



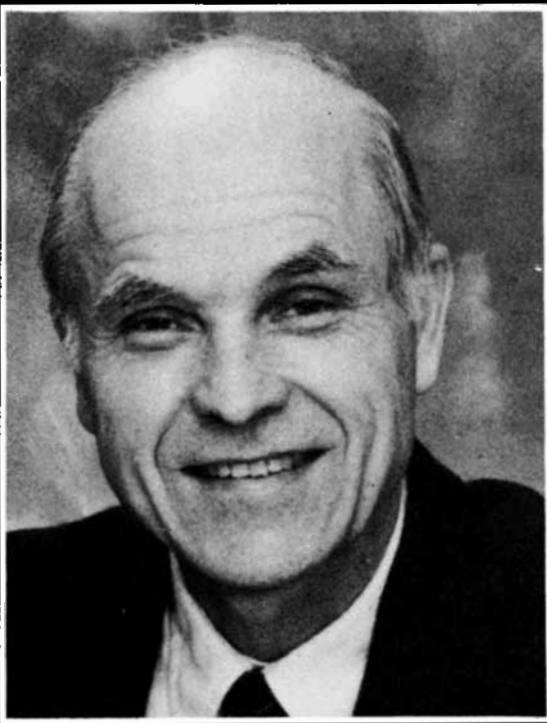
MISSION FRONTIERS



**ONE OF
AMERICA'S
LARGEST
GENERAL
MISSIONS
DECIDES
TO DOUBLE**

Ian M. Hay

NOW WHAT?



Wed, 19, Sept. 84

Dear friends,

This issue on "Mission Growth" was planned to come out just in time for the huge meeting of mission executives.

Thus we'll have to tell you what happened at the meeting in the next issue (to follow shortly). We at least know now that registrations are beyond estimates.

That means there is now no doubt that:
"This meeting of more than 400 mission executives from more than 140 agencies will certainly be the largest ever held on the West Coast."*

We also can't tell you much more about peoples' response to our falling into a 90-day foreclosure period, since this is going to press at almost the same time as the September issue. There is where our plans are laid out.

However, long before the foreclosure issue came up we had planned to let you in on the amazing new wave in America today of planning for MISSION GROWTH.

More important than the survival of our campus as a huge cooperative mission center is the miraculous ground-swell of new courage and hope in the mission world.

Perhaps this amazing change only makes our two main purposes for existence more important than ever:

- 1) to scout out the details of the remaining task, and
- 2) to funnel this information to U.S. mission agencies, churches and student groups.

Can 17,000 Hidden Peoples be reached by the year 2,000? Can there be "A CHURCH FOR EVERY PEOPLE BY THE YEAR 2,000"?

THAT GOAL is now MUCH more likely to be reached than when that statement was coined back in 1980. Peruse this issue which is bursting with hope and optimistic plans. Don't ever think this is a time to quit - or succumb to foreclosure!

***Flash:** as this goes to press, the turn out was not 400 but 432, and mission agencies represented were about 170 (not counting 33 schools) - perhaps the largest meeting on U.S. soil measured by the 170 figure.

Yours, with excitement,

Ralph D. Winter

Ralph D. Winter



Keen people from 64 mission agencies work together at the U. S. Center for World Mission to foster the growth of a "frontier missions" movement among Christians and churches in this country.

There are three major components of this movement:

First, there are the mission agencies which are willing to make the penetration of new people groups with the Gospel their highest priority.

Then, there are the students--the missionary volunteers of the new era of missionary outreach to frontier peoples.

Finally, there are the churches who make the establishment of churches in groups of people where the church has not existed their highest priority in prayer, in giving and in sharing this vision for the frontiers with others.



MISSION FRONTIERS

The Bulletin of the U. S. Center for World Mission

September 1984 Volume 6, Number 10

CONTENTS

<i>Editorial</i>	2
<i>Let's Go Forward!</i>	4
<i>SIM's Faith Goal: Double by '93</i>	6
<i>IMI Pushed into Growth</i>	12
<i>Letter from Wycliffe</i>	13
<i>CMA Votes to Double North American Constituency by 1987</i>	14
<i>EFMA Says Missions are Planning to Grow</i>	15
<i>TEAM Needs 1300 Workers by 1990</i>	16
<i>The Evangelical Free Church Reports Goal for 1990</i>	18
<i>Mission Frontiers Book Service</i>	19



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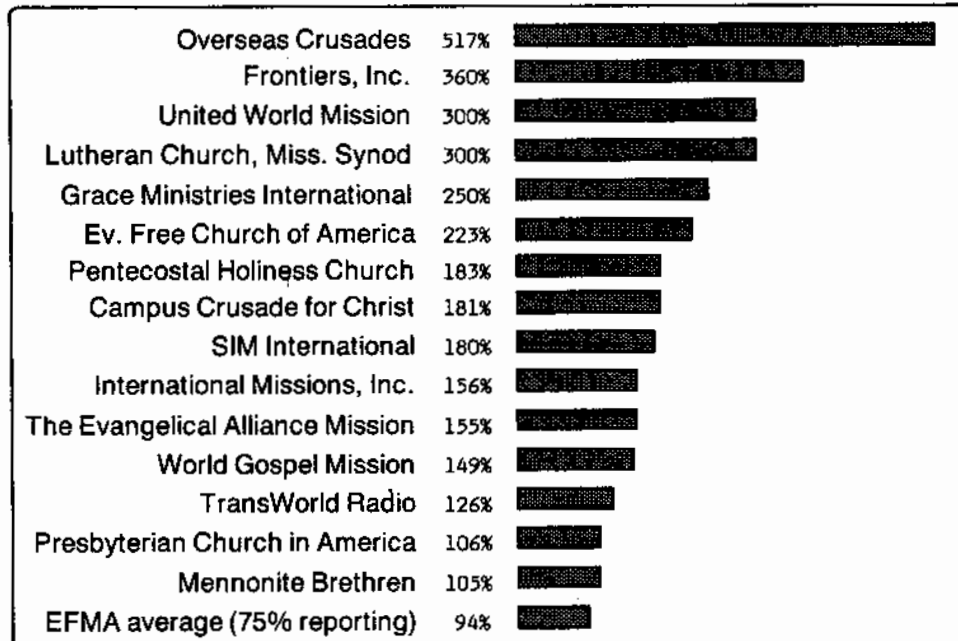


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Ralph D. Winter

LET'S GO FORWARD!

"That you may abound in hope by the power of the Holy Spirit" Romans 15:13



In this issue, the bar chart on this page SETS THE TONE. There you see a wide variety of growth-concerned mission societies, large and small. (The percentage, and length of bar, indicates the number of new people they expect to recruit over the next ten years in comparison to their present number of active missionaries.

Our cover story, written by the Deputy General Director of SIM International, W. Harold Fuller, SETS THE PACE. Twelve of their new fields are described on pages 8 and 9, and the amazing process whereby you get to be a missionary is portrayed on pages 10 and 11.

"Where the mission giving of a minority is controlled by the majority, mission giving tends to decline."

CHURCH GROWTH/MISSION GROWTH

The average pastor is well acquainted with the many books available these days on the subject of CHURCH GROWTH.

To my knowledge, there is only one book entitled MISSIONS GROWTH (William Carey Library, 1984). This recent book by Lauri Ahonen is essentially the story of the Finnish Free Foreign Mission which has the outstanding record of 300 missionaries sent out by a church tradition of only 45,000 believers.

Of course, there are other church constituencies such as the Lutheran Brethren in the United States which have an even better record proportionately, but the question Ahonen raises about the phenomenon of the growth of missions is what is new and exciting.

Mission Growth is the subject of this issue and as a subject must become a required course for all who are concerned about the evangelization of the world.

SMALL MISSIONS - AN ADVANTAGE?

If you were a young person you might be attracted to a new, young leader, heading a brand-new agency. Or, perhaps you wouldn't.

One impressive trend we reported last January regarding the huge Wycliffe enterprise, is that their average annual growth rate varied as follows:

1942-48 = 20%

1948-58 = 15%

1958-70 = 8%

1972-82 = 5%

But even they, big as they are, seem to have taken an upturn in recruitment. Last year they recruited close to 10% of their total number. Their U.S. division alone (there are 26 other countries recruiting new workers) receives 1,000 inquiries a month from potential candidates. (Wycliffe is so specialized 63% never write again.)

It is true that the largest percentages in the bar chart are for smaller agencies. But Wycliffe, Campus Crusade, and SIM International all have more than 1,000 overseas workers and all three expect in the next ten years to recruit in the neighborhood of 200% of their present number of people on the field.

BIG MISSIONS GROW FASTER?

Some do, some don't. Again, not necessarily for spiritual reasons. The CMA, has an enormous number of missionaries for a group its size (see pages 14,15). As their Vice President for Overseas Ministries points out,

"Significant increase in the number of missionaries poses formidable problems for a . . . denomination with a structure like that of the Christian and Missionary Alliance."

What he means can probably be phrased as a growth axiom: "Where the mission giving of a minority is controlled by the majority, mission giving tends to decline."

The reason the ceiling of an interdenominational agency is relatively less limited is the simple fact that such agencies are dealing with merely the mission-minded minority.

WHY STATISTICS ARE UNFAIR

The very last thing we want to communicate with the statistics we present is that they show who is spiritual and who is not.

First of all, we have had to make guesses from data of different types from different periods for different groups! Probably none of the agencies listed will recognize what we have done with their data.

For example, SIM told us exactly how many they felt they had to recruit in order to meet their doubling goal.

Other missions merely told us the net increase for which they work and pray, and we have had to guess how many additional people they will have to recruit simply to replace those who retire.

Thus, all this chart means is that the total number of new people these missions expect to have to recruit is 150% or 300% (or whatever) larger than what they already have.

For example, due to retirements, one mission may have to recruit a lot more people than another mission with a younger work force.

Meanwhile, none of these statistics take into account a more difficult figure to estimate - the number of missionaries who come home for some reason other than retirement - a figure which varies greatly from mission to mission, and even year to year (see the case of TEAM).

THE NEW MOOD IN MISSIONS

A dramatic change has swept the Christian world in the last five years.

For example, a spectacular decision came out of the Christian and Missionary Alliance Board of Managers meeting in Atlanta in 1978.

They decided to double in nine years what they had taken 90 years to achieve: they felt that the CMA ought to double its membership by their anniversary year of 1987.

Curiously, their first impulse was not to project a measurable goal for increase in their famous overseas missionary force, already one of the largest. When they did it was not to double but to grow cautiously at 3% per year (meaning in 9 years a 30% growth).

David Moore, Vice President/Overseas Ministries tells some of the factors in his comments on page 14.

SIM's Faith Goal: Double

SPECIAL TO MISSION FRONTIERS

by W. Harold Fuller
Deputy General Director

This is the goal SIM's General Council accepted this year. But where will the new members come from?

SIM International (originally Sudan Interior Mission) set a faith goal last April to increase active membership (of 1,006) to two thousand by the mission's centenary. In terms of active missionaries (not including retirees) that means doubling by the end of 1993.

It's a goal of faith, but not without works. It's the result of vision and prayer, but it has involved intensive research, self-evaluation, and accountability on the part of SIM's 16 councils worldwide -- hard work coupled with faith.

Here is how it happened: Nine years ago SIM evaluated how it was fulfilling its mandate to evangelize and to plant churches. Like many other evangelical missions, SIM in the Fifties had had a large intake of new missionaries who prepared for service following World War II. In the Sixties the mission was able to extend and consolidate work which earlier pioneers had initiated, and by the Seventies national leadership was beginning to assume responsibility in several ethnic groups. The mission still had a task to perform among these peoples, but was also concerned for others unreached.

NEW THRUSTS

In 1975 SIM's international policy-making General Council established a Study Committee "to review and evaluate the possibilities open to strategic expansion...and to recommend major new thrusts for SIM involvement."

Surveys pinpointed unreached peoples in several African countries. Other missions in those countries welcomed SIM's interest. In Northern Ghana, for instance, Wycliffe Bible Translators had prepared literacy materials. "But we don't have church-planting teams to use them," WBT told us. "If SIM can send teams in--great! These people are totally unreached." SIM was able to redeploy several missionaries from Ethiopia, where the Marxist revolution had forced a reduction in staff.

In Kenya, Africa Inland Mission was concerned for a frontier in the North--Muslim Somalis. In this case SIM had the linguists--missionaries who had had to leave Somalia. So SIM worked with AIM to achieve joint objectives. Other frontiers opened in Liberia and Bourkina Fasso (Upper Volta).

Redeployed missionaries enabled us to get started among these new groups, but obviously we needed a new impetus in recruitment to meet the vast needs opening before us. These increased after the Andes Evangelical Mission joined SIM in 1982. In 1983 we targeted eight additional unreached peoples in Africa and South America. This year our Personnel Department lists 387 new missionaries needed to reach these as well as to continue our work.

At the same time, projections indicate that another 300 missionaries will be needed to replace personnel due to retire in the coming ten years.

All told, a net 7% annual increase will be needed over a ten-year period if the SIM is going to meet its commitments and respond to new challenges in frontier missions. That means an average of 180 new recruits a year in order to come out with the 7% net increase.

FINDING RECRUITS

In any case 180 new recruits is the goal SIM's General Council accepted for this year. But where will those new members come from?

The Seventies were not encouraging in recruitment. SIM total membership had actually lowered from 1222 in 1975 to 1141 in 1980. This was partly due to withdrawal of around two hundred from Ethiopia. In Nigeria our training program made it possible to indigenize a large number of teaching posts. Also as the churches' missionary arm developed, nationals were able to continue the outreach of several retiring SIM pioneers.

There was another reason for the decline. SIM, like other missions in the Seventies, faced the general apathy toward missions on the part of Christian youth. Perhaps unconsciously some were affected by the feeling of liberal groups, that the day of missions was over. They also belonged to a disillusioned generation, quick to demonstrate but reluctant to commit themselves. Sometimes missions themselves, busy with the complexities of many strategic ministries, failed to send out clear signals as to their basic frontiers, purpose, and how their ministries could help fulfill that purpose.

ENLARGING VISION

Evangelical missions struggled with these problems in the Seventies. SIM joined in executive retreats and conferences sponsored by the IFMA and EFMA (Interdenominational Foreign Mission Association and Evangelical Foreign Missions Association), including their Joint Missions Evaluation Task Force. In July 1974 the International Congress on World Evangelization (Lausanne) stirred 2,700 partici-

by '93

pants from 150 nations. In the USA the Institute of International Studies of the U. S. Center for World Mission was exposing students to mission frontiers.

There InterVarsity Christian Fellowship, Campus Crusade and the Navigators were imparting a mission vision in schools, and the Association of Church Mission Committees was doing the same in churches.

As the Eighties opened, SIM noticed the difference in response. The mission sent out 100 new workers in 1982 and 102 in 1983. By January 1984 active membership (apart from retirees and special short termers) had climbed back to 1,000 for the first time since 1973.

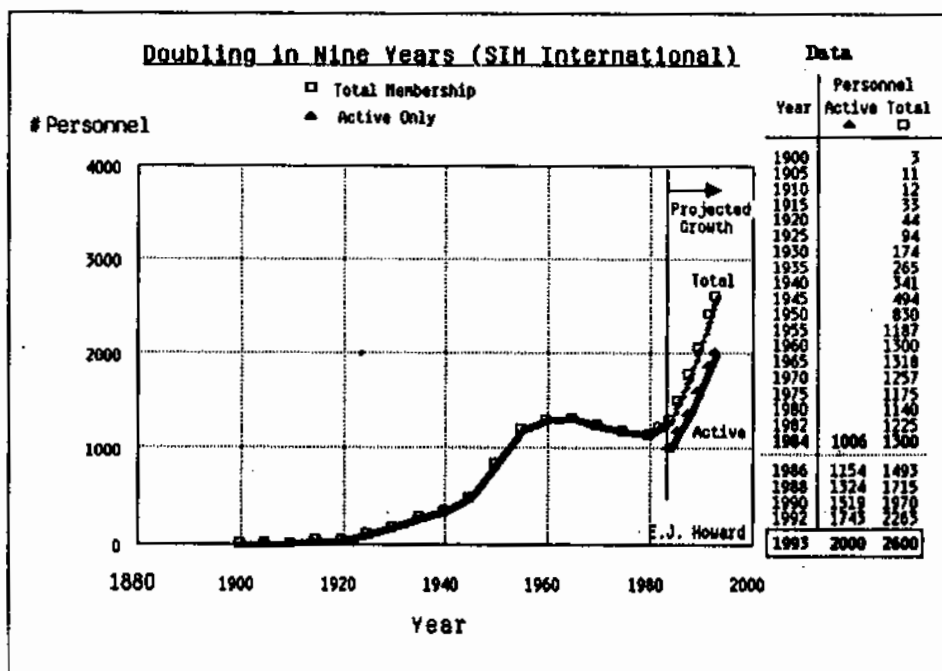
And the new interest has not been confined to North America. Last year SIM accepted 15 candidates in French-speaking Europe alone, and 20 from Britain. East Asians are also applying to serve with SIM in Africa and South America!

"Our decision in 1975 to search out unreached pockets of people and aggressively to plan strategies to reach them began a renewed sense of vigor and a growth pattern which is encouraging," says General Director Ian M. Hay. "When clear goals are identified and we step out in faith, God supplies the people and the support to achieve them. When we draw back and concentrate on the problems which surround us, retrenchment follows."

GROWTH FACTORS

SIM sees the following factors in achieving its 100% growth goal:

1. It is a faith goal—which means dependence on God. Mission membership and



constituency must make it a matter of prayer.

2. there must be a commitment to the goal, from top leadership to the newest recruit. SIM's General Director and General Council set the pace; local councils have picked up the torch.

This kind of involvement is typified by Bill Schmidt, a pastor and member of the SIM's USA Council as well as General Council.

"We can't pass the buck to mission offices and expect it to happen," he told fellow council members. "It has to be the life of the mission. Suppose every one of us was confronted by God to trust Him for a certain number—suppose 1000 missionaries and 100 council members all did that, I suspect our recruitment offices might be busy places."

3. We must communicate SIM's basic purpose in clear terms, so missionaries, supporters, and potential recruits will

understand the goals. SIM's Manual states:

"The purpose of SIM is to glorify God by evangelizing the unreached and ministering to man's needs, discipling believers into churches equipped to fulfill Christ's Commission (Matthew 28:19,20)."

Each missionary needs to know how his/her work helps achieve that purpose.

4. Facilities for recruitment and processing will need increasing. The base for prayer and faith giving must be enlarged.

5. Apart from pre-service orientation, adequate field orientation is essential to ensure effective absorption of greater numbers. Example: at their recent meeting, the SIM council for the Andes Area (Bolivia and Peru) assigned each of eight new recruits to experienced missionaries for ongoing orientation.

Continued on next page...

Mandingos* Liberia, Ivory Coast

Merchants, musicians, Muslims. Rich cultural heritage, high Arabic literacy rate. Total 7 million in 5 countries. Able, aggressive, dominate transportation business. Response to gospel radio favorable, especially in Liberia (100,000), despite traditional social pressures.



Tuaregs Niger

Sahara "mystery people." Possible origin Canaan. Light-skinned, Semitic features. Use ancient script. Muslims, but use cross as decorative symbol. Monogamous, women highly respected. Nomads. About 500,000 in Niger. Gospel response slow but growing.



Fulanis Upper Volta, Niger

Origin uncertain, possibly Egyptian. Bronze skin, slender features. Islamized in 14th Century via North Africa. Spread Islam across West Africa. Cattle raisers, mostly nomads. About 12 million in 15 countries. Some clans now responding to gospel. About 500 Christians.



Quechuas Bolivia

Descended from ancient Incas, indigenous to Andes Mountains (6 countries). Farmers, artisans, very sociable. Animistic with Roman Catholic veneer acquired under Spanish rule. Bible in print, church strong in many areas. SIM target: 300,000 settlers from highlands now in lowland farm colonies.



Here

SIM's
people

Pray for our pioneer
thrusts among



*No established SIM presence among this group

they are:

target groups
 peer church planting
 g these people.

*her sheep I have,
 ch are not of this fold:
 n also I must bring...."*
 John 10:16



Frafras Northern Ghana
 Animists. Worship ancestral spirits, practice animal sacrifice. Traditional belief: "Destroy an idol and die." Some tiring of "small gods" and open to other teaching. Islam 25 percent and growing. SIM well received, people cautious but open. About 300,000 in target area.

Mangas Eastern Niger
 Muslims. Polygamous, divorce rate 80 percent. Strong on Islamic law. Very difficult to reach. No Scripture except John's Gospel, only 20 known Christians. About 250,000, mainly farmers on semi-desert west of Lake Chad. Subgroup of Kanuris, total 3 million.



Rivers people* Nigeria
 Considered West Africa's earliest inhabitants. Three distinct groups: Efik, Ibibio, Ijo. Total 3.8 million. Early penetration by Christian missions. Widespread Christo-paganism now demands "re-evangelization." Expatriate missionaries preferred because of tribal tensions.

Gabbras* Northern Kenya
 Formerly Muslims, now hold deviant beliefs, are "waiting for God to reveal himself." Showing interest in gospel. Nomads, tent dwellers, 20,000 strong. Herd camels, cattle. Dry volcanic area with few wells or springs. Offer animal sacrifices. Somali-related, speak Boran language. Strong family ties.



How to Get to Where

My Name

Today's Date

My Home Church



Deciding on Missions

(After personal prayer and consultation with my local church leaders)

Yes

No

Evaluating My Present Qualifications

- Academic training
- Bible training
- Trade/Profession/Skills
- Experience

Choosing the Right Mission

- My preferred ministry (if any)
- My preferred country or people group (if any)

Does the mission offer:

- A sound doctrinal position? Yes No
- Opportunity for my preferred ministry? Yes No
- Opportunity in my preferred country or among my preferred people group? Yes No
- Acceptable policies re finance, missionary care, etc.? Yes No

Additional training if necessary

Other service

If other mission

If SIM

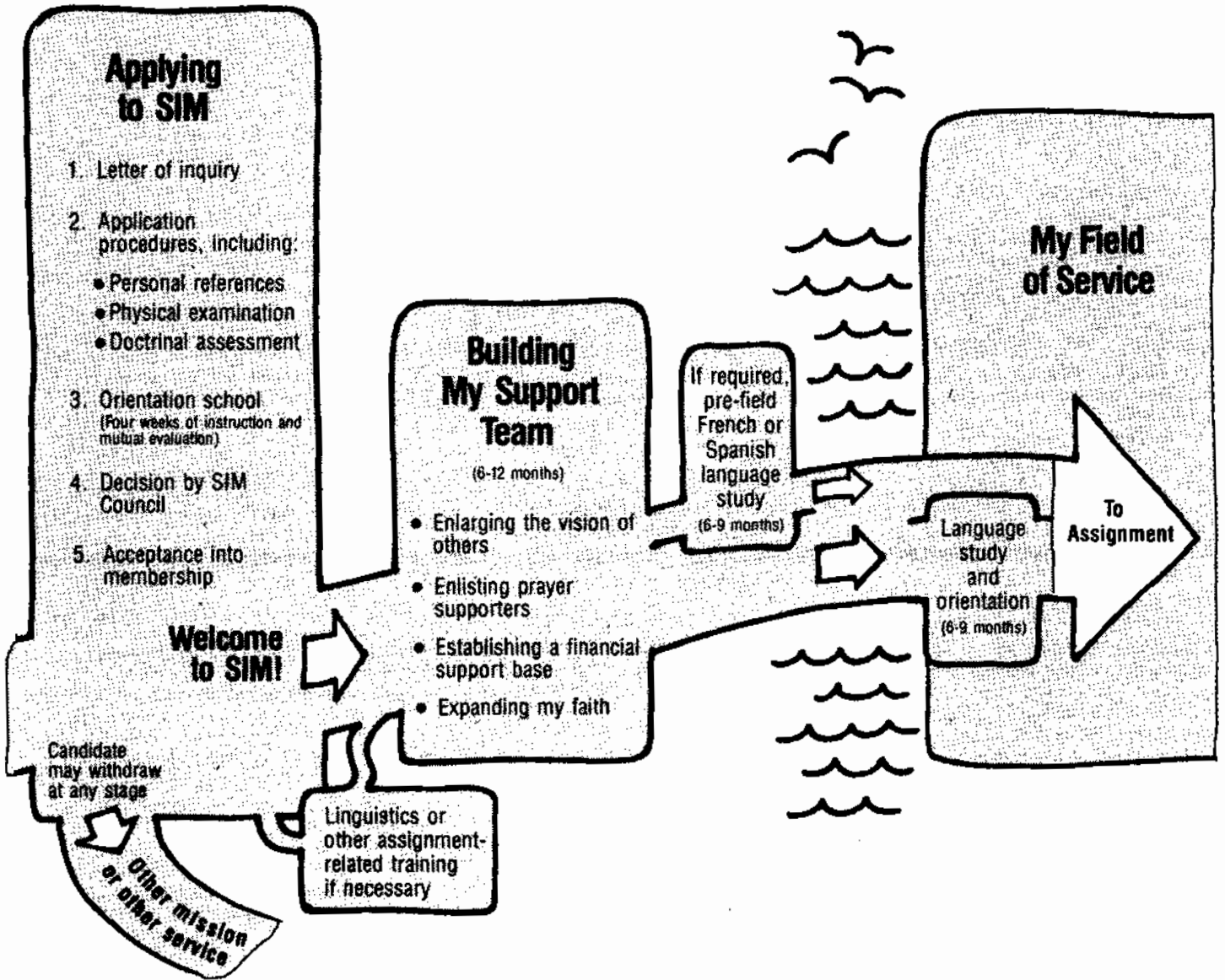
The Partnership Principle:

Demonstrating my commitment to Christ and to missionary



You're Needed

Use this as your first step in getting started.



service by my involvement in my local church.



IMI Pushed into Growth

Bill Tarter, Executive Officer

Like Frontiers, Inc. IMI is flooded with candidates, almost exceeding its entire existing force. With 175 active missionaries in the USA and abroad, and a whopping 145 appointees, growth is a prominent involvement in itself.

According to Bill Tarter, president of IMI, part of this new thrust can be credited to the impulse resulting from the Iranian crisis several years ago. Although IMI historically has worked in Asia, somehow the crisis resulted in a large increase in the number of students desiring to reach Muslims.

The immediate impact on the mission, Tarter reports, was that "our Candidate Department had a vision to aggressively recruit new candidates." But growth in number of candidates called for radical change elsewhere. The first was a much larger allocation of funds budgeted to the Candidate Department.

Even more important, however, was the necessity to formulate plans for preparing these new appointees. Here is the gist:

1. "Our month-long candidate school includes training in interpersonal and cross-cultural relationships, mission policy and procedure, information about the fields, and training for pre-field ministries (pre-departure deputa-tion).

2. "Appointees who will learn a new language are expected to attend a language acquisition course.

3. "Appointees to Hindu and Muslim ministries attend STP, IMI's six week Summer Training Program in Muslim and Hindu Evangelism. Some appointees are involved in an internship as an extension of this program.

4. "Generally, there is closer follow-up of appointees to confirm that predeparture requirements (further education or TESOL .. counselling, participating in church internships) are completed before going overseas. Our desire is to send well prepared people overseas."

In order to handle the increased administrative load more personnel have been added

to IMI's headquarters staff to help assure continued maintenance of people and programs during this growth period. Both in 1982 and 1984, each home and field administrator took part in two-week Leadership Training Seminars which are designed to help each delegate understand himself better and develop a stronger desire and ability to serve the missionaries in his sphere of responsibility.

"Training," said President Tarter, "includes interpersonal relationships, administration, and cross-cultural work. Many administrators realize their personal walk with God is foundational to successful leadership and so spiritual ministry to delegates is also included in the seminars."

IMI works among many unreached people groups in Asia, and if their number of missionaries increase as expected to keep from sacrificing quality they feel they must hold the number of new candidates per year down to 50 for a while even so they will no doubt be opening many new fields. (Note that 50 added to 320 active and appointed is over 15%, which is one of the highest expectations of the agencies for which we have reports. Ed.)

...continued from page 7

6. Scriptural management procedures must be followed, to achieve administrative accountability and stewardship of resources. As part of this process, SIM recently completed a mission-wide self evaluation, which is having ongoing application.

7. Research of new frontiers, including the exploding cities, will continue, accompanied by proper analysis of each unreached people's needs and strategy planning. In addition to eight unreached groups currently targeted, SIM intends to identify and initiate church planting among eight other unreached groups by the end of 1988. Urban evangelization will be a priority as we extend current projects and target other cities. "The needs of the urban jungle," states General Director Hay, "though perhaps not as romantic, are as great or

greater than those of the primitive jungles."

In countries where the work is developed, part of SIM's strategy is to encourage church leaders to keep new mission frontiers before their churches. For instance, in the Seventies SIM provided a researcher for the Nigerian Evangelical Fellowship. His findings shocked delegates at the Nigerian Congress on Evangelization (1977) with the revelation that there were still 25 million unreached people in their nation.

SIM-related churches have since identified 86 unevangelized ethnic groups in the North alone. Their Evangelical Missionary Society has targeted several and has over 500 Nigerian missionaries at work. "The lives of these people are in our hands," says Panya Baba, EMS General

Secretary. "We must take them the Gospel or answer to God."

To help develop national missionary leadership, SIM is currently sponsoring an experienced Nigerian missionary taking graduate studies at Columbia Bible College Graduate School. His goal is to set up a missionary training school in his nation.

"I am convinced that the decade before us has the greatest potential for effectiveness of any we have had," Dr. Hay told SIM's General Council. "It must become the decade of fulfillment."

(Rev. W. Harold Fuller is Deputy General Director of SIM International. Author of several books, including one published by William Carey Library, he has lectured on six continents concerning missions.)

Frontiers, Inc - - A New Mission Planning for Quick Growth

Greg Livingstone, Deputy Director

Frontiers, Inc. is a new mission which is planning for quick growth. First organized in 1982 as "NAM Associates" under the North Africa Mission, by the then Deputy Director for North America, Greg Livingstone, it was later (with NAM's blessing and encouragement) incorporated as a separate and independent mission in 1983. Almost immediately three other small missions concerned with Muslim outreach merged with Frontiers.

Starting from zero in 1982, Frontiers has already entered 18 fields and will soon enter two more.

Out of a total of 165 missionaries, 84 are on the field, 77 assigned and preparing to leave, and 7 are accepted but as yet unassigned. An additional 57 have applied, but are currently in the process of candidate selection.

The new missionaries are challenged to plan on success measured by establishing a church. They are also challenged to be ready for imprisonment and suffering, if necessary. This philosophy is that of the old-time pioneers in the now well-established fields of older missions, and is certainly appropriate for a mission which is involved specifically and exclusively in pioneer work today.

Such breathtaking growth--especially to work with unreached Muslim peoples--is an indication that God is moving among young Christians today. Greg Livingstone and his team hope to have 2000 "fellow Frontiersmen planting the church among 200 Muslim people groups by the year 2,000!"

Being a new mission with a basically youthful home staff, Frontiers has the advantage of special appeal to young people. And since its headquarters offices are on the USCWM campus, it also has the advantage of high visibility to students and young USCWM staff on their way to the field.

But it is also true that Frontiers' philosophy of mission appeals to young people today. Although Frontiers sends its candidates into "closed" countries, each one is assigned to a team leader--a "circuit riding coach"--who, because of the youth of the mission, may be only slightly older and perhaps only slightly more experienced as a missionary.

Open Letter From Frank Robbins of Wycliffe

DEAR FELLOW MEMBERS,

The U.S. Center for World Mission embodies the vision for the world's unreached peoples, many of whom are the Bibleless minority groups. In a relatively brief period of years, the world community of missions are all talking about unreached peoples, and most are attempting to adjust their priorities in order to mobilize their resources toward reaching the unreached. The U.S. Center also encompasses the William Carey International University which is committed to training missionaries to reach the unreached. A number of mission agencies have representatives at the Center, each working on some aspect of reaching the unreached. From the outset, Wycliffe has rejoiced at this development and sought to be supportive. George Cowan serves on the Center's Board of Reference.

THE CENTER'S operation is self-supporting, but it has purchased a facility (former college campus) that requires an extensive capital investment.

At a recent Evangelical Foreign Missions Association for mission executives retreat, Dr. Ralph Winter, founder of the Center, reported on their financial plight relative to that obligation. The Center has recently passed a major deadline and agreed to a schedule for paying off their mortgage. Their current debt service costs are very high. Ralph has developed a program among the Christian public that he calls the "Touch-Ten" program. The idea is to communicate with ten people who are not currently involved heavily in a mission outreach and invite them to consider giving a one-time gift of \$15.95 to the purchase of the U.S. Center for World Mission.

WE CAN HELP the Center in four ways: One is to inform ourselves further; information

is readily available from the Center. Second, we can use that information to pray for the Center. Thirdly, to consider contributing a one-time gift of \$15.95 ourselves. Finally, and perhaps more effectively, we can encourage some of our constituency to become involved in the program and reach out and touch ten people that they know (who are not presently part of our constituency) who might like the opportunity to contribute the one-time gift of \$15.95. As you can see, the potential from this last alternative is far reaching. Ralph has repeatedly stated that he is not trying to develop his own mailing list, but simply seeking one-time \$15.95 gifts. Any Wycliffe member who would like to become involved in this way could conceivably benefit directly as Ralph has stated that any names and addresses resulting from such one-time gifts will be turned over to Wycliffe to hopefully become part of our (your) constituency.

THE CENTER will send you packets of information which you can provide for those of your constituency you desire. In requesting packets, please indicate that you are responding to this letter and that will facilitate the transfer of addresses that are generated. The address is:

U.S. Center for World Mission
1605 E. Elizabeth Street
Pasadena, California 91104
Phone: (818) 797-1111

I have never recommended support of a specific ministry to Wycliffe members before. I believe the significance of the Center is such that it merits our prayerful consideration. With the encouragement of the administration and, now as a fellow-member, I urge you to give it that.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Robbins

David Moore, Divisional Vice President for Overseas Ministries

CMA Votes to DOUBLE the North American Constituency by 1987

In 1978, delegates to the General Council of The Christian and Missionary Alliance voted unanimously to double the North American constituency by the centennial year of 1987. It is a commendable, perhaps presumptuous, action to mandate a doubling in ten years of inclusive membership and churches that took ninety years to achieve; however, the doubling goal includes overseas ministry as well as North American. How can a North American church impose its doubling goals on 49 autonomous, independent national churches? It can't! After all, 1987 is not the centennial year for those overseas churches.

However, increased evangelism and spiritual renewal has been a concern of many of the overseas churches for some time. In some countries, church and mission had already been working together to measure growth and establish goals. Some churches have set goals far more ambitious than those of the North American Alliance. Three of the overseas churches have already doubled their inclusive membership. Outstanding growth has occurred in places such as Abidjan, Ivory Coast, where in 1980 there were no churches and today there are seventeen with an aggregate attendance of almost thirty-five hundred persons; Kinshasa, Zaire, where the number of churches has increased to 82 in addition to 250 prayer cells; Manila, Philippines, where in the past year the number of baptized members grew from one thousand to fourteen hundred.

What has occurred in the years since 1978 is a matter of record. It is the story of what God is doing. Statistically, growth in the overseas churches over the last six years may be summarized as follows. It

	1978	1984
Baptized Members	332,443	504,882
Inclusive Membership	952,000	1,543,927
Conversions Annually	31,720	49,297
Baptisms	17,264	24,753
Churches		
(Organized and		
Unorganized	6,827	9,880
Missionaries	915	1,074
Bible School Students	2,529	3,474

should be noted that the statistical compilation of the overseas churches is always two years behind because of the logistics of data gathering. The figures given for 1978 are actually those of 1976, and those for 1984 represent the status in 1982. Centennial reporting on overseas churches in 1987 will reflect 1985 data.

Probably the inclusive membership of the overseas churches will double by 1987. It is likely that doubling goals will be achieved in other categories as well.

Doubling of the missionary force in the decade 1978-1987 was not targeted. The goal set was a net annual increase in missionary staff of 3 percent, which would mean growth from 915 missionaries to 1,200. As of January 1, 1984, the number of staff stood at 1,074. To reach the goal of 1,200 by 1987 will necessitate a net increase of 42 a year over the next three years, or a total of 126.

Significant increase in the number of missionaries poses formidable problems for a missionary denomination with a structure like that of The Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Alliance missionaries do not raise their own support. They are supported from the Great Commission Fund giving, 90 percent of which is received

through faith promises made during local Alliance church missions conferences. Support for missionaries covers both personal and support allowance. The latter includes housing, basic furniture, vehicle-operating budget, payment of foreign taxes, medical coverage, a Social Security grant for self-employed ministers, insurance, transportation to and from the field, children's education, subscriptions to three periodicals, and service increment for those with at least ten years of service.

To absorb an increase of 126 additional missionaries will require approximately \$1,890,000 added budget income for the Division of Overseas Ministries. That represents an increase of over 15 percent of the present budget of \$12,300,000.

Presently the Alliance has 425 accredited missionary candidates. Approximately 55 new missionaries must be appointed each year to replace those retiring or leaving the field for other reasons. Therefore, 97 new appointments would have to be made annually to realize the net increase of 42 missionaries each year for the next three years. In our system the road from accreditation as a candidate (usually occurring in the senior year of college) to actual appointment is a long one. In the case of a couple, both husband and wife must qualify since both will be

EFMA Says Missions are Planning to Grow

appointed as full-time missionaries. A minimum of one year of graduate study and at least two years of full-time ministry in North America are required. Most candidates are now completing graduate degree programs which, for an M.Div., means three years. Many are serving longer than two years in home service. These are factors contributing to the long period between accreditation and appointment. However, that arduous process also serves to further screen candidates so that the attrition rate among missionaries actually reaching the field is relatively low.

Valuable as it is in measuring a candidate's suitability for overseas service, the home service requirement creates an obstacle to a large increase in candidates. It means that places must be found for ministry in North American Alliance churches. That becomes more difficult as the number of new pastoral candidates surpasses the total of full-time ministry opportunities available.

Overseas churches related to the C&MA have their own missionary-sending programs. Six churches have a total of 37 missionaries in 14 countries. This does not count the 200 missionaries from churches in Canada, Australia, Great Britain, and the Netherlands who serve under the administration of the Division of Overseas Ministries of the C&MA in the United States. While we intend to increase the Alliance missionary force from the North American churches, far more strategic in world evangelism is a significant increase in the number of missionaries from Two-thirds World Churches!

--David Moore
Vice President/
Overseas Ministries



Wade Coggins,
Executive Director EFMA

One way to determine the health of an enterprise is to find out what its participants think about the future. What is the confidence level? In a recent survey, I sought to determine how the leaders of EFMA missions view the future of their ministries. I will share the partial results which are in.

Forty-one responses are included in this summary. These support 8,108 missionaries out of the 10,783 sponsored by all EFMA missions. Thus, the survey covers about 75% of the EFMA-related missionary force.

To keep the survey simple, we asked just two questions of each EFMA member mission:

1. Under your normal retirement rules, how many missionaries will retire during the 10 years 1985-1994 inclusive?
2. Under your projected plans, how many missionaries do you expect to appoint during the 10 years 1985-1994?

The results indicate an attitude of faith and anticipation that the work will grow significantly during the next decade.

The results show that 41 missions, which have 8,108 missionaries, expect to retire 1,297 of them during the coming decade -- a total of 16% of the present force.

(The study does not include any projection of persons who may not continue until retirement age because of health or other considerations. There will be some additional loss of personnel because of these factors.)

The exciting part of the survey is the optimism of the executives. While projected retirements number 1,297, projected appointments number 7,661 during the coming decade, allowing room for healthy growth.

This survey dealt only with personnel, but from other information which reaches me through contacts with mission executives, I sense that exciting growth is taking place in the churches which have been planted by this missionary effort. It is not uncommon for denominations to have more members and adherents outside North America than on this continent. --

-The Assemblies of God reports 10,599,391 members and adherents worldwide -- a number almost 8 times greater than the constituency in the U. S.

-The Church of God (Cleveland, TN) reports a membership of about one million overseas, contrasted to a U. S. membership of about one-half million.

The Christian and Missionary Alliance, with a constituency of 215,857 in the U. S., has around 1.5 million in overseas churches.

While the post-war missionary force is retiring in significant numbers, aggressive new leadership is not just planning for replacement. They are planning for growth. By this benchmark, the missionary enterprise is committed to moving ahead with its Biblical mandate in the coming decade.

TEAM Needs 1300 Workers by

TEAM needs new missionaries to fill the gap left by retirements, to bolster slim field forces, and to stretch into new frontiers.

TEAM began the 1980's with goals of entering three new countries and opening work among previously unreached peoples on at least half of the existing fields. To do this by 1990, we estimate a need for 1,300 workers; but this is a big decade for retirements. About 244 workers will retire by 1990.

It's not just a question of adding new workers; we also have to make up for those who will be "laying down their mantles." Some fields have already been seriously affected, particularly the older ones. South Africa dropped from 127 missionaries in 1976 to 62 in 1984. Zimbabwe lost 42 workers in the same period due partly to war and partly to retirements.

The civil strife in Chad has taken its toll on missionaries, but actually retirements are a bigger factor there. Chad is asking for 44 more missionaries, particularly Bible translators, leadership trainers, evangelists, and medical workers.

Some of the fields are struggling and shorthanded while faced with awesome opportunities. Portugal has only ten workers and yet there is total freedom to preach the Gospel. The staff there is urgently asking for six workers in evangelism, church planting, and education. Brazil and Mexico are two countries added to TEAM's work in this decade. They have great opportunities, and both need a dozen workers to take advantage of existing openings. Southeastern Europe has struggled for a long time with only three couples. Five more are needed for work among Muslims.

Evangelical attention has lately been focused on unreached peoples, primarily among Muslim, Hindu, and animistic groups. TEAM works among these people groups right now, but concern for them seems to have shifted attention away from places like Latin America.

With few exceptions, evangelicals still make up only five percent of the population of most Latin countries. TEAM is taking on new Urban challenges in Venezuela, Columbia, Peru, and Brazil. A new training school in Trinidad to develop leadership is on the verge of opening.

In Africa, the Zimbabwe and South African fields are making plans for a new frontier work. South Africa missionaries will begin work in Bophuthatswana as soon as new workers are available.

We're specifically asking the Lord of the Harvest for 148 people to make formal application during 1984-85. We need to send out an average of 108 people every year of the '80s if we are to realize the objectives we believe the Lord has set before us.

EVERYBODY OUGHT TO KNOW

(An editorial by Michael Pocock from Horizons Mag. for Nov. Dec. 1983)

Almost 2,000 years ago the Apostle Paul identified his lifetime ambition as preaching Christ where he had not been named (Romans 15:20). Following Paul's lead and the command of Christ to make disciples of all nations, missionaries have penetrated to almost every corner of the earth with the Gospel.

But while some people from almost every country have come to know Christ, there remain many "people groups" who have no believers among them. Some

missiologists have estimated that these "unreached" people groups number about 16,750.

"TEAM needs people to do the administrative work in several places in Venezuela. What we hope to do is relieve a person who is an evangelist, pastor, or Bible teacher of his duties as accountant, bookkeeper, etc. Too often, church planting missionaries get stuck doing the books because this is one of the things that must get done. We believe that freeing up a person like that to do what God has specifically gifted him for is an efficient way of operating.

For over 90 years TEAM has been committed to taking the gospel to people in lands where Christ is not known. With the involvement of other missions, great strides have been made in world evangelism during the past century.

While TEAM is only one of many missions, the Lord is using our workers among 109 people groups on 27 fields where we are present. This is cause for real thanksgiving, but we can never rest on the progress of the past.

Our workers are keenly aware that, according to the Word of God, history goes on mainly for salvation purposes. Christ has not returned as he promised because he is "not willing that any should perish." This divine concern for all the lost is what motivates us to go beyond our present commitments and seek out those who have never heard.

In 1980 TEAM set as its goal for this decade the entry of three new countries. We have already entered Italy with a significant effort, placing three couples since 1981. Of Italy's 32,000 towns and cities, 31,000 have absolutely no evangelical presence. And by merger with other missions TEAM has adopted church-development

1990

work in Baja California, Mexico and in Brazil.

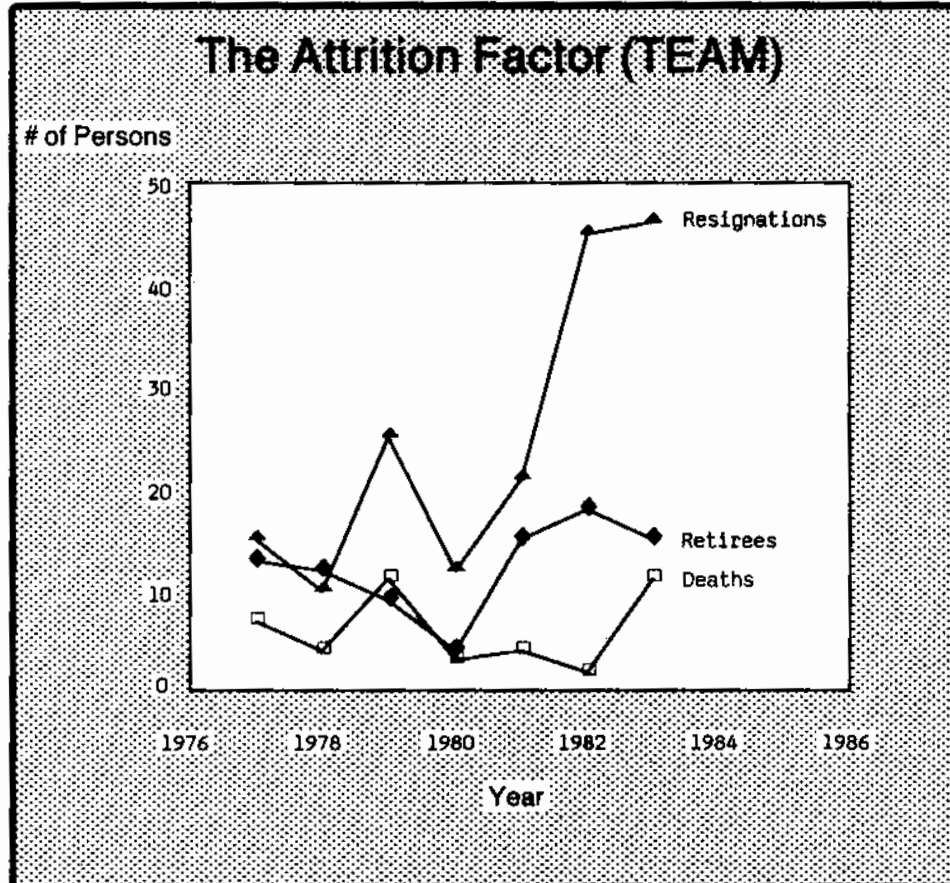
Mike Pocock,
Personnel Secretary

At the same time that TEAM pledged to take the gospel to new areas, the established fields were asked to determine what unreached people groups live within their geographic area of ministry. The objective was to see at least 50% of our fields open a new work among an unreached people group during this decade.

Since then reports have been heating. The Irian Jaya field, now working among 13 tribes, has targeted 13 more. Christian tribespeople are helping in this effort as they have already made valuable contacts among unreached tribes like the Moskona and Amberbaken. On the other side of the world TEAM's Austria field has targeted the large population of Yugoslavs in the Vienna area. Already two new couples are working among them.

Several central Asian people groups, denied the opportunity to hear the gospel in their country, have been the object of our prayers for some years. Due to large shifts in population because of political and civil strife, these heretofore unreached peoples recently have been brought into contact with TEAM missionaries.

Many of us are used to thinking that unreached people groups consist mostly of tribes in developing nations, but unreached people groups are frequently found in relatively advanced countries as well. Whenever a group of people is bound together by culture, language, religion, or even common employment, a people group exists. If this group have no active, witnessing church that is faithful to the Scripture, it is unreached. These are the kinds of groups TEAM hopes to enter in the days ahead.



But setting goals and defining strategies are not enough. In every sense of the word, TEAM has been and always will be a team of those who administrate, those who go, those who give, and those who pray.

The challenge before all of us, however, is to pray. Pray for the missionaries who are already fully engaged in finishing the job of evangelization and church planting among

groups already entered

Pray as the various TEAM fields consider what new people groups should be entered with the gospel and what strategies God would have them utilize.

And pray for new personnel who are willing to commit themselves to working among a particular people group, that they, too, like the first believers in Antioch, might be called Christians.



EVANGELICAL
FREE CHURCH
of america

The Evangelical Free Church Reports Goals For 1990

In a recent article (THE EVANGELICAL BEACON, June 15, 1984), the Evangelical Free Church reported its goals for the year 1990, six years from now.

The Evangelical Free Church has 900 churches in the U.S. and another 600 churches on eleven mission fields. According to their report, the church has committed itself to maintain an annual growth rate of 7 to 10 percent for the planting of new congregations, the emphasis being on places where there is no church.

The goals of the Overseas Missions Department were especially interesting to MISSION FRONTIERS.

We notice, for example, that not only is this plucky denomination encouraging overseas national churches to double in number and triple in membership by 1990, but specific field by field goals have been set. Belgium, Germany, Malaysia and Singapore, for instance, are expected to double their number of churches, but in Belgium, the projected membership is six times as large.

It is exciting to notice that EFCA expects to enter five unreached people groups in the next six years.

But let us reproduce in full the Overseas Missions part of their report:

GOALS FOR OVERSEAS MISSIONS DEPARTMENT

To fulfill the mandate of Jesus Christ and the mission of the Evangelical Free Church, your Overseas Missions Department will endeavor to do the following between 1984-1990.

I. WE WILL BUILD A MISSIONARY FORCE OF FOUR HUNDRED (400) CAREER MISSIONARIES AND EIGHTY (80) SHORT-TERM MISSIONARIES

At present, we have 247 career missionaries, which translates into one career missionary to 3.67 churches. If we continue to grow in the number of new churches as we have in the last few years and if our ratio stays the same, we should have 360 missionaries by 1990. However, our goal is 400 in the light of the following:

1. Increased opportunities for missions ministry as new fields are opened.
2. Increased enrollment at Trinity Evangelical Divinity School and its School of World Mission with an emphasis in church planting, church growth, missions, and evangelism.
3. Increased effort by our Overseas staff to enroll more candidates for overseas service.
4. Increased emphasis on missions in our local churches and a responsiveness on the part of our young people. In the light of this, we project the following:
 - 1986—260 career missionaries and 50 short termers
 - 1987—285 career missionaries and 56 short termers
 - 1988—315 career missionaries and 63 short termers
 - 1989—355 career missionaries and 71 short termers
 - 1990—400 career missionaries and 80 short termers

II. WE WILL HOLD REGIONAL, NATIONAL, AND INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY SES-

SIONS FOR OUR HOME AND OVERSEAS STAFF

We plan to develop a combined, comprehensive strategy to reach the nations in which we serve for Christ and His Kingdom. To achieve this, we will hold strategy sessions:

1. Nationally—annually.
2. Regionally—bi-annually.
3. Internationally—quad-annually.

III. WE WILL IDENTIFY, TARGET, AND ENTER FIVE BY-PASSED PEOPLE GROUPS

1. By cooperating with sending agencies from our own national churches.
2. By using means of literature, radio, television, telephone evangelism, educational, and medical missions.

IV. WE WILL OPEN AT LEAST TWO MORE FIELDS TO WHICH MISSIONARIES WILL BE SENT

V. WE WILL ENCOURAGE THE NATIONAL CHURCHES WITH WHICH WE WORK TO ESTABLISH THEIR OWN MISSIONARY-SENDING AGENCY

VI. WE WILL DEVELOP A TOTAL MISSION EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM TO ASSIST OUR CHURCHES WITH THEIR MISSION EMPHASIS

1. By providing printed and video material for Sunday school departments.
2. By preserving decisions made by youth and adults during missionary conferences.
3. By continually emphasizing missions at all of our camps.

VII. WE WILL ENCOURAGE OUR NATIONAL CHURCHES TO DOUBLE THEIR NUMBER AND TRIPLE THEIR MEMBERSHIP BY 1990

Field	Number of Churches		Constituents	
	Present	Projected	Present	Projected
Belgium	3	6	100	600
Germany	3	6	200	800
Austria	1	3	25	250
Peru	4	10	300	1,000
Venezuela	54	120	4,000	10,000
Hong Kong	14	40	2,000	5,000
Japan	34	0	3,000	10,000
Malaysia	10	20	1,000	3,000
Singapore	10	20	1,000	3,000
Philippines	30	74	3,500	10,000
Zaire	480	1,000	45,000	100,000
New Field#1	0	20	0	5,000
New Field#2	0	20	0	5,000

MISSION FRONTIERS BOOK SERVICE

Note~ Our purpose in Mission Frontiers is to help you gain and keep a vision of God's concern for penetrating frontier people groups with the gospel of Jesus Christ and to help you pass on this vision to your Christian friends. Mission Frontiers Book Service offers you materials at the lowest possible price--in many cases at a substantial discount from the retail price--so that you may further pursue many of the subjects briefly introduced in the pages of this monthly bulletin. To keep prices down, we request that you include payment with your order. Thank you!

- World Christian*, a colorful, contemporary monthly magazine "created to challenge, encourage and equip Christians who have a heart for the world." Aimed primarily, but not exclusively, at students and other young adults (see pages 6 and 7). Single copy \$2.75, subscription \$12.00 (6 issues) per year.

- The Last Age of Missions*. Lawrence E. Keyes. "Not since the collapse of the colonial empires has anything so significant for the future of the world appeared as the sudden emergence of mission agencies in the Third World.... Here in this book is the meaning of this drama, more completely and authoritatively told than ever before." (Dr. Ralph D. Winter) \$7.17

- From Jerusalem to Irian Jaya: A Biographical History of Christian Missions*, by Ruth A. Tucker. Here are 99 five-page stories highlighting the real people most affecting world evangelization. This vital book kicks off a new collaborative series on missions jointly sponsored by a number of publishers. Retail price \$14.95; our discount, \$9.95.

- Unreached Peoples*, a paper developed by Ralph D. Winter for the Reformed Consultation on Mission, March 16, 1983. Covers such topics as: the development of the "unreached peoples" concept; how big is a people?; do peoples overlap?; and how many peoples are there? 44-page manuscript, \$4.00 post-paid.

- International Journal of Frontier Missions*, published quarterly by the International Student Leaders Coalition. The first academic journal focused exclusively on the strategies and mobilization necessary in frontier missions. Add knowledge to your zeal! \$5.00 for single copy, \$15.00 for 4 quarterly issues.

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- Understanding the World Christian Movement*. This exciting 20 lesson study guide will lead students and church groups through an enlightening study of the information-packed *Perspectives* book. Carries college credit. \$10.00

Frontier Fellowship Materials

- A subscription to the Frontier Fellowship *Global Prayer Digest* will bring 32 exciting pages of frontier vision into your home each month for one year. Single subscriptions \$6.00 (Canada \$11.00, Overseas air \$20.00, Overseas surface \$9.00). 10 or more to same (U.S.) address \$5.00 per subscription. Sample copy \$.75.

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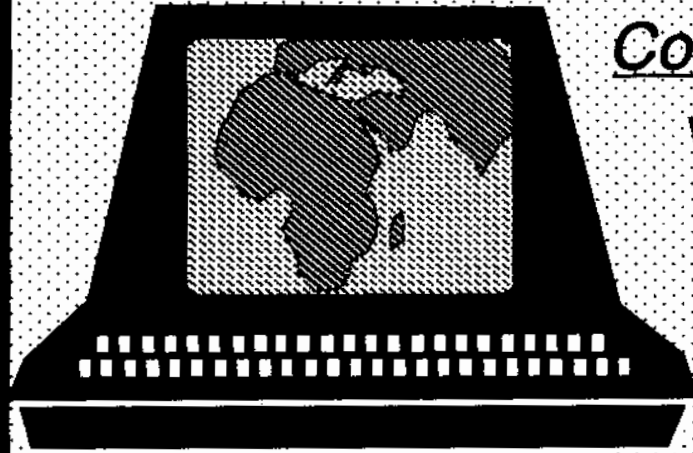
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