjusting well to the climate and new foods. Nancy has started at the new school that has been organized by all the fundamental missionaries in this area, and although it is different from school in the States, she seems to like it fairly well.

We would value your prayers for us that we will really apply ourselves to the language study so that we will be better able to bring the gospel to these people.

BARBADOS

Cherry Grove ALEXANDER WEEKES[®] We thank the Lord for His droppings of mercies here and there; we can not boast of crowds, but the Lord is showing His hand of blessing. About a month ago two young men, hearing the singing in our Morning Worship (as here the doors and windows are opened), came in and sat at the back. And as we worshipped and praised the Lord in our songs of praise and simple thanksgivings, the Spirit of God so moved one of them that after the meeting he gave his heart to the Lord, which proved so wonderfully that scripture: "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord." He hasn't missed a meeting since, except when it rains, as he walks two miles to get to the meeting. The Lord is also working in the restoration of others. We need your prayers as we seek to follow Him. We are having our first Assembly Fellowship Meeting here at our little Hall in Cherry Grove on the fifth of August, which is a holiday here.

Continue to pray for us. We are seeking to open up a new district with open air work, as the crop Season is over and folk have more time.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

La Vega MISS EMMA SCHEIDT. We had the privilege of sowing the seed of the gospel in the hearts of the children in five different D. V. B. S. classes in and around La Vega with the help of the native believers last month. We thank the Lord that the government here has not classed us with Jehovah's Witnesses since if it were so, we would not be here. They were given a certain time to leave this country last month. We know that there are some very fanatical people who would have included all of the foreign missionaries if it were left to their judgment. There are others, however, who thank the Lord for having sent us here, for which we praise His Name.

Several believers are asking for baptism, and we trust that before long they will have the joy of obeying the Lord in this way, having given evidence of the work of the

Holy Spirit in their hearts and lives to the assembly.

I do thank the Lord for the four-room apartment which He has made it possible for me to have over the chapel here in La Vega. I am appreciating it more than ever just now in the extreme heat.

PUERTO RICO

Santurce COLIN CALDWELL, JR.[®] It has given us great joy to witness the Lord's hand in our midst. Several unsaved ones have visited us recently and of these, some appear to be definitely interested in the gospel. One young man got saved about a month ago as we drove him home from the meeting. He is coming along splendidly in the things of God, is present at all the meetings, and has also been witnessing to his unsaved acquaintances.

Just a couple of nights ago a girl in her late teens also professed faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. How we rejoice for this. Her parents are in fellowship and the girl has long been the object of earnest prayer.

Brethren, pray with us for a continuance of the Spirit's work in our midst. How we need a fresh vision for our own souls of the man Christ Jesus, that our ministry in the gospel be not cold and formal, but rather that it may be an adequate setting forth of His own great heart of love.

REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS

Tela JOHN RUDDOCK[®]. The work of building the Hall is going on nicely, and we often marvel as we almost touch the bottom of the barrel yet somehow there is always enough for the moment. We hope to have it finished for our annual conferences around the 15th of September.

Brother McKinnie was with us and had some very well attended meetings in the tent. Much interest was shown and we know of two that received Christ as their Savior.

I think we baptized four believers in Tela since we last wrote and about the same time four were baptized in Santa Rita and four in Tegucigalpa.

ARGENTINA

Mendoza A. W. COOK[®]. We have been much encouraged this winter in our Sunday School, reaching numbers we haven't before attained to, putting to a severe strain our limited facilities here. We hope, God willing, that in the new hall we shall have ample room for classes, and we

believe that our Sunday school will grow quickly when we have time to dedicate to the school, and classes where the teachers can work quietly with their pupils—just now they are working under very difficult conditions.

There have been some saved since last writing to you, one couple who are neighbors of some of the younger but faithful believers. Shortly after they were saved his mother died, but he seems to be sustained of the Lord, and we trust that in spite of the opposition of the enemy they may go on for the Lord. The work in the women's meetings is also very encouraging. The sisters work hard and well in bringing in their neighbors, and many are the souls in fellowship in the assembly whose homes were first reached through some sister visiting the housewife and mother. We do praise God for these blessings.

Our son, David, nineteen years of age, left us on July 14 for Houston, Texas—just twenty-nine years to the day since we arrived in Argentina (1928). He hopes to work and study while in the States.

CHILE

Concepcion RICHARD HANNA®. We had a week of special children's meetings last week, as all the schools were closed for winter vacations, so we took the opportunity of having a series of meetings for the boys and girls. The attendance increased day by day so that by the end of the week we had one hundred present, and they listened very attentively to the lessons each day, which were illustrated by drawings or objects. We think it was well worth while and trust that some of them may have been truly saved.

The mother of one of the children who never was present at a meeting before, came along on Sunday night and listened very well, then returned on Wednesday night, promising to return next Sunday and is going to bring her mother along with her. We long to see some of these people being saved. Recently, two young men have made profession of faith in Christ, and we trust their conversion is genuine.

CHILE

Santiago ANDREW STENHOUSE®. It is winter time in Chile, and the weather is damp and cold. However, we are glad to see good numbers coming out to the meetings, and especially to the gospel

meetings. Last Lord's Day evening we had about thirty unconverted in to hear the gospel.

Amongst these was a whole family who have just started attending, and there is a whole story behind that. A quarter of a century ago, when we worked with the Bible Coach, we came across a Scotsman in one of the country towns. He was in a drunken condition at the time, but my wife got him revived with some strong tea, and by evening we were able to get him to a meeting, with the result that he was converted that night. He died a short time afterwards, and we tried to take an interest in his family, the mother also having died. One of his daughters was converted soon afterwards and married a young fellow of the assembly, and now some of their children have been saved. But another daughter drifted away and we lost contact with her. It now transpires that she married and had a family of six, and when she died some years ago the family was taken care of by an aunt. This aunt was persuaded to attend a meeting. My wife treated her like a long-lost friend and she has continued to attend, bringing all the family with her. They are a fine group of young people, and we hope to see them brought to the Lord.

We have just had a set-back in connection with our radio work, though we hope it will only be temporary. When the radio station changed ownership last year, the new management began putting up its prices. At first we thought it was only what was to be expected, but the increases continued and became every time more drastic, until we realized that they were really trying to squeeze us out. This was because a fellow of the "Catholic Action" had got in there and was using his influence against us. Now we are negotiating with other stations to see what terms they will offer us, and doubtless the Lord will arrange something. We had been on the other station since 1942, so our listeners were well accustomed, but a change may even be beneficial.

ECUADOR

Arajuno DR. WILFRED TIDMARSH®. You will be interested to know that this week, in company with the chief pilot of the Missionary Aviation Fellowship, I have again been down to the Curaray River to select the best site for a small

temporary airstrip, and at the same time I have given instruction for the first cutting of building materials for the erection of a temporary station on that river, in the hopes that by moving a short distance toward the Aucas we may encourage them to come out to us in friendly contact.

The friendship flights to the Aucas continue encouraging, and on the last of these a fresh house was discovered in a valley adjacent to one of the settlements that we have been visiting for some time past. I have not seen it as yet as I did not go on the last flight, but next week we hope to visit it again, as so far no people have been seen at this place. As soon as a clear enough day comes, we hope to be able to make the long waited for survey of the whole area at high altitude to see if any other settlements may exist in the neighborhood.

We would value much prayer for this step we contemplate taking, as it will involve many problems. We are glad of the friendship and sympathy of the little group of Quichua-speaking Indians who live about a mile away from the site on which we hope to put up our house.



Mr. and Mrs. J. Martin with D. Lipsi (Brazil).

PARAGUAY

Asuncion JOSEPH G. MARTIN[®]. We have been noticing a steady rise in the price of goods in this country and a decrease in the buying power of the dollar, but we praise the Lord for His goodness in supplying all our needs.

The meetings here in the capital continue with much interest as far as numbers are concerned. We often see new faces in the gospel meetings and some appear to be very interested in the gospel, but we long to see decisions for Christ; that part, however, is the work of the Holy Spirit. Pray with us that His power may be manifested in our midst. The Sunday school work here in the capital is also very encouraging. In the last two months we had an addition of seventeen children.

In the town of San Lorenzo we have had an increase in the assembly. Some have been converted lately and there are fifteen believers who belonged to another group who sought fellowship with us. This addition to the assembly naturally made an increase also in the Sunday school, which is now 131 (the record). Pray for the work in San Lorenzo.

In Pirareta we are seeing much interest among the farmers; some that were very opposed to the gospel are now coming regularly to the meetings and we are praying that they may soon understand the way of salvation and their need of Christ. Pray for them.

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