

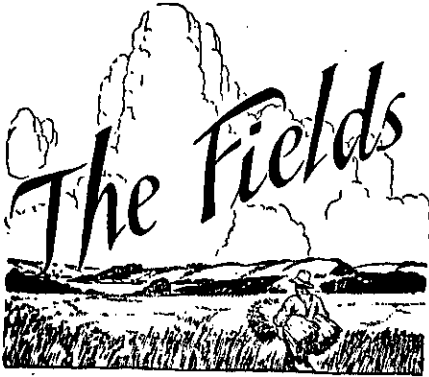
The Fields

TIDINGS OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN MANY LANDS



Zulu Girls, South Africa

December, 1957



In This Issue

Editorials:

- African Cities.
- Christian Radio Station in Okinawa.
- Missions and the Christian Home.
- Foreign Field in U. S. A.
- C. M. M. L. Emergency Fund.

Articles:

- New Guinea—Island of Contrasts, *K. W. Liddle.*
- Taraja Report, *Dr. Robert Carpenter.*
- A Remarkable Conversion.

Our Book Shelf.

Golden Wedding in the Congo.

Prayer Pointers.

Personalia.

Notes and Comments.

Addresses of Missionaries.

Letters.

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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.

D. R. S. Q., Minnesota \$8.00
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Editorials



African Cities

The pioneer Fred Stanley Arnot would not know the territory south of Bunkeya where he planted our first mission center in the Congo. Railroad, auto roads, cities with large post-offices, hotels, banks, stores, gas stations, telephones, electric lighting, water mains and sewerage systems may be found in the mining areas of the Congo. "The old order changeth . . .," certainly Central Africa has seen vast change in recent decades.

All of this brings change in the missionary approach also. Hitherto assembly enterprise in the "Beloved Strip" has been regarded as a "bush mission." That is undergoing change. Increased attention is being given to the cities where large concentrations of Africans may be found.

But the simple dwellings and chapels of the bush cannot be considered in the cities. All buildings, Africans' houses included, must be of a permanent type—brick walls and fire-proof roof—to meet the demands of the building code. Nothing less is permitted for any purpose. And to meet the growing need of cities mushrooming around the mines, construction costs must be borne in mind. The cost of the pioneers' thatch-roofed huts and meeting rooms was negligible, but things are different in the cities today. Indeed, it is not considered desirable to erect anything other than creditable looking buildings even in the areas removed from the cities.

The altered situation abroad calls for raising of sights on the part of the Lord's stewards at home. Progressive thinking is needed in regard to various departments of the work. Unless the challenge of the hour is faced, we may find that aggressive cults will pull the rug from under our feet. It would be a thousand pities if the fruits of our pioneers' plowing and sowing should be reaped by modern cultists.

This is an hour of opportunity in African cities; let us take advantage of it.

Missions and the Christian Home

How many Christian parents really want their children to enter missionary service in adult life? Does not the preponderance of home influence tend toward thoughts of security, personal advancement, prestige and the like? The atmosphere of our age is permeated with materialism which finds easy entry into the Christian home unless barriers are erected against it. Christian parents need to exercise care lest they unconsciously give encouragement in the home to those influences which destroy missionary thinking.

In addition to this it seems that constant emphasis needs to be placed upon this subject by the use of missionary literature in the home. This should not be occasional, but daily. Missionary books adapted to the children's level are available through any Christian bookseller. Further, the daily use of letters from missionary magazines, notes, comments, prayer pointers, etc., along with the family reading of the Scriptures and prayers, will keep the fires of missionary interest burning in the home circle.

This is no guarantee that all our young folk will find their way to the field but it will create an atmosphere and perhaps an interest which will be favorable to the operation of the Spirit upon young hearts. May there be an increase of such atmosphere in our homes, out of which, please God, may be heard the cry, "Here am I, send me."

Aucas Visit Mission

The long-awaited friendly contact with the Auca Indians has at last been made!

On November 13 three Auca women waded across the Curaray River, imitating the sound and flight of the missionary plane. They were well received by the Quichuas at the little Oglan settlement near which Dr. Tidmarsh had built his recently ransacked house, and word of their arrival was sent to Arajuno. Dr. Tidmarsh was in Quito, but Betty Elliot, who was

staying at the time with Mrs. Tidmarsh, immediately set out on the difficult six-hour trek to Oglan. When she arrived, the youngest of the three women had returned to her own village, but Betty was able to talk to the others in the limited Auca she knew.

Meanwhile Dr. Tidmarsh was informed, and he flew to Arajuno and pressed on down to the Oglan settlement the following day. He took along tape-recording equipment and was able to record some conversations with the Auca women. One of these appears to be the older of the two women who spent the day on Palm Beach with the five missionaries just two days before their martyrdom.

After remaining four days at the Oglan settlement, Betty returned to Shandia with one of the Auca women. Dr. Tidmarsh remained at the jungle station. Let us praise God for this advance, and continue earnestly in prayer that this may be the first of a series of contacts leading to the evangelization of the Aucas.

* * * * *

Foreign Field In U. S. A.

The "Washington Post" (October 25) carried an appeal to the citizens of the nation's capital to observe the Foreign Students Day as a special opportunity to give foreign students within our borders the kind of impression that will create good will toward the U. S. We hope it succeeds, not only among the 1700 foreign students in Washington, but right across the Union.

There are in the United States at present some 40,000 students from foreign shores. These people constitute a highly important mission field. Thousands of them will be influential figures in the life of the lands to which they return. If their goodwill is of value to the U. S., what shall we say of their worth to the cause of Christ if Christian witness is successfully brought to bear on them while in U. S. colleges and universities?

Believers whom we know in college towns are doing a fine work in having some of these young students at their homes as frequently as possible. We sat at dinner recently with a Buddhist student from Thailand who is hearing (and seeing!) truth faithfully and graciously presented in that Christian home.

This field of 40,000 students at our doors calls for a patient intelligent approach. May we have the desire and capacity to serve in this field to the glory of God.

C. M. M. L. Emergency Fund

The number of countries requiring some bond or letter of guarantee respecting incoming missionaries is growing. Some of these guarantees are quite impressive, requiring that on demand of the Government concerned, the missionary and his dependents be repatriated and that all hospital and other obligations be fully met.

The responsibility entailed in this matter is considerable. When it is borne in mind that nearly one thousand persons (missionaries and their children) are thus guaranteed by Christian Missions in Many Lands, the need of an emergency fund is readily seen. There could easily be a call made, without warning, involving heavy outlay. This matter deserves more serious thought than it receives. The corporation receives no cash from the commending assembly at the time guarantees are presented to government by the corporation. This leaves the corporation in the position where it must furnish funds for speedy action, weeks or even months, before the assembly can reimburse it.

Sometimes responsibility is set aside with the suggestion that missionaries usually save for furloughs and could use their own funds in an emergency calling for repatriation. If it were true (which it is not) that all missionaries have funds on hand for such emergencies, that does not relieve this corporation of the obligation it has solemnly undertaken—to wit—that on demand of the government concerned C.M.M.L. will furnish costs of repatriation on behalf of missionaries so guaranteed.

It may be that in time of war the U. S. Government would repatriate its nationals at government expense, but there are various situations not involving war in which missionaries might be repatriated. These are the situations for which the C.M.M.L. emergency fund exists.

In cases of serious illness calling for immediate flight home, in disaster involving destruction of missionaries' homes and other important property, the C.M.M.L. emergency fund has been a great boon.

Normally, emergency outlays are repaid by the missionary's commending assembly and interested friends. It is hoped that one outlay will be repaid before other demands arise. This matter concerns the corporation deeply and is stressed here simply because the emergency fund is far below what it should be in view of the possibilities of these very uncertain days.

New Guinea -- Island of Contrasts

K. W. LIDDLE

NEW GUINEA—what scenes are called to mind by the mention of this country! Gold rushes with men sweating and struggling through wild country and dying from malaria or savage native assaults . . . gaily colored birds of paradise darting through the upper strata of the thick rain forest . . . the Kokoda trail and the halting of the advancing Japanese on the march to Australia . . . European planters comfortably settled on plantations where copra, cocoa or coffee are grown . . . administrative patrol officers with native police penetrating to isolated mountain valleys and finding stone-aged primitives . . . trained native teachers, medical assistants and artisans leading their peoples into a new world of ever-widening horizons . . . weary trekking over rugged ridges or through steamy mosquito-infested swamps . . . the triumph of modern enterprise as aircraft lift loads of supplies into the otherwise inaccessible hinterland . . . the wild throb of drums and the weird chants of native dances as the spirits of departed ancestors are summoned to help the living . . . the missionary bringing the Light of the world to those who sit in heathen darkness . . . These and many more scenes, unfamiliar to the civilized world, combine to make New Guinea the land that it is—an island of startling contrasts.

Perhaps the following survey, with many facts culled from the report to the United Nations, will help fill in details in the reader's concept of New Guinea.

Historical Background:

New Guinea was discovered in the sixteenth century, but because of its rough terrain and inhospitable coastal climate was left almost alone until the last quarter of the nineteenth century, when the unknown areas of Africa were being opened up. The island is divided in two by the 141st meridian, the western section being under Dutch control. The eastern half was formerly part German and part British, but after the First World War the German sector was given under Mandate to Australian administration which was already governing Papua. Under the Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1950, there is administrative union with the territory of Papua, and a Legislative Council for the territory of Papua and New Guinea was established in 1951.

Topography:

The territory of Papua and New Guinea, inclusive of the mainland and the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago, of which New Britain, New Ireland and Manus are the largest, and the islands of Buka and Bougainville in the Solomon group, covers some 183,600 square miles and extends from the equator to eight degrees south latitude.

The central core of the island consists of one of the great mountain systems of the world, reaching in several places a height of 15,000 feet. This main range varies in width from 50 to 150 miles and contains a large number of wide grass-covered valleys which enjoy a healthy climate. Separated from the massive cordillera by the Central Depression, and running parallel, are the northern coastal ranges. The Sepik, Ramu and Markham rivers drain this depression, while on the southern side the Fly and Purari rivers are navigable for hundreds of miles. Mountain streams are plentiful and frequently hinder travel when swollen after heavy rains. Mangrove swamps are one of the main coastal features, and are regularly inundated by high tides. Riverine swamps and grass and reed marshes are also extensive.

Climate:

The monsoons divide the year into two principle seasons, the main difference being in the direction of the wind. The N. W. monsoons generally last from December to March and the S. E. trades from May to October. As both of these winds come across



Christian Family

a broad expanse of ocean, most areas in the territory experience a heavy rainfall, the average being in excess of 100 inches. The time and intensity of the winds vary from year to year. Atmospheric temperatures and humidity are uniformly high throughout the year and highland areas are naturally cooler than the coastal regions.

Flora and Fauna:

Numerous plant species are to be found and vegetation is luxuriant, the greater part still little affected by man. The "rain forest" with its thick canopy of branches and creepers preventing the penetration of sunlight, and its huge buttressed roots, covers a considerable portion of country below 6,000 feet. Secondary growth consisting of tangled masses of bush and creeper is found in the vicinity of native villages where land has been previously cleared for gardens. The lichen festooned "moss forest" takes over at 6,000 feet, and is marked by its thick carpet of moss and decayed vegetation. Much valuable timber awaits milling operations. Extensive kunai grasslands are to be found in both highland and lowland areas, some probably being natural but many undoubtedly have been caused by fires and native clearing.

Mangrove trees are plentiful in coastal swamps with Nipa palm extending behind it to the limits of the brackish water. Sago palms are plentiful, bordering river swamps and constitute the staple food for most dwellers of lowland regions.

Over one hundred species of mammals are to be found. Bats, rats and mice are common. Wild pigs abound and most villages have their domestic pigs which are valued very highly. Birds of paradise and cassowary are distinctive to the country and an abundance of cockatoos, pigeons, kingfishers, honey-suckers and other smaller birds are to be found. Seventy odd species of snakes, including boas and pythons, abound. Tortoises and crocodiles are found in the rivers and sea. Insects are prolific, most places being alive with ants, cockroaches, flies and mosquitoes. The malarial carrying mosquito and the typhus-bearing mite are the most harmful to humans.

Population:

The latest assessment of native population gives the figures as follows: New Guinea—1,273,837 and Papua—444,448. It is thought unlikely that the existing total population would exceed 1,720,000 as aerial surveys have been completed over areas not com-



Primitive Tribesman

pletely covered by ground patrols and estimates made. Seventy-eight percent of the whole territory is now regarded as being under complete administrative control. Population density varies considerably, e.g., Western District of Papua (Fly River Area) 1.23; Sepik District, 7.3; and the Eastern Highlands, 43.5 persons per square mile respectively.

Ethnic Structure:

There is a great diversity of physical structure and linguistic groups to be found in the indigenous people. They have been classified in five major groups: Papuans, Papua-Melanesians, Negritos, Micronesians and Polynesians. Differences are based on physical characteristics and linguistic division, but in many cases these are not clearly defined and distinction can only be of a general nature.

The Papuan type comprises those pre-migratory inhabitants who have retained their original language and may be found in the Sepik and Highland districts of the mainland.

The Melanesian is more representative of some coastal parts of the mainland and the island districts of New Ireland, New Britain, Manus and Bougainville.

Papua-Melanesians are identified by their language, which is a fusion of the Papuan and Austronesian tongues, the latter being introduced to the mainland of New Guinea by one of the earlier migratory movements. These people comprise approximately two-thirds of the indigenous population.

A few Negrito groups have been located in Highland areas, the men of one group ranging from 4 ft. 4½ in. to 4 ft. 9 in. in height.

Small groups of people from the N. W. islands of the Manus group have been classed as Micronesian, while a few Polynesian groups are to be found in the Tauu and Nukumanu Islands.

Linguistic Structure:

New Guinea is a veritable Babel. At the present time the department of Education survey of the language situation has recorded a total of over seven hundred languages in Papua and New Guinea. It is estimated that well over half of these languages are spoken by eight hundred or more persons. Statistics available concerning Dutch New Guinea indicate that there are at least 1,200 different languages in the whole island. The magnitude of the spiritual task can be better appreciated when we realize that only thirty of the seven hundred languages in Papua and New Guinea have any portion of the Holy Scriptures printed in them. The full Bible is in two only, and the New Testament is in five others. Material is being prepared in approximately fifteen other languages. This presents a real challenge to all who have the vision of giving each tribe God's Word in their own tongue. As can be readily imagined, this diversity of tongues creates a major problem. It is government policy to use vernacular (where possible) for elementary schooling and then progress to the use of English as soon as possible. Melanesian Pidgin is now officially recognized as a language in its own right, and is being used in New Guinea as the medium of instruction in technical, medical, educational and religious fields.

Economic Development:

European private enterprise is doing much to develop the natural resources of the country. Plantations of copra, coffee, cocoa and rubber yield well. Oil is being sought; gold has been found and now one company is exporting plywood to the U. S. A. The government is continually building new roads and bridges and opening up fresh areas.

Every assistance and encouragement is being given to the native people to improve their food crops and standard of living. Native co-operative societies, under the guidance of experienced officers, are rapidly expanding their operations, and in 1956 the total gross income of these co-operatives, trading in copra, coffee and cocoa, was over a million pounds.

Mission Activity:

At the 1957 conference of missionary societies, representatives of thirty-five mission groups were present. This large number is accounted for by the denominational and Roman Catholic groups. Denominational Protestant missions consist of Lutherans, Methodists, Anglicans, Baptists and Assemblies of God. Nine interdenominational groups are at work in the country, the largest being the Unevangelized Fields Mission, which is responsible for a fine work in Papua and has recently extended its work to Dutch New Guinea. The Lutheran work is the most extensive, and much of it is of sterling quality. The coastal churches are well established and are now supporting their own missionaries in the interior. This Lutheran work on the north coast, as well as that of the London Missionary Society on the southern coast of Papua, has sprung from the valiant and sacrificial service of their early pioneer missionaries, all of whom faced hardship and privation, and some lost their lives at the hands of hostile natives. James Chalmers was one of these, but today there are a number of L.M.S. congregations along the southern coast. A rather unique



Native Village

missionary program was inaugurated at the turn of the century by Charles Abel at Kwato at the eastern tip of Papua. Considerable emphasis has been placed on technical development, and today there are skilled cabinet makers, boat builders and printers, who owe their training to the work of this center. Many well-educated Christians are the fruit of this work which has concentrated on a fairly small area. Where fine, consecrated workers of various missions have labored for years, their impress can be seen in the spiritual lives of their converts. Unfortunately, the term "adherent" is the best that can be applied to many who have been under mission influence. Truly born-again separated native believers are comparatively few in number.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has recently purchased a property in Port Moresby for use as a Bible House. Special Scriptures in simple English are being planned, and it is intended to print the New Testament in Melanesian Pidgin. Assistance is offered to all translators working in the vernacular, and the Society has recently decided to print vernacular editions for as few as five hundred readers.

A group of keen Christians is engaged in part-time work among the 15,000 indentured laborers working in and around Port Moresby. Similar opportunities exist in other centers.

The Seventh Day Adventists are very active and their native teachers are steadily infiltrating areas where other missions have been working for years. The Roman Catholics are well entrenched in many areas and are seeking to expand their work.

The Missionary Aviation Fellowship of the U. S. A. and Australia are doing a fine work in the territory as a handmaid to the missions. Using their Cessna and Pacer aircraft, missionaries are able to advance into new areas, building small airstrips to ensure regular communications and supplies. In spite of the number of missionaries, necessitated by the rugged country and the great diversity and dispersion of tribal groups, the unfinished task is one of great magnitude. Many people are absolutely unevangelized, while some areas need re-evangelizing.

Assembly Work:

This began in 1951 and is located in the Sepik District, in which district also are working the South Seas Evangelical Mission and Assemblies of God missionaries. East of us is the Maprik Yangoru areas and the

Baptists have a station at Telefomin. Five mission stations have been opened and there is a staff of fifteen workers drawn from Australia (3), United States (2) and New Zealand (10). Our area of operations has ample scope for expansion and ten more mission stations could be strategically placed, each one being a center or witness to a different tribe speaking a different language. We are praying that reinforcements will be forthcoming, because if we don't go to these tribes soon, Roman Catholics and Seventh Day Adventists will. Also, there are definite possibilities of being able to extend our work into Dutch New Guinea in the interior of which there are valleys in the mountains inhabited by Stone Age people with no contact with the outside world. In commencing a new mission station, access and the maintenance of supplies are the main problems. In some cases, we are able to locate in areas where the Administration has built airstrips, but in the future this work may fall to the missionary. Our men will have to trek into the new area and clear a site for an airstrip and in the advance the M.A.F. will co-operate by dropping supplies until such time as the plane can land.

The native populace are contacted in a variety of ways from our five mission centers. The missionary is brought into very close contact with them right from the commencement when he lives in the village rest house, while with the help of the locals he builds his own house from rough bush materials—the best he can secure with axes,

(Continued on page 278)



Native Policeman

TARAJA REPORT

DR. ROBERT CARPENTER

PATIENTS, each one a soul for whom Christ died, keep coming in increasing numbers to Taraja Hospital. With the multiplied needy, we ask ourselves the question, "Can we continue treating the sick with what facilities there are, or must we expand in order to give adequate care?" Often the hospital is overcrowded, with patients lying on the floor, between the beds and under! Again a patient may be discharged before it's deemed advisable, so that room may be made for another sicker than he. A newborn is put in the same ward as a baby with pneumonia—what a shock to the medical profession at home!

With the closing of the Irumu state hospital and the growing confidence in the care given at Taraja, recent months have shown numbers at the dispensary climbing above seven hundred a day. Surgical cases have almost doubled as compared to last year, and the hospital is "bursting at the seams" day after day. The overcrowding can continue for how long before the walls fall out?

"Enlarging the borders" began in January when the foundation of our medical storehouse was put in, followed shortly afterwards by the foundation laying of the operating room and maternity units. The cement blocks are stacked high awaiting the completion of the metal-framed windows. We doctors are generally not only doctors, but construction engineers too. However, this time we are greatly helped by the able supervision of Mr. Ralph Barker, who has a real work for the Lord here. Thank God for him.

Not only are permanent buildings going up, but we are now constructing an additional temporary mud and wattle home for twelve girls who will be studying in our first class of "aides-accoucheuses" (assistant midwives) beginning in October. Girls from various missions will come for a period of two years. As they have many contacts with expectant mothers and with the mothers of eight hundred babies seen in our baby clinics each week, we pray that their necessary ministry might bring many to the Savior.

We thank the Lord, too, for His guidance in the growing aides-infirmiers school, as our third class of nineteen boys will be beginning in September. Two classes have



Taraja Doctors: Stephens and Carpenter

now gone forth to expand the work of the Lord among their own people. Our recent class of fourteen received their certificates August 1st, after having successfully passed the state exams.

Sakoko! The very name thrills our hearts! Last October, we as a medical staff, began praying to the Lord as to what He would have us do to reach the needy Banyali tribe of thirty thousand people. Each one of us had a burden for this tribe, so little touched by the message of Jesus Christ.

At Sakoko, Samusoni, a Muhema evangelist, has faithfully carried on an educational-evangelistic work for six years, with others preceding him from its beginnings in 1945. He has stuck at Sakoko through thick and thin, even when the discouragements were many, and has seen real blessing from the Lord. In the Banyali area there are now about seventy-five in active fellowship in assemblies, thirty of them being at Sakoko.

Seventeen years ago, as told to us by Ezekiel (one of our black diamonds polished by the Lord for His service), he and Bwana Bill (Deans) began visiting the Banyali villages. The people "had no ears" for the gospel and drove them out of their villages, throwing rotten papayas in order to hasten their departure!

We opened a small mud and wattle dispensary there in March of this year, feeling that medicine could be a real spearhead to further open this area to the gospel. Since then trips have been made up there each month. The Banyali are now a friendly



Tomasi, head nurse at Dispensary, and assistant seeing patients

people, very receptive to physical help, and in many instances, as we went out into the villages and had meetings in their "community halls," show a real interest and hunger to hear the gospel. Our Samusoni says that there are people deep in the forest who have never heard and who can only be reached by foot-trek.

On one particular day the all-high attendance at the Sakoko dispensary was three hundred forty-four patients. July 1st we sent two of our certificated infirmiers with their wives and families up there to serve. There is no lack of work and the Banyali are so happy that they've come there to stay. With all glory given to the Lord, fifty-eight have made professions of faith in Christ since the beginnings in January. Surely the time is ripe now to reach the darkened hearts of the Banyali with the light of the glorious gospel.

As our medical expansion program goes forward, may it in every way serve first to reach hearts for our Lord Jesus Christ. "And He sent them to preach the kingdom of God, and to heal the sick" (Luke 9:2).

INCOME TAX DEDUCTIONS

Contributions to The Fields, Inc., are deductible by donors for Federal income tax purposes, under a ruling of the U. S. Treasury Department of March 10, 1942. This ruling remains in full force and effect.

NEW GUINEA—ISLAND OF CONTRASTS

(Continued from page 276)

bush knives, adze, maul and wedges. Friendly relations are established by trading with the people and they are very keen to barter fruit and vegetables for salt and various trade goods.

Infant welfare and medical dispensary work is carried on and great is the relief given to suffering patients. The infant mortality rate is very high, the people suffer from terrible tropical ulcers and sores, while malaria and other diseases take a heavy toll. Consequently, medical work of some kind is almost a "must" and this is a very practical way of demonstrating Christian love. Nevertheless, this type of work can be frustrating, especially when patients who have been brought in almost gasping their last breath die, and then the superstitious folk say the dispensary is the abode of evil spirits. Included in our plans for future developments is the establishment of a hospital to be staffed by qualified personnel. One doctor has almost completed a two-year contract with the Administration gaining useful experience in dealing with tropical diseases, and he intends commencing medical missionary work in fellowship with our workers in the near future. Negotiations for land for a hospital site are at present being made.

Elementary schools are conducted by the missionaries, the pupils attending ranging in age from 7-18. The teaching has to be to a certain minimum standard specified by the Administration, but there is ample opportunity for giving consecutive Bible teaching. As the work progresses, there will be good opportunities for qualified teachers to handle this side of the work. Adult Christians are taught to read, often at literacy classes held in the evening.

Villages are visited regularly, long and arduous treks through jungle and swamp and up and down steep ridges being made to reach the people in their homes. Some of the people live in family houses—some in community "long houses"—some with the bare ground serving as a floor—and others perched in the treetops. At the close of the day, when the people come in from their gardens or hunting, the missionary will sit with them around their smoky fires and tell them the simple gospel story.

There has been a response in the hearts of some. Lives have been changed and there

THE FIELDS

is. evidence of Christian growth. In some cases, village leaders have decided to follow Christ and some married couples have been converted, and the witness of the Christian home begun in a few villages. School pupils have responded too—in fact, school work has probably been the most fruitful. Fully realizing the small scriptural knowledge possessed by these converts, we are all the more encouraged by the zest of some of them in witnessing to their fellows and in breaking with such heathen customs as are closely linked with spirit worship. Many examples could be cited of the way in which they apply the Christian teaching to various activities of their daily lives. A few have been baptized, but they do need careful shepherding and instruction, and without any Christian precedent to follow and as yet no portion of the Scriptures in their mother tongue, a great responsibility rests on the missionary.

A Great Opportunity:

Unfortunately, doors are closing in other parts of the world. While nationalist governments are placing restrictions on missionary activity, the door of opportunity is wide open in New Guinea. A very helpful and sympathetic administration gives every encouragement to missionary endeavor. Many areas are now open which have no gospel witness at all. Now is the time to advance, for if we delay, representatives of false faiths may press in ahead of us and make our task more difficult. Consecrated men and women, called and fitted of God, with the necessary missionary qualifications, are needed in New Guinea to evangelize unreached tribes and establish indigenous churches.

A Remarkable Conversion

The case of Chief Battinda has been sent to us by Mr. F. W. Rogers of French Equatorial Africa. It is a fresh reminder that the gospel is still the power of God unto salvation.—Editor.

On Sunday afternoon I spoke to Battinda, the Paramount Chief, in his own home at Ngalo. He is an elderly man, one of the old time chiefs, who has much power and authority. I told him clearly his condition before God as a lost, guilty sinner, and then showed him from God's Word the way of salvation. He stood up, confessed his sins, and accepted Jesus Christ as his Savior. Then I took him to the chapel, where they were having the afternoon meeting, and he stood before them all and told them that he had accepted the Lord Jesus as his Savior.

This chief has persecuted the believers more than any other chief in this district. I have spoken to him many times and we have prayed for him for twenty years. The following two quotations are from my diary concerning him.

"June, 1943. After the gospel meeting at Ngalo, Battinda grabbed a number of the believers, stripped them of their clothes, beat them and sent them to work in his fields."

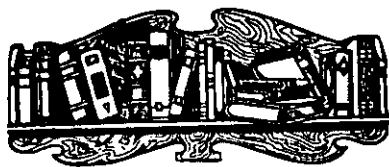
"Feb., 1944. Battinda, the big chief at Ngalo, continues to persecute the believers. He visited all the villages from Ngalo to Biri and told the chiefs not to let the Christians preach the Word of God in their villages."

Surely this is an outstanding conversion—a triumph of grace.

(Three weeks after writing the above, Mr Rogers wrote the following:)

Last Lord's Day Battinda was in Moissala and he came to the gospel meeting and stood up to testify of his faith in the Lord. He witnessed to many in the town (white and black) of having accepted Jesus Christ as his Savior, and he refused to drink liquor that was offered to him by different ones, with whom he had always had fellowship formerly in drinking strong liquor.

Our Book Shelf



Family Adventure—A serial story with this title has appeared monthly in "From Other Lands," the missionary magazine for young people published by "Echoes of Service." It gives a faithful record of the experiences of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Norris Groves and their family during the six months' journey to Bagdad in 1829 and the three following years. As far as we know there has never been a book for young people about this amazing venture of faith. It is now being printed in book form in the hope that it may be widely used of God. Consisting of thirty-two pages, nicely illustrated, this little book would be a fine gift or prize for young people 10-15 years of age. The cost is 35 cents a copy and it may be obtained from Walterick Publishers, Seabrook Station, Topeka, Kansas.

GOLDEN WEDDING IN THE CONGO



Mr. and Mrs. Robert Deans
on their Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary

At Nyankunde on September 7th, the missionaries of the N. E. Congo field celebrated the fiftieth wedding anniversary of Mother and Dad Deans. The get-together was held in the home of Bill and Dora Deans and a fine supper was enjoyed by all. A three-tier cake topped off the happy time around the tables. Then Dave Nelson led a humorous and well-planned skit depicting the outstanding incidents of their fifty years of married life. This was enacted by a number of the Nyankunde missionaries and their children.

First we saw the "actual" marriage that took place in the Panama Canal Zone in 1907. Dad had come from Scotland and was in the employ of the United States government in the construction of the canal. His Scottish bride, Christina MacIver, had left their native land to join him and become his life's partner. During their two-year stay there, Dad spent his spare time preaching the gospel. For these meetings, the government kindly gave him the use of a hall equipped with electric light.



Mr. and Mrs. Robert Deans flanked by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Deans
and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Spees (nee Ella Deans)

Then we saw how the young couple, with son Bill, moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where Dad attended the Baptist Seminary and became a minister. Some years after, and now with Ella and Bob as well, the family moved west. When they settled in California, they identified themselves with the assembly at the Gospel Auditorium of Oakland, the home meeting at that time of the late H. A. Ironside.

Many years passed and although the family was pretty well grown, Dad had a deepening conviction that he should take the gospel to the African. When still a young man, he had put his name forward as a missionary candidate. His father was brought to Christ by "the good black doctor," Dr. Christopher James Davis of Barbados. While in the Canal Zone, Dad himself was saved from drowning by a man from Grenada. This all led him to feel that he was a debtor to the African, and at the age of forty-eight in the year 1929, he sold his home, and the family left for Belgian Congo.

Two weeks after arriving on the field, their house went up in flames, and as their freight had just been unpacked, much was lost. Though the path has not been easy, God has proven Himself faithful and much blessing has been seen in the work.

To continue the program, Ella, Bill Spees, and son Bill each expressed what Mother and Dad have meant to us through the years. During the evening, others participated, and it was a time of real thanksgiving to God. Indeed we all joined with Mother and Dad Deans in saying, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us" (I Sam. 7:12).



Prayer Pointers

Mr. Adam Ferguson (Natal) asks prayer for the rebuilding of an outstation hall, for which a fine site has been granted by the local Africans, but the chief holds back his consent. Pray that he may relent and give the necessary permission for the assembly to occupy the site.

For Behring MacDowell (Belgian Congo) who has been having too frequent attacks of malaria.

Dr. Roger Brown (Bolivia) writes: "Our chief need is native evangelists to reach the many isolated unreached regions, as at this altitude it is difficult for the foreigner to do constant journeys." Let us pray in view of this need.

The attack made by a group of Aucas on Dr. Tidmarsh's temporary house on the Curaray River presents a call for greater prayer effort. Much wisdom will be needed as Dr. Tidmarsh and Mr. Hobey Lowrance, M.A.F. pilot, plan possible future contacts with the Aucas.

Continue in prayer for the Chad district of French Equatorial Africa. The need is great and the opportunity remarkable in this field.

Pray for the growing work in the cities of Africa. Mining centers on the Rhodesian and Congo fields present great challenge.

Quebec is our "Samaria," easily overlooked because it is so near. Quebec is a large

mission field in need of full-time and self-supporting laborers.

Construction costs are a problem to workers in areas where splendid opportunities await the erection of a chapel, school, hospital or press. Pray for needed supplies and sound judgment in the use of them.

Pray for our many brethren and sisters who are using Bible correspondence courses as an evangelistic opening. The Lord is blessing the use of Emmaus courses in many fields.

Christian witness is a difficult matter in Russia and the satellite countries. Pray that believers in these lands may be kept faithful and be blessed of the Lord in their service. Remember our Chinese brethren.

Reports indicate some moderation of the conditions in Colombia. Pray that Christian witness may expand there.

Blessing continues among the tribesmen of Laos. Pray that young converts may be established in the faith and that strong assemblies may be planted.

Pray for our brethren who are engaged in translation of the Holy Scriptures. This is a highly important but largely unsung ministry.

Pray for the Kabompo area of Northern Rhodesia where near-famine conditions prevail, due to the failure of the manioc crop. Many of the pupils attending mission boarding schools have had to be sent home as food was not available. Pray that the government may be able to take some action to remedy the situation.

PERSONALIA

Births:

To Mr. and Mrs. William Clark (Peru) on August 20, 1957, a daughter, Nancy Jane.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Sauerlender (British Honduras) on September 30, 1957, a son, Sydney Mac.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Lacey (Belgian Congo) on October 18, 1957, a son, Mark David.

Departures:

Mr. and Mrs. Silas Fox (India) in August. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Darling (Cuba) on October 28th.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Morris (Belgian Congo) for New Zealand on November 4. Miss Celso Brown, commended by the Northgate assembly, Seattle, Washington, for work in Chile, from New York on November 8th.

Notes and Comments

The work in Norway has suffered a grievous loss in the homegoing of Mr. David McMurdo, who had been fifty-two years in missionary work. He was an able teacher and preacher of the Word and his ministry was greatly blessed to many.

Miss Margaret Dawes, on furlough from Belgian Congo, writes: "I feel the Lord would have me stay here at home nursing my dear widowed mother as long as her present condition continues. Since she became paralyzed just over a year ago, she is unable to do anything, except feed herself and thus needs someone with her at all times. Should the present circumstances change, I will, in the will of the Lord, be returning to Lolwa as quickly as possible."

A new hall was opened in Santa Fe, Argentina on September 21st. The first hall was built there in 1909 and this has been built on the same site to give double the capacity of the old one; it now seats about five hundred.

The address of Mr. A. B. Horton (Angola) is "Missao Evangelico de Cavungo." It was incorrectly given in a recent issue.

We have been asked to announce that the Southern California Missionary Study Class meets in and around the greater Los Angeles area on the 3rd Saturday of each month, October through June (excluding December).

Orders for the 1958 Missionary Youth Calendar should be sent to Mrs. John Slager, 11820 Avers Ave., Blue Island, Illinois. The cost is \$1.00.

We note that Mr. William Spees (Belgian Congo) has been awarded la Medaille d'Or de L'Ordre Royal du Lion. We appreciate this recognition of his work by the authorities.

Mr. John Ruddock (Republic of Honduras) sends us this picture of the new Gospel Hall at Tela. We rejoice with them in the Lord's goodness in supplying this fine building and pray that they may see much blessing there.



THE FIELDS

Through some misunderstanding the impression has been gained that Dr. and Mrs. Robert Carpenter are now on furlough in U. S. A. This is not correct. These friends plan to arrive in New York on furlough in June, 1958 D. V.

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.

ALASKA

SAUER, DONALD C. (M) (F).
c/o 137 Elmer Avenue, Buffalo 15, N. Y.
CRABB, ERNEST B. (M)
P. O. Box 849, Fairbanks, Alaska.

MEXICO

KIEFT, DONALD C. (M)
Apartado 121, Tehuacan, Pue.

FR. EQUATORIAL AFRICA

MAC DOUGALL, MISS JANET (C)
Molissala, par Ft. Archambault,
Tchad, Fr. Equatorial Africa.

HONDURAS (REPUBLIC)

TIDSBURY, WILLIAM (M) (C) (F)
10935 81st, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

CHILE

MARTIN, ALICE F.
Casilla 3683, Valparaiso, Chile.

PHILIPPINES

MYERS, MISS IDALEEN (F)
c/o The Fields, 16 Hudson St., Rm. 210,
New York 13, N. Y.

Receipts For September

For Workers\$14,511.10
For Expenses 334.19

\$14,845.29

Official Receipts Nos. 2023 to 2223 inclusive.

If you have failed to receive a receipt for your contribution within the above numbers, please communicate directly with our Auditors, Messrs. Lambrides and Lambrides, 220 West 42nd Street, New York 36.

Letters

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

ANGOLA

Capango T. ERNEST WILSON[⊗]. Elizabeth is still hospitalized here. (Written from Ireland). First she had a month in hospital after an operation; then six weeks under treatment at home without any improvement. The doctors have now decided to give heroic doses of cortisone and have taken her back into hospital for two weeks. She feels that this is helping and is very cheery, and we know that through the prayers of many of the Lord's people the Lord will give restoration to health again.

In the meantime I am having meetings here. This is the end of the eighth week with a ministry meeting every night including Saturdays. I have had four series of two weeks each in four of the assemblies in Belfast. There has been splendid interest and good numbers.

Later, D. V., we shall come on to the States. We would value your prayers for the Lord's guidance and blessing on His Word.

ANGOLA

Chilonda

DONALD COLE[⊗]. I am writing from a village not to be discovered on any map. It has no earthly significance. But we believe it is dear to God, for here are the thatched homes of a community of Umbundu Christians. Naomi and I came to Canguengo ten days ago. Here she is working with a group of sixty women in the third "short course" of the year. A

longer course, lasting more than three months was taught at the mission for the benefit of unmarried girls. These courses of Bible instruction and hymn singing include lots of handwork, especially knitting, which has become to these poverty ridden women a symbol of all that is elegant in life. About forty girls were taught for nine months and one hundred ten for three and a half months; a total of one hundred forty married women were given teaching for periods lasting two or three weeks.

A few weeks ago our work was interrupted by a death. The believing mother of a school girl had died. We jolted over a cattle path until it narrowed to a trail. We left the car standing in the sun and walked single file through the bush till we came to the place of death—a new village in a clearing, a squalid cluster of mud and stick shacks.

Under a shade tree the carpenters were finishing the coffin. Boards had been hacked smooth with an adze and fashioned into a crude box narrower at the foot than at the head. I watched them line it with unbleached cotton, pounding down in crazy lines brass tacks bought from the white trader. Someone with an artistic temperament had made a fringe for the lid.

When it was ready several young men came and carried it to the hut and nudged aside the mourners who sat watching the body. The lid was nailed in place and the coffin carried outside and rested upon two upended mortars.

Four elders of the church rose to sing a hymn. All had seated themselves quietly on the hard ground between a new, still un-

thatched corncrib and the shack. Near the coffin were the ashes of last night's fire. A rusty handplow leaned against the crib, and pestles belonging to the mortars supporting the coffin lay where weary women had dropped them.

I read the last words of One whose death had purpose, Who in His sorrow comforted his friends by saying that His going would make it possible for them to join Him in a better land. I spoke of the



Mr. and Mrs. Donald Cole and Family

hopelessness of death out of Christ. While I spoke, a hen, trailing her brood, crossed the compound and scratched for insects beside the coffin. A goat wandered into the circle and bounded away when struck by a flying faggot.

We sang in praise of Him who cancels death and an elder rose to pray. Prayers ended, the young men quietly picked up the coffin and we began a slow march to the grave, there to bury a sister in the Lord.

Like Ezekiel who came to them of the captivity and sat where they sat, by the river Chebar, so we are finding our greatest opportunities for serving God's people and witnessing to the lost by weeping with them that weep and rejoicing with them that rejoice, spending and being spent for them.

ANGOLA

Luma **DAVID B. LONG**®. First on our list for prayer is the great need for more elders, preachers and general leaders here at Luma. Over ten years ago when we first came, there were but fifty in the local assembly and very little else going on—no branch works of any kind. Now there are ten or eleven centers where evangelists commended from here carry on regular permanent work, and quite a number of other places where sheds have been built and regular meetings are carried on by the visiting evangelists. Here at Luma the assembly has grown to one hundred fifty, though six other assemblies have been started from it. There is a Sunday school with about one hundred eighty children; regular daily meetings with the twenty-seven boys and eleven girls in the boarding school; daily preaching in connection with the medical work, where last year over eighty-six thousand treatments were given. In addition to these, there are weekly meetings in the T. B. camp and the general camp of sick folk under treatment, and we try to keep up a steady program of meetings in the villages surrounding us. This demands a lot of preachers and teachers, as well as strong African leadership, but in the development of the outpost work all our very best men were of course the ones to answer God's call and go out as preachers. The local work has thus been left weak. But God is answering prayer. A fine new group of Sunday school teachers have turned up for the re-opening of that work and are now working well under the direction of Roy Wood (who also works hard among the boys in the dormitories). The elders have taken a fresh hold and have been joined by a couple of younger men in the care of the

flock. There is great weakness everywhere and a desperate need for systematic instruction in the Word, but there is a thirst for this. There are now six assemblies apart from Luma and another to be started shortly. I hope a little later to start classes here at Luma for intensive Bible instruction to which Christian men from all around will be invited. Eleanor hopes to have similar classes for the wives and leading women.

The medical work continues to grow too rapidly for Karen Wood to keep pace with, in spite of the fact that each year she trains more helpers. We have seen another answer to prayer in the coming of a Portuguese teacher who, working with Doris Pitman, has the school in full swing again. I try to devote some time every day to translation on the Old Testament which moves ahead slowly, and also try to get out to nearby groups each week for teaching. I have a fine class of thirty boys twice a week for consecutive Bible study, and Eleanor has about the same number of younger and middle-aged women on Sundays. Keep praying; there are still many problems.

ANGOLA

Monte Esperanca **DR. ROSS WOODWARD**®. The roof is now on the hospital and there are a number of rooms plastered. I think we shall try to get a portion of it finished and in use rather than trying to complete the whole at once. The cases which daily come in demand that we start operating soon and that there be a suitable place for difficult deliveries and the seriously ill.

With Walter Gammon I visited some of our Chokwe outschools and we were both stirred to see what God has done through black missionaries, who live more by faith than we often do. One fellow named Nicodemus is working among Chokwes as heathen as they were when they threatened death to early workers at Luma. We were the first missionaries to visit his village and we received a royal welcome. Wild antelope steaks and wild honey make being away from home not too bad after all!

Last week by invitation I went up to the Songo country to our north visiting places where Charlie Shorten has been in previous years. The two African elders who went with me and I were amply rewarded, for eight Songos professed Christ, seven of whom were in their early twenties. One had walked two days from his village which had "gone Catholic" to meet me at a village and say he accepted Christ. Six could not read

but we extracted a promise that they would learn and gave them John in their own language to encourage them.

Again we ask your prayers for school which begins again next week. This year I propose to teach them Mark and Genesis, trusting that we will see fruit in these young lives.

BELGIAN CONGO

Nyankunde WILLIAM DEANS®. The Lord has sent along the new Heidelberg cylinder press which has been the subject of prayers for so many years. We had a picture of this press on the wall ten years ago and we've all prayed about it ever since. Now it has arrived. We are going to have to get steel forms and block and tackle to mount and assemble it. This new press will enable us to print twice as much in one impression than formerly, and the quality should be greatly improved.

Dora and I go for a safari to Sakoko among the Banyali tomorrow. I hope to have the opportunity of tramping to many of the villages, visiting old friends and giving out the Word. It has encouraged our hearts to see the great interest our doctors Stephens and Carpenter with Dave Nelson are taking in Sakoko. Many souls have been saved there in recent months.

Yesterday morning in my weekly ministry meeting (on the subject of Types of Christ in the Old Testament) attended by between five hundred and eight hundred, four young people professed to find Christ. My subject was "The blood on the Mercy Seat."

Two weeks ago at a bush conference under the auspices of the assembly at Kom-bokabo the Lord gave us two souls and the saints showed great interest in the ministry of the Word.

The week-end of November 1, I hope to be up in the Walendu area in the mountains to the south and to attend a conference at Bunga—where there was a thriving work



Polygraph Cylinder Press

twenty years ago. We are now working with the second generation. They are more sophisticated—harder to reach. When I went there twenty-five years ago, there wasn't a stitch of clothing in the whole village—just a few skins on the women's shoulders and bark loincloths on the men. Now they have clothes but sin is more rampant than ever.

BELGIAN CONGO

Nyankunde DR. ROBERT STEPHENS®. It is a year now since we left you folks and we praise God for the new equipment we were able to bring back. The hospital furniture has been a wonderful asset to the work. The ultrasonic and shortwave machines are working well and have been used extensively to help many fellow-missionaries, as well as Belgian and African patients. The waterpipe is now installed and we have hot and cold running water in our home, the hospital, the press and several other homes on the station. What a boon! At the moment our telephone system is being installed and will connect all medical houses, dispensary, hospital and operating rooms.

The fourteen students in the last class of nurses all passed the recent examinations and graduated August 1st. We now have nineteen new boys awaiting the beginning of classes in September. Five of the twelve girls for our new Midwifery course have already arrived for classes beginning in October.

Tomorrow we go to get Cathy from school. In three weeks time we hope to get away for a family holiday. Then before we return, we will take both Cathy and Charles to school in Kabale, Uganda. Please pray for us all, won't you?

NIGERIA

Ika HUGH MACKAY®. I returned recently from an interesting trek into virgin territory across the Benue River. The ride north was made in two stages and calls were made en route for evening meetings with Agatu believers. At Bagaji I called to see the Agatu chief—who was previously opposed to the gospel—and presented him with a copy of the Second Primer recently completed on the press here. When I suggested writing a history of Agatu in Book Three (a Reader), he was enthusiastic. We pray that God will use our literacy program for the spread of His Word among this tribe.

Crossing the river by canoe and taking our bicycles with us, we pushed into the pagan

areas where some of the Igala and Agatu believers have moved their farms to work as self-supporting evangelists. I was most impressed with their labors, sometimes against stiff opposition. At one place an Igala Christian called Icfu (pronounced ee-chee-foo) has gathered some twenty keen young men around him who can read, write and sing most lustily! It was a great joy to see their very evident desire to learn more of the Word of God.

I was struck also by the diversity of tribes who have settled in this area. There are some Epes, Agatus, Tivs, Hausas and even Bassas—sometimes all living in different sections in the same village. Using our Agatu, we were able to preach to groups from each of these tribes, though they mainly speak a dialect closely related to it. They freely understand Agatu, however, through contact with neighboring markets across the river. On three occasions someone made a profession of faith in Christ, stepping forward after the meetings to publicly turn from idols to the living God. Before returning from the region, I took down phonetically some two hundred Epe words for comparison from a lad called Noah—the first and only Christian as yet from the neighboring Epe tribe. He has a remarkable testimony and a great burden for his tribe. We would ask your prayers for a door of opportunity among them and for us as we seek to write their language for the first time.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Chavuma MICHAEL HOWELL[®]. We are sending you a picture taken on our wedding day.

During the past four months we have known the Lord's hand in blessing and help in our marriage union; He seemed to be specially near us during the time so many were away preaching in the Congo—a time when we were kept busy in countless ways.

While they were away we were enabled to move into our new dispensary building. We praise God for the extra space to work in and we look to Him to supply us with the equipment, etc., necessary for it.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Chavuma ROBERT YOUNG[®]. The Gospel Bus has given us unique opportunities of reaching thousands of Africans. Often it is difficult to find a large enough clearing to accommodate the people that gather to hear God's Word. Some have to find seats in the branches of trees. It has been encouraging to see the Lord's blessing on this trip in the salvation of many souls. This is the longest trip we have taken with the bus, and now as we return to Chavuma we raise our "Ebenezer" to God for His faithfulness all along the way. We shall value your prayers for the babes in Christ, that they may grow strong in the Lord.

FRANCE

Quevert MRS. PRISCILLA JOHNSON. We praise God for His loving provision for all our needs.

Pres Dinan We were very happy when we were able to make the final payment on this property in July. The workmen are now busy making a huge shed into a room which can be used as a meeting room and during the week as a playroom for the children when the weather is unfavorable. We also look to the Lord to enable us to build another dormitory. When we recently admitted four more children to the home, it filled the house to capacity. Since then other requests have come in and unfortunately we have been obliged to refuse them.



Paul Logan, Michael and Esther Howell, Frances Logan

A fortnight ago we had much joy in seeing three of our boys and girls follow the Lord in baptism. Their testimony was a blessing to others. A French lady who had been attending the meetings held here in the home decided that evening also to obey the Lord's command about baptism. The following Lord's Day she gave a most stirring testimony. Please pray for her; all her friends and relatives are Roman Catholic.

ITALY

Pescara **ROBERT McCONNELL**®. In September we were able to take eighty-eight Italian children to Switzerland on an evangelistic camp. Eighteen of them were from Abruzzo and we took them as far as Milan in two cars. The eleven children who crowded into the car with me didn't let out one word of complaint at having to spend the better part of a day and a night jammed together as they were. It was a never-to-be-forgotten trip! One boy of eleven insisted on keeping his square cardboard box on his lap. I said to myself, Poor fellow doesn't even have a suitcase to put his clothes in when he goes away from home for the first time. You can imagine my surprise when at supper time he opened it and proudly showed me what he had brought for twenty days of camp . . . a pair of shorts, a pair of socks and a big watermelon! Well, it tasted mighty good after the dry sandwiches, and in Switzerland we were able to supply what lacked of his wardrobe so that he returned home better clothed than when he left.

Another highlight of our trip was our morning wash at a public fountain on the outskirts of Milan. It was 6 o'clock and we had nothing to do until noon when we were to meet the other children at the railroad station. After a night in the cars everyone was rumpled and quite dirty. The word of order was given, "Down with the suitcases! Everybody get his towel and soap and we'll all have a wash." The early risers going to work on the streetcars had quite a problem to figure out—eighteen children, many of them very evidently from the country; two men, John who is almost seventy and myself; two cars with southern Italian license plates. How does it all fit together?

What a joy to see so many poor children eating their fill of the best food and then having them for twenty days to teach them the great truths of the Word of God. It would have thrilled you to hear the one hundred fifty children, both French and

Italian, singing choruses and gospel songs in the dining hall.

In Pescara a new challenge faces us. Dear old Paswuale who since the war has given a room of his house for the meetings, has gone on to be with the Lord and we are without a meeting hall. There is a good spirit among the believers and we are looking to the Lord to enable us to find a good, centrally located hall where we can worship together and preach in this growing city. Pray with us for an effective testimony in Pescara.

INDIA

Narsapur **DR. DOROTHY MUNCE**. We have been busy in the medical work lately. In August we had a record number of two hundred twelve babies born here—the first time we have passed the two hundred mark in any one month. Then one Monday we had a record number of four hundred thirty-seven patients at our clinic. So you can see that the medical work continues to grow.

We heard recently of one woman who was saved through hearing the gospel preached in our out-patient clinics. This is the first case of conversion from the clinic work. All of the others have been in-patients. So we thank the Lord for her salvation.

Most of our patients come to clinic with at least one relative, so with the large crowds we get, there must be at least 500-600 men, women and children hearing the gospel message daily. We have been trying to sell more gospels and booklets to our out-patients and are getting a good response and selling many. Pray that God will speak to hearts through His Word.

LAOS

Saravane **H. D. LABUFF**®. In the last eighteen days seven people have professed to accept Christ right here in our office. Not one of them was from Saravane; six were tribes-people in town for various reasons and just last evening a Lao man from Pakse dropped in to hear the gospel, and before leaving, knelt to receive Christ. On a two-day visit to villages reached by jeep, three new families destroyed their demon-worship paraphernalia and turned to Christ. All of these were in villages where there are already little groups of Christians, and they will be helped by contact with the others.

Our witness here in Saravane is to a great variety of folks. Tribesmen from different parts of the province, speaking seven different languages or dialects have been in

to hear the Good News, besides educated Lao, Vietnamese, and a couple of Frenchmen. Very few of the scores of people we have contacted here have ever heard the gospel before.

What a challenge in this province! Nine little groups of believers meeting on Lord's Days, who need to be grounded in the Word. Thousands of tribesmen, ranging in the social scale from the Kantoo cannibals to the Katang who try to live like the Lao. We want to make the Name and message of Christ known throughout the province (which ranges from Thailand to Vietnam); we need help in the form of men!

JAPAN

Tokyo JAMES CURRIE®. I have just returned from Hamamatsu City where the brethren are conducting a further series of tent meetings. It was a privilege to be able to help them, as the assembly in that city is very small indeed. Brethren Browne (U. S. A.) and Bishop (England) are presently located there and the city being a center of pleasure and vice, they have before them a difficult task in seeking to plant a stable testimony.

In Fuchu we have been having a little encouragement lately. There are some young men interested and a few others who were contacted during the summer who are showing evidences of the Lord's work in their hearts. Not only so, but there is an exercise among the believers concerning the lack of prayer, so we have arranged to have an early morning prayer meeting each Monday, commencing next week.

From time to time we have mentioned a sister in the Fuchu assembly who has been very faithful in witnessing for Christ even though she has been laid aside in various hospitals for some eleven years with T. B. During last summer she was released from hospital and plans were made for her marriage to a young Christian in the meeting. Now she may have to re-enter hospital and the believers have proposed that we make it a matter of definite prayer that God will restore our sister completely. Perhaps you will join us in making this request before the throne of Grace.

PHILIPPINES

Manila CYRIL BROOKS®. Last evening the gospel campaign in the chapel at San Juan got off to a good start. The young people went out with invitations around the neighborhood in the afternoon.

Kenneth Engle took a P. A. system on his carry-all and went around the town announcing the meetings in the early evening. We had another P. A. outfit at the chapel and played records and made announcements for a half-hour before the meeting began. It was a joy to see so many of the Lord's people taking an active part in various ways. The chapel was well-filled and about half of those present were unsaved. Brother Eleazar Alfonso gave a very clear, solemn gospel message. God has given him gift as an evangelist and we pray that he will remain humble as he is now. We did rejoice to hear him as we thought of him as a boy in our Sunday school. How his godly grandmother would have rejoiced if she had lived to hear him! Five came forward when the invitation was given. We had been praying for Eleazar's father. He was there and raised his hand but did not go forward. A few years ago he made a profession of faith and was baptized. There seemed to be a change in his life and he and his wife were faithful at the meetings for a time, but they took offense at something and he went back to the old habit of drinking. Also we are praying for Eleazar's two unsaved brothers. The three sisters are saved and active for the Lord.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Honolulu WILLIAM STOUT®. The little assembly at Damon is being moved to Radford High School the 29th of September. This is just across the street from the lots we have permission to lease if the Lord will enable us to build a chapel there. This is a wonderful location and right in the center of one thousand new homes with only one church at the other extreme about a mile away. Already a good portion of the Sunday school comes from there. There are many problems, but God is able.

A brother was here from New Zealand on vacation and ministered to the young people and children. Several professed faith in Christ. A man and his wife have lately made profession, largely due to the personal work of one of the brethren here. A number of servicemen are responding too.

Emmaus work is growing slowly. We have sent out 1277 units and at present there are 102 current students. In the Territory prison there are sixteen taking correspondence courses. A young people's leader and Sunday school teacher in a modernist church is also using the courses.

ALASKA

Mentasta MRS. A. MCKELLAR. I returned to Alaska at the beginning of June and was at our Bible camp at Lower Tonsina. Then on July 4th I came back to this village of Mentasta Lake. Mrs. Miller, recently up from Seattle, came for two weeks D. V. B. S. with me, and we truly thanked the Lord for the privilege of getting into this place. There are only five families here—eighteen boys and girls—and the whole village attended every class at D. V. B. S., even the parents coming to listen in. They gave perfect attention and we feel the Lord is working in this place.

This is an isolated little Indian village right in the heart of beautiful mountains, far from the noisy cities. There is not even a store here and the nearest P. O. is twenty miles away. We covet your prayer for this place.

BARBADOS

Bridgetown ARTHUR PETERKIN®. On October 15 I leave for a missionary tour to Antigua, St. Kitts and the French island of Martinique. This last place is almost wholly Roman Catholic, and in the past years I have had opportunities to visit there, distribute literature in French, speak to individuals and take part in the little meetings of some faithful native believers, who bear a fine testimony for the Lord in a very hard place. The Lord has blessed in a remarkable way and numbers and interest are growing.

During past weeks I have continued some house meetings, by which means I'm able to reach a number of influential people, most of whom go to no church and we cannot get them into any hall. The Lord has graciously blessed this effort and from time to time, we have reaped fruit. Indeed, we have now arranged to baptize five of these on Sunday morning, October 13th in the Caribbean Sea; and we are looking forward to seeing others of them take a similar step in the near future. For this class of people to be baptized here, means they have to bear a real cross.

From my daughter and son-in-law in Istanbul, we have received cheering news. He has a good position in the British Embassy



DVBS, Mentasta Lake

there and, best of all, he is actively engaged in Christian testimony.

JAMAICA

Port Antonio

FRANK FENTON®. The work is going on well here and we are seeing conversions almost every week. Our young people's group is a great encouragement, and this year we commenced a Christian Day School. This began with thirty-nine scholars and we now have one hundred thirty enrolled. It has been a very busy time building the school, and we are now pushing ahead with a new building for wash rooms. Then we had to make benches and desks.

Three of our assembly sisters are teaching there, and each day opens with prayer and Scripture teaching. We also have a flannelgraph lesson once a week and we are finding it a wonderful opportunity of sowing the seed in these young hearts.

There are great possibilities in this new venture and it is entirely a work of faith. The three teachers, though not commended workers, look to the Lord for all their needs, and we are day by day proving the wonderful power of our Lord to supply materials for building and finance for the teachers.

We are also waiting upon the Lord for a fully trained missionary school teacher, who may feel led to come out and take full charge of the school, it still being a pioneer

project, and as guided by the Lord, to build it up into a Christian Preparatory and Secondary School. We have no recognized assembly secondary school in all Jamaica, in spite of the many years of assembly witness.

The Lord is confirming His Word in some wonderful conversions. One man, one of the greatest drunkards in the town, and who lived in sin for twenty years, was gloriously saved. He is a great musician and he now plays for all our services and is training our group of singers.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Puerto Plata MISS MARJORIE BOLTON. The public schools have reopened, so now with all the children and young folks back in town, our regular program of classes and other activities will also get under way next week. Please join with us in prayer for the Lord's help in this work.

The summer was a busy one. Our Daily Vacation Bible Schools were held during July and part of August. For several weeks previous to the commencement of the schools our Christian women had daily prayer meetings in their homes for the D. V. B. S. work. In the fifteen schools some sixteen hundred children were under the sound of the gospel. In the school held at the Hall in town three young girls accepted the Lord.

During the past few weeks we have seen blessing here. Three young boys who have been in the Sunday school for several years accepted the Lord. A few nights later the husband of a young woman who was saved a year ago and recently baptized was saved. Out in one of the country places where a weekly class for children has been held, two young men accepted the Lord and are going along very nicely. One has opened his home for a gospel meeting which is being held every two weeks. We pray that this will be the beginning of a real harvest of souls in that country place.

ARGENTINA

Salta MRS. CONSTANCE PAYNE. I am now at home again after a week or so at the hall helping over conference time. We had a happy conference; the whole of the time there was real harmony and leading of the Holy Spirit. There were several speakers and we had a happy time of fellowship together in the things of the Lord. In the back lot meals were served to four hundred fifty twice a day, besides breakfast for all those who were sleeping

on the premises. Many who attend these conferences in the north have no other Christian fellowship all the year round and it is a joyful time for them. Will you pray that blessing received at the special meetings may lead Christians into a deeper and more spiritual Christian life and that others may be led to the Lord because of their testimony.

BOLIVIA

Potosi

DR. PERCY HAMILTON[©]. Lately some eight or so have professed faith. Some are from the older age group of our Sunday school; others are women, both young and old. One of these last mentioned is the mother of one of our sisters in fellowship. If all is well, we may be planning another baptism shortly.

Our last visit to Packasi was a rather strenuous one, due to having to go ahead and take half the roof off the home there. This had to be done in view of the rains approaching and the exceeding bad condition of the roof. The Lord graciously held off the rains for us, and willing workmen set to. If the Lord does not come before then, we may try and do the same to the other half next year. We were having running water in every room (!) rather too abundantly for comfort. Meetings were encouraging while there, in spite of the sorrow that has befallen us in the bad testimony of an outstanding believer. We trust this will be healed speedily but he has hurt his own testimony badly. The group of believers has sorrowed much over this, which is a healthy sign. May the Lord graciously restore and then send us another blessing.

ECUADOR

Quito

MRS. MARILOU McCULLY. Some of the workers are sick just now and you will want to pray for them. Dee Short is in the hospital with hepatitis and feeling pretty miserable; his wife is alone in Santo Domingo. Doreen Villarreal who works with the Colorado Indians is in bed for two months with a fractured pelvis and staying with friends here in Quito; her husband and two children are in the jungle. There's considerable flu going around right now, but so far none in our house have had it.

My sister Billie arrived a month ago and is working in the H. C. J. B. hospital. As you can imagine, it's wonderful to have her living with me. The children are glad to have a nurse in the house and go to her with all their aches and pains.

PERU

Yarina Lake JOSEPH HOCKING®. Yarina

Lake is an ideal spot for excursions and picnics, being about five miles from Pucallpa and connected by a good car road. Again this year we invited the Pucallpa Sunday school to join us for their annual children's outing in September. Besides the outing we had a fine service in the hall followed by a baptism at the nearby lake.

Our gospel center here consists of two buildings. Just before the joint picnic we were able to cement the floor of the closed building. This is a real improvement over a dirt floor. This building is used daily for our Christian day school. About thirty-five children attend, being taught to read and write before they enter the state schools. The school is free, the teacher's salary, etc., being raised by the assembly, and the believers acting as the directors. There are constant requests that we add more grades, which would entail more teachers and new financial problems. Pray for this school and the homes the children come from.

The Pucallpa day school keenly needs your interest and prayer. It is a great and effective open door for going forward in that city of about 25,000 population. The school is fully recognized and authorized by the government for the primary grades it

carries. Many of the better families confide in the school for the education of their children. We should first pray that some missionary with teacher skill will feel called to act as director. We feel the school would grow both in quality and in the number of pupils with such direction. Such a person would find his talents and time fully occupied to properly direct the school, do the visitation, etc.

Pray with us that the way will open that I may spend some time in several Piro Indian villages in the headwaters. A Piro Christian teacher, from one village has written asking that I come to give them spiritual help and instruction. The Wycliffe Bible Translators have now given the Piro tribe the whole New Testament in their own language, and there is an increasing number of believers among them.

We are often touched at what some of our poor believers are able and willing to do for the Lord. A few Sundays ago one farmer came with five hundred and fifty Peruvian dollars for the Bible Society. It seems he and his wife felt keenly not being able to give more at our last offering for Bible work. They dedicated a pig for the next year's offering. The animal has grown rapidly and they have killed it before the year is up and like Barnabas they have brought their offering for the Lord.



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