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The
Fields
DECEMBER, 1958

The Fields

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Zulu Girl.

Courtesy Pocket Testament League.

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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

Mr. and Mrs. E. W., New Jersey\$2.00



Editorials



Arousing Missionary Interest

How is interest in foreign missions aroused and maintained? That is a live question in the mind of many workers abroad and responsible brethren at home. Perhaps the concern of a past-generation missionary about this subject might be helpful. From "Mary Slessor of Calabar" we quote the following:

"She knew, however, that the presentation of startling facts and figures alone would never arouse it (the church) to action; these might touch the conscience for a moment, but the only thing that would awaken interest and keep it active and militant would be a revival of love for Christ in the hearts of the people; and it was for this she prayed and agonized most of all. For with it would come a more sympathetic imagination, a warmer faith, a greater courage to go forward and do the seemingly impossible and foolish thing."

Missionary rallies, charts, statistics, magazines, kodachromes, movies, human interest stories and all else employed to awaken enthusiasm for missions may, and do, have a legitimate place, but only a secondary place. All Christian work is basically spiritual and must arise from a spiritual impulse. True missionary service stems from love to Christ. The candle of missionary interest is lighted from that same flame.

* * * * *

Moslem Advance

The religion of the prophet Mohammed once moved onward at the point of the sword. Today it is moving southward in Africa under a truly missionary impulse. Every Moslem, be he trader, teacher, or craftsman of whatever sort, considers himself responsible to promote Moslem influence. As the primitive Christians went everywhere "gossiping" the Word, so does the Moslem of Central Africa.

Missionaries in French Equatorial Africa and Nigeria have often reported the exertions of Moslems in advancing their religion. Word has just come to hand that

the mission at Nyankunde, Belgian Congo, now has a mosque almost at its door! Just four miles away stands this building of poles and wattle, accommodating about three hundred people.

Lessons may be learned from the tactics of others. Are converts to Christ being encouraged to regard themselves as witnesses? Or, is the notion allowed to persist that such work devolves upon "preachers" and "missionaries?" It is doubtful if many of the large unoccupied areas of U. S. A. and Canada will ever be evangelized by "preachers." But there is scope and opportunity in many places for young doctors, teachers, accountants and tradesmen to accept gainful employment and to maintain witness for Christ in unreached areas. This applies alike at home and abroad.

* * * * *

The Power Of Radio

It is just six years since Nasser's rise to power. Then, Radio Cairo was a feeble voice scarcely heard throughout Egypt. Today the United Arab Broadcasting Company has a modern headquarters with a dozen or more transmitters, a staff of some sixteen hundred persons, and a budget of \$5,700,000.

Round the clock transmissions from Cairo and Damascus are heard in seventeen languages by an estimated 30,000,000 listeners. Employing communist techniques and playing on the poverty of the masses, Nasser has gained ascendancy in the Middle East. Radio has been vital in his rise to power.

Christian broadcasting can hardly hope to equal the governments of the day in radio staff, equipment or budget. But the effectiveness of radio in reaching and influencing the people politically underlines the value of broadcasting the Word of God. Tied in with a sound literature program, this ministry can be mightily used of God.

* * * * *

Miracle Workers

Guest Editorial—G. W. MARSH

On every side in the world is a cry for funds to keep the system going. Rural areas shout their poverty and plead for urban help.

Cities groan and plead about the unfair burdens, so many needs, multitudes living far below decent standards, no way to help them. They turn to provincial governments, who in turn cry to the Federal government for relief. And they in times like these may seem ready to solve all difficulties and make promises quite glibly—real **miracle workers**. So many do like to think the government is rich—an inexhaustible source of supply. However, the sober thinker knows that the relief promised must in the end come from the very people from whom the cry came—the people in distress.

Much the same attitude is displayed by those who should be serious thinkers, about the supply line for missionary effort. Many an assembly commends a worker and sends him forth with fervent good-byes and a remarkable faith that all his needs will be so abundantly supplied that they can forget him till he comes back to tell of triumphs on his next furlough. If you pressed them for the ground of their confidence, they would say, "There are missionary agencies to look after that very thing"—**miracle workers**. If you pressed them a little further, they would probably tell you there are rich stewards or congregations in some cities—never thinking that the rich congregation they have in mind may be struggling desperately to help a dozen workers who have gone forth from their midst, and the rich Christian they have pictured as so ready to meet all needs has been so hardened by a thousand appeals that his heart is as hard as their own.

* * * * *

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

The October issue of "The Fields" contains much which should cause exercise to thoughtful readers. The editorials and articles give food for thought and much to pray about.

Your editorial "Where are the Men?" is certainly something to think and pray about. At a missionary conference recently a missionary said, "Let us take care of the praying, and God will take care of the giving and going." Have we, as Christians, failed in doing our part?

Then there is your mention of radio work—"A Mighty Voice," and the report on literature work in India, with emphasis on the final phrase—"while there is yet time."

The reports from Robert Greenhow of Kiambi and George McDonald of Masamba should stir our hearts and bring us to our knees in prayer. So much need, so many opportunities, and so few to help! The report from Lolwa is most interesting and indeed much to give thanks for.

The short but interesting account of how the gospel records reached the Amahuaca Indians reminds one of that most interesting book published a few years ago, entitled "Mountains Singing," which is well worth reading.

The other articles, letters and Prayer Pointers, mention of those arriving and departing, are all of interest, and those mentioned should be remembered in our prayers.

"Lord, teach us to pray."

Sincerely,
A Constant Reader.

Dear Sir:

I thought you might be interested to know that at the Emmaus Alumni Homecoming week-end, one of the alumni took it on himself to recommend very highly that all alumni should get and read "The Fields." He gave a summary of the last number and said that for his own heart it had been a real challenge. The magazine is steadily improving in quality and usefulness.

R. E. H.

GIFT PROBLEMS SOLVED

Your gift problem may easily be solved. Simply send a gift subscription to "The Fields" for that friend you have been thinking about.

"The Fields" will do much more than answer a gift problem. It will supply fuel to fire missionary interest every month of the coming year. And it may be used of the Lord to alter the whole current of life for some young believer.

The Lord's stewards do well to consider seriously the eternal value of such a gift.

PARAGUAYAN PERSPECTIVE

G. M. AIRTH

COMPLETELY surrounded by three larger republics, Paraguay is called the "Little Giant" of South America and, as such, has long been recognized as the diplomatic crossroads of South America, for whose favors both Brazil and Argentina have contended. Economically, it is still very backward, but its resources have by no means been exploited to the full, and it could provide homes for thousands of industrious immigrants. It is about 150,000 square miles in area, with a comparatively sparse population of one and a half million. Asuncion (population 250,000) is situated about a thousand miles up the River Plate. The climate is very hot, with frequent temperature of 105 degrees or more during the summer months; in the winter season brief cold spells are broken by uncomfortably warm days.

The country is divided into two distinct regions by the river Paraguay, which, rising in the heart of Brazil, flows in a southerly direction through Paraguay and the Argentine, to the Atlantic Ocean nearly 3,000 miles away. Its wide estuary is universally known as the River Plate, and on its banks stand the great cities of Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

To the east of the river the country is undulating and, in parts, thickly wooded, with no hills high enough to afford the missionaries a place of escape from the summer heat. On this side too are to be found the cities and towns of the civilized population, most of which are small and poor. To the west of the river extends the "Gran Chaco," a vast plain with great thorny jungles and extensive palm groves. Apart from a fringe of civilization along the river bank, and a few large colonies of Mennonite Brethren, this is the home of various tribes of Indians, a few of which are just as savage as the Auca Indians of Ecuador.

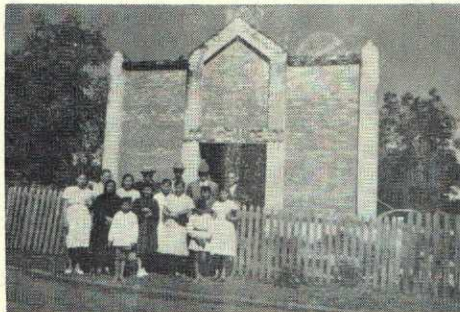
There is a wide diversity of national characteristics among the South American peoples, owing to the diverse Indian stocks which form the racial basis of most of these nations. In Paraguay the Guarani strain predominates in the racial union of Spanish and Indian, but the admixture of various European nationalities has produced a variety of types. In the lower or working

classes, the Indian characteristics predominate, and these people are mainly occupied in cultivating small plots of land, or engaged as "peons" on the cattle ranches or lumber camps of the rich. Their style of dress is not unlike that of European peasants, and their homes are usually simple huts of mud and wattle or split palm logs, although many are now building something more substantial. The upper classes, who live chiefly in the capital and larger towns, are more of the European type, have fairer skins, dress in the latest fashions, and follow the professions—medicine, law, commerce, etc. Many possess large cattle ranches, "yerba mate" plantations, or other estates in the country.

The Indians of the Gran Chaco have remained comparatively unaffected by the white invasion; most of them continue to live the same primitive nomadic life their ancestors led before the Spanish conquerors sailed up the River Plate. While some are employed on cattle ranches, or in the factories on the river bank, the majority obtain a precarious livelihood by hunting and fishing and are frequently seen on the wide waters of the Paraguay River in their primitive dug-out canoes.

The Paraguayans are a bi-lingual people. While Spanish is the official language, the medium of education, culture and commerce, Guarani is the mother tongue, and most Paraguayans prefer to speak the latter, a certain percentage of the lower classes speaking Guarani only. Among the Chaco Indians, each tribe has its own distinct language.

In some South American countries the



Chapel at San Estanislao, Paraguay

Roman Catholic Church has been separated from the State for many years, but in others, as in Paraguay, Roman Catholicism is the State religion, and thus the priests retain a powerful hold upon the people. Mariolatry is being fostered more and more; the people trust in Mary for salvation and know nothing of the loving and living Lord and Savior who is willing and able to save all that come unto God by Him.



Street Market in Asuncion

The beginnings of evangelical work in Paraguay are somewhat obscure, but soon after the close of the five years' war in 1870, colportage work was undertaken by Mr. Milne, the able and consecrated superintendent of the American Bible Society, who, within the next fifteen years, made four trips and distributed a considerable quantity of Scriptures.

The Methodists were next in the field about 1882, and for some time carried on a school which was well patronized by the leading families. They retired from the country in 1915, but many of their ex-scholars, later occupying important positions in the government and in commerce, showed considerable sympathy with evangelical work. About the year 1889, the South American Missionary Society (Church of England) commenced work among the Indians in the Chaco. Their first missionary, Adolph Hendricksen, spent some time traveling up and down a short section of the river Paraguay in a canoe, contacting the Indians on the river banks, but after only one year, this pioneer missionary succumbed to fever resulting from the hard life of exposure to blazing sun, torrential rains, and abrupt changes of temperature. A few months later, Mr. Barbroke Grubb was sent up from Tierra del Fuego to take charge of the mission. This intrepid man penetrated into the interior at a time when no white man dared to enter that region alone, or even in company, and endured incredible hardships as he wandered from place to place with the Indians, becoming to the Indians as an Indian, that he might win some. Once he

was treacherously shot in the back with a poisoned arrow, but in the mercy of God recovered. Today several hundred Indians of the Lengua tribe profess faith in the Lord, and other tribes have been reached and influenced by the gospel message.

The Lord's work in connection with the assemblies was commenced by brethren Alan Smith and John Ross of New Zealand, who, with their wives, arrived in Paraguay in 1909, but it was not until 1916 that a group of believers was gathered together in Asuncion and a small assembly formed. There are now three active assemblies in that city, two of which meet in their own fine halls, the larger of which will accommodate about four hundred people. Within a fan-shaped radius of about fifty miles to the east of the capital, other assemblies have been established at San Lorenzo, Valle Puca, Yhoby, Yaguaron, San Bernardino, and Pirareta, most of which have passed through times of persecution, more or less severe, and meet in their own well-built halls. Brethren from Asuncion also commenced meetings more recently at Arroyos-y-Esteros, some distance farther away. Former attempts at seed sowing in that town proved rather nerve racking to those who tried it, but now meetings are encouraging, and a number of souls have been saved and baptized. The hall here, built by the few believers, has recently been destroyed, furnishing an example of bitter persecution.

In Pilar, two hundred miles south of Asuncion, Mr. and Mrs. McAllister from Scotland have labored since 1939, and in

spite of the dominant power and tenacious opposition of the clergy there, a small assembly has been planted, from which one fine Paraguayan brother has gone out into full-time service for the Lord. When the work commenced, there were only two priests in the town; today there are eight, working hard to keep the "Rome" fires burning!

About one hundred twenty miles north of Asuncion, there are assemblies at Rosario, General Aquino and San Estanislao, all meeting in their own halls and mainly the fruit of a faithful Paraguayan brother who endured several years of persecution before the first one was established in 1926. He has frequently attempted to enter another place in that region and on the last occasion, he and some brethren who went with him were detained in the police station for several hours and then pelted with hard green oranges as they left the village. Much prayer has been made for that place, and our brother is still hopeful of gaining an entrance. Over four hundred miles north, two other assemblies were recently formed at Isla Margarita and Olimpo, where there are some fine trophies of grace.

In 1921, after many years of prayer and planning, work was commenced on the river Paraguay by means of a launch constructed by the late Mr. A. Smith with some help from fellow-workers. With this launch ("El Alba," the Dawn) many voyages were made from Asuncion northward, three times extending to Corumba in Brazil, seven hundred fifty miles distant, the longer ones taking a year or more to accomplish. Along the river-way there are towns and villages and numerous settlements such as cattle ranches, freezing works, tennin factories, lumber camps, farms, etc. At the larger places meetings were held nightly for a week or more, with an attendance of several hundred people; smaller places received attention in due proportion or according to the interest shown. Through the years a goodly number of men and women professed faith in Christ, and at one port an assembly was formed. The launch, "El Alba," continued in service until 1939 when it became unseaworthy, and the work had to be suspended.

An interval of twelve years passed before circumstances and sufficient workers enabled launch work to be renewed. A new vessel, "El Mensajero," (The Messenger) for



Hazardous Road in Paraguay

which the Lord provided materials and the means mainly through His people in New Zealand, commenced to operate in November, 1951. It is a houseboat type of vessel, sixty feet long by sixteen feet beam, and of shallow draft, so many places up tributaries and in extensive lagoons, are now visited which could not be reached by the former launch.

During the six years the new launch has been in operation, voyages have been made to Puerto Caballo, five hundred fifty miles north of Asuncion on the frontier of Bolivia, and one trip was made to the extreme south of the country, two hundred fifty miles below Asuncion, a total stretch of approximately eight hundred miles.

About fourteen years ago, a government decree was issued forbidding open air meetings and limiting Protestant activities to Gospel Halls and church buildings, but in answer to much prayer, the Lord overruled, and cards were obtained from the highest quarters in the country, recommending us for favorable treatment from the local authorities on all parts of the river. At quite a number of places, the priests cited the aforesaid decree when trying to prevail on the authorities to refuse permission for a meeting, but up to the present they have been frustrated. Bitter opposition has been experienced at a few places, and a few years ago the launch was bombarded with bricks for about an hour by a group of youths led by a priest in person. More recently, a similar, though less violent, attack was made in another port. However, nearly everywhere the workers have been welcomed, and even in the places just mentioned, the people, on the whole, were friendly.

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Evangelical Witness In Spain

IT IS difficult to understand the present religious situation in Spain without bearing in mind certain historical antecedents. The present regime has tried to resurrect the principles of unity which prevailed during the sixteenth century. Religious unity was then an essential element of this policy, reached and maintained by the repressive force of the Inquisition.

The Reform movement found entrance and acceptance in Spain. Many persons of noble birth and not a few monks and outstanding persons of the Roman Catholic Church were converted to the gospel; but this promising beginning was completely crushed. The stake, the rack, and the Inquisitorial dungeons exterminated all trace of the work of reformation in Spain. It was in the heat of this reaction that the Counter-Reform was conceived and born under the sagacious and energetic direction of the Spaniard, Ignacio de Loyola, founder of the Company of Jesus (the Jesuits).

Since then, Spain has continued to be the "catholic" country par excellence, even though in name alone. The influence of the Roman Catholic Church has extended to all parts of the country and all aspects of the national life, from the direction of the high policies of the land to the absolute lordship of the priest over the humble inhabitants of a village.

The present situation has not changed essentially, even though the majority of the people are indifferent and materialistic. Many Spaniards are frankly hostile to the Catholic clergy and to the Church. The influence and power of Roman Catholicism in Spain cannot be attributed to the faith of its people, but to the authority of the ecclesiastical hierarchy.

The Concordat with the Vatican, signed in 1953, strengthened this authority of the Roman Catholic Church. This Concordat confirmed Article six of the Bill of Rights promulgated in 1945, according to which Roman Catholicism is the religion of the State. Religious liberty is excluded by the same Article six, and all that is conceded is a tolerance (very restricted in practice), to those who profess any other faith than the Roman Catholic.

No manifestations of worship, other than

Roman Catholic, are permitted. No notice board may be placed outside evangelical churches. Propaganda of all kinds is legally forbidden. The printing and circulation of the Bible, unless it be the Roman Catholic version, is prohibited. This also applies to the publication of books on religious themes which do not have the approval of the Roman Catholic censor. Even magazines intended for internal distribution among evangelical churches need certain legal requisites which by their nature are outside the reach of Protestants. The importation of magazines and Bibles is equally prohibited, even though sometimes this prohibition is not too rigorous in practice.

Evangelical churches which obtained government permission to function, as a result of the promulgation of the Declaration of Rights in 1945, celebrate their services in the interior of their chapels largely without being molested. However, there is a considerable number of churches which remain closed because the necessary permission to open has been denied them. The situation varies according to the judgment of the local authorities, to the extent that some evangelical churches which do not have permission to open are tolerated, while others which have obtained permission are closed. In some places there are no difficulties in moving a church from one place to another; but it is very difficult, if not impossible, to open a new work in any part of Spain.

Apart from this problem, there are others with which the Spanish evangelical Christian is often confronted. The most distressing is, without doubt, that of marriage. For years, marriage outside the Roman Catholic Church had been legally impossible if one or both of the contracting parties had been baptized by a Roman Catholic priest. A decree in October, 1956, made marriage "legally" possible for those who do not profess the Roman Catholic religion, even though they had been baptized in the Roman Catholic Church. This decree became a respite for evangelical people in Spain. In fact, the problem was solved in many places but subsequent norms and instructions, provoked by the reaction of the Roman Catholic Church, have made the civil marriage of Protestants practically impos-

sible in many places. There are in Barcelona and other cities, couples who have spent months (some more than a year) of patient struggle and waiting with their documents in the Municipal Courts or in those of the judge, because of delay or denial. Eleven cases brought before the Registrars and Notaries were returned to the judges with the comment that "the non-catholicity of the soliciting parties is not sufficiently proved."

Another grave problem for Spanish Protestants is that of the education of their children. All schools in Spain, even though they be private schools, are under the control of the State, and Roman Catholic teaching is obligatory. No evangelical school is allowed to exist, even though it be exclusively for the children of non-Roman Catholics. The Concordat with the Vatican allows non-Catholic children to be exempted from Catholic teaching, but this proves almost impossible in practice. Even in the rare cases where exemption has been granted, the psychological problems which are created are no less serious, for the child is made to appear among its companions as a black sheep, the object of sneers and humiliations. The only solution is to place the child in some foreign school (foreign schools exist in Barcelona and in the large cities of Spain), but the cost of these schools is very high, and therefore beyond the resources of most evangelical families. Recently, the Federation of Evangelical Churches in Uru-

guay has decided to help evangelical children in Barcelona with fifteen scholarships in foreign schools. If such help were to be sufficiently increased, the problem would be solved in many cases.

Turning to the case of evangelical soldiers, it may be said that, on the whole, they are not molested for their faith, although often they are denied privileges and favors which would be conceded if they were not Protestants. Nevertheless, sad cases do present themselves occasionally. Four years ago, two evangelical soldiers, Daniel Sampedro, and Jose Lino, were condemned in El Ferrol to two years of military prison, for not having kneeled at the Mass which preceded the Oath of Loyalty. For the same reason, Juan Tenes Costa was judged by court martial on December 14th last.

To the foregoing might be added the many problems which present themselves in the professional, civil and social life of evangelicals, especially to those who live in the small cities and towns.

In this framework of adverse circumstances, Spanish evangelicals live and move. Nevertheless, it may be said that the last nineteen years, the most difficult in that which concerns religious toleration, have been of great blessing for the work of the gospel in this country. In spite of all the restrictions, the number of believers has increased considerably. Spanish evangelical leaders assure us that there has been a

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Group of Believers in Madrid, Spain

MY FATHER WAS A WITCHDOCTOR

by Fcibe Elia, African nurse, translated by DENA SPEERING

I DO NOT know my age, but I know my mother gave birth to thirteen children before me. She was very careful not to show any joy when I was born, for fear the evil spirits would be jealous and would kill me as they had killed her ten other children. My parents offered a sacrifice to Nyavevoya, the good spirit who approves of people bearing children.

Our village was high in the mountains of Ruwenzori where the wind blows furiously. Many times in my childhood I heard the roaring wind join with the noise of the dancing of the people when my father performed his witchcraft. I loved those days! I knew there would be a big feast along with the beating of the drum. My mother helped my father with his witchcraft. She was a witchdoctor herself, and many times she performed the witchcraft if my father was on a journey.

At our house we ate better than the other people of the village because of the many feasts that were made for Satan or the evil spirits. There were times when the people beat the drums and danced for two or three days, day and night, drinking pombe—native beer—and eating chicken and goat. My father gave part of the food, and the people brought the rest. They danced for Satan. They prayed to Satan, "Watch over our lives and don't be angry with us because we haven't danced enough."

When I was six or seven years old, my father gave me to the family of Kombi that I might marry him. Kombi was a child about ten years old. His family paid eleven goats. His big sister came to take me to his village. I cried bitterly when I left my mother.

In my new home I found other children with whom to play. We all hoed the garden in the mountain. The sister of Kombi took care of us, me and Kombi, because his parents had died. I dwelt there with joy. They treated me with affection.

After a year, Kombi tied his things in a kerchief and went to Uganda. He did not return, and later we heard he had died there. One of Kombi's brothers wanted to take me as his wife, but I refused. My father tried to make me go to this man because he did not want to return the mali—dowry. I

ran away to my father's house and refused to leave. Then in the end my father returned the mali and allowed me to remain at home.

One day my father planned to send me to the school that had opened in our village. It was a Catholic school. The teacher was a boy of the Munande tribe whose age was close to mine. He did not teach us to read or write, but taught us the catechism. When I knew part of it, he asked me to teach the others. Thus every day I taught the catechism in school.

Anderea, the sub-chief of another village, came and heard me teaching school. He thought I would be a good wife for his brother, Elia. He found my father and discussed the dowry. Anderea was willing to pay eleven goats, and my father was happy to get back the goats he had returned to the family of Kombi. Thus they came to an agreement quickly.

When Elia heard this news, he was pleased, but not altogether. He said, "My wife must know how to read and be a true believer."

Elia Kile had believed and was baptized. He had finished school at the mission and had learned the work of a nurse in the hospital at Oicha with Dr. Becker. Now he was a nurse in the dispensary of Mwenda Mission.

I wanted very much to marry Elia, so I hunted a Protestant school. I found one at Matungu which was near our village. I was able to go there in the morning and return in the evening. I was learning to read and write, and at night was dancing with the people at the time of a feast of witchcraft of my father. I did not think of leaving witchcraft.

But there was another matter in the school at Matungu which worried me. Matayo Mate, the teacher, read every day from a book which he called the Book of God, and this book said witchdoctors will be thrown into the Lake of Fire. I tried to forget these words, but in my heart, I feared.

We sang hymns in the school too. One hymn spoke about the return of the Lord Jesus and about those who were not ready to hear the trumpet. Those who believed

would be lifted up to meet the Lord in the clouds. These words worried me greatly.

Day by day I heard Christians praying. Then I began to pray in my heart. I did not get peace until the day I believed in the Lord Jesus, and He gave me a quiet spirit.

After I trusted the Lord Jesus, I married Elia, and we went to live at Mwenda Mission. We wanted our home to glorify the Lord. We planned not to pray to Nyavevoya to give us children, but to trust the true God. One year passed, and no child arrived in our home. My father wanted to perform witchcraft and pray to the evil spirits for a child, but we refused. Another year passed, and then another. Our hearts became heavy. The people of our village said it was because we did not offer a sacrifice to Satan.

When I wanted to hold or play with another child, the mother refused to allow me to touch it for fear the baby would be cursed and die. We prayed together many times, my husband and I, asking God to give us a child. Then after four years a child was born in our home! God had answered our prayer! Our heathen relatives did not have any more words to say.

After the birth of my second child, I was taught the work of a nurse. God had removed my curse, and given me a place to help other women. Later a brother died, and they sent us his five children to love and keep. Truly our house was full of children! Our hearts were filled and overflowing.

Last year I helped one hundred mothers in the dispensary at Mwenda. Many did not know the Lord Jesus. I loved to tell them what He had done for me. This year God gave us our seventh child. Now people can see clearly that the true God heard our prayers and gave us these seven children. They know that the power of God overcomes the deceit of the witchcraft of my father.

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.

Paraguayan Perspective

(Continued from page 271)

On recommencing the river work, we met with an unprecedented demand for the Scriptures; people everywhere were eager to buy a Bible, Testament or portion, even where the priests actively opposed and threatened them with punishment for doing so. At one port where notices were posted all over the place warning the faithful against the "heretics," and forbidding them to buy books, people began coming down to the launch for Bibles as soon as it arrived. It was interesting to see many of them sit down on the steps of a nearby monument, right under one of these priestly bills, and commence to read the Book. Some souls were led to the Lord, and many were really awakened to a sense of their need through reading the Word. During the past few years there have been numerous professions of faith in Christ; two assemblies have been formed in the north, and, God willing, others may be planted before long in places where groups of believers are seeking to live the Christian life.

Missionaries at work in Paraguay are Mr. and Mrs. Martin who have labored in Asuncion and some of the surrounding towns since 1919. In one of these where they commenced a work about 1937, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bester, from Cape Town, are now laboring and extending their efforts to the neighboring localities. Mr. and Mrs. Tate, formerly of Bolivia, came to Paraguay in 1949, and our brother took a large share of responsibility in the construction of the new launch, and supervised the very successful colportage work accomplished on the first few voyages. Workers engaged in the river work during the past few years are Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Mr. George Gilling, and Dr. Gordon Smith, son of the pioneer, Alan Smith. Dr. Smith has had a great field of opportunity in the northern regions where fully qualified doctors are few and far between. His healing ministry has been greatly used in gaining moral support from the local authorities, in breaking down prejudice in many hearts, besides leading not a few souls to the Lord.

Other agencies at work in the evangelization of this country are the Salvation Army, the New Testament Missionary Union, the Free Methodists, the Baptists, and the Dis-

ciples of Christ. A few years ago the Baptists opened a fine hospital which has been a great boon to the evangelical Christians who often suffered neglect in the national hospitals.

In connection with the distribution of the Scriptures, we gratefully acknowledge the ready help of the Bible Societies, those indispensable handmaids of Christian missions in every land, in giving us generous grants and discounts. We also owe a debt of gratitude to the Scripture Gift Mission for supplying us with liberal quantities of their attractive books, and especially for publishing Scripture booklets prepared by Mrs. Airth in the Guarani language, one of which consists of one hundred pages most attractively produced. Welcome supplies of tracts are received from Mr. Harris of Mexico, Mr. Ostertag of U. S. A., and Mr. Ferguson of Detroit through the Book Shop in Buenos Aires supervised by Mr. S. A. Williams.

In conclusion, we would ask the readers' prayers that God may frustrate renewed efforts of the adversary to enforce the decree mentioned above. Also in view of the growth of the work, prayer would be valued that God may raise up men in the country of spiritual depth and discernment, real students and lovers of the Word, who shall be able to guide the assemblies in accordance with Scriptural principles. Finally, prayer is requested that the Paraguayan believers may be restrained from allowing the prevailing nationalistic spirit to intrude unduly in the affairs of the assemblies, which all too often results in personal animosities which deprive the testimony of that spiritual power which is essential for the salvation of souls.

SPAIN

(Continued from page 273)

larger increase in the membership of their churches during these nineteen years than in the previous sixty. An encouraging sign of the progress and consolidation of the work is the increasing number of churches which are self-supporting. Others are striving to reach this goal.

At the present moment, there are approximately one hundred seventy-five evangelical churches in Spain, and sixty groups of believers. The Assemblies of Brethren,

the Baptist churches, and those of Baptist type, are without doubt the strongest in the overall Spanish evangelical picture, and the most active in evangelization. At the same time, they represent the most conservative section. There is also a good number of Presbyterian, Lutheran and Methodist churches, grouped in the Spanish Evangelical Church. The Episcopal Church (or Spanish Reformed Episcopal Church) has also some congregations. There are Pentecostals, but they are not numerous.

Special mention should be made of the Spanish Evangelical Alliance which, upon a basis of personal membership, draws together a great percentage of the evangelical movement. Its influence is sane and vigorous. The relation between the various groups or denominations is good on the whole. In Madrid and Barcelona there are periodical meetings of pastors and united meetings for prayer. A Commission for Evangelical Defence has been formed recently, representing the four most numerous Protestant groups.

The outlook in the immediate future is not too bright, but present progress, in spite of all restrictions, helps evangelicals in Spain to look forward with hope. The work of the Holy Spirit is showing that their labor is not in vain in the Lord. Spain calls for the prayers and the help of Christians throughout the whole world.

"The Life of Faith"

PERSONALIA

Arrival:

Miss Marjorie Pope (Trinidad) in October.

Departures:

Mr. and Mrs. William McBride (Chile) on October 24th.

Miss Idaleen Myers (Philippines) on November 8th.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gibson (Jamaica) on December 9th.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Morris (Belgian Congo) in December from New Zealand.

Birth:

To Mr. and Mrs. Michael Howell (Northern Rhodesia) on August 10, a daughter, Sharon Rose.



Prayer Pointers

Believers in Potosi, Bolivia, are concerned about the possibility of loss of their present rented meeting place. Pray for the Lord's overruling in the matter.

Mr. G. M. J. Lear, Argentina, writes of "a harvest of souls recently." Liberty is preserved in Argentina, but this should not be taken for granted. Pray for its continuance.

Pray for enlarged vision and deepened sympathies in the hearts of national elders in Central African assemblies. Ability in the Word is sometimes without fatherliness in spirit, so necessary to spiritual leadership.

Mrs. Frank Carboni, Italy, suffers much from sciatica. Prayer will be appreciated.

Continue in prayer for young missionaries in language study in Portugal. Visas to enter Angola have been applied for. Pray for early, favorable action.

Mr. George Edgecombe, Ecuador, is in the United States for necessary medical care. Pray for his recovery.

Prayer is requested as major decisions are made regarding inauguration of Christian Mission Farm, Inc., in Paraguay.

We are happy to report that Mrs. Raymond Morris has improved remarkably after surgery. The Morris family intend to proceed to their field, Kiolo, Belgian Congo, in December.

Mr. George Foggin, Formosa, reports fine attendance of younger people at a prolonged tent campaign at Sha-Lu. During recent Buddhist festivities two Taiwanese children refused to worship idols. The mother of one forced the child to do so. Next morning the child had lost the use of a leg. Medical help was of no avail. Frantic, the mother

appealed to the Christians to pray. Almost at once improvement was noticed, and soon the leg was almost normal again. A great impression has been made in this Buddhist strong-hold of Sha-Lu. Pray for the progress of the gospel there.

Mr. Joseph Spacek, Hawaiian Islands, has been cautioned by his doctor to postpone action on the proposed radio program at Kaneohe. Pray that he may be preserved in health.

Notes and Comments

The 1959 Missionary Youth calendar, edited by the staff of "Workers Together," will soon be ready for distribution. The price is 75c each, and orders may be sent to Mrs. John Slager, 11820 Avers Avenue, Blue Island, Illinois.

We are glad to report that Miss Marjorie Shaw (French Equatorial Africa) has been discharged from the hospital in Toronto. It will be necessary for her to continue with the physiotherapy treatments as an outpatient for some months yet, so let us continue to pray for her complete recovery.

This interesting character sketch was received from Mr. Robert Orr of West Pakistan. "Our most distinguished visitor during the year was Hashim, who at sixty-five is acknowledged as the senior worker among assemblies here. A thoroughly delightful and dignified old gentleman (for sixty-five is old here, and age means dignity), he keeps traveling around the little groups of believers, and his presence always means peace and the knitting up of broken relationships. Several times recently we have heard his knock on the outer door, and there he stood with book-bag and blanket, to be with us for a day or a month. We have no spare room, but my study is just to his liking. His wants are simple, but definite: a strong wood-and-string bed (none of your European camp beds that fall to bits), an earthen water jar, a thick quilt (at temperatures of about 115!), good thick matting on the floor, and a door that can be shut for hours of prayer. He is completely illiterate and speaks no Urdu, though we can understand his broad country Punjabi fairly well, and he follows our Urdu without difficulty. In

teaching and exhorting little groups, he gets someone to read Bible passages as they occur to him, and his wisdom and grasp of doctrine are amazing. He carries on an extensive correspondence, writing his letters being one of his host's duties. One recent letter went like this: 'Dear brother, after loving salams be it known that in sustaining loss instead of going to law about that division of property, you have done well. We call that self-denial, and if you continue in that gracious spirit, the Lord will reward you bountifully. Let no manner of offense keep you from worship and service; just ask yourself, What has the Lord done to offend me, that I should refuse to go to His house? Give Brother Glory my salams, and tell him that his great weakness is worldly pride. He ought to thank God for every opportunity of taking a humble place and of serving his brethren, whom the Lord is not ashamed to call His own.'

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bone, India, on their return from furlough, arrived at Ambala at 3:30 A. M. To their great joy a number of believers were at the train station at that unlikely hour and greeted the returning missionaries with warm embraces. Thank God for such a greeting! Mr. Bone immediately plunged into a tent campaign in Ambala.

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 August, 1958 issue.

ANGOLA, PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

COLE, C. DONALD (M) (A) (C) (F)
12723 Marlowe, Detroit, Mich.
TAYLOR, ROBERT (M) (C)
Missao de Boas Novas, Chitau, Andulo, Bie.
WILSON, T. ERNEST (M) (B) (A) (F)
76 N. Charlotte St., Pottstown, Pa.

BELGIAN CONGO

JACKSON, MISS DOROTHY V. (C)
Kiambi, Manono.
MORRIS, RAYMOND G. (M) (B) (A)
G. E. M., Kiolo, D. S. Elisabethville.

ETHIOPIA

NIXON, MISS KATHLEEN (C)
Box 903, Addis Ababa.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

ROGERS, F. WILLIAM (M) (F)
6067 N. Northcott Ave., Chicago 31, Ill.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

FERGUSON, ADAM N. (M) (F)
c/o A. Miller, 3858 W. 80th St., Chicago, Ill.
BENTON, IRVING (M) (C)
Murchison Mission Hospital, Pte. Bag 705
Port Shepstone, Natal.

FORMOSA

ROBERTS, MISS MARGARET (C) (F)
3868 Blenheim St., Vancouver 8, B. C.

JAPAN

STEELE, HARRY J. (M) (C)
c/o Mr. Mano, 212-Kami San Nocho,
Nuttari, Niigate-shi.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

BROOKS, CYRIL H. (M) (C) (A) (F)
43 Hill St., Buffalo 14, N. Y.
MYERS, MISS IDALEEN
P. O. Box 2380, Manila.

FRANCE

KALIOUDJOGLOU, TRIPHON (M) (FR.) (A)
33 rue de Chateaudun, Vichy (Allier).

ALASKA

SAUER, DONALD C. (M) (A) (C)
Box 1674, Fairbanks.

HONDURAS (REPUBLIC)

TIDSBURY, WILLIAM (M) (C)
Apartado 8, Progreso, Yoro.

TRINIDAD

POPE, MISS MARJORIE
c/o E. J. Pope, 1804 36th St., Moline, Ill.

JAMAICA

GIBSON, WILLIAM (M) (C)
P. O. Box 386, Kingston, Jamaica.

CHILE

MC BRIDE, WILLIAM M. (M) (A) (C)
Casilla 9, Talca.

ECUADOR

SHORT, N. D. (M) (F)
474 Grinnell Dr., Claremont, Calif.

PERU

CHRISTENSEN, EDWIN P. (M)
Apartado 4715, Lima.

Receipts For March to September, 1958, Inclusive

For Workers	\$131,656.07
For Expenses	5,973.53

Official Receipts Nos. 3696 to 5362 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.

A Note of Thanks

The members of The Fields wish to express warm thanks to all those who have contributed throughout the past year to the expenses of the office. For the sake of understanding, we make it clear that all the members of the Corporation, the editor and the publisher of this magazine, render service on a voluntary basis.

Expenses involved in rental of office space, salaries of office employees, and in the various services rendered to missionaries at home and abroad, are not slight. The fellowship of friends in helping to sustain this ministry is very much appreciated by The Fields.

Letters

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

ANGOLA

Boma LESLIE B. BIER®. In the interval since I sent you the yearly report for 1957, we have had a very busy period of medical work. Just why the numbers should have increased by nearly 50% is not very clear. We do know that with two members of our staff on furlough (Dr. Stinton and Vivian Grant) the rest of us have not had many idle moments. Mrs. Nancy Wilson has had an increase in maternity cases, and Pers's has had more than usual motherless babies to care for. Our other nurse, Iris Floyd, has not been well, and as I write, she has been off duty for a month. I am still doing operations at the rate of about fifteen a week, and my only assistant has been an African. I wonder how many surgeons in the homelands would like doing a stomach operation with only one other scrubbed person in the operating room and that one an African?

We have eighty-five beds in the hospital and they are occupied 95% of the time. We often have patients sleeping two in a bed or on the floor or in other rooms in stretchers! This month we are completing the new children's ward, which will give us another ten beds. We have added three rooms to the old Out-Patients' building and completely redecorated the old part of it. Each morning from one hundred fifty to two hundred patients gather for a short religious service and then receive their treatments. Every day we give from four hundred to six hundred doses of medicines, injections and treatments of other kinds. The majority of outpatients live in the "hospital village" which is composed of about two hundred grass huts built by the natives themselves. Some of these patients have walked several hundred miles to reach the hospital. For all

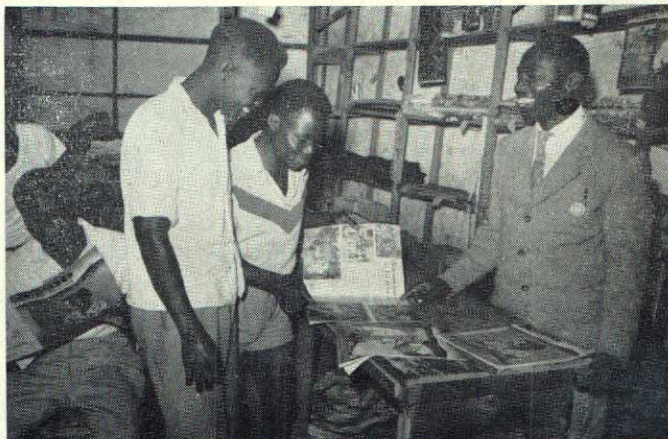
these we hold gospel services four times a week, and the in-patients are regularly visited by an evangelist. This little resume of our daily work would not be complete without telling you that I personally gave consultations to six thousand one hundred thirty patients in the daily clinics during the past eight months.

Spiritual results have been encouraging. Rarely a week goes by without seeing some patients confess Christ as their Savior. Regarding general station work, large crowds continue to attend our Sunday gospel service where we have seen blessing. The school year has just commenced with over three hundred pupils, one hundred thirteen boy boarders and thirty-one girl boarders. There have been two conferences convened by natives themselves at nearby out-schools where Christians have gathered for three days' Bible study. There were about twelve hundred at the one and over two thousand at the other.

When you pray for Boma, would you still remember the need for a printer to help Mr. Griffiths and for another nurse for our medical work?

BELGIAN CONGO

Nyankunde WILLIAM A. DEANS®. We are witnessing a social upheaval among the pigmies of the Ituri forest in the Lolwa-Mambasa area. For centuries they have been dominated by masters of other tribes and owned little themselves. Forest nomads, they live in tiny leaf huts quickly built and soon abandoned, as they follow the game.



Christian Storekeeper Selling "Neno La Imani"

The government has determined to liberate the pigmies from the control of the tribesmen, and the present Administrateur at Mambasa has moved the pigmies out to the motor roads by the hundreds and established numerous pigmy villages. These are free pigmies now and have been told that the government guarantees their freedom.

It is not all happy, however. The pigmies are coming down with sickness not known in their forest environment. They are now exposed to constant sun, and their lungs, used to pure forest air, are filled with the dust of passing motor cars.

What influence this social change will have on the Lord's work among the pigmies, conducted by Lolwa workers, remains to be seen. One immediate result is the offer of an ambulance by the government for use in the rural clinics now being conducted by the Spees. Special consideration is to be given to sick pigmies.

One of the greatest problems in the Christian literature program is that of distribution. Tract distribution must be organized to be effective on a wide scale. Subscribers and vendors must be found to insure the success of a periodical. Contact must be made with readers, either direct, by printed messages, or by working through missions.

In the interests of promoting the widespread distribution of the millions of tracts we are providing free to missions (in eighteen languages) and to find new sales outlets for **Neno la Imani**, we have long sought the Lord's will concerning a personal visit to principal cities in the Congo-Swahili language area.

We now feel we have the Lord's mind, for He has made possible a journey into the Kivu and Katanga provinces to our south. I will, in a few weeks' time be able to visit thirteen urban centers and seek out believers, missionaries and Africans, who will undertake the work of distribution of Christian literature.

I've been busy these past months getting ahead on editorial and administrative work, and we ask for your prayers that this journey may result in real spiritual blessing—in meetings and personal interviews. Pray that **Neno la Imani's** circulation may be increased and tracts, Emmaus courses and Christian books receive a real boost in distribution, to the glory of our Lord Jesus and the blessing of precious souls.



"The City Center," Addis Ababa

ETHIOPIA

Addis
Ababa

MISS KATHLEEN NIXON. Five months in Ethiopia! Let me give you a little picture of it.

First come to Batie—that most important market village in the midst of rainless mountains. Its people are mostly barefoot, peasant farmers whose meagre existence is injura and wat twice a day. Maybe they will own a few chickens, a cow or a sheep. If they are really prosperous, they might own some land as well. Only what can be eaten is grown. (Flowers are useless.) What a simple life—enough food to prevent starvation, a hut, and the clothes on your back. What more does one need? Transportation is no problem either. If you have a horse or a donkey and you are very old, then you will ride. Otherwise you will walk. This is country life.

But in Addis Ababa living is more complicated, partly because many nations are represented, all with varying customs, foods and backgrounds. The capital city is a center for learning—even for girls. Therefore, the people have a broader outlook. Because of the high altitude, greater rainfall and cooler weather, more produce can be grown, and almost anything can be bought. There is a greater variety of vehicles also: busses, taxis, garries and scooters. The latter two are most exciting. The horses are always undernourished and the wheels are always loose.

What of Amharic? Can I speak and write? Just a little of each. I do praise the Lord for the provision of a Christian Amhara teacher, for the daily opportunities bus trips afford, and for the girls' class held every Wednesday afternoon where the conversation is almost entirely in Amharic. At least a year of study is essential, so I have

scarcely begun and am in much need of your prayers.

Pray for a hearing ear and a loosed tongue, for the class of girls on Wednesdays, for the American youngster I tutor three times a week, for the desperate need of suitable living accommodations, and for a far-reaching ministry especially among the women and children.

NIGERIA

Ika

RAYMOND DIBBLE[®]. As the women's work grows, we are being faced with the need to help care for some of the many motherless babes. We have two sets of twins now on the place and one set of triplets. One pair of twins is a year old, and the smallest weighs just five and a half pounds! The mother and father of the triplets are both living, but to send them away before they begin to eat native foods means murder! They just cannot care for them. If they would and could keep feeding bottles, etc., clean, they could not pay for suitable foods.

Full authority for the maternity hospital has been granted, even though we had envisioned and requested only a smaller unit. There are plenty of cases to fill it. Many are the joyful reports and thanks for this delivery from the age-old heathen customs that result in very many deaths of infants.

The translation and printing work continues, and I am giving every moment possible to it. We have three books to get out next, then we shall likely print more Old Testament books. I did so want to have the whole Bible in the hands of the Bible Society before the New Year, but too much else has crowded in.

As both Arthur and Spencer are able to reach out into the places where we have longed to go for so many years, the work has greatly increased — not grown less — with their coming. While Mr. Kirk is on furlough, Arthur is handling the building of the new hospital and all the compound chores. That is a great help. Spencer keeps

out in the villages a good share of the time. He has just come back from Bassa, where he had a happy time with the Christians. He is thrilled with the ability and gift of one of the oldest Igala leaders who went with him. This man and his wife are one couple whose place could never be filled by a white missionary couple.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Chavuma

ROBERT YOUNG[®]. It was good to see the Gospel Hall packed out on Sunday. We were glad also to see about forty youths coming in to hear the gospel message, for much prayer has gone up for them lately. Temptations are many these days, especially for the young Africans, and we shall value prayer on their behalf. Some of the young men and women have been a real testimony, and we thank God for such examples.

NATAL

Elim

MARK LEVENGOOD[®]. No doubt you have heard that we are now back at Elim Mission Station, the Ken Flemings having arrived to resume their work at Durban. We are grateful to the Lord for the many opportunities He opened for us while we were in Durban relieving them.

We recently completed a special Bible Week for the concentrated study of the Word. A goodly number of brethren was present from various assemblies. Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Fellingham (a British worker largely engaged in printing work in the Transvaal Province) were present with us, and their excellent ministry of the Word proved to be



Zulu Meeting

a help and blessing to all those present. A large gathering of believers was present on Sunday for the final day, and the hall was packed, with three hundred fifty or four hundred in attendance, many of them coming from nearby assemblies. I am convinced that the greatest need of our African believers is to be taught the Word of God, and our most useful function as missionaries is to give ourselves as much as possible to this task.

There is also a real need for revival here in Natal. The fact that our God is a holy God seems to be little known and understood by the African. Many of them find difficulty in breaking with their past sinful life. It is only the Holy Spirit who can convict them of their sin and work a change. The triune God has made wondrous and gracious provision for holy living, but many believers seem to be ignorant of this provision. We shall greatly appreciate your prayers with us that we may experience "times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord."

NATAL

Mansfield EDWIN S. GIBBS[®]. We wish to inform you of the death of our veteran brother of the Natal field, Dr. William Barton, who died September 21, aged ninety years. For some time he has been failing, especially since the death of Mrs. Barton two and a half years ago.

He came to South Africa as a missionary in 1893, and has served for over sixty years. In 1953 the assembly in Durban celebrated

the Diamond Jubilee of Dr. and Mrs. Barton, marking the sixtieth year of their service for the Lord in Africa. The small hospital that he commenced in 1929, with eight beds, has now grown to the splendid Murchison Mission Hospital with over one hundred sixty-five beds and substantial brick buildings. The hospital is now under the supervision of Dr. John Fisher and Dr. Herbert Exner.

Like the burial of Stephen, devout men carried the body of Dr. Barton to his burial. The pallbearers were fellow-missionaries of the Doctor. Our mission is very much the poorer this day because of the going of our beloved senior missionary—the last of the Victorians, so far as our mission is concerned.

PHILIPPINES

Manila KENNETH BROOKS[®]. We had the joy of baptizing three in Pampanga a couple of weeks ago. There were two men and a young girl. We trust their testimony will be bright and that the Lord will use them to win others to Himself. One of them, the young girl, is from a family where the father and mother are both fine Christians. It is a joy to see the children of believers coming to the Lord.

Speaking of the work in Pampanga, we have been asked to have meetings in a town up there where we have never been before. We would like to go ahead with this, but we do not have the time or the personnel. Pray with us that the Lord will thrust out laborers into this needy harvest field.



Filipino Youth Conference—1958

The new 50,000 watt transmitter of the Far East Broadcasting Company is on the air for testing. They still do not have it up to full strength, but they are getting good reports. They had reports from all around India, Singapore, Vietnam, South Africa, Arabia, Houston, Texas and Edmonton, Alberta. With this new transmitter we will be heard by a much larger audience, and the responsibility is great. Pray that we will be faithful and that the Word may go forth clearly.

JAPAN

Tokyo

JAMES CURRIE[®]. It is nice to be able to write of continued blessing on the work here. In my last letter I mentioned the tent meetings in Fuchu and how we had seen so many attending with an interest in the things of God. This interest is still manifested by some twelve or fourteen friends, some of whom have made profession of faith in Christ and are now talking about baptism. We are thankful that among them are some young men, and it is our prayer that they will continue to increase in the knowledge of God and in their zeal for the work of the Lord.

October 5th and 6th are the days set aside for the Tokyo annual conference. Although the Fuchu assembly is small, we will be responsible for all arrangements. The conference itself will not be large, and the maximum number present will probably be less than three hundred.

ALASKA

Fairbanks

ERNEST CRABB[®]. We directed three Bible schools this past season, gave two weeks of ministry at Lower Tonsina Bible Camp, and conducted a week of witnessing at the annual fair with films from Moody Institute of Science. Many tracts were distributed and Emmaus courses offered. Plans are in the making for the winter in connection with the chapel. We do ask your prayers for blessing.

ALASKA

Palmer

HAROLD RICHARDS[®]. We have now started remodeling and adding to the original houses to bring them up to Alaska Welfare standards. This will give us an approved kitchen and dining room when we are through, as well as more bathrooms and bedrooms. We have just finished laying the blocks for the basement.

We are also working on our milking par-

lor again, hoping to finish it soon so that we can sell our excess milk. We are more than thankful to the Lord that He sent along our brother Wilbur McAfee from Colorado Springs. We enjoy his fellowship, and he is a real help and encouragement in many ways and wonderful with the children.

The caterpillar tractor which we were able to get last fall has been a real help to the Home. Mr. McCormick has been able to give us several more acres of land by scattering stump piles and rows and burning them. It was used to a big advantage also in preparing ground for planting. We should have plenty of feed this fall if we can get it harvested without losing it.

Pray for a fourteen-year old girl, who has recently returned to the Home after several years of neglect by her parents. Remember also four boys who are more or less mentally retarded but are able to understand, who have been in the Home several years and are not yet saved.

REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS

Tela

JOHN RUDDOCK[®]. Our annual conference, held September 13-15, was a happy time of fellowship and rich ministry. The gospel was preached with power by our national and missionary brethren. The son of one of our believers in Tela professed to be saved, and eight believers were baptized on the Saturday night and met with us on Sunday morning to remember the Lord.

During the conference we had the opportunity to meet several times with leading brethren from the different meetings and to talk over assembly matters with them. We were much struck by their spiritual growth expressed in the humble spirit they showed and their deep desire to be faithful to the Lord in leading on His people in the ways that are in Christ Jesus.

All the expenses of the conference were met by the Lord's people here, and the surplus went to the national workers and the Lord's work. This is much for which to thank God.

It is difficult to get around the different places as often as we would like for teaching and ministry of the Word, and there is a very definite need for this. It has been thought good to have a week's Bible study for elders and other brethren who are active in the work of the Lord. This is to be held in Tela, October 20 to 27. We feel it is not

only very necessary, but that it will be most beneficial for these dear brethren to come and hear the Word and be able to talk over their problems together. Then through them the assemblies will be benefited. All of the missionaries expect to be present.

BARBADOS

Bridgetown **ARTHUR PETERKIN**®. We were in Dominica for a month, an island sunk in ignorance and spiritual darkness; many cannot read, some cannot even speak English, and Rome overshadows all. It was a great privilege to lend a helping hand to some faithful workers, who are toiling on in the gospel and who seek to help small groups of believers in various parts of that island.

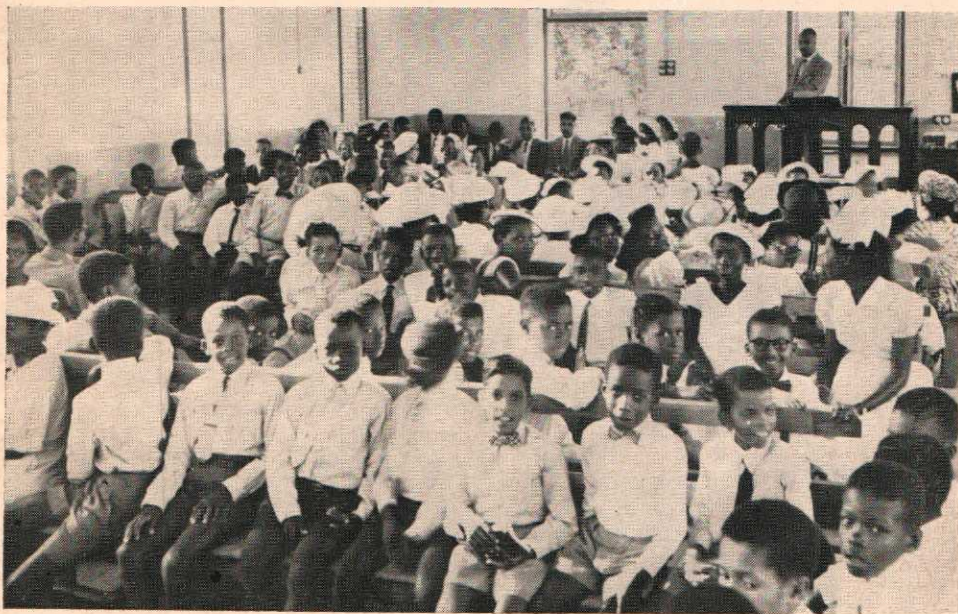
In Coulibistrie we started with meetings in the little hall, but after a night or two, we moved over to the Government School, where we could reach more people. On the Sunday morning I baptized two young believers in the sea, and they were received into fellowship in the little assembly.

Colihaut was the next stop, where we stayed a week, visiting among the people and holding meetings in a hall built of stone, the architectural handwork of a missionary sister from Canada, who, with the help of others, has also built there a little church of "living stones."

My visits to the hilly district of Bellevue were refreshing to body and soul. A tiny "cathedral," 9' by 15', owned by a local Christian farmer, was packed to the doors. Several families, small independent farmers, are among those in fellowship. Here the air is fresh, a welcome change from the heat of the leeward coast, and the gospel has had some real triumphs.

I also held meetings in the capital, Roseau, where the soil is very hard and little fruit has been gathered through the difficult years of sowing and watering. However, in spite of all the opposition, there is now a marked change for the better throughout Dominica. In years gone by, when first Brother Russell and I held forth in the open air, noise and rowdiness turned meetings in isolated villages into a bedlam, and the missionary was shouted at day and night. This evil conduct was evidently organized by the powers behind the religious intolerance, which even assayed to influence adversely local British authorities. Today the masses recognize that the missionaries are their friends and are in the Island to do them good. Even the baptismal service beside the sea, a great novelty, was witnessed by a fairly orderly crowd, who listened throughout the meeting with a measure of respect.

On our way we had two happy days in



Sunday School in Barbados, West Indies

the French island of Martinique, where the Lord's work is progressing favorably. Finally, we had some weeks of meetings in various parts of Trinidad, the newly chosen capital of the West Indies, where we had happy fellowship in service with fellow-missionaries.

CUBA

Havana

MRS. LAWRENCE DARLING. We are much encouraged with the response in the attendance at our four children's weekly classes. In our Vedado one on Friday afternoons, we have decided to divide the group. Mother (Mrs. Thomas Smith) has taken the young ones, and I have started a Bible study with the teen-agers on the Life of Christ. Larry and I both hope to work with them, for this will be helpful for him as far as the language goes. Last Friday I had a very responsive group; both fellows and girls had intelligent questions and answers to offer.

We are looking to the Lord for His blessing in the salvation of many of these young people. Many of our dear Christians are being laid aside on beds of sickness, some have moved to the States, and still others have grown cold and gone back into the world. We have faith in Him that these youths will be brought to Christ.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Puerto Plata

MISS MARION IVERSON. In the will of the Lord we expect to have a baptismal service in a week or two. Among those to be baptized are two who were saved in one of the country areas to which we go on Saturdays for a children's class and on Thursday nights twice a month.

It is a new area for the gospel, the terminal point of our group of Saturday highway classes. The believers there are suffering opposition and ridicule. Satan is doing his utmost to destroy the work and has had some temporary success, but we trust the Lord to overcome the damage done and bring glory to His Name through it and greater strength to those affected. We console and strengthen ourselves with II Chron. 32:7-8 and rest on the Word of the Lord. One reads once and again Gamaliel's wise statement, "If it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it."

All the meetings here in Puerto Plata are well attended and there is very definite in-

terest, as one sees the same unsaved people returning week after week. Pray with us that many of them will soon rest their souls in the finished work of Christ and joyfully serve Him.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Ciudad Trujillo

MISS EVA RUSSELL. On Sunday I again took a carload of the young folks to one of the largest plantations to help in the meeting. What a large crowd awaited us, the meeting being held in a large square building. Over three-quarters was filled with brethren and on the other side about one-quarter filled by sisters. After the meeting, they asked for hymn after hymn to be played on the organ, and the meeting was two and a half hours long. They take advantage of such visits. From the carload we had a trio, two solos, a quartet, besides a testimony and two messages! I wish you could have seen how their faces beamed. Though they generally speak "patua," they understand Spanish and some speak Spanish only.

Pray for the girls' handwork classes I'm responsible for on Mondays and Saturdays; for the boys Tuesday and Fridays, also for Miss White's on Saturdays.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

La Vega

MISS EMMA SCHEIDT. We are back in the full swing of all the classes again and have been able to start classes in a home which was opened to us some five years ago. However, as a result of the fear of man, we were asked to discontinue. Now we have been asked to return, and several of the young Christians are going over on Saturday afternoons to bring the gospel and are getting good attention. We trust that the seed sown will fall into fruitful ground.

ARGENTINA

Jujuy

HERBERT A. GERRARD[®]. I have been back in Jujuy for just about a month—and after sixty-four days in hospital, it is a real treat to be back here again. The last operation seems to have given the desired results, and I am thankful to say that I am fine. But one does not get over such a time immediately, and I still tire very easily. But I have reason to be thankful, for I can rest well and get up refreshed.

The work seems to be in a more or less wholesome state here in Jujuy at present.

We have been having some special meetings lately with Brother Powell and with Rodolfo Pohler. Then last night we had an account of the work of the Lord in Spain by Brother Celestino Puente, who is a commended worker from the church in Spain. He is visiting in Argentina and showed us slides of the work in Spain. His message makes us feel more thankful for the liberty we enjoy in this land.

BOLIVIA

Tarija JAMES KENNEY®. We are planning a trip of about ten days out from our village on a road that ends at the Argentine border at a point seventy miles south of us. There is an oil



Mr. and Mrs. James C. Kenney

town there, called Bermejo, and a small group of believers gathering in assembly fellowship. We hope to be with them for next Lord's Day. While in that area, we plan to cross to the town of Oran in northern Argentina, about an hour from the Bolivian border. There is an assembly there, and many of the believers are Bolivians. Both of these assemblies carry on with infrequent visits from missionaries. We hope to be of some help and encouragement to them. The road to the border is under construction with aid from the Point Four Program of the U. S. government, and there are labor camps all along the way. We hope to give a gospel witness in some or all of these.

In our own village there has been a bit of a stir, as three young men doing colportage work visited us recently and were able to sell seven Bibles and some pamphlets, giving the testimony of a Bolivian priest who was recently converted. We are glad to see the

Word reach the hands of those around us, and pray that some may be saved. Drunkenness and other vices are rife, and we long to see some receiving newness of life in Christ.

BRAZIL

Campinas DOMINIC LIPSI®. These ten years in Brazil have shown us that it is very important for the young Christians to be trained in the Word of God that they might be the future leaders in their churches. From July 12 to 19 we had our second young people's conference, with about thirty-five from the Sao Paulo assemblies attending. The speakers were Mr. Richard Jones and Mr. Henry King, both veteran missionaries. We had a testimony meeting at the close of the conference, and six young people openly confessed Christ. Two of these were Roman Catholics and realized that their stand would bring on their parents' anger and opposition. But they are determined to give a good testimony and remain steadfast to Christ. Pray with us for them.

The conference was held in Sousas under difficult conditions, as we were not able to accommodate the young people properly. We began to look for ground where we could put up buildings, and just this week have bought a lovely spot just outside of town, which is ideal, for now the Christians in town can also attend the meetings each night and receive the blessing as they did during this last conference. Many nominal Christians were also attracted and attended faithfully.

CHILE

Santiago ANDREW STENHOUSE®. For some time our gospel radio broadcasts had been interrupted by "enemy action," but we have been informed that we can begin again at the beginning of September. We have prayed much about this, as the Christians here know how effective the broadcasts were. Quite a number of them had the gospel first brought to them in this way.

We are looking forward to our annual conference just one month from now. It is always a profitable and refreshing time, and it is pleasant to be together with fellow-workers from whom we are usually separated by considerable distance. We are sorry we shall not have our brother McBride with us this year, owing to his being held up

in Canada for treatment of a serious throat condition. We are praying much for him, as we can ill afford to do without any of the workers. We are all too few as it is.

Two couples have written us concerning their exercise about joining us in the work here, and we trust the Lord will confirm this exercise. There is so very much work to do and so few to do it; but only the Lord can call and prepare His servants for the great task. And we wonder just how much time may remain for doing what is yet to be done.

My wife is slowly, but very slowly, recovering from her illness and operation. It will be a little time yet before she can attend any meetings, so we shall appreciate your prayers still.

PERU

Lima EDWIN CHRISTENSEN®. The record press building is going along slowly, but we trust that next month, Lord willing, we will be able to make more progress. Our aim is to have the building ready by the time the press reaches Chosica. Recently there has been considerable increase in duty on imports, so we keep looking to the Lord as we advance, trusting that the equipment will come through with minimum charges.

To date we have not been able to place the order for the necessary raw material used for making the records. Please remember this in prayer, as well as the studio organ which the owner has graciously put at our disposal, in the event that if it be the Lord's will, we will be able to make the purchase.

PERU

Lagunas NEEL WEIR®. From July 29-31 the brethren from Lagunas invited the saints from the various assemblies to visit them for a three day conference. The first such conference was held here four years ago on the occasion of the dedication of the new chapel, and seventeen believers came down river from Yurimaguas for that conference. This second conference was far greater than we had thought possible. There were forty-eight visiting brethren from ten different assemblies or small groups of believers from all along the Huallaga River nearly two hundred river miles away. Of the eleven as-

sembly groups represented, five have their own chapels, and Yurimaguas, the largest assembly represented, is building their chapel.

The conference was a real encouragement to all the believers, but especially to those from the smaller groups; some had never seen so many believers all together before. We trust the instruction in the Bible study hours will be of benefit to them in their own groups.

The evenings were given to special evangelistic services, two brethren taking each meeting. We ran out of standing room, since so many came to see and hear. The priests were aroused, and a Civil Police was sent to bring one of us in for questioning. I took along a new Roman Catholic Spanish version of the Scriptures. When the priest saw the book, he verified it as the Bible, and we had a happy time showing him the Scriptures in Romans 4 and 5:1, etc. The Chief of Police told me later he was very much assured to know salvation was by faith alone and to know the Bible said so.

PARAGUAY

Asuncion JOSEPH MARTIN®. We are happy to say that those who were baptized lately are going on nicely for the Lord, and the young men who were saved in August continue to follow their Lord, expressing their joy as they speak to their friends of the change they have experienced in their lives since they have accepted Christ as their Savior. We trust that they may continue to grow in grace and in the knowledge of the truth. Quite a number of young men have been coming to the meetings lately. Pray with us that they may be won for Christ.

Last month the mother of one of the elders of our assembly, a Syrian, over ninety years of age, died; and although the son presented to her the claims of Christ and His salvation many a time, she preferred to live and die in the Greek Orthodox faith. We had two funeral services in the home, which gave us an opportunity to preach the gospel to a large group of Syrians who came to present their condolence to the family. This kind of people is hard to reach with the gospel as they are engrossed in business. We trust that the gospel of Christ and the seriousness of the occasion may have made an impression in their minds and hearts.

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