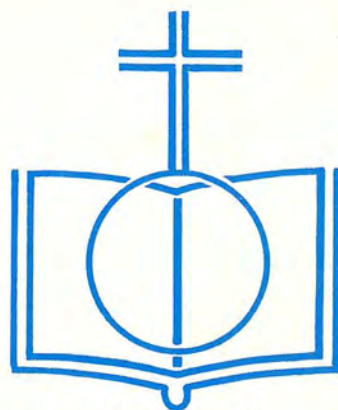


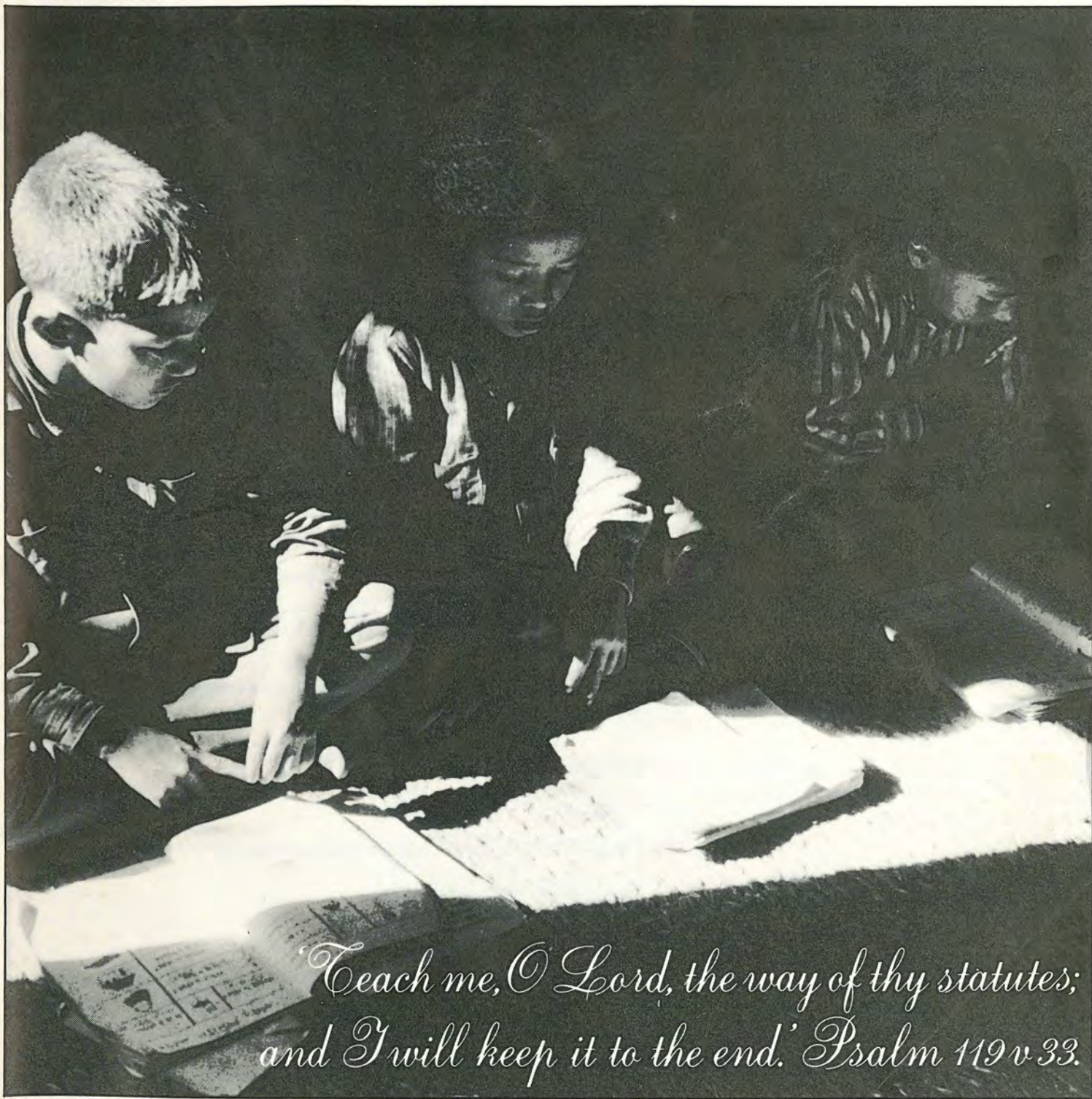
Missionary

# HERALD

The magazine of the Baptist Missionary Society



JULY 1981  
PRICE 12p



*'Teach me, O Lord, the way of thy statutes;  
and I will keep it to the end.' Psalm 119 v 33.*

Schoolchildren in Nepal

# BOOK REVIEW

**Arrivals**

Mrs J Henry on 6 March from Orissa, India.  
 Miss V Pike on 6 March from Orissa, India.  
 Miss B Bond on 15 March from Dacca, Bangladesh.  
 Mr D Sorrill on 18 March from Dacca, Bangladesh.  
 Mr J Norwood on 24 March from Tondo, Zaire.  
 Miss W Gow on 25 March from Ajmer, India.  
 Mr and Mrs P Chandler on 27 March from Bolobo, Zaire.

Rev N and Mrs Aubrey and family on 28 March from Princes Town, Trinidad.

Rev K and Mrs Skirrow on 31 March from Serampore, India.

Rev B Henry on 6 April from Orissa, India.

**Departures**  
 Miss A Wilmot on 20 March for Ruhea, Bangladesh.

Miss C Whitmee on 28 March for Balangir, India.

**Death**  
 In Bristol on 5 April 1981, Miss Ethel Maude Oliver, aged 87 (India Mission 1922-1955).

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The Secretaries acknowledge with grateful thanks the following legacies and gifts sent anonymously. (5 March-2 April 1981)

**Legacies:**

|                   | £ p      |
|-------------------|----------|
| Miss B A Beal     | 200.00   |
| Mrs M Begley      | 1,250.00 |
| Miss M L Ebbutt   | 70.31    |
| Miss L M Gulliver | 257.20   |
| Mrs L M Moyes     | 1,000.00 |
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| Mr T B Reynolds   | 58.10    |
| Miss L W Roberts  | 100.00   |
| Miss M Sharwood   | 200.00   |
| Mrs E Shaw        | 4,695.87 |
| Mrs D A Smith     | 1,185.75 |
| Mrs O L Sutton    | 250.00   |

**General Work:** Anon: £30.00; Anon (WAM): £10.00; Anon (FAE Aberdeen): £10.00; Anon (In His Name): £5.00; Anon (Glory of God): £5.00; Anon (Cymro): £80.00; Anon (MRW): £50.

**Medical Work:** Anon: £5.00.

**Women's Project:** Anon (MRW): £50.

**THE CHALLENGE OF THE CULTS**  
 by Maurice C Burrell  
 Published by IVP  
 Price: £1.60



In recent years a new crop of cults have appeared on the Western religious scene. They are often confused with each other and there is widespread ignorance about their beliefs and practices, and how they differ from orthodox Christianity.

This book, by the Director of Education for the Diocese of Norwich, sets out to give the

reader a basic knowledge of each sect, and help the Christian to give an answer for his faith when faced by their adherents.

In helpful introductory and concluding chapters the author draws out certain characteristics that the cults have in common, and the challenge that these make to the quality of Christian faith, life and fellowship.

Then in the main chapters of the book he examines the origins, beliefs and practices of the Worldwide Church of God, The Family of Love (formerly the Children of God), The Unification Church (the Moonies), The Divine Light Mission, Transcendental Meditation, Hare Krishna and Scientology. Comparing them with mainstream Christianity, he concludes each chapter with a summary of the main differences.

Some, at least, of these sects claim to be Christian and emphasize their biblical foundation – and are willing to use ‘heavenly deception’ in their missionary strategy. We can be grateful therefore for this book which puts their beliefs and practices into a Christian perspective.

VGL

## NOTES FOR THE PRAYER GUIDE

**Jack Norwood** (2 July) has now returned home having completed his mission.

**Paul and Beryl Chandler** (6 July) are now on furlough.

**Joan Maple** (7 July) now on furlough.

**Miss E Motley** (11 July) has just returned from a private visit to Angola.

**Miss E M Oliver** (25 July) died in April.

**Barbara Bond** (28 July) is now on furlough.

**Secretaries**  
Rev A S Clement  
Rev H F Drake, OBE

**Editor**  
Rev A E Easter

Enquiries about service to:  
Rev (Mrs) A W Thomas

Films, slide sets, posters, maps, literature  
are available depicting our work

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Young People's, Women's, and Medical  
support work are always available to offer  
help and advice

We share in the work of the Church in:

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Bangladesh  
Brazil  
Hong Kong  
India  
Jamaica  
Nepal  
Sri Lanka  
Tanzania  
Trinidad  
Zaire

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The full analysis of the census recently carried out in our own country is not yet to hand. There have been a number of predictions as to what the figures may reveal, but there can only be guesses – some intelligent though many highly speculative. Doubtless when the full facts are known there may well be some shocks.

The figures for a recent Indian census have now been published and from the Indian point of view they have revealed a disaster of some magnitude. The pre-census predictions were that India's population would be shown to stand at about 672 million. In actual fact it is a staggering 684 million which has led some to talk about India overtaking China as the most populous country in the world.

Neither the campaign of Sanjay Gandhi to force sterilization on some 20 million people – a campaign that produced such repercussions it led to the downfall of his mother's government – nor the vast sums, estimated at one million, spent on family planning programmes, appear to have had the effect envisaged. The population grew by nearly 25% in the '70s which was just about the same rate of increase as that recorded in the ten years prior to the great efforts to reduce the birthrate by one means or another.

In actual fact the birthrate has fallen. Fewer children are being born, but even fewer are dying so that the population still grows. One very encouraging factor that appears from these census figures is the proof that vast numbers of people in this sub-continent are less hungry than ever they were. It is quite true that health facilities in this great country have been steadily improving over the years and the BMS has played a most significant part in this improvement through its medical services, and of this we can be proud. But the fall in the death rate from 19 per thousand to 15 per thousand cannot be accounted for solely by improving medical facilities. Hunger and malnutrition have traditionally been the great killers in India because they leave their victims prey to every passing illness and infection. This is why, up until now, the poorer states have always had the lowest population growth despite the fact that their birth rates were high.

This new census, however, shows that the 'poor' states now have a population increase above the national average. In the past concentration of efforts to stem the population growth have been focused on the urban areas but it is now apparent that this approach will not effect the desired result. More than 75% of India's people live in the villages and it is in the villages that the birth rate is highest and where, obviously, the future drives to promote family planning will have to be made.

Much of the work of the BMS in India, over the years, has been in the villages because it was recognized that there the need was greatest and it was at this level that the best contribution could be made to lifting the people of India out of the health risks that the majority face; out of their hunger and out of their illiteracy.

Although the figures yielded by the Indian census have shown a growth rate higher than that anticipated, it is salutary to realize that even this rate of growth in the population is, nevertheless, one of the lowest in the third world. How important then to raise the standard of food production in our world and how vital the contribution of the agricultural missionary as we shall be showing in next month's issue of the *Herald*.

Items in the August issue of the *Herald* will be helpful for the harvest programme of the church. Extra copies should be ordered now.

# COPING WITH THE IMPOSSIBLE

by Richard Clark, Education Secretary for the United Mission to Nepal.

It was 9.30 in the morning of a typically warm, wet, monsoon day. Two teachers were making their way up the narrow mud-covered rocky path that led from their mud and thatch house at the bottom of the village to the High School at the top of the village. They passed friends and acquaintances in the houses along the path. Kanchi Didi had just lost her two year old son, who had died with high fever and dysentery the previous week. Saili was worried about her 20 year old eldest lad, on whom all the hopes of the family rested, but who had run away to try his luck in India. They never hear from him now and may never again.

The teachers thought – what a hard life the hill people had, living from one crop to another, always dreading a failure of the monsoons or a severe hailstorm while the maize crop was still young. But the monsoon was not failing this year! Kate and Sue slithered their way over another slippery rock and picked yet more leeches from their ankles.

## **It looks like a builder's store**

As they approached the school they gradually collected more and more of the 400 children, most of them ill-dressed, clutching a couple of ragged notebooks, and wearing a piece

of sack or holding a straw umbrella to keep off the steady drizzle. Some had walked one or two hours to get to school because they were keen to learn! Most of them were wearing just about the only set of clothes they had. There could be no question of school uniforms, painting overalls, PE clothes or any such, and not much else that would remind one of a school in England or America. The buildings looked more like a very old builder's store than a school, as they loomed into view under the Pipal tree. Kate and Sue wondered whether there would be more than the 60 children in Class I that Kate had taught yesterday. There were actually 105 on the roll in that class, so she did not mind all that much when some stayed away. 'Just how does one teach them anything?' she wondered as she went in to get the room ready.

She entered through a five foot high door-opening but with no door to keep out animals and people during out-of-school hours. The benches seated about 40 children at a squash with nowhere to practice writing. There was a buckled faced 'black' board, and barely room for the teacher to stand at the front, let alone find anywhere to sit and put down books. Therefore most teachers took their classes out in the open and had the students learn by recitation, but the rain made that impossible on that day. Sue at least had the advantage of her own store cupboards for her odds and ends of science apparatus which could be stored under lock and key. 'But then,' Sue would have said – 'who wants to teach about atoms and molecules to a 12 year old who finds a piece of plastic one of the wonders of the world, and wouldn't believe it was possible to have electric lighting in houses however much you showed pictures and tried to explain it?'

'Just what are we doing here?' thought Kate, wishing that at that moment she could be sharing her problems with another UMN



*View across the valley*



*The 'builder's store' school*

colleague. But her nearest colleague apart from Sue was two hours walk downhill and four hours by overcrowded bus to Kathmandu. That, of course, was the easy way. Coming back it took over three hours climbing up that never ending hill!

#### **If only there were more to help**

'Excuse me miss.' It was Maya, that rather likeable girl in Grade VII. 'Thank you for lending this to me, I enjoyed reading it.' Then she was gone, too shy to be seen talking. 'Well,' thought Kate as she looked at the dog-eared translated leaflet in her hand, 'there is a reason for being here after all'. That year also the School Leaving Certificate Exam results were much better than the previous year. Further the teachers were having some success in stamping out the rampant cheating that used to prevail, and still does in some schools, and news had come that a new missionary couple were soon to join them.

Kate's thoughts were suddenly interrupted by Sue hurrying down from her room. 'Forget about your classes today,' she blurted out. 'Grade Ten are going on strike again and every class is cancelled for the day while the headmaster tries to sort it out.' As they made their way back downhill they

were glad this did not happen every day, although there was usually something out of the ordinary to brighten even the dullest day. If it was not for the certainty that God had called them there and that there was an obvious and huge need for help, they would often have considered packing up and leaving.

But how could they really leave that place so outstandingly beautiful when the sun was shining – which it did for most of the year? How could they leave the Nepali teachers, some of whom were just as keen to help raise the whole standard of the school as Kate and Sue, and who were very capable and only needing inspiration and comradeship? How could they leave the senior students who had responded to their patient efforts to teach a sense of responsibility, of self-reliance and a desire to learn and understand about the world around them? How could they leave when they knew God had placed them there and was giving them such valuable close daily contact with so many people? It was not just a question of the school. There were opportunities for literacy classes with adults and girls who could not get to school; there were countless times when simple first aid could be applied to wounds and sores that otherwise would have caused much trouble;

there were people just calling in to look, to talk, to ask questions. In fact, as they neared their little home again, they saw there was somebody on the verandah, waiting for them even then. 'You put the kettle on Sue and I'll see what she wants,' said Kate as they dropped their school work inside the door. 'It would be so nice to have more people around to help us, but here and in the many many villages where they are crying out for help we just cannot meet all the challenges being presented. Oh, for the day when we can!'

#### **The mountain Nepal has to climb**

In 1952 Nepal opened its doors for help from the outside world, having been effectively closed for over a hundred years. The United Mission to Nepal was formed in 1954 to enable God's people to work together from the beginning in the task of bringing Good News to the people of Nepal, particularly through work in the fields of health, education and economic development. In 26 years following the formation of UMN, the mission has been growing in size and in the scope of its operations. In education we

*continued overleaf*

# COPING WITH THE IMPOSSIBLE

*continued from previous page*

have helped by establishing schools, all of which are now run by the Government of Nepal, and by seconding teachers to other governmental schools, as well as in other ways. It is in the field of secondments to government schools that our latest and possibly greatest challenge has come.

Nepal is faced with mountains of difficulty as it seeks to develop its education system and tries to give its boys and girls the chance of a basic education which their parents never had. How else can Nepal find its doctors, nurses, agriculturalists, engineers and teachers of the future? How else can Nepali citizens learn to look after their land and resources better, to avoid the cheating of the money lender, to understand basic and important documents, to come to terms with the world at large? The difficulties of communication in a mountain country and of unavailability of teaching materials, the problem of the lack of suitable buildings and of the shortage of teachers, are among the most serious obstacles to be overcome in Nepal's struggle for development.

In this situation His Majesty's Government of Nepal has asked the UMN to consider seconding teachers into remote regions of Nepal to help in selected schools. The willingness of UMN teachers to go into such regions, to learn the language, to stay there and to serve the people has been demonstrated and recognized over the years, and the Government has faith in the work our teachers are doing. The church, too, welcomes this opportunity to put UMN workers in places where they can strengthen lonely Christians and help the church.

## **Ingenuity and stickability required!**

How can UMN meet this challenge? We are looking for 25 teachers in the next two or three years who will teach science, maths, English and vocational subjects for children aged 9-16 years and primary teachers for

children aged 6-9 years. They will need to have at least two or three years experience, prepared to learn a new language since schools use Nepali, and above all with ability and willingness to adapt to new, unusual and difficult situations. Maths teachers are needed who are ready to teach English if required; teachers of science who are ready to teach without ready made equipment apart from what they can improvise from locally available materials. Above all else teachers must be fully committed to Jesus Christ and ready to serve the Church in whatever way they are asked. They must be prepared for frustrations as

they see very slow progress; teachers who will not give up when they see what appears to be such a low standard of education, classroom behaviour and attitude to teaching in general; teachers who will rise to the challenge given them by God to meet these people where they are, who will love them for what they are and dedicate themselves in God's strength to pray and work so that they can become what God wants them to become.

The opportunity is here now, urgently waiting to be taken.



*Who will teach them?*

# 43 FROM 67

by John Corbett

An electronics engineer from Salem Baptist Church, Cheltenham

A simple sum? No, they are the first words that Jenny Sugg speaks when she starts calling up the mission stations in Zaire for the morning radio contacts. 43 and 67 are the respective call-signs of Yakusu and Kinshasa. Soon Bolobo, Tondo, Pimu, Upoto and Mbanza-Ngungu will have joined in, Kisangani, Binga and Ngombe Lutete having made contact previously. Later Tondo speaks to the Disciples of Christ in Mbandaka and other stations speak to missions of different societies and the Missionary Aviation Fellowship (MAF). So messages, some most urgent and others more routine, are quickly passed a thousand miles along the River Zaire. Daily at 12 noon the Zairian pastors will be speaking to each other and so through the medium of radio communications the vast area of the Baptist Community of the River Zaire (CBFZ) is brought nearer together. Questions asked, questions answered, news of every description can rapidly become generally known from Ngombe Lutete all the way to Kisangani. This was the case in Zaire in December 1980.

## Not so easy

However, such a communications facility does not become a practical reality overnight. Several transceivers, that is combined radio transmitters and receivers, which the BMS had provided for the missions in Zaire, had been in use for some ten years. These years afforded us valuable information regarding the problems of maintaining such a network, information which cannot be found in a textbook! As the radio link gradually deteriorated in the late 1970s, so the need for such a network was increasing due to the almost complete lack of any other means of reliable communication. By 1980 only Yakusu was in contact with Kinshasa, so the BMS decided to provide a new radio system for the missions in Zaire. The first stage in this new project was a survey which I made of British, American and Japanese transceivers to find the set which would best satisfy the



*The old mast*

efficiency requirements. The equipment chosen was manufactured in Britain and I was able to inspect the transceivers at two stages during manufacture.

When the radio goes wrong in Zaire one cannot telephone for the technician to call in his service van because there is no telephone, no technician and even if there were, he would require an aircraft to reach you! Even the MAF no longer have a radio technician in Zaire, so when it became known that a radio engineer had arrived (me), I received requests for help from MAF, Mennonites, Salvation Army, FOMEKO

at Bolobo and the plantations at Binga and Bosondjo. There is a great need for technical personnel in Zaire, both within the many European and American sponsored missions and in the commercial organizations. There is also a shortage of staff in the radio and electronic disciplines in the British Civil Service for whom I work as a scientist. However, I was able to obtain two months 'leave without pay' which was donated to the BMS. Thus I was able to spend October

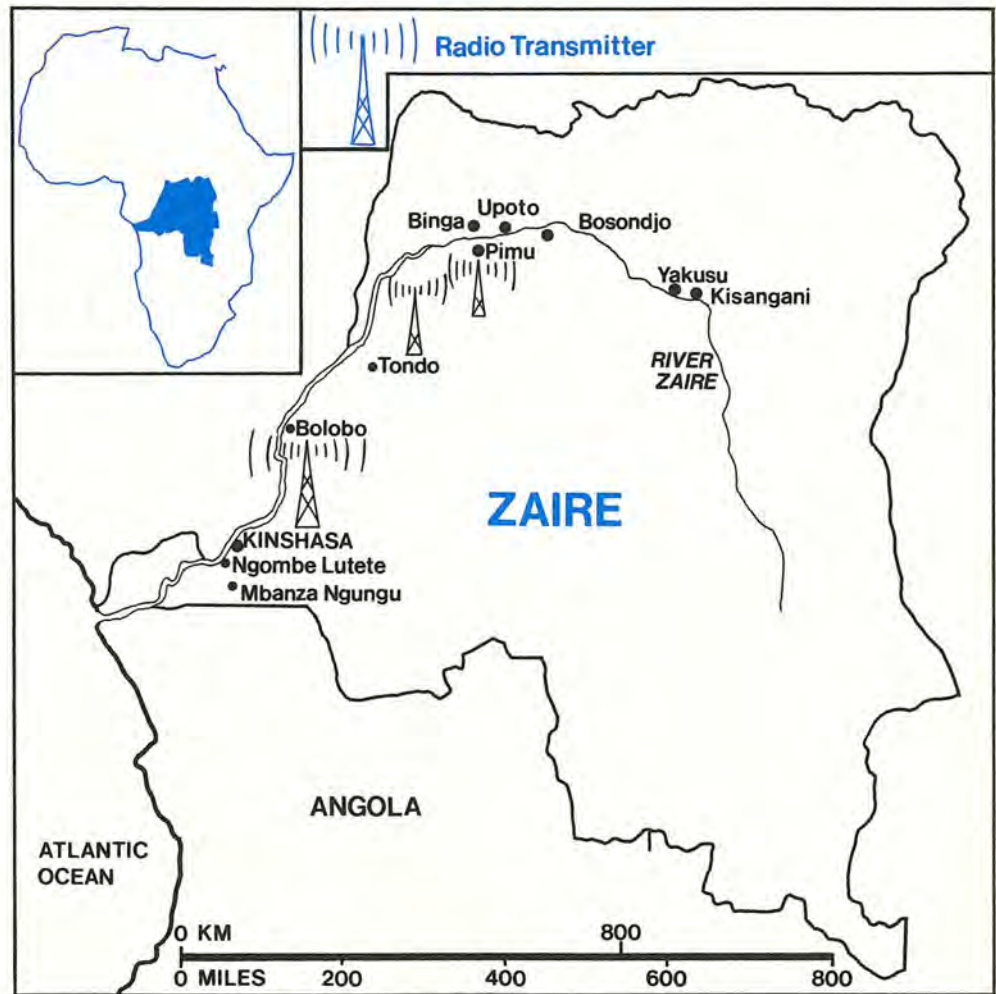
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and November 1980 in Zaire to repair the old transceivers and to instal the new ones. My original timetable was postponed several times, but we realize that sometimes God has an alternative timetable to our own. Therefore, despite the delay in getting the transceivers into Zaire, the project was nevertheless successful. So many people helped in so many ways, especially BMS missionary Chris Sugg who installed two of the old transceivers after I had left Zaire. So today all the ten locations of the CBFZ where missionaries are stationed are in radio contact with one another.

### A to B via panic stations

Next consider travel in Zaire. I had listened with interest to missionaries from Zaire on deputation, but the chaos of the country was not fully communicated to me. Perhaps the missionaries did not wish to trouble us with their problems or they may have thought we would have difficulty in believing their stories. For the journey from Kinshasa to Kisangani by Air Zaire I was most fortunate to travel with Pete Riches, who was returning to Yakusu by that route. Pete and myself were amongst the 20 passengers on the plane which is normally full to capacity with over 100 passengers. We caught the plane because the 'friend of a friend' said it was leaving 13 hours early, which it did, hence the 20 passengers. Having landed, walking down the steps from the aircraft, Pete said 'This is not Kisangani' and he was right! We had landed at a military airfield, were escorted to a hangar and then left to find our own way. Twelve hours later, with the help of Annie Horsfall and Steve Mantle, we were within a few miles of Yakusu with only one more river to cross. We boarded the ferry, to find only one engine working, when we left the bank, the engine stopped, the ferry went round in a circle and started floating downstream. Panic! Finally, we crossed the river in a dugout canoe during a torrential rainstorm. Soaked to the skin, exhausted



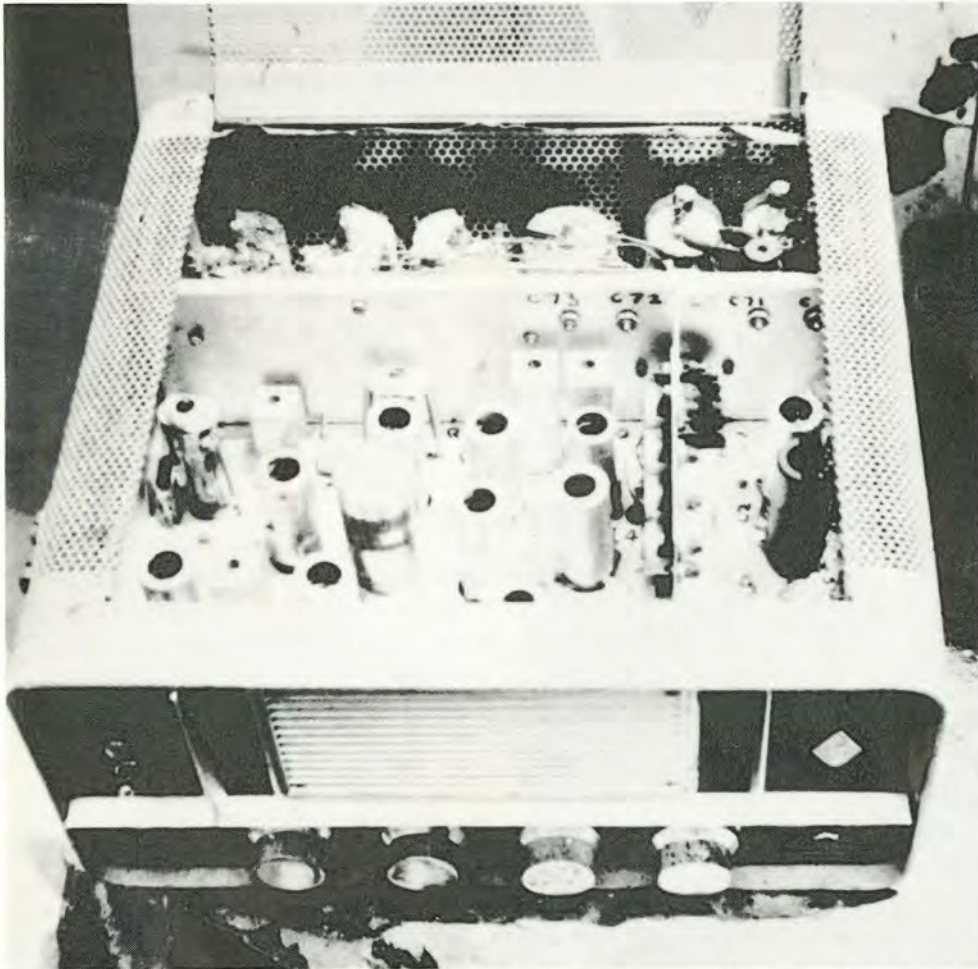
through having lost a night's sleep, we were met by Sue Evans, whose vehicle needed a push start and eventually we arrived to a very warm welcome at Yakusu. Here we shared the house with bats, rats, lizards and other unidentified creatures. But as Dr David Masters said, 'The bats will not fly into you, they do not want to hurt themselves.' So assured, I sank down into the armchair and maintained a low profile, whilst continuing to read by the light of a hurricane lamp. Whilst I did not stay at any one mission long enough to see in detail all the work of the station, it was clear that many people who required medical aid in the city of Kisangani

travelled the 20 miles to Yakusu hospital where the medical work is done in the name of Jesus Christ. When the time came for me to return to Kinshasa, the third attempt was only successful because I was amongst the first few to board the aircraft from the crowd which raced out from Kisangani airport building to the plane.

### A calling which challenges

These are just small glimpses of the many difficulties under which missionaries in Zaire work. In addition to serving as doctors, nurses, theological lecturers, teachers, technicians and agriculturalists they have





The old transceiver (left) and the new, smaller one being transported by canoe (right)

so many other difficult problems to deal with every day. From my personal experience I would earnestly ask you to pray for missionaries, that they may continue to receive strength from our heavenly Father, to cope with the life they live amongst our Zairian brothers and sisters. I concluded that the missionaries I met were a people apart, called by God to live a life very different from the life most of us live, indeed a life that we might find difficult to endure.

The introduction of the new radio network linking all the missions will help a little to ease some of the problems in Zaire. It will also

give the relatives and friends of missionaries the comfort of knowing that urgent messages from home can now quickly reach the most remote mission stations. Before going to Zaire I asked the question, 'Will the transceivers be a luxury?' It is right to ask such a question so that our priorities are correct. When I arrived in Kinshasa I was told that Andrew North and Douglas Drysdale had gone to Bolobo by Land Rover some days before and should have returned. In the evening several days later Andrew staggered back to Kinshasa, having had to beg lifts on an African boat and on lorries because the Kasai ferry was out of order, to say that Doug was very ill

with malaria and needed to be taken to the capital. The next day an MAF plane went to Bolobo and flew Doug home to Kinshasa. So much time could have been saved by wireless communication. The facilities provided by the new radio network are not a luxury!

#### Solar power is the answer

I saw some of the vast range of Christian work undertaken by the BMS missionaries while I was in Zaire. Ann Flippance amongst the women on the plantation at Binga,

*continued overleaf*



*Travel by canoe is common in Zaire*

separated from Upoto by 80 miles of equatorial jungle (and the average speed of Land Rovers on the jungle track is some 12 miles per hour); Upoto with its fine schools and the well organized hospital and district medical work at Pimu. There is malnutrition amongst the people in the Tondo area, so here you find agricultural missionary, John Mellor, and paraffin powered incubators for hatching chickens. But petrol, diesel and paraffin are expensive and often difficult to obtain. In order to overcome this problem Jack Norwood has spent a year at Tondo developing solar heated incubators. There is plenty of sunshine in Zaire and no shortage is expected.

All the transceivers require electrical power in order to operate. The power is usually obtained from a car battery which is charged from the mission generator. This starts when it is dark at 6 pm and continues to 8 pm or 9 pm depending upon how much diesel fuel is available. To enable transceivers to continue to operate even when no fuel is available, I am presently calculating the most effective way of using silicon solar cells for battery charging on the mission sites in Zaire. The preservation of the present radio communications network in Zaire is an on-going task. By prayer, planning and perseverance it is hoped to keep this network on the air for many years to come.

# SOME SOW, WATER

by Roy Connor

A legend tells about some cowboys chasing after cattle who stopped overnight in a camp by the side of a stream. In the night they heard a loud, strange, noise, which was located in the morning by one of the cowboys. It came from a nest of rattlesnakes – in Portuguese, '*cascavel*'. From that time on the place became known as Cascavel.

That was all a long time ago, and now for 30 years Cascavel has been established as the capital city of the West of Paraná and currently has a population of 210,000. Set in the heart of a fertile belt where wheat, soya bean, rice, corn, black beans, sugar cane and coffee grow in abundance, it enjoys a prosperous life. Add to this a University, Catholic Cathedral, Churches of all denominations, hospitals, schools, supermarkets, stores, a motor racing circuit, and radio and TV stations and you have a modern bright city with an assured future.

About 17 years ago, Roy and Margaret Deller began Baptist work in the city and soon a lively church was founded through their tireless and faithful ministry. Later Frank and Dorothy Vaughan were sent to succeed them, to consolidate the new cause. This was done and when the Vaughans left, the first Brazilian pastor – Ephraim Santiago, was called to take on the work. He stayed as pastor for nine and a half years and at one time the Cascavel fellowship founded 21 congregations – satellite churches in the other districts. Unfortunately after about four and a half years of this ministry a group of 40 of the more capable, zealous folks felt led to leave and found an independent work. This division still has repercussions in the work in the city today. They started their meetings in the home of Dr Moacir Jorge, one of the members. Quickly the work progressed and the group, outgrowing the house had to rent a larger hall from the Presbyterian Church.

# SOME

With a sense of responsibility for this new group, the BMS responded and John and Norma Clark were sent to pastor this 2nd Baptist Church in Cascavel, Betel as it is known, which means 'House of God'. When the Clarks moved to São Paulo to be houseparents for the children's hostel, the Presbyterians asked for the rented hall back. They had no pastor, no church building, little financial resources and no manse! To provide these things Margaret, my wife, and I were sent with the hope of eventually leaving the church strong and capable of going it alone without further BMS aid. Land was donated and within a few months

the first phase of a three stage building programme was concluded and Betel had a beautiful sanctuary in which to worship. Membership grew to around 100 and a congregation was established in a desperately poor district of the city, in São Cristovão, regularly attended by 18 adults and 20 children.

#### Reconciliation?

When we came into the work, Ephraim from the 1st Church left for a pastorate in Mato Grosso and although for some six months the local evangelist, Espedito Canute, tried to hold the work together, he could not really

read and was, therefore, not very suitable. Soon we had the two Baptist churches to shepherd! Betel has nine nationalities represented in the membership and so with attendant racial and social problems, not to mention the long memories of many of old divisions, we needed a loving, positive and reconciling ministry. Perhaps this was done only to a measure, but certainly attitudes have improved in the hearts of many. However, there are still some who are bitter, critical and unloving, who need the Lord's help to forget past enmities.

Lives were saved, marriages healed, the sick were ministered to, and the poor had the gospel preached to them. By the end of our ministry the Betel Fellowship was stable and affluent enough to buy a manse for the future pastor without creating a debt to the funds. Perhaps the greatest answer to prayer came when the church called a young man who left the Baptist Seminary in Rio de Janeiro to succeed us in the pastorate. Before we left Brazil for furlough, Pastor João Nubias Neto, his wife Cacilda and little daughter Bibiana, were safely installed in charge of the church. How we praise God for this real blessing. A like blessing came to the 1st Church also, for on the same day and at the same time (yes, old animosities die hard!) they inducted their new pastor — Isaias Caldes Lopes. The city now has a new start with new leaders and both churches have other capable and potential leaders in the membership.

#### Accomplished?

When we, the last couple to represent the BMS in Cascavel, came back to 'Mission Control', the work had been established, consolidated and, we believe, given every



*The congregation at São Cristovão*

*continued overleaf*



*The new manse at Betel*

## SOME SOW, SOME WATER

*continued from previous page*

hope and possibility for the men who now serve it. From Roy and Margaret Deller to Roy and Margaret Connor, through the years with their joys, sorrows, successes and failures, the church has been planted. Your partnership with us, through prayer, in the gospel has been effective. You have every reason to rejoice with us and be proud (in the right sense). Without you it could just not have happened. Elia would not have been baptized; Emilia would not have been helped and encouraged in her poor life; the New Life young people's musical group would not have been formed; the families of José and Leonilda and Geraldo and Maria, would not have progressed either materially or spiritually; Pedro would not be in the pastorate, Bello would not have been strengthened, Antonio and Marli would not still be together in their marriage, Irleia would not be a confident children's teacher

— and so I could go on. God knows and loves each one even more dearly than we do. We do thank you in the Lord's Name for your partnership and co-operation in interest, prayer and giving.

The end of an era has come. The old BMS house has been sold and the missionaries withdrawn. The church has been planted and now . . . and now, what?

We may find 1 Corinthians 3 vs 6-9 a very crucial passage to read and believe, especially where Paul says — 'The one who sows and the one who waters really do not matter. It is God who matters because He makes the plant grow.' Pastors Roy, Frank, John and Roy have all played their part but they may soon be forgotten and may our prayer be that God will give growth to the plant and cause it to increase and prosper. Our mission is accomplished only in part. We still have the responsibility to pray that the planted church will grow sturdily, bud, flower and by its fruit be a joy and blessing to the world at large. Long may Betel give glory to God and truly be His House.

# We thought you ought to know...



In commemoration of 25 years in Brazil, the BMS has produced this booklet. It describes the earliest pioneering days of the first missionaries as well as the varied and exciting projects undertaken today, and it also looks forward to the future.

Copies can be obtained from

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# STRASBOURG '81

by A S Clement

The European Baptist Missionary Society has grown considerably in recent years and become the overseas missions agency of the Baptist Unions of Belgium, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Yugoslavia, Austria, Portugal, Switzerland, Spain and Germany. Its first missionaries were sent to the Cameroons and the number stationed there had risen to 26 when, in 1968, it took over the work pioneered in Sierra Leone by Clifford Gill of the BMS. Three years later it took into itself 'Missionary Action in South America' and so became involved in mission in Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Portugal.

To the annual meetings of the Council held at Strasbourg I was invited as a special guest and given an opportunity to speak about the BMS, its present work and policy. There was evidently a great deal of interest in what is regarded as the parent of all Baptist Missionary Societies; and there are many links. The work of the BMS in the Cameroons and Sierra Leone is remembered with respect and its missionaries honoured. On arrival at the airport I was met by a member of the Strasbourg Church Dr William Thomas, formerly, with his wife Marion (née Chapman), a missionary with us in Zaire. He is preparing to go to Freetown, Sierra Leone on an evangelistic mission on behalf of the EBMS. During the meetings I was cordially greeted by Jan and Fenny van der Veen, now in years of service the senior missionaries of the EBMS but also formerly with the BMS in Zaire. Before her marriage Fenny (née Vorsteveld) served at Pimu and Yalembe.

## In many tongues

The proceedings of the Council took up more time because of the problem of language. There were three used: French, German and English and most that was said had to be interpreted into two other tongues. The representative from Holland made all his contributions in excellent English. The main

items of business were the reports and accounts. The report of the General Secretary,

*continued overleaf*



*Rev Emanuel Mbenda preaching*



*At the valediction service*

*continued from previous page*

Helmut Grundmann, was supplemented by reports by the General Secretary of the Baptist Convention of Sierra Leone (Rev Nathaniel T Dixon) and the General Secretary of the Cameroon Baptist Union (Rev Emmanuel Mbenda) both of whom were present.

In South Cameroons and North Cameroons the Society is involved in evangelism and church work, in primary schools and a secondary school, in dispensaries and clinics. Support is given to a technical centre at Maroua and an agricultural advisory service at Zidim in North Cameroons.

It was of particular interest to me to hear of the development of the work in Sierra Leone. When I visited Freetown and the Sierra Leone Territories in 1968 Clifford Gill was handing over the new work in the Scarcies River region. Now the EBMS supports in the Bamboli District a church and a preaching station and is responsible for a secondary school. In the Port Loko district there are four churches and a Bible Training Centre. In the Kambia District (Scarcies River) there

are now three churches, a primary school, a secondary school and a general clinic. In South America there is considerable work among Indians and among German speaking people who have settled in Brazil.

Six candidates were accepted for service overseas, four from Germany, one from Holland and one from Finland. These were set apart and valedicted at a special service in the Strasbourg Baptist Church. The

minister of that church, Pastor Frantz, is the son-in-law of Rev André Thobois of Paris who was in the chair for the meetings as President of the EBMS.

In connection with the meetings there was an informal gathering one evening at the church and, on the first afternoon, a visit to the splendid headquarters of the Council of Europe, the General Secretary of which welcomed the delegates.

### FURTHER NEWS FROM EUROPE...

The Baptist Union of Belgium received some excellent reports at its annual assembly earlier this year. Greater evangelism, better training, improved buildings and a growing recognition in national affairs have been the signs of this growing church. 50 believers were baptized last year (up to 1 December), an improvement on the 42 for 1979, and the Union's ten congregations reported 730

members, whereas the figure was only 520 in 1979.

Evangelism efforts last year which contributed to these encouraging statistics included gospel films, tent meetings, Christian growth studies, prison ministries and youth outreach with which the BMS, through Summer Schools, was also connected.

# FROM SMALL BEGINNINGS

'The Voice of the Andes' (HCJB) is a Christian broadcasting station which has recently been honoured in three stamps issued by the secular government of Ecuador, South America. In 1931, with a power of only 250 watts, transmission began from a location which the experts were agreed would prevent the programmes being heard. Now fifty years later, they are heard all over the world, transmitted from the very same place which, it is now realized is a near perfect transmitting site. It is considered one of the most powerful broadcasting stations, using 1,000,000 watts via nine transmitters. It is hoped that a new transmitter will soon be in use.

HCJB broadcasts in 14 languages, sometimes broadcasting the same programme in several languages at the same time through the use of multiple transmitters and varying wave lengths. As well as evangelical programmes, HCJB devotes much of its air-time to social matters, and when news came through of the earthquake in Ecuador in 1949, it was able to take both sound equipment and medical supplies to the affected area very quickly and broadcast an address by the president of Ecuador. In this way HCJB witnessed very powerfully to the love of Christ in action.

As more people pass through the hospitals of the world each year than through its churches, hospitals are important fields for the sowing of the gospel. An organization which encourages medical personnel to share their faith with colleagues and also those they serve, is the International Hospital Christian Fellowship.

The IHCF will meet in Exeter from 4-14 August and Christine Preston, a BMS worker at Chandraghona Hospital, Bangladesh has particularly asked those at home, 'to pray for all who come, that God will meet us, challenge us and empower us'.



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# THEY ANSWERED THE CALL

## IAN AND ISOBEL MORRIS



Isobel was brought up by church-going parents. She committed herself to Christ at a girls' Scripture Union Camp when she was 13, and ran her school's Scripture Union group with another pupil in her fifth and sixth forms. At 18, she began a two year course in radiography at the Dundee Royal Infirmary and in 1975 became fully qualified.

Ian was not raised in a Christian home, but became a Christian after attending a Brethren Young People's Fellowship for ten months. When he left school he joined an engineering

insurance firm where he worked as an underwriting assistant for six years. Isobel and Ian married in 1975 and attended Rattray Street Baptist Church in Dundee, where they ran the Young People's Fellowship in their last two years there.

At about this time, they both began to feel that God was calling them to mission work. After much prayer Ian changed his job and pursued a course in agriculture, at which point they sold their home — the first of many moves.

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### Don't forget

... to order extra copies of the August issue of the *Missionary Herald*. It will be very helpful for your church's harvest programme.

In February 1979 the BMS accepted them as candidates and they studied for a year at St Andrew's. Afterwards they moved to a small farm in Lincolnshire so that Ian could obtain the necessary farming experience. The six months spent there were a time of great blessing for them as they enjoyed warm fellowship with local Christians. Early in March they began six months of language training in Brussels, on the completion of which they will serve in Zaire.