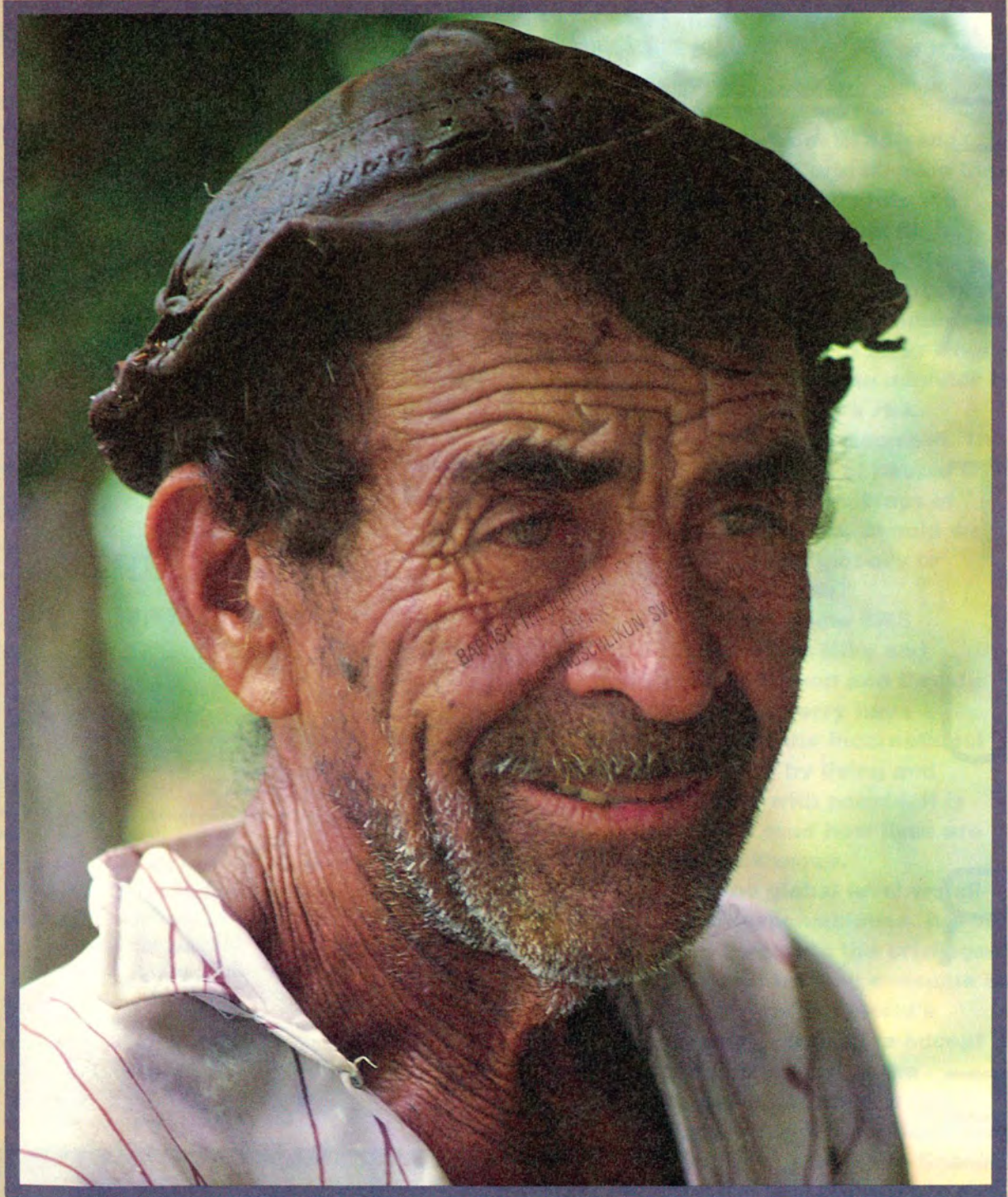


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HERALD



LIVING THE GOOD NEWS – RELIEF WORK

AUGUST 1992

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Cover picture:
The face of Trapiá

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Mike Wilson with some of the locals in Trapiá



BEING THE GOOD NEWS

for people in the poor north-east of Brazil



nearly three-year-old boy.

Apart from a few sobs from the mother, there appeared to be little emotion. His older sister watched as the body was dressed in a white garment just made on the sewing machine close by. White for a 'little angel', for that's what they believe when little children die.

'It is wrong to cry,' they say. 'We should be happy that God has chosen him to be one of His little angels.' So there is a kind of fatalism about infant deaths in the community of Trapiá.

Unlike many others, this boy who died at 11 o'clock in the morning was not the victim of polluted water, although the lack of adequate nourishment in this drought-plagued area did not help him fight the pneumonia which killed him. He had been to hospital. At first, the doctor said he had bronchitis. He was sent home on Monday because the doctor said he was all right.

Lying on the table he looked at rest, eyes open — as always with children, and mouth slightly apart, ▶

HERALD

A CHAPLAIN to a mental hospital was asked how he approached his work. 'Incarnationally,' was his brief reply. What the questioner made of it is not recorded. But isn't that how all Christians are meant to work?

José René Alvarado from El Salvador acted this out at a BMS World Mission Link presentation by walking down into the audience. 'Jesus doesn't stay on high calling us to come to where He is. He becomes a human being. He accepts the risk of becoming vulnerable by coming to where we are in order to lead us to where we ought to be. All who wish to minister in His name must take that same risk.

This month we look at development. The crying needs of 75 per cent of people with very little are not in question. Ways of changing their situations are. Should we be looking at the problem globally or locally or both?

Locally, some BMS workers like Mike and Daveen Wilson and David and Jean Perry have accepted the incarnational approach by living and working with people. It is good to read how lives are being changed.

At the global level we all have responsibilities. Are we who belong to the privileged 25 per cent who consume 80 per cent of the world's energy prepared to accept them in regard to the massive debt that is oppressing the economy and people in places like Brazil? And are we prepared to see some solutions by changing our own lifestyle? To leave the car in the garage in order to ride a bike to work may not feed millions at a stroke, but it is a beginning!

DEVELOPMENT



his white teeth glistening in the light of the oil-lamp and candles which surrounded him. Neighbours brought in bunches of wild flowers to surround his body. He looked like a waxen doll.

When all was finished, Daveen

Wilson took a photograph of the child, then a family photograph with parents and grandparents and sister standing at the head of the table on which the coffin rested.

Daveen is asked to photograph all the dead children for family records. It seems to be a rather morbid exercise but it does show how very much Mike and Daveen have been accepted by the local community where at first most people were too frightened to speak to them.

'When some people arrive who speak strangely, the world will end,' was the local saying.

Mike and Daveen took some time to search out a place to settle and work. Trapiá was suggested, eventually, by someone who worked for World Vision, as a place of 'forgotten people'. They speak an old Portuguese because they have been isolated for so long.

Trapiá is not a village but rather a community of groups of houses spread over a wide area. There are about 380 houses in total, mainly of a simple mud and stick construction, with a population of around 2,000 people. Although in most dry seasons several families leave the area for good. Mike and Daveen

say that illiteracy is more than 90 per cent and that infant mortality is over 50 per cent.

Water is drawn from water-holes on the *Lajeiro*, a flat stretch of porous rock, into which surface water flows. In the rainy season, because people tend to 'go to the toilet' on the *Lajeiro*, the water sources quickly become polluted. This is the time when flies multiply and children die from diarrhoea.

And that was the tragedy of the boy's death. In that family there had been another baby but the mother stopped breast-feeding whilst she went into hospital for sterilisation. Three children were enough for their poor family to nurture. So the grandmother took charge and fed the baby using a bottle. Put on one side the flies got on to the rubber teat, the baby suffered from diarrhoea, then dehydration and finally died. Now the family which had three children is left with one daughter.

Mike and Daveen have been working by encouragement and example rather than preaching and lecturing.

Before moving to Trapiá, Mike and Daveen had to build a house complete with the latest in



Above: Water is precious in Trapiá so waste water from the house is used to irrigate the garden

Right: The photo Daveen took. Mum and Dad and the surviving daughter stand vigil

Bottom: Water filters are giving the hope of a healthier life



BEING THE

GOOD NEWS



NOTES FROM BRASILIA

by David Jackson

INFLATION IN BRAZIL has now reached three-billion per cent! Even taking into account that, for Americans, a billion is a thousand million (one thousand times less than for the British), the resulting figure is still enormous.

An American missionary colleague, who has been in Brazil for nearly 40 years, says that in relation to the American dollar, the Brazilian unit of currency is worth one-hundred-billion times less today than it was 40 years ago. That represents an average rate of inflation of five per cent per month for the last 40 years. That of course is not the recent norm which in some recent months has been more than 30 per cent.

Faced with such figures, the mind of the non-economist tends to go into a state of shock and the brain automatically changes gear into neutral to avoid the strain. To translate the problem of hyper-inflation into everyday British terms think of a loaf of bread. If you pay 50p for a loaf at the beginning of July then, at an inflation rate of 25 per cent a month you will expect to pay 62p at the beginning of August and you know that by July next year you will be paying about £7.25. Of course you hope that your salary will rise by an equal percentage in accordance with government legislation.

In Brazil, a desperate struggle for survival is especially the lot of those who are out of work, with no government dole, or who labour for unscrupulous and exploiting employers.

Extremism has also shown some inflationary tendencies – that is, religious extremism rather than political. There seems to be a constant search for ever more radical or sensational approaches.

Fifteen years ago a man called Edir Macedo founded a new denomination and began to call himself 'bishop'. His church, 'The Universal Church of the Kingdom of God' (Mr Macedo is not one for half-measures) has

expanded rapidly and doubtless contains some sincere and converted people, but it has some features which appear to us distinctly odd.

The members sometimes wrestle physically with the demon-possessed in order to achieve exorcisms, and the church offers a benefit which we



might be tempted to call not so much faith-healing as faith-and-works-healing – cures in response to faith plus money!

One unusual feature is their modern version of the Jewish 'scapegoat'. The church buys cheap mats, which are then blessed by the pastors and sold, at a profit, to the faithful. The faithful kneel upon the mats and confess their sins and the mats are taken to the backyard of the church and burned.

Mr Macedo has also purchased roses and blessed them and sold them individually at seven times their cost price, a rate of profit not to be sniffed at by even the most hard-nosed businessman.

For this last-named practice he has been criticised by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of São Paulo, which, at first sight, might seem a little like the pot insulting the kettle, in view of the Roman Church's past record of fund-raising. Although such a thought is probably unfair to a good archbishop, a liberationist, who may well be reformed in character if not in theology. ▶

BRASILIA

◀ The leader of the 'Universal Church of the Kingdom of God' drives a BMW, reputedly owns a mansion in New York, and has bought a television station in Brazil. As might be expected, he teaches a form of prosperity-theology. He recently spent twelve days in jail in São Paulo and has to face further investigations on charges of charlatanism and fraud. The authorities would particularly like to find out how he obtained more than \$45 million to finance some of his recent activities.

Evangelicals in Brazil have been very concerned at tendencies to tar them all with the same brush of extremism and so in one issue of a Brasilia newspaper almost the whole back page was taken up by articles reporting the statements of three evangelical pastors who were distancing themselves from the doctrines and practices of Mr Macedo and his church.

The Baptist pastor (and the only one whose picture was published in the paper) was the principal of the Baptist Theological College here, and my boss. He has since received anonymous telephoned death-threats, for his temerity in 'lifting up his hand against the Lord's anointed'. The investigating judge in charge of Mr Macedo's case has also been threatened with death.

For some people, of course, even the Baptists are extremists. The place where the critic is standing is always the middle-ground. Yet it can hardly be an account of extremism that the Baptists have been growing. In Brazil they usually combine a zeal for evangelism with a great conservatism in doctrine and practice. But grown they have.

Between 1985 and 1990 they increased nationally by an astonishing 63 per cent, which means, on average, a growth-rate of just over ten per cent a year.

In fact the increase has been so far above expectations that pastors and leaders have sometimes found it difficult to cope with the tasks of teaching and discipling. This is one reason why Brazil still needs foreign missionaries, to help in the work of theological and pastoral training. ■



The 'Lajeiro', water source and washing place!

◀ outdoor, hygienic, ventilated pit latrines.

'Although our house is much nicer than any of our neighbours, they have been involved at every stage and so feel quite at home in it. We have also been involved in helping a few of them to improve their own homes and feel happy that our house has been the inspiration for that.'

Raimundo, the neighbour, and family were quick to see the advantage of a toilet and built one for themselves with Mike's help.

Daveen decorated the inside of the new house using stencils based on Laura Ashley designs. Enilde, next door, liked them but before her house could be decorated it first had to be plastered.

Daveen and Enilde made up a plaster of mud and sand and spread this on the walls using old 'flip-flops' as smoothing trowels. Lime was then used to make a whitewash for the walls ready for the stencil designs.

Slowly other homes are copying the process. Mike and Daveen provide lime for whitewashing to anyone who will plaster their walls.

This has several advantages. The normal mud-wattle construction leaves breeding and hiding places for poisonous spiders and the deadly chagas beetle. These holes are now filled in. The white walls lighten the

inside of the simple homes, showing up any dangerous insects, but mainly making them better places in which to live. So in this out-of-the-way place in Brazil, Laura Ashley designs are proliferating.

The major problem Mike and Daveen had when they first decided that Trapiá was the place to live and work was to find a water source.

'We dug four wells, none of which worked. So we unwillingly had to block up one of the local water holes, thus depriving folk of their nearest source of water. Typically, the ten families involved willingly gave their permission for us to do this.'

The water is pumped from the water hole to a tank on the roof of the house. Although the water is filtered before being used filters don't remove cholera, which survives for several days in water, nor amoebic dysentery, so Mike has to disinfect the water with a bleach solution.

Slowly their neighbours are realising the need for clean water and Mike and Daveen are offering free filters as long as people construct strong stands so that animals and children cannot knock them over.

When they see the 'gunge' collected by the filter element they realise how dirty their water sources are.

There is great competition: 'My water source is better than yours.'

We only have to clean our filter once a week. You have to clean yours twice!

One man is so proud of his filter that he won't let anyone use it.

'It is so beautiful. No one has ever given me anything so beautiful before,' he says.

Clean water is already beginning to improve local health and to prevent one cause of diarrhoea which produces so many infant deaths.

'And the programme has given us an opening into many homes and a chance to talk about why we are here.'

Another area which Daveen has been tracking is oral rehydration (OR). It is a hard slog. People think that giving babies liquid will only make diarrhoea worse.

On one occasion she tried to explain: 'One cup of OR liquid each time the baby has diarrhoea. Do you understand?'

'Yes. One teaspoon in the morning and again at night.'

Daveen explained over and over again until eventually a sister understood.

On one occasion Daveen was called out to photograph a dead baby. The local healer was holding it and Daveen saw it move.

'It's still alive!'

'Yes, but it's almost dead. It's going to die so why bother to feed it?'

'Look,' said Daveen, 'its lips are dry. Let me give it a drink. It's thirsty. If it's going to die, let it die in comfort.'

She gave the baby some OR liquid and it drank. She gave more and it began to perk up. Now Daveen has the reputation of bringing dead babies back to life. She then had the problem of persuading the mother to give the baby milk.

'It prefers the OR liquid, you see.'

Prevention, of course, is better than cure. Daveen says that most of the local mums do not breast-feed, in spite of being too poor to buy milk.

'We are trying to understand the reasons for this and constantly encouraging breast-feeding.'

'We even had one Mum (and her family) live with us for over a month. Out of 14 pregnancies, she had one surviving child. She gave breast-feeding a go and the baby is healthy and growing. The father said: "Now I know mother's milk is best. We have never had such a healthy child."'

Now, with the help of Mary Parsons who travels down from Fortaleza from time to time, a small group of selected people, including the local healer, is working through *Where there is no Doctor*. It is counted as a privilege to be asked to join this group.

At the same time, Mike is planting experimental crops. He has been growing maize and sorghum with leucena in between the rows. The idea is that the quick growing leucena provides shade for the young plants which therefore, in this drought-ridden area, need less water. Leucena also provides valuable nitrates to enrich the soil and is a good source of fodder for the animals in the dry season.

Several local farmers have already started to copy Mike's methods.

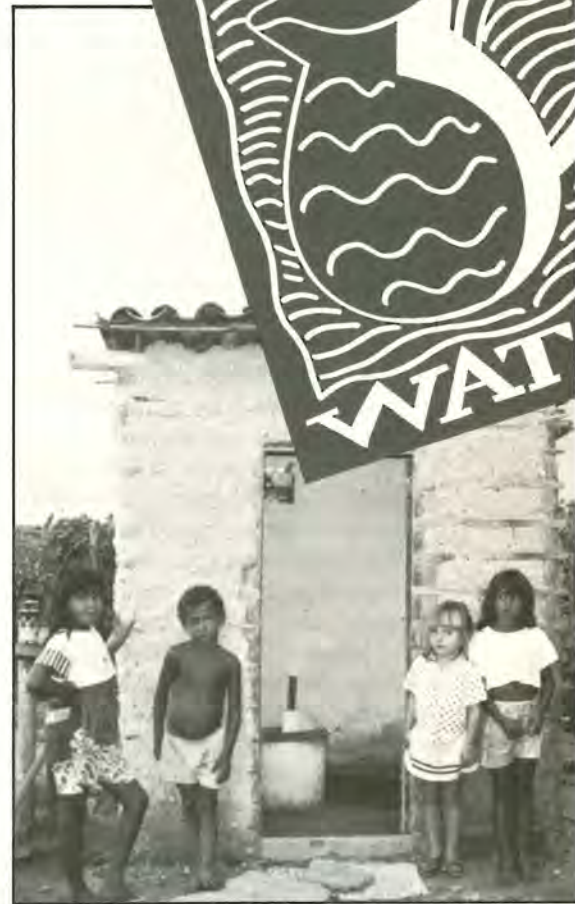
Living as they do as part of the community Mike and Daveen are often asked to ferry people to the hospitals in Mossorõ (about 40kms away) and Açú.

'We reckon to do this on average twice a week, but often manage to combine it with our own shopping trip.'

When Mike and Daveen held a party for their daughter, Debbie, they told stories from the Bible. These proved so popular that the children asked if they could come again. And so their Sunday School began, not only for the children because adults turned up as well.

Mike leads the adult group on the front verandah and Debbie looks after the children at the back.

'Our get-through-the-Bible-in-one-year plan is going well,'



'The neighbour was quick to see the advantage of a toilet'

reported Daveen 12 months ago. 'The idea is that, by the end of the year, we will have covered the basic story from God making everything in the beginning, through to the big celebration at the end of the Bible.'

'In the children's class there has been amazing progress, with kids who previously didn't even know how to hold a pencil, now drawing and colouring and learning things by heart. In the adults' class, those few who could read a bit are improving.'

Both the Assembly of God pastor and the strongest Catholic send their children to the Sunday School.

So in a variety of ways, by going to live in the backward community of Trapiá, Mike and Daveen Wilson are 'animating' the local residents, showing them that life can be different and being 'good news' for them as they learn to improve their situation. ■

SUELI LIVES in the small village of Cedro in the state of Paraná, Brazil. She is eleven years old and has six brothers and sisters, which is quite a small family by Brazilian standards. The family is poor with very few possessions.

Her mother, Tabitha, is 38 years old and like most Brazilian women works very hard looking after the family and helping her husband, Lidio look after the crops in the garden.

Lidio is actually a fisherman. Most days he goes out in his dugout canoe, paddling through the mangrove swamps to fish. When the tide comes in the trees are half covered by water and then, when it recedes, the fish are concentrated in rivers and dry pools.

Lidio knows all the best places where the fish hide and often catches five or six kilos on one of his expeditions. Normally he uses a catch net.



SOMETHING TO BE PROUD OF

How one family in a small village has been helped



Around Christmas, the children join their father to help catch the *caranguejjo* or mud-crabs. These live in deep burrows in the mud and only emerge in December, when there's a full moon, to mate. It is a mad scramble over the deep, smelly mud harvesting the crabs but being careful not to be bitten.

The problem is that in the winter there is not much fish to catch. And because most of the people are poor, they cannot pay much for the fish that is caught. Consequently the family have been living in a very old house,

one of the oldest in Cedro.

It isn't very big either, just a kitchen and two small bedrooms. The children sleep on a mattress on the floor.

However, Lidio is quite ingenious. He is very proud of the shower he has constructed, the only one in his part of the village. Tabitha places a bucket of warm water on the top which is just about enough water for two people to shower.

One of the reasons that Lidio's family are so poor is that they have no land. Lidio's father sold it to a rich man from the city. He

cut down all the trees and now keeps buffalo on it. It is such a waste of good land just to keep a few animals.

To make ends meet Lidio has borrowed some land from his uncle, Santino, who grows bananas. On it he plants dryland rice and black beans. He also grows manioc which is eaten each day, boiled or fried. Around the home he grows coffee.

David Perry visits the family each week in order to talk to Lidio. He often swaps sugar and flour for some of Lidio's fish and brings crisps or biscuits as treats for the children.

David has been teaching the family how to grow vegetables, cabbages, carrots, parsley and spring onions by offering special packs of seed and fertiliser. They were proud to have 'the best garden in the village'.

With David Perry's help, Lidio was able to buy a new fishing boat with a diesel engine. It means that he can now not only catch fish but sell them in the fish market at Antonina. Lidio also takes people with him to Antonina for the shopping and once the boat became an ambulance. Lauro was bitten by a snake but, since there is no car or phone in Cedro, the boat proved to be a life-saver.

Now Lidio has decided that it is time to build a new house, using some of the money he is earning because of his boat. David Perry helps by transporting the wood, cement and roofing tiles.

The family never cease to thank God for giving them a chance to improve their lives. Four nights a week they walk to the church. It takes about an hour. They're putting up a new building there as well.

The service at church only starts when it's dark. Most people haven't got clocks or watches so they regulate their day by the sun.

In church the men and women sit on opposite sides. Lidio plays the guitar for the chorus singing which is loud and enthusiastic. ■



Top left: Sueli

Top right: The new house

Far left: Lidio casting his net

Above left: Lidio and David Perry on the new boat

Left: Group of children singing in Cedro church

Above: Sueli's mum and younger sister

INTERNATIONAL DEBT

IS THE INTERNATIONAL Debt affecting the everyday life of Brazilian people in general? Yes, without any doubt! But I feel that it's necessary to look at it critically rather than emotionally.

The debt started at the beginning of this century when the Brazilian government looked for international loans (in fact from Britain) to save the coffee plantations from bankruptcy.

Another critical moment was in 1960 when Juscelino Kubitschek developed the policy of base industrialisation devaluing national products.

It is necessary to recall that the government which incurred this debt was illegitimate. It was not chosen by the people but imposed upon them.'

in your name and then used the money inappropriately, would you pay that debt when you were released? You wouldn't want to pay but might have to, unless you were able to go to a tribunal and to ask for the problem to be resolved.

That's what I think is necessary – not a forgiveness of the debt, nor a moratorium. Forgiveness is a kind of paternalism. It's an offence because, as a people, we don't need to be forgiven.

In the time taken for you to read this article many Brazilian children have died of starvation. Go and ask the parents of those dead children whether they feel they need to be forgiven for anything.

What developing countries need is an international tribunal – that's better than the United Nations which is too much inclined towards the USA – to decide exactly how much we have to pay.

In 1982 I read an article showing that if the rate of interest were reduced by half and Brazil kept paying what it has been paying, within five years we would have a credit in the international banks of \$20 billion.

So we can say that the problem is not the debt itself rather the simple and compound interest.

And yet, the accumulation of capital, which is absolutely necessary for the economy of the country, is made impossible by international debt. Without capital Brazilian entrepreneurs have to super-exploit human labour in order to keep in profit.

But this profit is not converted into capital because of the international debt. That's why we have a monthly inflation rate of 25 per cent. So the international debt is at the very centre of the economic problems faced by developing countries. ■



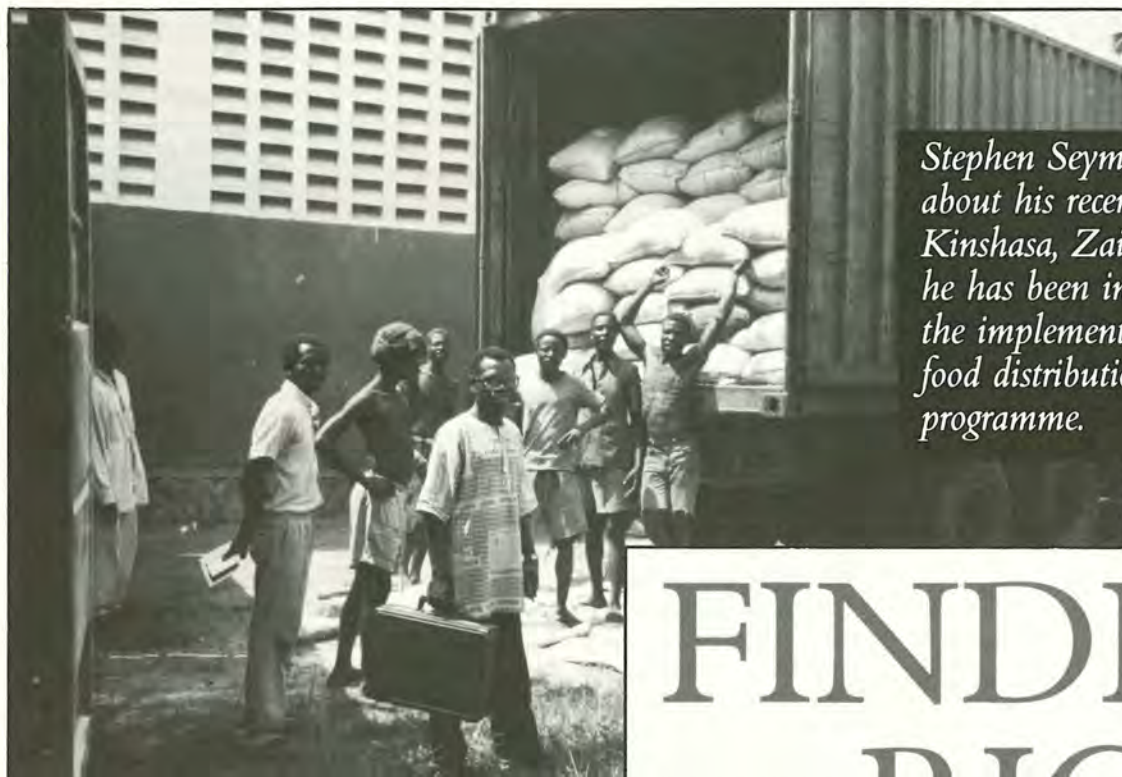
Market at Vilas Sonia, São Paulo

But it was in the 70s, in the midst of military dictatorship, that the gross international debt was made. It created the artificial Brazilian miracle and the highest debt in the world.

It is necessary to recall that the government which incurred this debt was illegitimate. It was not chosen by the people but imposed upon them.

If someone came to your house, put you in chains, went to the bank to borrow lots of money

At the Baptist Assembly in London, Pastor Orivaldo Lopez from Natal, in north-east Brazil, spoke during the seminar on International Debt which, he believes, is at the heart of the problems facing developing countries.



Stephen Seymour writes about his recent visit to Kinshasa, Zaire, where he has been involved in the implementation of a food distribution programme.

FINDING THE RIGHT RESPONSE

TRYING TO COME UP with the right response in a crisis is never easy. The situation in Kinshasa, the capital of Zaire, is a typical example.

One area of the city, Kimbanseke, has a population of around 700,000. The four nutrition centres in this zone alone have 2,750 children on their feeding programmes suffering from chronic malnutrition.

It is not just the children who are vulnerable. Expectant mothers, abandoned or widowed mothers with families to support, the unemployed and the sick (Kimbanseke has 1,500 known TB cases) are all in need.

Food supply, in general, is precarious in built-up areas. In Kinshasa the purchasing power of the population has been eroded by hyperinflation (2,000 per cent in 1991). Prices of cereals, as well as cassava (manioc), the basic foodcrop, have increased dramatically since the civil disturbances in September 1991.

Many people have lost their income with the departure of most foreigners following the civil unrest. As a result, large sections of the urban poor can no longer meet their food needs.

On a national level, food production in Zaire last year was high with bumper crops. However, the problem is 'economic/political' famine. There has been a collapse of the marketing and distribution system and no investment in rebuilding the infrastructure. The dilemma is how to respond in such a situation.

A food distribution programme has been established by World Relief Canada through the Zaire Protestant Relief Agency (ZPRA). BMS has been able to contribute £30,000 from its relief fund. This enables ZPRA to purchase cereals locally and organise transport to Kinshasa.

Pastor Enguta of the CBFZ and myself were given the challenge of monitoring the food distribution for five zones of Kinshasa for the ZPRA.

Some opposition parties were against the idea, concerned that some alleviation of the suffering would only delay any likelihood of mass revolt against the government

However, the work went ahead.

One thousand sacks were available for each zone, one sack per (extended!) family.

The programmes targeted people from every social and religious group – Kimbanguist, Catholic, State, and so on. Selecting families for assistance proved a most difficult task. Resources were limited and many families are living on the poverty line.

In spite of the many difficulties, the programme has, to date, been able to strengthen and encourage the parish level community groups. New links and contacts have been established and there is much scope for future work of any nature.

The life and dynamism of the church is very encouraging. In the face of much suffering, poverty and injustice, the churches in Kinshasa are growing. ■

Above: Pastor Muloka supervising unloading at Kimbanseke



We want to organise a world mission event in our church, do you have any information that would help us?

There is a lot of material to help you. We have just produced a new booklet *Mission Education – What can we do?* It contains ideas for world mission meetings and events.

You will also find ideas in the Youth Project and Women's Project material and there are leaflets to help with discussion groups, short dramas and Bible study material. Just write to us at Didcot saying what you need. And, if you don't think we have exactly what you want – contact us and tell us about your need. We might be able to help with background material, ideas or know where you can go for information.

Our Link-Up missionary is going to retire in a few months. What do we do about getting another Link-Up?

Missionaries leave BMS for many reasons – retirement, leave of absence, resignation. Whatever the reason, the procedure is the same. The WML Organiser writes to all LU groups immediately after their missionary has finished working for the BMS. The letter explains what has happened and asks the LU group to fill in a new request form and also to provide an up-dated church profile. Once the form has been returned to the WML Organiser a new LU missionary for the group will be arranged. And when the new LU has been made you will be given a new LU certificate, missionary profile and church profile. ■

To the Editor.

As the Africa Secretary of the European Baptist Mission I am privileged to receive the Missionary Herald regularly and I want to thank you for this periodical, a splendid example of editorial work. Thank you for personal input and that of your staff members which has given the Missionary Herald this excellent appearance of open-mindedness, spirituality and Christian concern.

One article in July has caused me to express my profound gratitude both to you and to the author Robert Draycott. His thoughts on 'Evangelism and the Poor in Brazil' are most pertinent and helpful.

It is commonplace that 'the poor have no lobby' and that's why I wish publicly to take sides with this 'alternative' view of the author. In my opinion global poverty has reached dimensions that terms like 'scandalous' and 'incredible' seem too feeble a description to match the pathetic reality – 1.2 billion of extremely poor people in this world, this means 1.2 billion who have to live on less than \$100 annual income. Were they to hold hands to form a human chain it would reach three times to the moon and if one were to drive along this human chain of hopelessness at 60 mph, 24 hours a day, one would need 500 days just to discover that the chain, in the meantime, had grown by another 25 days' journey.

Christians all over this world must be alarmed by such facts and alerted to immediate intervention. I am grateful therefore that Robert Draycott's brief, but relevant notes have been given the platform they deserve.

Having returned, a week ago, from the Bicentenary celebrations of Baptists in Freetown, Sierra Leone, I committed myself once again to being a lobbyist for the poor, a voice for the voiceless, maybe hope for the hopeless, but by all means a sting to the indifferent rich. Sierra Leone did not only see the first Baptist Church in Africa, but last year it also ended the United Nations' list of the least developed countries in the world! Let us join in their Bicentenary celebrations by

pledging allegiance to their poor and the world's.

Greetings from the European Baptist Mission's headquarters in Germany.

Yours in Christ.

Dr Dietmar Lutz
Associate General Secretary.

BMS History

May I recommend to our churches that they present copies of The History of the Baptist Missionary Society 1792-1992 to their ministers.

Several histories of BMS work, as a whole, or in part, are available during BiCentenary year. All these will admirably serve their purposes but there will be many, including ministers, who will be glad to have the official history on their shelves.

The history is written by Dr Brian Stanley, a recognised authority on the missionary movement. He follows the stream of the life and work of the BMS from its source among English Baptists of the late 18th century to the many parts of the world into which it has flowed. The grace of God shines through the records of all the fields, but the problems and heartache are not concealed. The writer shows how BMS and its missionaries adapted to the changes in the world and the world Church during the 20th century. It is a book to encourage and guide all Christian workers, at home as well as overseas.

It is hardback containing nearly 500 pages. It will be published on 1 September 1992 at £29.95, with a special pre-publication price of £22.50, post free, for all orders received by 31 August. (Orders with remittances should be sent to BMS at Didcot.) It is cheap by today's standards but it may present a problem to not a few ministers.

Ministers will greatly appreciate the gift of this book from their churches.

Donald Monkcom
Chairman of the Reference Group for the History.

Nepal Tile Programme



Through the roofing tile programme pioneered by BMS worker, David Payne at Butwal, 71 small-scale industries have now been established in different parts of Nepal. An improved equipment design is under development which has already raised a lot of interest in other countries.

'Local tile production seems to have grown quicker in Nepal than in other countries. Many are looking to us for equipment,' says David who administers the programme.

'Run by a staff of six Nepalis, the roofing tile programme has strong links with international technology groups and has contributed to a number of international seminars and publications. Nationals from Bhutan, the Philippines and Vietnam have been trained at courses in Butwal.

'Started in 1984, the programme aims to

encourage the use of low cost alternate roofing material and promote local rural production of tiles to generate income. The light-weight tiles are made from a careful mixture of sand, cement and natural fibre or graded aggregate. The cost is about one half that of galvanised iron sheets.

'We conduct eleven day training courses for interested entrepreneurs and their employees,' reports David. 'After they have started their industries we visit each entrepreneur at his workshop at least twice to check the progress and advise on problems, if any.'

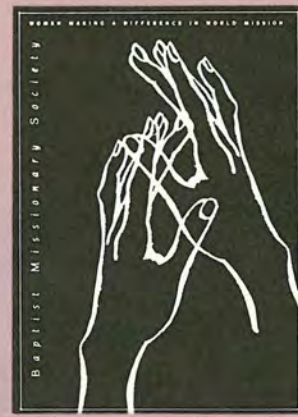
'A typical small industry consists of a minimum team of three workers who produce up to 150 tiles a day. The equipment costs about 25,000 rupees.



'Our equipment is about ten per cent of the cost of imported ones. It is encouraging to see how many people are benefiting from this continuing income possibility. Over the years, less than five entrepreneurs have had to wind up their business.'



Above right: Cutting fibre for the tiles
Above: Tiles at Butwal where the project was developed



A WOMAN'S TOUCH

BMS WOMEN'S PROJECT 1992/93

TARGET £30,000

A special project for a special year! The BMS is 200 years old. World Mission is 2,000 years old – and women have always played an invaluable part in proclaiming Jesus to the world.

'A Woman's Touch' celebrates women in mission! The £30,000 raised will support BMS missionaries who are enabling women around the world to get involved in mission – like helping Bible Study classes in Thailand, running literacy classes in Zaire, organising income generating weaving projects in Bangladesh and promoting health and nutrition in El Salvador.

And all in the name of Jesus Christ.

The '**A Woman's Touch**' slide set looks at the role of women in India – both in society and in the church. There is a project **poster and bookmark**, both in full colour, and a **booklet** including Bible Studies, contemporary stories, discussion starters, action points, a drama and order of service. These will help you to explore women in mission through looking at women from the Bible and Christian women from around the world today.

The material is all free of charge. Please use the order form below to request material and viewing dates for the slide set.

Yes please! I would like to order the following material.

'A Woman's Touch' poster

'A Woman's Touch' bookmarks

'A Woman's Touch' booklet

Please send me the slide set to view on either of these dates.

.....
First choice Second choice

Name

Address

.....
Post Code

Home Church

Return to: BMS, PO Box 49,
129 Broadway, Didcot OX11 8XA

A
Woman's
Touch



A BIBLICAL PERSPECTIVE

by Derek Rumbol
presented to the Seminar
on International Debt at
the Baptist Assembly

INSCRIBED ON A CAIRN on the Worcestershire Beacon of the Malvern Hills and also, until recently at least, on the Royal Exchange in the City of London, are the words from Psalm 24 verse 1: *The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof. . . . And we complete the verse: the world and those who dwell therein.*

A reminder to us, through the location of these texts, that the world of commerce of a busy western capital, together with the whole of God's creation, and the peoples who inhabit this world all belong to God and are to live and work under his ownership.

We will not find a fully worked out theory on International Debt in the Bible, but we will find a lot about how we use our resources and how we relate to one another. We are given some principles which can be related to International Debt and be a challenge as we seek to work them out in reality.

SHALOM

We begin with the Old Testament concept of *shalom*, 'peace' and its broad perspective of right relationship with oneself, with God and with other people within community. It touches the way society is ordered and points the way to right wrongs and abuses within society.

PROTECTION OF THE LENDER

Lending was a contract with serious responsibilities for the debtor who could be sold into slavery for unpaid debt.

The wife of one of the prophets cried out to Elisha: my husband is dead but now his creditor is coming to take my two boys as slaves (2 Kings 4:1).

Due respect is to be paid to the property of other people. *If a man borrows an animal from his neighbour and it is injured or dies when the owner is not present he must make restitution (Ex 22:14).*

COMMENDATION OF THE LENDER

Good will come to him who is generous and lends freely, who conducts his affairs with justice (Ps. 112:5).

If one of your countrymen becomes poor and is unable to support himself . . . help him as you would an alien or a temporary resident . . . do not take interest of any kind from him . . . you must not lend him money at interest or sell him food at a profit. I am the Lord your God who brought you out of the land of Egypt (Lev. 25:35-38).

WARNINGS FOR THE LENDER – PLEDGES ARE CONTROLLED

Deuteronomic law was strongly in support of the debtor and there were strict limitations on the taking of pledges.

Do not take a pair of millstones – not even the upper one – as security for a debt because that would be taking a man's livelihood as security (Deut. 24:6).

This is a real link with Third World Debt. No creditor can expect to be repaid if he has cruelly deprived the debtor of his only means of repaying it – his ability to earn.

If a man is poor do not go to sleep with his pledge in your possession. Return his cloak to him by sunset so that he may go to sleep in it (Deut. 24:12).

The lender must have a concern for life's basic comforts and necessities.

When you make a loan of any kind to your neighbour, do not go into his house to get what he is offering as a pledge (Deut. 24:10).

Do not intrude with 'big feet' into the domestic scene of a debtor – individual or country.

SEVENTH YEAR RELIEF

The most merciful and generous protection of all.

At the end of every seven years you must cancel debts. . . . Every creditor shall not require payment from his fellow Israelite or brother because the Lord's time for cancelling debts has been proclaimed (Deut. 15:1,2).

You may require payment from a foreigner but you must cancel any debt your brother owes you (Deut. 15:3).

The words of the legal expert in the Parable of the Good Samaritan come to mind: 'And who is my neighbour?' or 'my brother or sister?' Together with the Parable of the Sheep and the Goats in Matthew 25:

for I was hungry and you gave me something to eat

for I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink

for I was a stranger and you invited me in

for I needed clothes and you clothed me, I was sick and you looked after me.

Whatever you did for one of the least of these you did for me.

In Jesus, the distinction between a fellow countryman and a foreigner is dissolved. The range of care and compassion is extended until no boundaries are left.

THE PROFIT MOTIVE

The charging of interest was permitted and this would preserve the purchasing power of the capital loaned but what was condemned was the unbridled making of wealth out of a debtor's misfortune.

There are four key Old Testament words for 'poverty'

which can be translated, 'frail', 'needy', 'destitute', and 'oppressed'.

Righteousness in the Old Testament consists in the strong helping the weak and doing justice to each of these categories.

The flaming tongue of the prophets speaks out against injustice.

Isaiah says, *Learn to do right! Seek justice! Encourage the oppressed. Defend the cause of the fatherless, plead the case of the widow.*

You trample on the poor and force him to give you grain, complains Amos. Skimping the measure, boosting the price and cheating with dishonest scales, buying the poor with silver and the needy for a pair of sandals, selling even the sweepings with the wheat.

Nehemiah struck out against oppression when his workmen were building the wall. They had to borrow money to pay the king's tax and famine obliged them to borrow in order to sow their fields. As a result they had to mortgage their lands and their children were being taken as slaves.

To the Jewish residents of Jerusalem Nehemiah said, *What you are doing is not right. Shouldn't you walk in the fear of our God? . . . Let the exacting of usury stop. Give back to them immediately their fields, vineyards, olive groves and houses and also the usury you are charging.*

Jesus also called into question the accepted attitudes of his time and the whole social order. He did not reject the honest interest of the establishment. He ate in the house of a Pharisee and healed the daughter of the president of the synagogue but most of his time was among those whose status in society was low – the weak, the frail, the oppressed.

Jesus said he had come *to preach good news to the poor, to proclaim freedom for the prisoners, and recovery of sight for the blind, to release the oppressed, to proclaim the year of the Lord's favour.*

Thus in the New Testament as in the Old Testament the strong are to accept responsibility for the weak and oppressed and not to seek only their own enrichment

A Change for the Better!

THAT'S WHAT the world needs, and that's the slogan for the BMS Fund for the Future.

The Fund for the Future is just what it says. In this BiCentenary year the BMS is not leaning back, relaxed in the glow of past achievements, but bracing itself to accept all the new challenges in mission before us today.

Yes, new challenges and opportunities. All over the world, where we are being asked to share in the task of mission.

In Albania, closed to the rest of the world for more than 40 years, the European Baptist Federation has been given permission to open a work and Chris and Mairi Burnett and their family have gone to open the new office. How is their work to be supported?

In Nicaragua, where Peter and Sheila are our first BMS workers, the Baptist Convention wants us to help its regional workers. 'Can you help us to buy motorbikes for them?' And we want to help, but where is the money to come from?

In Thailand, where such a tiny proportion of the people are Christian, the churches would love to embark on a cassette ministry. 'Will you help,' they ask. Can we afford to?

And what about Indonesia? Yes Indonesia, a new name in BMS circles. 'Is it possible for the BMS to support one of our Baptist families so that they can do evangelistic work in North Sumatra?' And that is something we are convinced God is asking the BMS to do. But it needs money.

And near to hand, in France, where there are more mediums than ministers or priests and where young people are tempted to experiment with the occult. 'We would dearly like to enhance our conference and retreat facilities for young people. Is it possible for the BMS to help us in this ministry?'

And the answer we want to give to all these requests is, 'Yes'. We want to help work for a 'Change for the Better' in all these places and more. You really should see the list of requests. But it depends on you.

Our 'Change for the Better' campaign is encouraging people to recycle household containers and collect money. Stickers to wrap around used cans, cartons and bottles saying 'Celebrate 200 years – Collect 200 coins' – Fund for the Future, are already being printed.

Posters are also being sent to every church together with leaflets with more information about the way the Fund will be used.

We are urging British Baptists to raise £2 million over and above the normal BMS budget for the Fund for the Future. The Fund will be used within five years. Will you help make a 'Change for the Better'?

A
fund
for the
future

and well-being.

This brings us back to *shalom*, true peace in right relationships; to the earth and its resources are the Lord's and to who is my neighbour?

As Colin Marchant in *Shalom My Friends* reminds us: 'If *shalom* is to be established we have to wrestle with local, national and international issues, taking biblical principles into

contemporary realities.

That is our task now.

With acknowledgement to Dennis Smith, Latin Link, for permission to use material from 'International Debt: Biblical perspectives as a back-drop to the drama'. 11.12.90.

There is helpful material on the 'The Bible on Wealth and Debt' and 'Towards a Theology of Debt' in 'Bad Samaritans', subtitled 'First World Ethics and Third World Debt', by Paul Vallely, published by Hodder and Stoughton, 1990.

Area and National Representatives

Two new BMS representatives were introduced to the BMS General Committee.

Cath Mawson, 45, has taken over from Roy Turvey as representative for the north of England.



She is a member of Gillington Baptist Church, Bradford, where she was baptised at the age of 15. She is a teacher who has specialised in English. She taught in middle schools before teaching at Bradford College.

She taught a course called 'Access to Bilingual Employment' which was attended by people of Asian origin who already had a knowledge of English but needed more advanced English to obtain work.

She says that she applied for the BMS job on the spur of the moment.

'I had been looking at jobs in the Bradford area and looked at the *Baptist Times* and *The Missionary Herald* but always found excuses not to apply for the jobs advertised.

'I decided this was the job for me and just got my application in on time.'

Cath sees the challenges of the job, initially, as finding out what it entails and then enthusing people and churches to mission.

'The opportunities are getting to know people and becoming more involved in mission. I shall be telling the churches that the continuation of their support for the BMS is necessary.

'I believe that the link-up missionaries will give people a better understanding of the work.'

Her other thoughts on mission are that it is totally relevant. The older members of the church, especially those in small memberships with elderly congregations see missionaries as a dying breed. They need to be made aware of all the young missionaries who are serving the BMS and that a lot of young people are interested in mission.'



Derek Clark, 33, replacing Ron Armstrong in Scotland, joined Dumfries Baptist church in 1986. He now worships at Kirkintilloch. He is a graduate in Physics and spent a year as an industrial engineer. When he was made redundant he did a teacher training course and taught physics for three-and-a-half-years before becoming a professional musician. He then went back to teaching for another two-and-a-half-years. For the last four years he has been the National Youth Worker for the Baptist Union of Scotland.

Derek became interested in the BMS through missionary friends and through youth contacts.

'I see the BMS as having a very solid group of supporters in Scotland who

are fairly elderly. There is a noticeable lack of support from the younger age group. This is linked with the image of the BMS which is seen, inaccurately, as old-fashioned.

'I would like to see world mission much higher on church agendas. I want to reinforce to the churches what the Bible says about mission and open people's eyes to see what is happening.

'Mission for me is two way. Churches in this country could learn an awful lot from the world church.'

Street Children Network

The World Council of Churches and the Latin American Council of Churches are helping street children to form their own network.

The Latin American network children who are victims of violence, recently held its first meeting in Honduras.

According to the participants, many Latin American children live in a context of violence marked by poverty, lack of housing, the existence of examination groups, prostitution and, in some countries, war.

Participants were particularly interested in presentations by the Brazilian representatives regarding the high incidence of prostitution in the city of Belem in the state of Pará.

Several Brazilian ecumenical groups plan to organise regional meetings later this year to encourage Christian churches to become more involved in supporting the end of violence against children.

Multi-Lateral Visits

In addition to the Fellowship visitors brought to this country as part of the BiCentenary celebrations, the BMS has organised mixed groups of people from various partner churches overseas to visit church work in another country together. This has proved to be an enjoyable and rewarding experience for both visitors and visited.

John Thompson, the General Secretary of the Baptist Union of Trinidad and Tobago, in a recent letter writes, 'It was indeed our privilege as a Union to share in such a tremendous experience of the global fellowship of the Body of Christ . . . a tangible demonstration of the fellowship of the redeemed, drawn "from every kindred and tongue, and people and nation"' (Rev 5:9).

From Thailand, too, Jacqui Wells writes about a Karen woman who was a member of a group which went to Brazil: 'In May Jinda arrived home safely after a "wonderful visit" (her words) to Brazil. When I met her she was excited and very keen to share and talk about the new experiences she had gained . . . she was really "moved" and challenged by what she saw . . . very impressed by the ways in which the Brazilian Christians give . . . they were able to support their own pastors, churches, Christian Institutions, etc and even send missionaries to other countries. I hope some of Jinda's enthusiasm will spill over into the Karen Baptist Convention as she shares her experiences with them.'



BMS General Committee in session at Kettering

BMS Presence in Zaire

The proposal, at the June meetings of the BMS General Committee in Kettering, to send no new missionaries or families to Zaire for the time being and to have only a symbolic presence in the country brought out strong opinions, particularly from some of the Zaire missionaries present.

One missionary suggested that not returning to Zaire would give the wrong signal to African Christians.

'We may think that we are allowing them time to sort out some of their problems but in Africa when someone is in trouble, ill or bereaved then the whole community stands alongside them.'

Another said that if BMS missionaries were not able to return then other groups or sects would fill the vacuum. Others, however, thought that this was part of God's timing and that it was right to use this time to examine again BMS partnership with the church in Zaire.

In presenting his report to the committee, Derek Rumbol, BMS overseas secretary for Africa, talked about the potentially

explosive situation in Zaire.

'Many people say that the political situation has not changed since the disastrous rampaging and pillaging of last September and October. Most expatriate companies still look on Kinshasa as a bachelor posting.'

He also spoke of hyper inflation and a fuel crisis. Talking about the church he said that 'life at local level is often lively and vibrant but there are also places where there is tension and hostility.

'The Baptist Community President, the Revd Koli Mandole Molima, has written to all the servants and members of the Community alerting them to the fact of financial and moral decline. It is a realistic letter but I believe a hopeful one. Let us therefore pray for the effective distribution of the letter to every part of the Community, for time to be given by the lay people as well as the pastors, by young as well as old for a serious consideration of what it is saying; and for Baptist Community members to humble themselves before God.

'Perhaps in the life of the Baptist Community as well as in the life of Zaire and of so many African countries, we have come to the end of another phase of history and are preparing to enter

something new.'

The proposal to maintain only a limited BMS presence in Zaire for the time being was eventually accepted but with many still unconvinced.

Secondment

The decision by General Committee to agree no missionaries being seconded to other organisations and mission agencies has opened the way for the redeployment of some of the Zaire missionaries.

One couple may be able to go to the Cameroons with the European Baptist Mission, at least until they can actually go to Zaire. The BMS is also talking to Australian Baptists about other locations.

Dr Adrian Hopkins and Sylvia are to work with the Christoffel Blinden Mission and based in the Central African Republic. This will mean that they can go into Zaire to places like Pimu and Yakusu to continue eye work.

Bob Ellett and family have already moved to new work in Nepal. Ian and Pauline Thomas are working in France for the time being.

Dr Chris and Mairi Burnett are starting their new work in Albania. Karen Poole will

continue to work for the time being in Hungary while David Champion is to work with MAF in Tanzania. Tim and Barbara Bulkeley are waiting to hear about a possible temporary location in another country and others have settled into work in Britain.

SON et LUMIERE

at MOULTON

Special BiCentenary presentation at Carey Baptist Church, Moulton

Wednesday 16 – Saturday 19 September 1992

'ANOTHER ENQUIRY'

Carey's early life, to the formation of the BMS and his departure for India

presented in 'Sound and Light'

Tickets: £5 adults
£3 children

and details from:

Mrs June Walden
235 Broadway East,
Northampton NN3 2PU

Local Radio



On Sundays 27 September and 4 October Radio Merseyside is transmitting two programmes to celebrate the BMS BiCentenary.

Each programme, recorded in Heswall UR Church, will last 30 minutes and will include music and drama. The services will be led by the Revd Harry Welshman and a Baptist minister (not yet decided).

CALL TO PRAYER

9-15 AUGUST

India: Administrative and Co-operative Work

The BMS retains a very small presence in India through its reduced Calcutta Office – where Archie Edwards and other national colleagues carry heavy responsibilities on our behalf.

Not far from Calcutta is Serampore College. A University in its own right it offers degree courses to well over two thousand students in the Arts and Sciences. The Department of Theology continues to offer courses in training for ministerial students from many parts of India.

BMS sustains links with two Christian Medical Colleges – one in the north in Ludhiana and the other in the south at Vellore where Ann Bothamley is senior nursing administrator.

*Lord,
we thank you
for the privilege
of sharing Christian work
with the churches in India.
Although our BMS workers are few,
help us in every way
to 'pursue those things
that make for peace
and build up the common life'
of the Church.*

16-22 AUGUST

France and Belgium

The first BMS workers, Joyce and Stuart Filby, are now settling into the work near Ostend in Belgium. They are learning to cope with Baptists being regarded as a sect in a country where 89 per cent of the population are Roman Catholics if only nominal. Samuel Verhaeghe, President of the Belgian Baptist Union, is also pastor of the church at Middlekerke. He is the only full-time Belgian Baptist pastor in the country. This has been made possible because of BMS financial support.

In France, very few people have any kind of church connection, 90 per cent do not possess a Bible, and there are only 230,000 practising Protestants. Over three-quarters of Europe's Muslim population live in France. So all churches, of whatever denomination, regard France as a mission field. At the moment, the BMS has four couples working with the French Baptist Federation. Neil and Ruth Abbot have settled at the church at Clermont Ferrand. John and Sue Wilson work with the multi-ethnic church at Bron, near to Lyon and Robert and Catherine Atkins lead the church at Versailles. Ian and Pauline Thomas, who were evacuated from Bolobo last year are working for the time being at Carcassonne.

23-29 AUGUST

National & Area Representative

BMS National and Area Representatives have an almost impossible job as they try to link with churches in Scotland, England and Wales. They spend many hours travelling to churches, meeting with ministers, leading services, conferences and seminars. Yet they count it a privilege to help people as they share in Christ's mission to the world.

This year they have the extra burden of helping churches celebrate the BiCentenary as well as looking after the many overseas visitors here for the celebrations.

Three of the representatives, Peter Amies, Roy Turvey and Ron Armstrong, have recently retired. Taking over, in Scotland, is Derek Clark and, in the North of England, Cath Mawson (see In View).

30 AUGUST-5 SEPTEMBER

Development in Nepal

There are many avenues of development in Nepal and the United Mission to Nepal is concerned with

rural, engineering, and industrial developments. UMN appointees offer their skills and expertise in a variety of situations.

Butwal was one of the first places to which people were sent – it is there that the Butwal Power Company has established itself and from which many other local enterprises have been initiated.

David Payne (re-appointed 1991) has returned to Butwal. He is using his engineering skills and training young Nepali men. He is Materials Development Manager of the Development and Consulting Services based in Butwal.

6-12 SEPTEMBER

Zaire: South Equator

Based on Ntondo, the village set on the shores of the beautiful Lake Tumba, this region of the church faces many difficulties which have been accentuated by the economic and political crisis in Zaire. Conflicts and divisions are damaging the Church's work and witness.

Over the years, Ntondo and the surrounding villages, have received support for many projects – agriculture, clean water and housing which have improved the health of the community. We pray for the Zairians who continue to look after these projects.

We remember Pam and Steve Seymour who were based in Ntondo and are now, as with other Zaire missionaries, in the UK and wondering about their future work.

*Healing Lord,
the needs of the people
are more than physical,
although the work of providing
clean water,
better food,
and medicine
is essential for the well-being of all;
yet most of all
they need to know
the reconciling power of your love
to heal broken relationships
to bring peace into the life of the
church
to open up the way for effective
discipleship and witness.*

13-19 SEPTEMBER

Brazil: Mato Grosso do Sul and Mato Grosso

Mato Grosso do Sul is one of the richest states in Brazil. Campo Grande is a medical centre for cancer sufferers. Belo Horizonte church has started an ambitious programme to minister to the needs of the terminally ill.

The Friendship House continues its ministry among the poor and needy of this fast growing city. The director of this work is Frank Gouthwaite. He feels the need to promote the work out of the capital. John Pullin, who has returned to his work in Paranaiba in the Eastern Association, has recently become engaged to Lidia Meire dos Santos.

In Mato Grosso, Cuiabá is one of the fastest growing capitals in Brazil. The Director of the Baptist Seminary is Jurandir da Costa Marques, Peter Cousins is dean and Susan Cousins is the librarian; Mike and Jean Gardiner are other staff members. Timothy and Rosimar Deller are engaged in church planting at Agua Boa in the interior of the state.

20-24 SEPTEMBER

Asia

Although the BMS has direct links, at the moment, with five countries in Asia the continent is far wider. China dominates the region and there is speculation about its future. The churches in Hong Kong are preparing for the day when the colony will become part of China proper. The former Soviet Union is in a state of turmoil. Muslims are in a majority in many Asian republics of the CIS. Japan has forged ahead industrially and is seen as the most prosperous country in Asia but the whole of the South East Pacific area is forging ahead industrially.

Whatever tensions prevail we thank God that the Church of Jesus Christ is alive and growing effectively throughout the continent. Established

churches are witnessing to the transforming power of the Gospel.

Joy Knapman is our BMS Representative for Asia. Based in Sri Lanka, she travels extensively throughout the area.

BMS WEEK OF PRAYER 25 SEPTEMBER-3 OCTOBER

Let's celebrate 200 years!

Friday, 25 September, 1992 begins the Special BMS Week of Prayer. As we celebrate 200 years of BMS outreach in mission we look forward and pray for wisdom in the way we use the Fund for the Future. Watch out next month for further details of this Week of Prayer.

It is 200 years since a small group of ministers met in the home of Widow Wallis in Kettering and formed what is now the BMS, the first voluntary Christian society with the object of taking the gospel to the 'heathens'. They have been described as 'nobodies from nowhere, with no least influence beyond their village bounds'. Andrew Fuller, the first Secretary of the Society said: 'There was little or no respectability amongst us, not so much as a squire to take the chair.'

Over the centuries, God has used many such 'insignificants' in His work and so on 2 October, 200 years on, the BiCentenary celebrations reach a climax with special services at Westminster Abbey and Kettering.

4-10 OCTOBER

India: CNI Community Care

The Church of North India ministers in Christ's Name to the whole of life and is concerned with medical health-care, education and rural development. CNI medical work is expressed through Hospitals founded by BMS and now under the direction of the Eastern Regional Health Board of the CNI. Sheila Samuels and her husband Desmond, minister at St James' Church

MISSIONARY MOVEMENTS

ARRIVALS

Steve Green from Zaire
Joyce and Stuart Filby from Belgium
Catherine and Robert Atkins from France
Susan and Peter Cousins from Brazil
Margot Bafende from Zaire

DEPARTURES

Ruth and Neil Abbott to France
Reuben Martin to India (Volunteer)
Sheila Samuels to India
Catherine and Robert Atkins to France
Jane and Les Bromley to France with 28-19 Team
Joyce and Stuart Filby to Belgium

STAFF VISITS

David Pountain and Andy Smith visited Belgium and France
Angus MacNeill visited Belgium
Reg Harvey visited Jamaica
David Martin visited Nicaragua

CONGRATULATIONS!

to Daveen and Mike Wilson (Brazil) on the safe arrival of Paul on 11 June
to Evelyn and Lee Messeder (Brazil) on the safe arrival of Sarah Jane on 12 June
to Alison MacLean and Tim Lehane on the safe arrival of Jess on 24 June
to John Pullin (Brazil) on his engagement to Lidia Meire dos Santos

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

LEGACIES

T J Williams	4,035.55
Evangeline A J Harms	73.29
Mrs Joan Haworth	125.00
Mr A E Greensill	100.00
Mrs Margaret Peters	3,713.81
Amy E A Dando	330.18
Mr Leslie Lefeaux	1,149.27
Anne C Magregor	1,000.00
Mrs V E A Cox	1,125.00
Mrs Phoebe Marjorie Gadge	500.00
Miss A I Chapman	150.00
Miss E L Cave	500.00

GENERAL WORK

Anon: £30.00; Anon: £10.00; Anon: £150.00;
NE Birmingham Group Joint Service: £20.00;
NE Birmingham Group Joint Service: £50.00;
Anon: GYE: £58.18; 'Sir Smith': £50.00; Anon:
£9.37; Anon: £33.13; Anon: £5.00; Anon:
£50.00; Bromley: £200.00; Aberdeen: £20.00;
Tring: £5.00; Anon: £80.00; Anon: £6.10;
Durham: £10.00; Durham: £13.13; Durham:
£35.00; GYE: £56.16; Anon: £250.

in Delhi. Sheila shares a Chaplaincy at St Stephen's Hospital — and teaches at two local schools, St Crispin's and St Mary's. Dr Betty Marsh is coming to the close of her service at Bethampur Hospital. We pray for her successor and plans for the future of the hospital that committed Christian personnel may be found within India.

In Orissa, the CNI offers an all round Christian education through different schools all holding to high standards. Hostels are an important part of ministry catering for boys and girls who come into Udayagiri, Balangir, Cuttack and other places for schooling and also in North India and Bengal. Carole Whitmee is Superintendent of the Laba Jyoti Girls' Hostel, Balangir.

Community Development is also demonstrated through the West Utkal Agricultural Centre in Diptipur which is supported by Operation Agri.

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SEPTEMBER

Thursday 3 Southend, Leigh Road
Friday 4 Stockton-on-Tees, Tabernacle
Saturday 5 Perth, Family Day
Sunday 6 East Kilbride, Calderwood, Kirkintilloch
Monday 7 Greenock, George Square
Tuesday 8 Doncaster, Chequer Road
Wednesday 9 Halifax, Waingate
Friday 11 Liverpool, Maghull
Saturday 12 Venue to be announced
Sunday 13 Abingdon
Monday 14 Reading, Woodley
Wednesday 16 Winchester
Thursday 17 Rugby, Regent Place
Friday 18 Bromsgrove
Saturday 19 Leicester Cathedral
Sunday 20 Whetstone
Sunday 20 Arnesby
Sunday 20 Nuneaton
Monday 21 Studley
Tuesday 22 Malvern
Thursday 24 Glycerriog, Seion
Friday 25 Cardigan, Bethania
Saturday 26 Ebbw Vale, Garden Festival
Sunday 27 Ebbw Vale
Tuesday 29 Ilford, Cranbrook
Wednesday 30 South Norwood, Chatsworth

LUR KER PAW

OCTOBER

Thursday 1 London, Willesden Green
Friday 2 Westminster Abbey
Saturday 3 Norwich, St Mary's
Sunday 4 Northampton
Sunday 4 Rushden
Tuesday 6 Luton, Central
Wednesday 7 Cambridge, Bar Hill
Thursday 8 St Albans, Dagnall Street
Friday 9 Yeovil
Saturday 10 Melksham, Wilts & E Somerset
Sunday 11 Wilts & East Somerset

For more details contact
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