



The
Fields

FEBRUARY, 1958

The Fields

In This Issue

Cover Picture:

Coconut Palm, Singapore Island by
Dr. Helen Smith

Editorials:

Soviet Schools and Students.
Control?
Paul and His Company.
The Other Side of the Matter.
Losses in the Mails.

Articles:

Translating A New Testament,
Dr. R. H. Brown.
Expansion at Murchison Mission Hospital,
Adam Ferguson.
Report on Guatemala, Gray E. Russell.
Among Piro Indians In Peru,
Joseph Hocking.
Christian Mission Farms,
Adin P. Steenland.

Notes and Comments:

Prayer Requests:

Personalia:

Letters:

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.

G. B., Michigan	\$6.50
M. R., Idaho	3.00
V. McC., California	4.00
N. A. G., Michigan	2.00
R. S. G., Pennsylvania	6.00

CABLE: Thefields, New York
16 Hudson Street, New York 13, N. Y.

JOHN SMART Editor
FRED G. MACKENZIE }
WALTER J. MUNRO } Editorial Committee
DONALD R. PARKER }
LLOYD WALTERICK Publisher

Committee Members

F. G. MACKENZIE President
A. N. SIMPSON Vice-President
D. R. PARKER Secretary
J. D. MACKENZIE Asst. Secretary
W. J. MUNRO Treasurer
W. H. MARSHALL Treasurer
C. S. SPEICHER Treasurer
R. M. FORTUNE C. E. IRVIN
F. E. MAUGER LLOYD WALTERICK

Published Monthly by

LLOYD WALTERICK

SEABROOK STA., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

VOLUME 21

NUMBER 2

Articles, letters and suggestions to our magazine and all gifts for missionaries should be sent to The Fields, Inc., 16 Hudson Street, New York 13, N. Y.

Subscription to the magazine, notices of change of address and similar communications should be sent to Walterick Publishers, Seabrook Sta., Topeka, Kansas.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Anywhere in the world:

1 Copy, one year	\$ 2.00
1 Copy, two years	3.50
1 Copy, three years	5.00
10 Copies to one address, one year	15.00

Single Copy 20c

Entered as Second Class Matter, as of February, 1938, at the Post Office, at Fort Dodge, Iowa, under the act of March 3, 1879.



Editorials



Soviet Schools and Students

The Russian sputniks have impressed salutary lessons upon the American mind in recent months. Complacency has been severely jolted and replaced by a sense of urgency. A new seriousness has settled upon the more thoughtful elements in the nation's public life. There is a grim, realistic acceptance of the likelihood of increased taxation in 1958. And it appears that the present Soviet challenge will not be short-lived. There is long-term planning afoot.

Take, for example, Russian schooling. We have noticed previously in these columns the Soviet emphasis upon the training of young scientists. Their output of youthful engineers is comparatively higher than that of the United States. Nor is their effort confined to the fields occupied by the scientists. There is an emphasis upon the development of a group of specialists in the languages, cultures and economies of China, India, Pakistan, Iran and the Arab countries of the Middle East. Chinese, Hindi, Urdu, Persian, Arabic, also European languages such as English, French and German are being offered in specialized schools to children eight years of age.

This is the point that arrests attention. If the demands of progress in the Soviet Union bring about educational programs to prepare the children of today for foreign service tomorrow, where does that leave those of us who have children under our care?

Under certain conditions children are capable of great things. Exploitation of a child's potential is regrettable, but the nurturing of young minds in divine things can only issue in good. These specialized Soviet schools leave us with the feeling that our children have capacity far beyond the level of the present challenge in American Christian homes and schools. What is the level of the challenge presented in your home and mine? Is it sufficiently serious? Does it aim at capturing the intelligence, affections and will of the child for the glory of God? Can anything less be considered a satisfactory standard for the Christian home?

Control?

The question of authority has ever been a lively one throughout the history of the church and will likely continue to be until the Lord's return. Two opposing points of view are expressed on this issue (not to mention a few subsidiary attitudes); the first is one of impatience with any form of control in church or missions, the other of impatience over lack of control. He would be a bold man who would undertake to harmonize these two attitudes. The fact is that they never will be harmonized. These lines are intended to air things a bit without the remotest thought of attempting to settle anything.

For those who think that some sort of ecclesiastical and missionary control is desirable, we can only say that Scripture seems to offer little support to this position. Neither the home church nor a board comes into view in Scripture. And any appeal to the theory of "development" offers little hope. The history of the church is studded with revolt against ecclesiastical control. It seems that the more spiritual elements were those that knew the least control. How true is the saying—"Power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely."

In the past year readers of the New York papers have been given something to consider in this question of control. An internal struggle in a local episcopalian church has resulted in tense situations. The bishop removed the rector and appointed another in his place. Rejecting the bishop's decision, the first rector and his friends have brought about a series of incidents which resulted in the closing of the church. Finally the matter was carried from church to court, and the bishop's action of removal was upheld unanimously by the Court of Appeals. Even with this, peace is not fully restored to the troubled church. The decisions of church quorums, the orders of the bishop and the ruling of the civil court have little effect upon an insubordinate spirit.

Organize as we may, a more excellent way remains open for adoption. Better far than

any canon law or manual governing missions is a submissive, co-operative attitude toward one another. Coercion in any form is only a substitute for the real thing. Recognition of the claims of the Lord upon His servants is the pathway of self-control, which is the only kind of control likely to succeed on the field.

Paul and His Company

Do the remarks made above imply abandonment of any form of mutual agreement and adoption of a "do as you please" policy on the mission field? The Book of the Acts suggests a line of thought in connection with "Paul and his company" which may be of help to us here.

There are various references to Paul's desires expressed to some of his associates that are interesting. "For this cause left I thee in Crete," wrote Paul to Titus. Paul had left Crete after successful evangelistic service there and had left Titus with a specific task to perform (Titus 1:5). This implies spiritual leadership on the part of the apostle which was recognized and accepted by Titus. Paul's relationships with Timothy seem to have been of a similar sort. He "sent" Timothy to Thessalonica (I Thess. 3:2). He "commanded" Silas and Timothy to come to Athens "with all speed" (Acts 17:15). He "sent" Tychicus to Colosse (Col. 4:7,8) and to Ephesus (II Tim. 4:12). More might be added along these lines, but these references are sufficient to indicate that Timothy, Titus and Silas did not operate on a "do as you please" basis.

It will be urged by some that Apollos was not minded to go to Corinth upon one occasion when Paul suggested it. Quite so. But Apollos was never one of "Paul's company." It seems that Paul's immediate associates labored with him in the spirit of co-operation under his recognized leadership.

The matter of co-operation is stressed here. There was co-operation, for example, in the question of guidance at Troas. Paul received the vision of a man beckoning him to Macedonia. The vision was Paul's; the decision to go was not Paul's alone. His company "assuredly gathered" that the Lord was guiding them all. (Acts 16:10). May it not have been so in all the later decisions? Quite likely Paul's suggestions to his co-laborers were considered prayerfully and undertaken as the Lord indicated his mind through spiritual leadership.

We are of the opinion that the frequent references to Paul and his company have

been recorded for our profit. The spirit underlying the relationship between Paul and his associates would solve many a problem today.

The Other Side of the Matter

In the past year or two there have been several occasions in which letters and articles have come from the field pleading for more thoughtful handling of matters regarding the going forth of new workers. Some of these appeals have found echo in "The Fields" in some form or another. This is all to the good. There can be no reasonable objection to a plea for care and due sense of responsibility in the question of commendation of young missionaries.

Recently we had another and very important phase of things stressed by a missionary in a needy Latin American field. This took the form of a plea for such leadership as will awaken a general missionary spirit in the assembly. This is not to ignore the matter of caution in commending. It is simply to stress the fact that there should also be care to arouse and sustain the fires of missionary interest in the local assembly. It is a sad spectacle when a prospective worker, whose heart God has touched, finds himself confronted with assembly leaders who have little interest in missions and no encouragement to offer.

The fact is that what we need almost everywhere today is leadership that fulfills three functions in regard to missions. First, the function of kindling the fires of missionary interest in the bosom of the assembly. Second, the exercise of discernment which will graciously check uncalled enthusiasts who offer themselves for service abroad. Third, the readiness to offer godly counsel and encouragement to all those who give evidence of God-given fitness and desire for the work.

Losses in the Mails

From Central and South America missionaries have reported embarrassments through rifling of the mails. These are situations not easy to deal with, for publication of the localities might lead to further problems for the workers involved. We would ask that friends at home avoid thinking that because acknowledgments of gifts have not been forthcoming, the recipient is remiss in the matter. Perhaps he wrote and his letter was not delivered. One worker reports five known instances of this. There may be a

(Continued on page 35)

Translating A New Testament

DR. R. H. BROWN, Bolivia

WESLEY'S great hymn has had a fulfillment and there are now a thousand tongues in which, through the Scriptures, are made known our great Redeemer's praise. But there yet remains a greater number in which no portion of the Word of God has been translated. It is true that many of these are spoken only by small tribes, but in heaven there will be those from every kindred and tribe and tongue. Perhaps the greatest task which lies before the church is to get the Word of God to these peoples before its entrance is shut out by one of the curtains, iron, purple, or bamboo, which are being drawn across the windows of the world. Perhaps this account of translation work will enable some to pray more intelligently for those engaged in this work, and for the Bible Societies whose object is to spread the Word of God across the world.

In considering the question of a translation into any language the first decision to be made is whether the translation is necessary or desirable. The Bible Society, which will have to spend large sums of money on the publication of the book, will be the final arbiter in the matter. The leaders of the Bible Society will want to know the population of the language unit, whether it is a growing language or one which is being displaced by another language, what is the percentage literacy of the people and what other languages are spoken in the area.

In the case of the Qechua language in which the writer works, there was no doubt about the desirability of a translation. This language is spoken by six million Qechua Indians, descendants of the Inca Empire, most of whom live above ten thousand feet in the Andes; one million in Ecuador, four million in Peru, and one million in Bolivia. Fifteen years ago for five million of these people there was no translation of the New Testament, the biggest language area in the world without the Word of God. The American Bible Society decided that five separate translations would be necessary, owing to dialectical differences in the Qechua. Many years before, the New Testament had been translated into Bolivian Qechua, but this was a first attempt, and although excellent in the gospels, it was found that the epistles were not understood and that a completely new version was called for.



Dr. R. H. Brown.

The second question to be faced is, "Who shall do the translating?" Again the Bible Society must have a major say in deciding this, and the translators must have their confidence, since the financial responsibility will be theirs. It is very rarely that a foreigner ever learns a language well enough to speak it like a native, much less to think it like a native. There are subtle variations of thought and speech which always distinguish a native from his foreign brother. Thus missionaries alone seldom undertake a translation. It is also rare that natives of the lesser-known language groups understand enough of the meaning of the Scriptures to be able to express them in their native tongue. In fact it has been proved that a native is much more likely to fall into the trap of literal translation than a foreigner. Thus work which is proceeding in about two hundred languages today is mostly undertaken by mixed committees of missionaries and natives.

In the case of the Bolivian Qechua we were very fortunate in having Mrs. Hudspeth to work with us, a daughter of missionary parents, who has complete command of Qechua. This obviated the necessity of working with natives, which entails many difficulties, but which in most cases is necessary.

We are reminded of the lady missionary who wished to find out the word for "jump."

She laid a stick on the ground and jumped over it, and the interested group of natives around her unanimously gave her a word to suit her action. She noted this down but it was not for a long time that she found that the word meant to go crazy! This is a small illustration of the difficulty of extracting linguistic information from natives. Of course missionaries undertaking this work, even in collaboration with natives, must have a thorough knowledge of the language.

Modern linguistic courses are very useful but do not take the place of long study and conversation with the natives. The standard set by the Bible Society is that the missionary must be able to discuss freely with the informant any situation, linguistic, cultural or doctrinal occurring in the Scriptures.

A brief account of some of the difficulties which may be encountered may help the reader to understand why it is that the translation of a New Testament takes so much time; usually in the neighborhood of ten years. First there are difficulties of vocabulary. In many primitive languages which are extremely rich in words to describe their everyday actions (there are fifteen words for "weave" in Qechua), there are no abstract words to express such ideas as "love," "peace" or "joy," and far fewer for theological terms such as propitiation, sanctification, Spirit and redemption.

However, it is not so difficult as one might imagine to find phrases to describe such ideas, though if these are new phrases they must be introduced with extreme caution. Qechua has no word for "peace," so we had to employ two terms (a process which is rather frowned on by the linguistic pundits), one for "peace with God," and another for "the peace of God." For the former there lay ready to hand a word which is used when two enemies officially make friends, but for the latter idea of peace experienced we had to search further. One remembered patients who came with illnesses perhaps occasioned by worry, and how after unburdening themselves, they would sometimes say how they had ceased to let the situation upset them, and would say, "Then my heart sat down." It occurred to us that we could perhaps use this phrase for "peace" and after a good deal of investigation it proved satisfactory, so in the Qechua New Testament we have "The God of the sat down heart," or "Go with a sat down heart." Many such phrases are introduced only after a good deal of trepidation and with a feeling

that the true meaning is only faintly expressed. But if the expression conforms to the language pattern of the people, they will be able to build up for themselves the full meaning from the various occurrences and contexts of the word. It is far better to use **something** to the people, than to confess oneself beaten and introduce a foreign word which may be accurate but mean nothing.

It is not only in abstract words where difficulties occur. Everyday words in the Bible may not be understood by people of a different culture. The writer remembers offering in one of the tropical regions of Bolivia a gospel to a boy, with a picture of a sheep on the outside. The boy had no idea what animal it was. How would such a people understand phrases such as "the Lamb of God?" Even such a common word as "father" is not easy to express. In some Mexican languages the mother of the family will use one word when speaking of the father, the boy will use another, the girl another and the neighbors another! The ready-made headache provided for the translator is obvious. In Qechua the phrase "the Father" is only used to speak of the R. C. priest. A child never says "Father is coming," he always uses the possessive "my father" or "our father," so it will be seen that the translation of even such a common word is not easy.

The grammar of many languages differs entirely from the ones with which we are familiar, usually based on Latin. The expression of the familiar thoughts of Scripture in a dialect in which the parts of speech such as conjunctions, prepositions, and constructions such as the passive voice seem to be strangely lacking, is an interesting exercise in ingenuity. We had some difficulty



An Indian couple reading the word together.

with the "apostolic we," in which Paul often speaks of himself, using the first person plural. In Qechua there are two forms for "we," one of which excluded all but those speaking and the other which includes both speakers and those spoken to. We thus had to determine in every case whether Paul was speaking only of himself or meant to include all Christians. Thus the missionary's understanding of a word or verse will influence the way he translates it.

In Genesis we spent quite a time trying to decide what a mandrake was and how best to represent it to the Qechuas, also what sort of a ring did Abraham's servant give Rebecca; was it for the adornment of her nose or her ears? These and a hundred similar problems hold up the work and necessitate the consulting of many versions and commentaries.

The Scriptures when read by the people must appear perfectly natural to them and have no foreign air about them. This is the most difficult object for a missionary to achieve, in fact it is impossible except in close collaboration with natives. After we had worked for five years on the Qechua New Testament (we being a committee of four, two missionaries of the Bolivian Indian Mission, Mrs. Hudspith of the British and Foreign Bible Society and the writer) it



Qechua Indian reading his New Testament.

was pointed out to us by Dr. Nida of the American Bible Society that the length of our sentences approached to that of the English or Spanish, while short sentences each containing a finite verb would be more natural to the Qechua. We recognized this as true and though somewhat reluctant to start our work over again, we felt it would be worth while and set out to shorten our sentences, and in the process checked every verse with a Qechua Indian.

The experts who work with the Bible Societies are always ready to give detailed and helpful answers to translators' problems, and again and again we found their help invaluable. By their great experience they may know that the very problem which is worrying the translator has occurred in several other languages and how it has been solved. They also provide helps to consistency in the form of lists of words which are the same in the original and by which the translator must check his work to see if he has as far as possible employed the same native word, for the same Greek word.

They have their own professional proof readers who read the proofs before they are sent to the field and pick up an amazing number of printer's errors before they are seen by the missionary. The very printing of language with which the compositor is not familiar is a specialized work, entailing the copying of the MSS letter by letter.

The Bible Societies enquire into such details as to what are the favorite colors of the people, so that attractive covers can be produced, and unfortunate choice of colors which might be offensive to the natives are avoided. The financial side, of course, is familiar to those in the homelands. The edition of the Qechua New Testament cost about \$2,800 of which only about a third is refunded by sales of the volume. While the work of translating the Word is fascinating, the greatest thrill is to see it in operation in the lives of primitive people and being translated into the practices of everyday life, and above all to know of many who are brought to trust in the Savior by reading its pages.

The story is told of Gordon Maxwell, missionary to India, that he went to a Hindu pundit and asked him if he would teach him the language. The Hindu replied, "No, Sahib, I will not teach you my language. You would make me a Christian. No man can live with you and not become a Christian."

Expansion At Murchison Mission Hospital

ADAM FERGUSON

THE opening of the new Barton Memorial Wing on October 12, 1957, at Murchison Mission Hospital marked a forward step in our medical missionary work in southern Natal, South Africa. A very humble beginning launched the work in the Murchison area nearly thirty years ago when Dr. Barton, Miss Dunbar and Miss Randall opened an 8-bed wood and iron hospital. The increasing confidence of the Africans in medical and hospital treatment demanded development, and in 1943 a brick hospital was erected containing twenty beds and staffed by Dr. Barton, Miss M. McKelvie and two African student nurses. Additions and developments enlarged the accommodation to fifty beds, demanding also consequent additions to the missionary and African nursing staff.

When Dr. John Fisher came to the help of Dr. Barton in 1949, he envisaged a separate wing for the treatment of T. B. patients only, but the lack of adequate water supply prevented the realization of this purpose. The dreadful problem tuberculosis had created among the natives, together with intensive government efforts to combat it effectively, brought about new efforts to overcome the water problem by means of reservoirs and an efficient pumping system from the river about three-quarters of a mile away. Negotiations and plans then opened up for the erection of a T. B. wing, large enough to accommodate fifty patients.

Gifts from the Lord's people, careful plan-

ning by Doctors Barton and Fisher, much consultation by the Hospital Board, and negotiation with the government medical officials finally made possible the erection of the present wing, which contains not the meager fifty beds originally planned, but one hundred sixteen beds. It is a lovely brick building, "L" shaped, with asbestos roof, concrete floors and modern facilities that will better serve to the comfort and healing of the patients. A Public Address and Intercommunication System, given and installed by friends of the Johannesburg assemblies, will make possible the broadcasting of morning and evening prayers and gospel services throughout the hospital. All T. B. patients are to be cared for in the new building, while the original hospital will provide general medical facilities.

A beautiful day marked the opening of the new wing. It was a great joy to all that Dr. Barton himself, now in his 90th year, and too frail to continue in medical work, could attend the service. Many friends from the English assembly in Durban and some from the Johannesburg area gathered for the occasion, together with farmers of the district, friends from the neighboring areas and missionaries from other missions, all numbering over two hundred. The Africans also gathered in large numbers, for this was to be solely for their sick people. An interesting program was conducted around the front entrance of the new wing. One of the

speakers outlined the history of the hospital. Medical dignitaries from the Provincial and Government Health Departments expressed appreciation of the new hospital. The Member of Parliament for the Southern Natal area, an old friend of Dr. Barton who, in his capacity as Administrator of Natal in 1943 had opened the original hospital, brought a message of gratitude for the new development.

Dr. Fisher paid due compliment to the



The Chief Regional Health Officer congratulates Dr. Barton. Dr. J. S. Fisher is on the right of Dr. Barton.



Mr. and Mrs. Irving Benton and family.

servants. For your prayer fellowship we list the following:

1. That a suitable house may be found for rent in the neighboring European farm area to accommodate Dr. and Mrs. H. Exner and family of five, newly commended from Vanderbijl Park, South Africa. They are expected to arrive January 1, 1958.

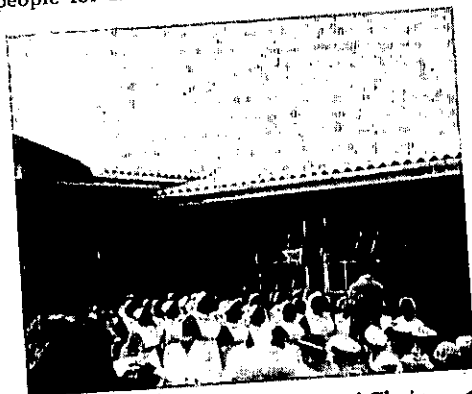
2. For the proclamation of the gospel at prayer time and that suitable tapes and recordings may be made to carry the gospel message to the patients at selected intervals during the day. Especially pray that our men patients may be saved to carry the salvation story to their own people, as there is a marked lack of men in our Zulu assemblies. We know of no other place that such a large number of Zulu men will be found under the sound of the Word daily.

3. That the hospital staff may continue in uninterrupted fellowship with Himself and each other, that as a united team, they may see the Holy Ghost working in their midst. The present staff includes: Dr. J. S. Fisher, Misses M. McKelvie, R. Fenton, E. Harper, and Mr. and Mrs. I. Benton. With them also are our veteran workers Dr. W. Barton and Miss F. Geydon-Roberts.

(We are indebted to Mr. Irving Benton for photographs accompanying above article. Editor).

builders and others who shared in the erection. The local Chief gave an appreciation on behalf of the African people. A theme of praise to God was maintained throughout the program, with Zulu and English congregational hymns, lovely gospel singing by the African nursing staff, and a special message in the gospel clearly presented. The Chief Regional Health Officer opened the new hospital, and he and Dr. Barton led the company inside to inspect the buildings and to enjoy a fine tea-refreshment provided for all.

Murchison Mission Hospital now opens a new phase in the medical missionary ministry of this area. The humble eight-bed beginning stands now at one hundred sixty-five beds—which, as with all African hospitals, means congestion numbering over two hundred patients! We commend the work afresh to the intercession of the Lord's people for His blessing on the labors of His



Student Nurses' Choir.

Report On Guatemala

GRAY E. RUSSELL

GUATEMALA is the most northern of the Central American republics. Its area is about 46,000 square miles, and it has a population of approximately three million souls. Geographically it is divided into two zones: the coastal areas on both Atlantic and Pacific, which are fairly hot and have luxurious growth, and the inland areas that are mountainous, cold and less productive. The climate is very agreeable, there being two seasons only of six months each, the dry from November to April and the wet from May to October.

The people of Guatemala are divided into two groups: the Indians, who are descendants of the Maya tribes and still retain their customs and picturesque mode of dress, and the Ladinos, a mixture of Spanish and Indian. Approximately three-quarters are natives. Spanish is the language of the country, but the greater part of the natives still use their own dialect. There are twenty-two dialects spoken among them, but only three are prominent—Quiche, Cachiuel and Mam. The Indians of Guatemala on the whole are likeable, industrious and clean. Many from the distant villages are very poor and only eke out an existence, but others living near the big towns are a little better off. Immorality is a tremendous problem in the country. I understand that more than sixty percent of the people live together and bring up families without marrying. This presents difficulties when souls

are saved. They have to be taught the truth of God's Word in relation to marriage before they can take those most important steps of baptism and reception into the Christian assembly. Recently three couples were married here, baptized and received. It is a great joy and a triumph to see these dear souls obeying the Word and progressing in the Christian life.

The nominal religion is Roman Catholic, and this system holds sway and dominates the minds and conscience of the greater part of the people. Witchcraft is extensively practiced, and spiritism has a large following. Besides these, all the other sects are in evidence. Drunkenness is a terrible vice here. *Agua ardiente*, or fire water, is manufactured, and it takes a dreadful toll, ruining lives and killing many. All this paints a dark picture, but in spite of such corruption, the gospel of God's grace is triumphing, and many lives are transformed by its liberating power.

It is a little more than three and a half years since we left New Zealand and came to Guatemala to serve the Lord. The first year was spent in Guatemala City studying the language, during which time we were able to make a number of trips to various parts of the country distributing gospel literature and getting first-hand knowledge of conditions in the land of our adoption. We felt exercised

about work in the Department of San Marcos, near the Mexican border, and moved here, settling in this large all-Indian town of San Pedro.

We commenced gospel meetings in our home and have been encouraged to see a number being brought to Christ. We hope, God willing, to be able to establish the assembly before the end of the year, with probably sixteen in fellowship.



We spend much time in visiting the assemblies and ministering the Word among the saints. Many conferences are held during the dry season, and large numbers of believers attend these, with much spiritual profit. Much of our time in San Pedro is spent visiting outlying towns and villages, preaching the gospel by use of the loud speaker. This has been an asset in bringing many people under the sound of the Word. Frequent distribution of tracts too has proved fruitful here and has helped to enlarge the Sunday school and women's work, in which my wife takes an active interest and has seen fruit. Then we have made long trips to other parts of the country, visiting many towns and villages with tracts and preaching where opportunity affords. The need now is to consolidate the work in these outlying places.

In Guatemala there are twenty-two Departments, or provinces, and assemblies are established in fourteen of these. There are still eight departments with no testimony, so a big field awaits workers. There are approximately ninety assemblies in all, four of these having been established this year. The sizes of the assemblies vary, the older ones having up to two hundred in fellowship, the more recent ones from sixteen to forty or more.

This country is wide open to the gospel, and opportunities abound for the sowing of the precious Seed. At the moment the country is in the throes of an election of a new president, and the issue is very undecided. We would value much the prayers of the Lord's people, that our liberty may not be curtailed, and that the Word may reach to the farthest corners of this republic.

Assembly work in Guatemala was commenced in 1925 by Don Carlos and his wife. From the beginning the

work grew rapidly. The assemblies are soundly established according to New Testament principles, each one being governed by its own elders, and a warm fellowship is evident among them all. There are only three full-time native workers, thus a great need exists for brethren who are willing to devote their lives in service for the Lord.

LOSSES IN THE MAILS

(Continued from page 28)

number of others as yet not known to him.

Again, personal checks have been sent to the field and not received. Obviously, the missionary can know nothing of this unless the donor followed up with inquiries. But few do this. We venture once again to point out that missionary agencies have a system of operation which makes clear at an early date whether or not a check has been received. A duplicate check is issued at once in case of loss in the mails. These remarks are not intended to apply where personal communication with foreign fields is satisfactory.



Marriage group at the Russell home.



Baptism of believers at San

Among Piro Indians In Peru

JOSEPH HOCKING

SOME time ago I received an invitation to visit among the Piro Indians in the headwaters. The way opened unexpectedly. With less than twenty-four hours' notice, I packed a minimum of clothes, some food and medical supplies in a rubberized bag and made ready for the flight.

Such a trip would have taken a month or more traveling by canoe, paddling and poling against the often swift current. The day was clear, so the Wycliffe pilot took a compass bearing, flying about seven thousand feet above the winding river. What a way to travel! The Christian pilot and I enjoyed fellowship and prayer together while the plane automatically held to its course. In two hours the plane was slowly letting down for a smooth water landing at a Piro village called Miaria. The plane was soon on its way again, having replaced my weight with extra gasoline. I was welcomed by the Piro Christian school-teacher, the school children and many adults. Soon I was guided along the trail to the village and made as comfortable as possible in an unoccupied house.

The Piro tribe is just one of many Indian tribes found in the headwaters. The plane was flying far into the headwaters of the Urubamba river to serve workers in the semi-savage Machiguenga tribe. On another river and inland one finds the scattered and usually savage Campa tribe. On still another tributary lives the Amawaca tribe, so feared by the Piros. The presence of so many completely unrelated Indian groups in such a small area will probably always be a great mystery. Even in one tribe like the Campa, one will find several dialects so different that the speakers have difficulty understanding each other.

Years ago there was an active work among the Piros, and many of these people left their former heathen way of living, settling down in clean orderly villages. When the Wycliffe Translators arrived, they found the Piros, as it were, "seated and in their right mind" and hungry for God's Word in their language. The translation proceeded and with an unquestioned outpouring of the Spirit on the work. Hundreds of converts of faith with many signs of the Holy Spirit. A year ago a memorial service was held at the Wycliffe jungle base to celebrate the New Testament

were put into the Piro language. Now most villages have a mimeographed copy to use while they await the Bible Society's edition.

I visited six Piro villages and found a real hunger for spiritual help. In three villages where I could spend more time, baptisms were held. In one village the baptism was held soon after sunrise in a beautiful crystal clear stream. What a privilege to do such reaping! Some had waited years for an opportunity to be baptized. Many of their faces shone with joy as they took this step of obedience. How I longed to spend more time in each village to give more instruction and help!

The Piros live by hunting and fishing and do some farming. Many are off before day-break, returning in the late afternoon with their game, fish or farm products. It doesn't take long for them to prepare their simple meals and eat. By five o'clock they are gathering for the evening service. Usually they meet in a simple room with a mud or palm board floor. Most prefer to sit on the floor—the women toward the rear and the men forward. Most of the men and older children understand some Spanish so I could make myself understood. At times I used an interpreter. Most of their hymns and choruses are tunes we know, using Piro words. A few hymns use their own type of music. By dark the meeting was usually ending, so there was no lighting problem.

The Wycliffe Translators, with their modern methods of translating and transportation, are opening effective doors to this and many other Indian tribes. The Translators rejoice and count it an answer to prayer when evangelical missionaries take up the tribal work, using the language helps and translations they are able to provide. The enemy is active. Already in the Piro country the Roman Catholics have started school work, using every enticement possible to get the children away from the bilingual schools where the Bible is used as a text book. Let us pray and do our part!

The Trial of Faith

Faith tried in the fire becomes stronger, and such trials bring the soul into a closer acquaintance with God. We get to know God intelligently through the Word, but we become acquainted with Him experimentally by means of trial.

Christian Mission Farms

ADIN P. STEENLAND

In late 1956 and early 1957 I made a trip to Brazil, India, Hong Kong, Formosa, Japan and Korea to preach the gospel and to see first hand some of the problems of present day missions. Most of what I had contact with in Asia bespoke poverty of a degree unknown in America, with sickness, suffering, gross idolatry, and far too little being done for the Lord Jesus Christ. The areas I visited in Asia offered little opportunity for economic advancement.

In view of the present economic and political situations in the world, how can the millions now unreached with the gospel be reached with the message of *Life* in Jesus Christ? The Lord's instruction in Mark 16:15, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," is still of utmost importance.

We believe the thousands of orphans in Asia can be personnel to do the work of reaching the now unreached areas with the gospel. The fact that they are surviving, frequently under the most trying circumstances, is proof of their physical stamina. These children are in dire need of a Christian home, love, and contact with those who care for them. They also need an opportunity for a future where they can provide their own support. Asia offers little opportunity, but in South America there is great opportunity, and it is open to the Asiatic.

We have recently secured options on several choice tracts of farm land. This land, for the most part, is open grass land, of a rolling terrain, excellent soil, and has never been tilled. Modern, large scale, mechanized farming methods similar to those in the United States will be used. The land selected is ideally suited to the use of modern farm machines. In this way a few workmen can efficiently and economically farm a large tract of land. Modern farm machinery is available in the area to which we are going. Prices being paid for cultivated crops are high, but land prices and labor costs are low. The project will not only be self-supporting, but is planned so as to be able to expand, using profits.

The Lord willing, we will start receiving Asiatic orphans, and a few older D. P.'s, early in 1959—after the first crop harvest. The project is being planned so as to be able to care for several thousand orphans in about five years. We believe that by having these children in Christian homes, under a strong missionary emphasis, and with thousands of Christians in America and elsewhere praying as we are told to by our Lord in Luke 10:2, "The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few: pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that He would send forth laborers into His harvest," many of these young people will go into the harvest where the white man cannot go.



George Mortland (right) bids Dr. and Mrs. Adin Steenland and family bon voyage as they depart for South America. The photo was taken on the occasion of the farewell meeting for the Steenland family at Palisades Park Chapel, New Jersey.

Notes and Comments

The Chicago Missionary Study Class is planning to hold its 44th Anniversary Missionary Conference, D. V., April 12-19, 1958. Conference meetings afternoon and evening will be held at the Emmaus Bible School both Saturdays. During the week there will be missionary meetings held in the various assemblies throughout the Chicago area. Any missionaries who expect to be in the Chicago area at that time should write beforehand. Direct correspondence to Mr. D. S. Anderson, 823 Keystone Avenue, River Forest, Ill.

The evangelical day school in Cordoba, Argentina, has just completed its first school year. It commenced with two hundred fifty-three pupils in April, and the number increased to two hundred seventy-nine. For next year there is an imperative need of increasing its capacity and of providing more equipment.

The seventh annual conference of the South Florida Missionary Class will be held, D. V., February 27, 28 and March 1, 2. Address inquiries to John Meyer, General Chairman, 721 South West 18th Street, Fort Lauderdale.

The governor of the province recently visited at Nyankunde, Belgian Congo. When he inspected the girls' school, he found the girls using "Neno la Imani" as reading material. He said, "Oh, they're reading 'Neno la Imani!'" Asked if he knew of this magazine, he replied, "Certainly, I get a copy every month and read it through. It helps me with my Congo Swahili." Let us hope he will also be helped by the spiritual matter contained in this Christian periodical.

From Mr. Montgomery Browne comes this picture taken at a baptism in Hamamatsu, Japan in November.



In December a brethren's conference was held for ministry at Narsapur, which was attended by some two hundred of the elders and leaders in the work in that district and a few missionaries. Some of the addresses given by Indian brethren were excellent. How encouraging it is to note the ability God has developed in these Indian brethren. Pray that there may be many more like them.

We have been requested by Miss Hildur Ekman, formerly of Madras, India, to insert a notice regarding a circulating library of Christian Literature to be established in Madras. The proposed library is to be located on one of the main streets of Madras and will be open to believers and non-Christians alike. Friends who have good books they wish to contribute to such a project—concordances, commentaries, Bible dictionaries, devotional books, etc.—might kindly mail these to Mrs. Stephen Chase, P. O. Box 56, Alleppey, South India. All will be gratefully acknowledged. Note: Please do not send books to The Fields office.

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.



Prayer Pointers

Pray for the translation of the Old Testament into the Arabic of North Africa and the revision of the existing New Testament. A complete Bible exists in classical Arabic, but this is far from the spoken language. Effort is being made to produce a version that will be useful in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.

For gospel work among India's students. Thirty colleges now have Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship groups, led by native workers. There is also an extensive Graduate Fellowship work among alumni.

Mr. A. G. Ingleby (Portugal) requests prayer that permission may be granted for the opening of the hall at Mirandela.

Continue to pray for Mrs. T. Ernest Wilson (Angola) who is still seriously ill in Ireland.

Pray for the assemblies of the Republic of Honduras, that they may enjoy happy fellowship and work together for the faith of the gospel.

Continue to pray for Mr. and Mrs. H. D. LaBuff and their work among the tribes-people of Laos, also for their classes among the Lao people of Saravane.

For the workers in Ecuador who are working on the difficult language of the Aucas. Pray also for Mr. and Mrs. Cathers who now have the full responsibility of the work at Shandia.

For French gospel broadcasts over Radio Luxemburg. The forty-three million of France constitute a great and needy field. Their nine million radio receiving sets provide a great opportunity.

Pray for completion of arrangements for installation of the record press at Chosica, Peru. When in operation, this could be a great means of blessing through distribution of gospel recordings over a wide area in western republics of South America.

Constant adjustment in the relationship of Europeans and Africans is called for as the African level of responsibility rises. Pray for great wisdom and flexibility on the part of the missionaries and nationals alike.

Miss Emma Horton (India) reports that Clarence School, Bangalore, is short-staffed and has great difficulty in recruiting help. Prayer is asked that this problem may be resolved.

After two months in hospital in St. Kitts, West Indies, Mr. Charles Brown was expected to return to Toronto by plane for further observation and possible surgery. Our brother has suffered much in recent months and will value prayer for recovery.

For six months Mr. George Wightman (Mexico) has been unable to walk, due to an accident. He requests prayer for recovery.

PERSONALIA

Arrivals:

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McClelland (Angola) in January, 1958.

Departures:

Miss Alice Hill (Chile) in January, 1958.

Miss Agnes MacDonald, R. N. (No. Rhodesia) in December, 1957.

Births:

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert McConnell (Italy) a son, Robert John, on November 18, 1957.

Deaths:

On November 24th in England, Mrs. Daisy Rudge, who was commended from Buffalo, N. Y. to the work of the Lord in Northern Rhodesia in 1916.

Receipts For October

For Workers	\$17,798.68
For Expenses	411.12

\$18,209.80

Official Receipts Nos. 2224 to 2488 inclusive.

Receipts For November

For Workers	\$19,792.32
For Expenses	461.49

\$20,253.81

Official Receipts Nos. 2489 to 2760 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

Cavungo ALBERT HORTON®. The work in this area has suffered a blow in the death of our brother Sandala. A man of proven integrity and real devotion to the Lord, he had felt impressed to devote his life to witnessing for Him and had gone to live and carry on a work at a place about twenty-seven miles from Cavungo. There was already a nucleus of a few believers, and others have been baptized since he went there, so a small assembly has been formed. Sandala was a very hard worker, but had always been a man of somewhat limited resistance in illness. He stepped on a spear of hard grass, which entered his foot and caused an infection. No one thought that such a simple thing would result in his death. He was brought here for treatment when it was evident that the infection was severe. As far as we can determine, his heart must have weakened, and he began to sink rapidly. His wife was sent for and arrived just as he died. The shock to her was very great. As she wept, she expressed her burden for their younger children, whom she alone would now need to bring up to love and serve the Lord. Sandala was a man who believed in consistent discipline of his children—a great rarity in Africa! As a result, his children idolized him. The coming of the Lord was Sandala's favorite theme, so at the graveside I spoke on I Thess. 4: 13-18 to the large crowd which had gathered. At the conclusion of the service, a somewhat notorious young woman made public confession of faith in Christ.

The testimony at Sandala's place had been showing much promise. The chief had been urging people to go to the services and children to attend school. Now the believers there are praying that the Lord might raise up some one to help them and carry on the work. I have urged them to continue meeting for simple reading of the Scriptures and for prayer. Please pray for the testimony.

Miss Courtney's return from furlough has been a relief to us. She has taken over the school, also the main burden of the hospital. My wife is carrying on the maternity work. School enrollment is up, and our accommodations are a bit strained by the numbers. Five of the boys who passed government examinations are acting as teachers, four of

them as pupil-teachers, with the possibility of later on giving help in out-stations. Pray for problems which face us in connection with such out-station schools.

It is now quite certain, I think, that we shall not be able to go to the U. S. at the end of this year. At times we feel very tired indeed and scarcely adequate for the responsibilities which rest upon us. Pray that we may have the ability to carry on as the Lord would have us to do.

BELGIAN CONGO

Mulongo DR. WILLIAM ALLEN®. The crowds of patients at the hospital are undiminished (800 daily in the out-patient dispensary alone) and with Ginny Michon, Audrey Smith, and the Summers all away on furlough, we three remaining medical workers are having to spread ourselves very thin for a while.

New buildings are sprouting up in the hospital compound to replace the old ones which are beginning literally to crumble to pieces. Two rows of new brick houses with iron roofs are now completed on the hillside some distance behind our present camp, which will be the new leprosarium, and funds are to be made available by the state to add a number of these structures each year to complete eventually a model village of neat, comfortable dwellings, surrounded by ample terrain for gardens, for hospitalized lepers. These number over 350 at present, plus another 200 coming for treatment as out-patients. Among the buildings will be a chapel for the leper assembly, which has some thirty-five in fellowship at present, an active group who maintain a bright testimony among their fellow-patients.

There is much other construction to be done, and African labor being what it is, the job of supervising all this presents a problem. Our schools, too, are sadly in need of someone qualified to undertake a teacher-training program and bring them up to standard, so that the hundreds of children now being turned away can be reached by this fruitful type of ministry. Please pray too for the assembly here, for some are seeking to cause trouble.

Our family in general keeps very well, and our oldest son, Larry, for whom many of you have prayed, still seems to be making progress in the strengthening of the muscles weakened by polio. He is doing very well at Sakeji School some five hundred miles south of us in Northern Rhodesia.

ELGIAN CONGO

yankunde MISS MARY WATSON. The school work here at Nyanunde is going along well, and being blessed of the Lord. Sixteen youngsters stayed behind after a meeting this week to trust the Lord, and twelve others to repent and return to Him.

We are very much concerned about the need for a sixth and seventh grade. We have kindergarten through fifth grade. All high schools and vocational and professional schools demand a seventh grade certificate or entrance. Our Christian parents are concerned about sending their children to Roman Catholic schools, as the one Protestant school in the area limits us to two candidates a year. They don't want their children to go to the other schools, but they would like them to have an opportunity for higher education.

ELGIAN CONGO

Isumbura CARL JOHNSON®. Lord willing, we are going on furlough next July and have reservations to leave Isumbura on July 7, flying to Rome, and sailing from Naples on July 12th, arriving in New York on July 21. Pray much concerning replacements for us while on furlough.

The need and opportunities are great, and we rejoice in the openings and fruit that the Lord enables us to see. Praise Him with us or an old man, veteran of World War I, who brought his idols and charms day before yesterday and burned them. Pray for him, as his pagan relatives and friends are making it hard for him. A white man who was saved at the medical lab. in September comes faithfully to the Bible studies and has brought his wife and another couple. His wife seems to be a true believer now, but pray for the couple, as they are still outside of the household of God. Pray for another couple, atheistic, who we believe are hungry for their souls in spite of all their intellectual arguments against the Faith. Sunday night he came to the Bible study, and in an hour and a half conversation following the meeting, he admitted that he feared the Bible readings because he felt his emotions being drawn against his intellect. So pray much for this man, Mr. DeTrouw.

We are having a Christmas conference at Nihanga where the Laceys are working, on the 24th and 25th, also a New Year's conference up in the mountains where there has been a work going on for over a year wholly in their own.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

Moissala F. W. ROGERS®. Last month I was away in Jos, Nigeria, where the doctor gave me a thorough medical examination and treatment for Filariasis. Since returning to Moissala, I have been feeling much better. I spent some days in Kano, Nigeria and had meetings and Bible study classes in the assembly there. Many of the believers there came originally from this country.

We plan to leave for furlough in June, 1958, D. V., and there is no one to replace us in Moissala, so the work will be cared for by the elders and evangelists until we return. Our brethren Taylor and Price will have the responsibility of all the work in the Chad. One of them will live in Fort Lamy and one in Doba, because they are centrally situated to visit the other districts. Marjorie Shaw and Janet MacDougall are with us in Moissala, but they will be going to Doba to live and work when we leave for furlough.

This year there have been fifty-three believers baptized in the Moissala district and twenty in the Bediondo district. There have been many professions of conversion also.

Last week-end—Thursday to Monday—the evangelists in the Moissala district were here for the quarterly conference. Some other workers came with them, and there were over fifty present at each class. Colin Price gave messages on I Timothy, and I spoke on "The Seven Feasts of the Lord." They have all returned to their villages now, strengthened by the few days of Bible study and fellowship.

NATAL

Elim ADAM FERGUSON®. Miss Laidlaw is continuing steadily in her study of the language. She has taken her first examination and passed comfortably. The deeper things of the language now engage her, and she appears to find real delight in getting into the more intricate features of the language. This is to her advantage, for the more delight the new missionary obtains in the study of the language, the easier and more quickly does he grasp and use it.

Miss Mieras finds the work among the sick all absorbing. Asiatic flu swept the country here as it has done in other places. Hundreds of natives around this area were stricken, and the dispensary was a busy place. Some, in true African style, neglected to seek help until it was too late; many

young children died of pneumonia developing from the initial attack of the flu. The Magistrate gave Miss Mieras special credit for her work among the sick during that period when so many were stricken.

Mrs. Ferguson had a "tea meeting" for her Women's Class this week, closing the class a few weeks because of the end-of-the-year activities. Eighty women were present, and after the meeting was over, one and another rose to speak of the help and instruction received during the year. What amazes one is the simple truths that so impress them, things that we would naturally pass by as rather unimportant, but which seem to strike home to them with comfort and blessing. How wonderful the Word of God is in all its varied ministry to the need of His people!

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Sakeji School MISS MARY POOLE. Almost a month has passed since the school term began, and it seems scarcely possible that a year ago I was on furlough—one settles into the routine so quickly. While the school set-up and atmosphere hasn't changed in the year's time, almost everything else has. Old pupils have gone on to other schools, others have returned from furlough, younger brothers and sisters have begun school, and still other new names have been added to the roll.

The staff too has changed, with Miss Lacey's return from furlough, Miss Doreen Love joining us on a temporary basis (before joining Miss Hurrell in African work) and now Miss Marjorie Ross as another staff member. In December we anticipate still further changes, as our nurse, Miss Joan Hoyte, goes on furlough and Miss Traise goes into hospital in Cape Town for a plastic hip operation. We have much to thank God for and ever so much to encourage us to continue praying.

Since I left on furlough, every building at Sakeji, with the exception of the Sick Bay and the Work Shop, has been extended or adapted to accommodate our growing population! Added to which, a new school has been built and is in use this term for the first time, and an auditorium-gym is nearly completed. We never notice any grass growing under Mr. Hess's feet!

In the African work there has been some encouragement in the past months as a number have professed conversion. However, there is a growing concern among the missionaries of this area over the lack of vision

or urgency on the part of African Christians to spread the gospel among their fellow Materialism is fast getting a grip of the country, and there is great need for prayer that the Church may be revived and filled with desire to evangelize, even though at a cost, and enabled to set the affections on things above, where, we know, Christ reigns eth.

MOROCCO

Tangier MRS. JOSEPH GROSSHOLTZ. My husband has had two spells in bed, one with a chill and recently with high blood pressure, but when the doctor saw him last Friday, he gave him a good report, and now he is back on the job.

The meetings continue with fairly good numbers. Even today, although there has been a high wind blowing and a downpour of rain, the hall was a good half full. The folks are very attentive and interested, and God has been pleased to bless and honor His Word. Two more of our number have accepted the Lord on November 6th.

We have a class for children and hope soon to have a room for them. At present we prepare the wash-house (the place where the clothes are washed), putting down carpet and using some forms my husband has made. We would value your prayers that the little ones may early come to know the Lord Jesus as their Savior.

ISRAEL

Haifa W. MARCINKOWSKI®. During the last few months a number of Hebrew Christian families arrived in Israel with the great stream of Jewish refugees that continually pours into this country. These arrived from Poland and were allocated to various camps. Most of them have our address, and we were able to help them find each other here. Some are Baptists, some come from other churches; one widow is from an assembly which, years ago, was started by our brother James Lees. Today this assembly counts between two hundred and three hundred members.

This widowed sister went through great trials here; the heat, the camp life, the heavy physical work for her son and a hundred other novelties told on her nerves and her health in general. These newcomers are registered as Jews in their mother country, as no question is asked concerning their faith. Very soon, on board ship or the camp here, they open their hearts to somebody and testify how they came to

lieve in Jesus as the Messiah and their Savior. They find usually an open ear and interest, but as the news gets noised around, they are being given to understand that this thing is not desired here. They become frightened and often dare not testify openly any longer. That makes them unhappy and lonely. Please pray for them.

ISRAEL

Nazareth HARRY L. MEDROW®. Often it seems we speak in a pessimistic vein about the hard field in which we have been called to labor, but looking back there is cause for praise for some results achieved. There are three young men more than there were a year ago in the assembly, and another has professed and desires baptism. This may not seem much to those who labor in more fertile fields, but it is really extraordinary, considering the extremely hard soil from which they have been extracted. The four go on well, praying, studying the Word, witnessing and bringing others to the meetings. Our beloved Jamil and Sa'da continue to be a great joy to us, working with all consecration and unflagging zeal.

Since our dear brother, Dr. Hans Bernath, came to the E.M.M.S. Hospital, the number of patients has increased because of his skill and reputation as a surgeon, and the staff has undertaken alterations and additions to the building. This also increased the scope of our work, for many more now hear the gospel in our regular Sunday meetings there. Besides, it is our joy to present the gospel three mornings each week to the outpatients in the Hospital's town Clinic, with usually a full waiting room and good attention. These are, for the most part, Moslems, with some nominal Christian Arabs and Druses. All receive tracts or gospels to take home.

In the Arab village of Kafr Yasif the two young men we baptized more than a year ago are going on well. One, Yusuf, is making good progress with Emmaus courses. His wife, Nejla, was to have been baptized two weeks ago, but became suddenly ill and is not yet fit to endure a dip in sea water. Others in the village have made professions, and a goodly number, including some high school and elementary students, are enrolled as Emmaus students. The Arab brethren in the little assembly are quite zealous to reach their neighbors, and the meetings are always well attended.

Visits to other Arab villages and towns,

and to Arab minorities in some Jewish towns continues, with we do not know what degree of success, but the good seed is being sown, and God has declared that His Word will not return void. The little assembly testimony begun in the home of Bro. Elias Ruson in Lydda, continues, and we visit it regularly, but there have been no additions for a long time. Please continue to pray for all these.

JAPAN

Morioka City

JAMES McALLISTER®. The Lord has enabled us to get on Radio Iwato, the radio station located here in Morioka, with a weekly 15-minute gospel program. Many listeners have responded thus far; we look to Him for fruit that abides. Three tent campaigns were held during the past summer in various parts of the city. Five professed faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. So far, we have found tent work to be the most fruitful method of reaching souls, and we covet your prayers for plans for next year, as we hope to start tent meetings in the spring, D. V. Five believers (four sisters and one brother) were baptized and added to the assembly. Miurasan, the most able brother in the meeting, is again hospitalized with his old trouble, TB of the spine; but we are glad to say he seems to be on the road to recovery after his operation. Another brother, in the TB sanatorium gives us much joy as he shows continued growth in the things of God. Do pray for all the dear believers here; there are innumerable temptations to draw them away from the Lord. Two Sunday schools are carried on each Sunday morning, the brethren responsible for the one in our home and the sisters for the one in the rented shop where we carry on regular meetings. Oh, how urgent is the need to reach these dear boys and girls while they are still young—before the dark veil of idol worship completely blind their hearts.

ALASKA

Anchorage

PAUL J. HAMMON®. We had two wonderful weeks of camp in June. Most of the children were from the Sunday schools. It rejoiced our hearts to see the growth in some who were saved last year.

In April with the help of the Steward's Foundation, we were able to purchase a lot for a permanent chapel. It is geographically in the center of the Anchorage area. This is in a residential section, close to one of the schools and on two of the main road arteries

through the city. The lot had never been cleared, so was covered with woods. This was removed in October, saving only the trees marked for future landscaping. We trust the Lord will soon enable us to start a building here, not only centralizing the testimony, but also expanding the work. Much prayer is needed for the coming year, that we may not get ahead of the leading of the Lord nor lag behind.

The meetings continue at the quonset chapel. The Lord has provided more help this past summer; nevertheless Alaska seems to be the land of good-byes, and several have left again this fall. In August one of the girls who was saved at camp last year was baptized and received into fellowship.

We ask that you remember the Thompson family in prayer as they help in the work here in Anchorage. He is a gifted man and already has been able to reach out in the pastoral work where we were limited.

We would like to add a bit about the work in Mentasta. Mrs. May McKellar and Mrs. June Miller of Seattle are now in the village. The Lord has granted a school for the village and Mrs. Miller is serving as teacher this year. The response to the Word has been wonderful; we are all longing to see fruit there for the Lord. Mentasta is 320 miles from Anchorage, too far for us to be of real physical help to these two dear saints. They are both sixty-four years old, and it is no small task to chop ice and pack water three-fourths of a mile in subzero weather.

MEXICO

Tehuacan RONALD HARRIS®. December is a busy month. In addition to the usual activities we will be practicing with the children at three places preparing Christmas programs with a definite gospel emphasis. The number of children in the Sunday schools has increased over last year, and we are thankful that this year there are others sharing the responsibility and the work. A women's class has been dressing dolls for prizes; one of our local Christians bought a big box of toys in Mexico City at wholesale. Others have helped with typing and will help at the practices.

Emmaus courses are being studied by 1300 people in Mexico. We have students in all but one of the thirty-one states and districts in the country. Frequently we receive testimony of conversion as a result of these studies.

Boys and girls may be busy in school this

time of year in some lands, but here in Mexico they are on vacation. The school year here is from February to November. During January (D. V.) we are planning three Vacation Bible schools of a week each. Two of them will be in villages where this has not been done before. Don and Lucy Kieft will be working with us in this, and we are counting on the help of some of the young Christians among us.

REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS

Tela JOHN RUDDOCK®. We had our first baptisms in our new hall in Tela on Sunday last, a brother and his wife from Kilometer 16 and an old man living here in Tela. This old man has been saved for many years, and for the past three years one side of his body has been paralyzed. But nothing would satisfy him until he had followed his Savior in the waters of baptism. It was necessary to fix up a special chair for him, but everything went off very nicely.

Last week I was in Santa Rita and was able to help the brethren a little. Two of them, I am afraid, are too much mixed up in the affairs of the country. It is rather difficult for some who have been in politics for so long to give it up. Their new hall is at a standstill at the moment, waiting wood from the mountain, which should soon arrive.

So far our Republic is in peace and quietness, for which we are thankful.

CUBA

Pinar del Rio DAVID L. ADAMS®. We have had much to encourage us with souls being saved in recent meetings. In fact some were saved during church ministry meetings for the saints, as well as in the gospel meetings that followed. Some have been baptized and added to the assembly, and we trust the rest will go on and grow in grace as well.

At present, having recently closed the special meetings due to the flu and a cold snap which caused our attendance to sink rapidly, we are busy building a new hall in the country about fifteen miles away with a view to starting a new work there. It is a rustic thatched building, but a good size, and we hope to see blessing. If delays, opposition and trials are indicative of Satan's disapproval of our purposed effort, we can be assured that we are in perfect disagreement!

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Ciudad Trujillo MISS EVA RUSSELL. Roberto Santos, who was commended to the work this year, had a week's special meetings in Andres, where the Rathies commenced a work some ten years ago, and where Miss House and Miss White have continued going for classes and a night meeting every other week. He took some of the young folks with him each night to help with the music. Large numbers attended, the meetings being held in a theater building. Five professed to be saved one night and about eighteen the next. Pray that there may be wisdom in teaching them. Pray also for Roberto.

In November a week's special meetings have been planned at the tent, as it is the anniversary of the start of the work there. We hope to have some baptisms and see an assembly started. Pray that the Lord will undertake in all, for His honor and glory.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Trujillo City IAN RATHIE®. Our special joy recently has been the start of the new assembly. On the first anniversary of the tent, sixteen believers were baptized. These, with others, who live in the same district but were associated with the first assembly, came together to break bread and form an assembly with about sixty in fellowship. We have been able to rent a building nearby for \$100 a month; thus they'll soon be in more permanent quarters for the consolidation of the testimony.

Our present plans are to look for another good location for the tent, so that we may look forward to, and work towards, a third testimony in this growing city of 250,000 population.

We are thrilled with the plans for the long-awaited hall. We need a building to seat at least five hundred, and S. S. rooms as well, so it will cost upwards of \$20,000. This seems staggering to us, but we remember the word concerning one of old that "he staggered not at the promise of God through unbelief." We should add that we trust the local assemblies will be able to provide future buildings needed in the work, D. V.

The first assembly still numbers one hundred fifty in fellowship and is carrying on an active witness to the power of the gospel. In going over accounts it was a joy to see they had contributed over \$1000 for printing, nearly \$1000, for children's work, \$1300 for national workers, and \$1500 for setting up

and carrying on the tent during the past year. Thus they seek to remember the command, "Freely ye have received, freely give."

PUERTO RICO

Santurce COLIN CALDWELL, JR.®. We had a grand turn-out at our monthly young people's meeting last Saturday. Many were there for the first time. We have decided to make it a bi-monthly activity, as interest is very good. Several in the group have been saved during this past year, two or three quite recently. Pray that with this increased activity in 1958 for their special benefit many more may come to a saving knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ.

We've been getting some of the neighbors from the area where we live to go with us to the gospel meetings. Lord willing, we wish to commence some activity in our home for their benefit. Would very much like to see some of these saved and a work commenced in this area.

BRAZIL

Vila Clementino JOHN McCLELLAND®. We have just had our annual conference at Vila Clementino, and it was gratifying to see good numbers. Our conference was preceded by a week of prayer, which paved the way for good meetings. The conference meetings were from Wednesday through Sunday, with two meetings on the Friday which was the actual conference day, the 29th anniversary of the work in this district. On Friday we had between 250-300 present at each session. In the interval, after refreshments, the young people of the assemblies held an open air service in front of the hall. It was encouraging to see them organizing and holding forth in a most acceptable way. From beginning to end the ministry was excellent. The Sunday evening meeting brought a nice finish to the effort when four girls indicated their desire to follow the Lord. We do trust and pray that in their childlike simplicity their decisions were real and that they will go on to prove the same.

On November 30th I am expecting to go down to Sao Vicente to help Brother DeWeese for about fifteen days. He is desirous of opening another preaching point closer to his home, and we hope to have a few weeks of concentrated effort to start it off.

At Vila Luzita we were encouraged to see a young man taking his stand for Christ.

This lad has had a difficult start in life and, being of a rather stubborn nature, he has had to learn everything the hard way. It has been a long wait, and much prayer has been made on his behalf. We do trust that he will be true. Pray for him.

BRAZIL

Santos DONALD DEWESE®. We would appreciate your prayers as we labor in the gospel in the more central Vila of Sorocabano. We have rented a building in a good location at a rather high rent, but we felt led to take the place, feeling confident the Lord would supply the need. Last week we were busy building benches. Saturday, the day of the first meeting, found us still putting the finishing touches on them and attending to many other details. That evening at 7:30 all was in readiness. Brother John McClelland came down, and it was a real joy to have his fellowship as we labored together during the two weeks of opening meetings. The first night after a time of prayer, the two of us began singing a few hymns. Before long there was a number curiously gathered around the open door. Sunday morning found the hall nicely filled, and each subsequent service brought a better attendance. Last night the hall was filled. Do pray for these, who have no knowledge of the Word of God or of salvation.

Once again we have visited the Island of Bertioaga and have contacted a few others with a desire for truth. On the occasions spent there we have surprisingly run across numerous members of diverse religious cults. The heart goes out to these, for without Him who declared, "I am the Light of the world," they still remain as those who have no hope.

PERU

Lima DAVID SOMMERVILLE®. We had a number of pleasurable days up in a mountain town to the north, Cajamarca. It was a combination of a bit of change and vacation, an opportunity to help the Christians in that town, and a chance for some good fellowship with the Couenhovens.

Cajamarca is one of the more important mountain towns, about thirty or forty thousand in population. Some time ago a number of Christians there desired to go along in simple obedience to God's Word, though they were ignorant of much. But where there is a desire, God supplies the means.

One brother who was in that area on business was able to help them, and for the past year the Elliots and Couenhovens have been going once in a while to guide and teach them the Word. It gives these families a much-needed change from the strength-sapping heat and humidity of the jungle. It is a real joy to find a group like the one in Cajamarca who want to know and have a will to obey when they learn. They are at least thirty in number.

The Lord cheers us a bit in Lima in our attempts to reach the middle class. The only way seems to be through literature and through personal visits to their homes and in ours. As to literature work, a pamphlet I translated, written by Dr. Rene Pache of Switzerland, has now been published, and one of the Emmaus courses is almost ready. I have finished the first draft of Peter Fleming's *The Church* and hope to start on William MacDonald's *Christ Loved the Church*.

VENEZUELA

Puerto Cabello MISS FANNY GOFF. We spent our vacation last August in a village in Falcon state called Mirimire. One of our Venezuelan workers was there at the same time having special meetings. I discovered that a young woman named Esther, who had lived with us as a little girl, was living not far from the hall, so went and invited her to the meetings. The Christians there told me that they had often invited her, but that she would never go near, but right away she told me that she would go, and she did. She became very troubled about her soul, and within a week she was saved. Then the man she lived with and his family began a strong persecution but she stood firm. Gradually he became convinced of the truth, and about a month after we left, he also professed, and all say that he is a changed man. Then they wanted to straighten out their lives—they have four children—so about two weeks ago they invited me to their wedding.

While we were there last summer, we gave Bible classes each day to the youngsters in the vicinity. One big boy took a great interest and learned more about his Bible in those few weeks than anyone I've ever known. Just lately I received a letter from him also telling me that he is saved, so the vacation was quite encouraging.

PARAGUAY

San Bernardino PHILIP TATE[©]. It is with deepest gratitude to the Lord that we are able to report that the San Bernardino Gospel Chapel was duly inaugurated on October 6th. The opening ceremony will be long remembered. The congregation was representative of all sections of the populace, and we were honored by the presence of all the local political and civil authorities. We had scarcely dared to hope for such a marvelous opportunity, which was plainly an answer to many prayers. This gathering was widely commented on in the village. All reports on the building are very favorable, even those who are opposed to the gospel showing appreciation and also amazement that we were enabled to construct it in no more than seven months.

Our gospel campaign held every night from the 6th through 20th, was a fitting commencement to this new phase of the testimony. We had excellent attendances, and the effort proved a rich blessing. Delegations came from other towns, and all the assemblies within a radius of 35 miles responded. Local interest was well kept up, and some of the most fanatically opposed

people in the village came more than once, as did also many members of the German community who are not accustomed to attend. Our brother David Morris from Patagonia was the speaker each night, and more than a dozen professed to receive Christ as Savior, while others encouraged our hearts by manifesting that they had trusted Him during recent months. We believe a real work of grace has been done in many lives, through the Lord's wondrous power. To Him be all the glory.



Gospel Chapel, San Bernardino, Paraguay.



Paraguayan elder reads Scripture at opening of San Bernardino Chapel. Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Tate (in doorway). David Morris (dark suit). J. G. Martin (facing camera).

FROM
WALTERICK PUBLISHERS
Seabrook Sta.
Topeka, Kansas
SECOND CLASS
Return Postage Guaranteed

FEBRUARY SPECIALS!

RISE OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS and the Stewardship of Money.

By, A. PULLENG.

Very informative as to the characteristics of the middle ages, when missions were not thought to be necessary; God preparing His people for the venture; and the development and Rise of Christian Missions. Also has an important message on what Scripture teaches about, "The Stewardship of Money," and how it may be discharged faithfully; and our responsibility toward others. Should have a wide circulation among all Christians.

25c Each (5 for \$1.00) Plus Postage

FAMILY ADVENTURE

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.

35c Each (3 for \$1.00) Plus Postage

ASCENT OF THE TRIBES

By ISOBEL KUHN.

The story of pioneering among the tribes of North Thailand—a gripping story—one which gives an intimate view of the struggle and heartaches of pioneer work and is full of warm devotion to Christ. A book that is well worth reading.

\$4.00 Each, Plus Postage

WALTERICK PUBLISHERS, Seabrook Sta., Topeka, Kansas