

Footprints



CHRISTIAN RESOURCES



HISTORY OF THE SPECIALIZATION IN MISSIONS



By Bishop Warwick Cole-Edwardes

Footprints into Africa

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INTRODUCTION

1. The typical 19th century missionary was first and foremost a preacher of the gospel. By the 20th century, this concept was beginning to erode, with missionaries diversifying and carrying to the field some particular specialty.
2. The base for this new “specialty missions” trend was the U.S.A., the impetus coming from a spirit of recommitment to spiritual values (a strong fundamentalist/evangelical current).
3. After World War 1, during the “roaring 20’s” there was a decline in religious fervor.
 - a) Missionary giving steadily declined
 - b) Students volunteering for foreign missions fell drastically (from 2 700 in 1920 to 250 in 1928).
4. During 1930’s – a conscious and growing movement to speed the pace of world evangelism (in fundamentalist – evangelical circles).
 - a) Clarence Jones initiated missionary radio.
 - b) William Townsend began training missionary linguists.
 - c) Joy Ridderhof started gospel records.

- d) Others starting aviation in the mission field.
5. After World War 11, a surge of piety in America resulting in a religious rival by the 1950's.
- a) Formation of Youth for Christ and National Association of Evangelicals.
 - b) New Evangelical Foreign Missions Association – openly opposed to the liberalism of the 20th century.
 - c) Specialty missions began to blossom – Mission Aviation Fellowship, Far East Broadcasting Company, Far East Gospel Crusade and Greater Europe Mission formed (all through efforts of war veterans).
6. Another result after war – “iron curtain” (Communism) resulting in vast portions of Asia being closed to the gospel.
- a) Radio and literature – only means of reaching them.
 - b) Start of Slavic Gospel Association and Far East Broadcasting Company and Bible “smugglers”.
7. Whole of Europe – also a new mission field (church attendance at an all-time low) – Trans-World Radio, Greater Europe Mission, Operation Mobilization, Word of Life started up.
8. Specialization is broad and varied: medicine, translation work, radio, aviation, education, literature, agriculture.
9. Reasons:
- a) Increase in number of Christians liberal art colleges (growing out of one-time Bible Colleges).
 - b) INTERCRISTO - computerised Christian placement service.
 - c) Curriculum of Bible colleges and institutes had been broadened to incorporate specialized ministries.
10. Christian Education has had significant impact on church growth
- a) Education of nationals - Africa, Asian nations e.g. Korea.
 - b) Mission-supported schools still play important role.
 - c) Government education programs have opened their doors to missionaries (e.g. Nigeria, Indonesia, South Africa).

11. Christian literature – significant impact on 10th century missions.

- a) By 1921 – 160 presses conducted by Protestant missions boards, issue 400 million pages of Christian literature annually.
- b) Expanded rapidly as a tool since World War 11 – e.g. Christian Literature Crusade, World Literature Crusade, Operation Mobilization, Evangelical Literature League, Pocket Testament League, Evangelical Literature Overseas.
- c) Moody Literature Overseas
 - (i) One of the largest (in nearly 200 languages)
 - (ii) Films and other audio-visual materials – most widely distributed - Moody Science Films in more than 20 languages, distributed in more than 100 countries.

12. Agriculture – developed by Andean Indian Missions, Africa Inland Mission.

A. MEDICAL MISSIONS

1. Introduction

- a) From the time of Christ the influence of medical work on evangelism has been immense.
- b) Only in the late 19th and early 20th century did medical missions become a distinct speciality in its own right.
- c) By 1925 more than 2 000 doctors and nurses from America and Europe serving in mission hospitals/clinics.
- d) Devoted their lives to:
 - (i) Raising health standards;
 - (ii) Leading research in “unknown” diseases;
 - (iii) Building hospitals and medical schools e.g. Christian Medical College in Velore, India, one of the finest in the world.
- e) Direct opposition from witch doctors and medicine men (cultural traditions, superstition, fear, ignorance).
- f) **Dr. John Thomas** – first noted medical missionary (preceded and worked alongside William Carey, India).

g) **Dr. John Scudder** (first American), David Livingstone, Hudson Taylor.

h) **Albert Schweitzer**

(i) Highly controversial theological views – “The Quest of the Historical Jesus”.

(ii) Began in 1913 in West Africa, hospital at Lambarene, spent his life there.

i) Dominated by men, but women began in late 19th century.

(i) Clara Swain (first missionary doctor from U.S.A.) – to India 1870, first hospital within 4 years.

(ii) E.M. McKechnie – first missionary nurse (Shanghai, 1884). Later founded hospital there.

j) Mid-20th century

(i) Third World – under developed countries began to forge their own medical programmes (pioneer medical missionary no longer indispensable).

(ii) Concentration therefore on preventative medicine, field clinics, hospital work, medical schools.

k) Medical Assistance Programmes (MAP)

(I) Founded in 1950 – operated mostly by retired volunteer workers.

(II) Sends medical supplies (e.g. drug samples and unwanted medical tools) to Christian mission hospitals/clinics.

2. **Wilfred Grenfell**

a) One of the most highly-acclaimed missionary doctors of all times.

b) Worked along frozen coastline of Labrador (N. America).

c) South to alleviate people’s suffering (poverty), by improving whole of society (not only medically).

d) Born in England (1865) – converted while completing medical training in London (1885 – Moody/Sankey revival – heard C.T. and J.E.K. Studd, English cricketers’ testimonies).

e) Joined Royal National Missions to Deep Sea Fishermen – to N. America in 1892 (Labrador) – moved by the needs of these long-neglected people.

- f) Navigated his own steam-powered launch along dangerous coast in order to reach scattered villages. Many hair-raising adventures.
- g) His medical expertise gladly received, yet also strong opposition e.g.
 - (i) Anglican church – felt that his preaching and the conversions were “pulling down the work of the church”.
 - (ii) The Merchants – resented his interference in the local economy
 - Building medical centres and serving as village physician
 - Angry at their economic exploitation, set up co-operatives, transporting pelts to market, establishing lumber mills, cottage industries etc.
- h) Stormy relationship between Grenfell and Mission Council – accused of neglecting his religious purposes.
- i) Yet increasing popularity and fame, resulting in money pouring in for his special projects.
- j) Finally separation from the Mission to Deep Sea Fisherman – travelled across U.S.A. presenting needs of the people.
- k) Change in his philosophy of missions later – more concerned about “serving others” than evangelism.
- l) 40 years in Labrador – knighted 1927, died 1940.

3. Ida Scudder (Scudder family)

- a) Began with John Scudder (to Ceylon in 1819 with wife and child – served for 36 years).
- b) 14 children, 9 survivors, 7 missionaries (most also specializing in medicine). In 4 generations 42 family members became missionaries (over 1000 combined years of missionary service!)
- c) John’s granddaughter Ida – born in India (1870), at 14 years had to continue in U.S.A. after furlough without her parents (who went back to India) – called to India in 1890 while at Ladies Seminary (mother very ill).

- d) Helped with teaching and baptisms but didn't want life as a missionary. Later called to help with childbirths – sailed back to U.S.A. in 1895 and enrolled at Women's Medical College and later Cornell Medical College – returned to India when finished.
- e) Father died unexpectedly, difficult to build up trust with Indian people and deal with superstitious practices.
- f) Hospital built at Vellore, and medical school for women became her goal (to train women to go out and teach their people basic health standards).
- g) Her spiritual ministry very important to her, much teaching of the women, helped by evangelistic work of Annie Hancock.
- h) Started an orphanage. Mother died 1925. Gruelling fundraising campaigns back in U.S.A. – lack of funds led to co-educational college (consolation of men's and women's colleges – after much bitter debate).
- i) She gained great reputation the world over. Retired 1946 at 75 years, succeeded by her most distinguished pupil, Dr. Hilda Lazarus.
- j) Honoured in 1950 for 50 years service in India in Vellore.
- k) Accomplishments: modern medical complex (with nearly 100 doctors, a 484-bed general hospital, 60-bed eye hospital, numerous mobile clinics) – all serving about 200 000 patients, and training about 200 medical students each year.

4. Jessie and Leo Halliwell

- a) Ministered to 1000's each year for decades, but in relative obscurity – Amazon River valley's river people.
- b) Travelled about 12 000 miles a year up and down a 1000 mile jungle-lined stretch between Belem and Manaus.
- c) Did not have “medical degrees” – yet reputation for treating tropical diseases – widely known and respected by Indians.
- d) To Brazil soon after marrying, with no specialised missionary training (Jessie a nurse, Leo and electrical engineer).
- e) In 1920's – pioneer evangelistic work in Belem (N. Brazil). But wanted to help river people – poverty and disease (smallpox, syphilis, hookworm, leprosy, malaria etc).
- f) Further training while on furlough in 1930 (courses in tropical diseases, nutrition, sanitation and midwifery) – raised money for 30-foot boat (home and floating clinic) – supported by 7th Day Adventists.

- g) Almost daily threats to their lives by hostile tribes of Indians, but later their reputation became known and accepted – language/communication barrier.
- h) Evangelism very important to them – innovative techniques to attract crowds to boat.
- i) As number of converts grew, they established churches and schools, other missionaries coming in to continue their work.
- j) Retired 1956 to begin new work in Rio de Janeiro.

5. Carl Becker

- a) Africa had had many outstanding Christian medical missionaries e.g. David Livingstone, Albert Schweitzer, Helen Roseveare, Paul Carlson, Malcolm Forsberg, Andrew P. Stirratt etc.
- b) Carl Becker – outstanding length of service, extraordinary dedication to saving lives and improving health standards, the great monganga of the Congo.
- c) 1916 – began medical studies (Philadelphia). During World War 1, enlisted in U.S. Medical Corps (free training etc).
- d) 1922, began practicing in Pennsylvania, married Marie (thriving practice). Letter from Charles Hurlburt of Africa Inland Mission – looking for replacement for daughter-in-law who had died – sailed to Congo only 1 year later (1928 – great sacrifice financially).
- e) From Katwa, to Aba to Oicha, where his ministry bloomed amongst the pygmies – built highly-effective medical compound (jungle-style!) – much of the expenses came out of Becker's \$60 a month salary.
- f) 200 patients treated daily within 2 years – battled against witch-doctors influence, but one-by-one they were converted.
- g) Evangelism his primary purpose (itinerant work on weekends), using his own crude drawings – opportunity for mass evangelism (100's of patients per day) and Christian nurture – helped in-patients grow as Christians. Reached pygmies of Ituri forest, and lepers.
- h) Great concern – problem of leprosy – sought a cure (medical research). By early 1950's, treating 4 000 patients at his 1 100 acre leprosy village – results impressive.

- i) Established mental ward and psychiatric clinic (demon-possession the big problem!) – first Doctor in equatorial Africa to successfully use electric shock treatment on Africans.
- j) 1960's – vicious outbreak of nationalism in Congo. Stayed until 1964 (when targeted by Simbas to face firing squad) – left reluctantly at 70 years.
- k) When things had quieted down, returned to Oicha to re-build and re-establish what guerillas had destroyed.
- l) Retired and returned to U.S.A. at 83 years after nearly 50 years as medical missionary – his last years spent developing interdenominational evangelical medical centre (including hospital and training school for Africans – well underway in 1976).

6. Viggo Olsen

- a) Widely known for autobiography "Daktar – Diplomat in Bangladesh" – missionary as well as unofficial diplomatic emissary.
- b) Began medical studies in 1944 for 7 years at Tulane and Nebraska Universities. Married Joan.
- c) Challenged to Christianity by in-laws (very anti – at the time), leading to eventual conversion. Prospects of private practice changes by all to mission field.
- d) Spent 1954 – 1959 preparing for primitive medical work. Approached Association of Baptists for World Evangelism (ABWE), but philosophical differences arose, therefore declined. He was asked by the Board later to present his 13 principles with regard to medical missions, and was accepted to East Pakistan.
- e) Further study in tropical medicine and deputation work for 3 years – left for East Pakistan in 1962.
- f) Government inefficiency, "red-tape" and religious and cultural problems hampered medical work (Bengalis mainly Muslim, but West Pakistan mainly Hindu).
- g) Construction of hospital began in 1964, but 1965 a year of political crisis, therefore only completed in 1966 (Memorial Christian Hospital).
- h) Many emergencies e.g. cholera epidemic (1968); actively involved in evangelism (taught pre-baptismal classes).

- i) Continuation of political turmoil in 1970's – West Pakistan invaded the East (women and children evacuated, but Viggo stayed) – medical compound protected from attack by God.
- j) 1971 while on furlough in U.S.A. independent nation of Bangladesh was born – returned under new government.

B. TRANSLATION AND LINGUISTICS

1. Introduction

- a) Roots in early Church history (Mediterranean world) – by mid-15th century there were more than 30 translations, and by beginning of 19th century, 34 more translations.
- b) Modern missionary movement changed translation work
 - (i) No longer work of meticulous scholars in monasteries or libraries
 - (ii) But undertaken rather by untrained missionaries all over the world e.g. William Carey, John Elliott, Robert Morrison, Adoniram Judson, Robert Moffatt, Hudson Taylor and Henry Martyn.
- c) During 19th century alone, translations appeared in nearly 500 more languages – took on new image in 20th century (science of linguistics) (since 1900 major portions of Bible have been translated into some 1000 additional languages).
- d) Linguistic science – efforts of W. Cameron Townsend, Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL - secular) and Wycliffe Bible Translators (WBT, 1942) – train prospective Bible translators.
- e) Mission Organisations involved in translation work – New Tribes Mission, Unevangelised Fields Mission – aided by competent nationals.
- f) Use of computers is great help.

2. William Cameron Townsend (“Cam”)

- a) Founder of WBT/SIL. Leadership role also in Jungle Aviation and Radio Service – ranked as “one of the most outstanding missionaries of last 2 centuries”.
- b) Born 1896 in California into poverty. Joined Student Volunteer Movement, challenged by John R. Mott.

- c) Became Bible salesman in Guatemala (Latin America – 1917) realised he was selling to people whose language was yet unwritten – became burdened for these people.
- d) Dedicated the next 13 years to primitive Cakchiquel Indians – aim to learn and write down their language, then to translate scripture – very difficult task!
- e) Completed Cakchiquel N.T. 1929.
- f) Joined Central American Mission, but resigned (1934) because of their stress on evangelism, not translation.
- g) Founded Camp Wycliffe (1934), which grew into world's largest independent Protestant Mission Organization.
- h) Criticisms
 - (i) Gaining entrance with foreign governments under false pretences (saying the Bible translators were secular).
 - (ii) Good relations with foreign governments, other religious groups, defence of socialistic programmes, drift to secularism.
 - (iii) Tolerant relationship with Roman Catholics and Pentecostals.
 - (iv) Advanced education (e.g. degrees) not necessary to be Bible translator.
 - (v) Open-mindedness towards women (sending them to remote tribal areas) e.g. Loretta Anderson and Doris Cox among the Shapras in Peruvian jungle.
- i) Believed it was dangerous for one man to have control of SIL – chose to be under executive committee.
- j) Membership of WBT/SIL has today reached 4 500.
- k) Second marriage to Elaine in 1946 – served for 17 years together in Peru, then Colombia.
- l) To USSR after 50 years of service – at age of 72 began studying Russian, arranging cultural exchange of translators.
- m) Died 1982.

3. Kenneth Pike

- a) One of the most brilliant and highly-honoured linguists of 20th century.
- b) Highly qualified academic, yet his heart was in Mexico and other under-developed areas of the world where Bible was unavailable in native tongue – first and foremost a missionary, eager to share gospel with those who never heard.
- c) Born 192 (Connecticut) into poor family, studied at Gordon College, but rejected for missionary service by (CIM), because of nervous disposition and his language difficulty (inability to grasp pronunciation) – accepted by Legters Mission Agency.
- d) To Mexico, and back to Linguistic Institute (SIL) each summer to teach. Married Evelyn (CAM's niece), forging fantastic linguistic partnership.
- e) Began graduate study 1937 and received Ph.D. in 1941 – his main priority of translating Bible into Miguel Mixtec language temporarily abandoned until afterwards – N.T. ready in 1951 (after 10 years).
- f) 1948 – 4 books printed, associate professor to Univ. of Michigan (much research). Amazingly gifted teacher and linguist, helper of other linguists all over world – resulting in world travel. 1980 to China.
- g) Few linguists in history have received more personal honours and awards than Dr. Kenneth Pike.

4. Marianna Slocum

- a) Shining example of evangelism and church planting, while working as a Bible translator for Wycliffe.
- b) After school, to Philadelphia School of the Bible and then to Camp Wycliffe (1940) – first assignment to the Chol tribe in S. Mexico.
- c) Lost her fiancée shortly before their wedding, vowed to take up his unfinished task among Tzeltal tribe in S. Mexico – in 1947, joined and helped for 20 years by nurse, Florence Gerdel.
- d) Insurmountable task – first conversion only after 7 years, leading to more than 1000 Tzeltal Christians in 1956 – and the publication of the first N.T. in their own language.
- e) Started afresh with Bachajon people (in the dense rain forest) in 1957 – translating and publishing a Bachajon N.T. by 1965.
- f) Translated while caring for medical needs of the people, trained medical assistants, evangelized. When finished there, they began afresh again in Southern Andes in Colombia.

5. Rachel Saint

- a) The most publicized Bible translator of the 20th century. Spoke about Bible translation on T.V. programme and Billy Graham crusades.
- b) Older sister of Nate Saint (martyred by Auca Indians 1956) – went to live among her brother’s killers (Aucas) and communicate to them in their own language, the love and forgiveness she had for them through Christ.
- c) An interest for missions in childhood, but to mission field only in her mid-thirties – applied to SIL 1948, intensive training at University of Oklahoma, then accepted by Wycliffe Bible Translators.
- d) Began with the Piro Indians, then the headhunting Shapras, then the Aucas in Ecuador (1955).
- e) Helped by Dayuma, young Auca woman, but a serious illness kept her out of the work for a whole year (during which time her brother, Nate Saint, and his four champions were murdered by the Aucas).
- f) She returned to continue translation work, then in 1957 took Dayuma to California for T.V. programme “promotion” for Wycliffe (including also a Billy Graham crusade, etc) – a month’s trip was turned into a year (back only in 1958!).
- g) Made rapid progress after contact with other Auca women (through Elisabeth Elliot and Marj Saint) – Rachel and Elisabeth spent 2 months living among Aucas.
- h) Gospel Recordings produced recorded gospel message in Auca language, and 5 years after the slaying of the 5 missionaries, the Gospel of Mark was published in their language, leading to the introduction of the MAF ministry.
- i) Conversion of the six killers, one becoming a pastor to his tribe.

6. Myron Bromley

- a) One of the greatest missionary achievements – the advance of the Christian and Missionary Alliance (C&MA) into West Irian (Dutch New Guinea) – the linguistic work of Myron Bromley made this advance possible.
- b) C&MA had been interested in reaching the isolated Dani tribes of the Baliem Valley since 1930’s, but only in 1954 was the first mission station established there.

- c) Bromley born in Pennsylvania, to Seminary and University, learnt Dutch to prepare him, but shocked to find that this society was dominated by “death” (murder and killings!)
- d) Very discouraging at first, spent much time “doctoring”, lack of communication – a very complex language.
- e) From 1956 spent much time training new missionaries in language study. They then spread out and worked among the previously uncontacted tribes – much resistance and danger.
- f) Married in 1957 (met his wife in Australia), back to Baliem Valley as a team.
- g) Conversions – by 1961 there were about 20 churches and about 8 000 believers.

C. RADIO AND RECORDINGS

1. Introduction

- a) 1920's – commercial broadcasting began on a wide scale, Christians seized the opportunity for spreading the gospel – pioneers like John Zoller, R.R. Brown, Charles Fuller, Dr. Walter Maier (one of foremost pioneers in missionary radio) – started “The Lutheran Hour” in 1930, by 1960's he was broadcasting over hundreds of stations worldwide.
- b) e.g. HCB, HLKX (Korea), LWA (Sudan Interior Mission), Far East Broadcasting Company and Trans World Radio.
- c) Advantages:
 - (i) Speaking to individuals in their homes.
 - (ii) “Expanding the scope and potential of traditional missionary endeavour” (Deyneka).
 - (iii) It goes where missionaries cannot.
 - (iv) Reaches people who otherwise might not respond to more conventional approaches.
 - (v) Used to strengthen the local church on the mission field.

- d) Limitations: government regulations or barring of Christian programmes (yet AIM allowed free programs in Kenya).
- e) Many missions “buy time” from established stations (avoiding expense and responsibility of their own station) – e.g. Slavic Gospel Association, Bible Christian Union, Latin America Radio Evangelism, (LARE).
- f) Siedell: “There is virtually no square foot on earth that isn’t reached sometime during the day by a gospel radio broadcast” (although those whose language or dialect represents too small a number of people, don’t make it practical – Gospel Recordings filling that void).

2. Clarence W. Jones (and HCJB)

- a) Born 1900 (Illinois), parents Salvation Army officers, played in their band early on (trombone).
- b) Converted under Paul Rader, to Moody Bible Institute, graduated 1921, then worked with Paul Rader (tent meeting evangelism and later Chicago Gospel Tabernacle).
- c) Became programme director for Tabernacle’s radio broadcasting – in 1927 called to the mission field (S. America).
- d) Felt missionary work could be supplemented and speeded up by regular Spanish radio broadcasts – opportunity for evangelism.
- e) God shut the door in Venezuela, Colombia, Panama and Cuba (government refusal) – Clarence depressed, gave up his work at the Tabernacle, his call to the mission field, his family, and enlisted in the Navy, but rejected.
- f) Met Rueben and Grace Larsen from Ecuador in 1930 (Christian Missionary Alliance) – helped him establish the world’s first missionary radio station in Ecuador (Quito).
- g) Many obstacles and disappointments, but the dream became real on 25th December 1931 – HCJB (Heralding Christ Jesus’ Blessings) began.
- h) World Radio Missionary Fellowship (WRMF) incorporated a few months later. Financial difficulties ensued, yet they were able to pull through.
- i) Due to this radio ministry, missionaries could now minister openly. Tremendous growth during the 1930’s.

- j) Easter 1940 a new 10 000 watt transmitter installed to carry the gospel further afield (e.g. New Zealand, Japan, India, Germany, Russia) – Quito proved to be ideally situated (praise the Lord!)
- k) Jones developed the operation into a professional sounding radio station, receiving highest compliments – continued to grow during 1950's and 1960's (increasing power to more than 500 000 watts) – 50 years old in 1981.
- l) Today HCJB operates 2 hospitals, mobile clinics, a printing press and colour T.V. programmes – all in addition to its 24-hour-a-day radio station (in 15 languages) – 2 sister-stations in Panama and Texas.

3. John Broger (Far East Broadcasting Company)

- a) Wealthy industrialist R.G. Le Tourneau (who had helped finance Clarence Jones in Ecuador), offered financial assistance to start radio station in Philippines (to reach unevangelised millions in the Orient and Pacific Islands).
- b) This project only tackled after World War 2 by U.S. military officer John Broger, Robert Bowman (Christian radio personality), and William Roberts (pastor with his own radio programme) – pooled their financial resources.
- c) The doors shut in Shanghai (to reach into China), but then opened Far East Broadcasting Company in the Philippines (Manila) – construction of transmitter began 1946, first broadcast June, 1948 – immediate results.
- d) Receivers were distributed (PM's – portable missionaries) and recipients encouraged to form "listening clubs".
- e) Broger went back to the military after 14 years, succeeded in FEBC by Robert Bowman – great expansions. By 1970, 21 stations in more than 40 languages, nearly 1400 programme hours per week.

4. Paul Freed (Trans World Radio)

- a) The largest and most geographically diverse missionary broadcasting organization. Founded 1954. Today has potential of reaching 80% of world's population.
- b) From Monte Carlo, Bonaire, Swaziland, Cyprus, Sri Lanka and Guan – in more than 80 languages and dialects, mainly due to efforts of father-son team, (Ralph and Paul Freed).
- c) Paul grew up in Palestine (Middle East) (son of missionaries) – battled with living away from parents (school), allowed to study at home. Graduated at Wheaton College, then Nyack Missionary College (including teaching of Clarence Jones, HCJB, Quito).

- d) While working for Y.F.C. in Spain, became burdened for that country – established radio station in Tangier (N. Africa) in 1951.
- e) On deputation across U.S.A. and Canada to gain support. TWR officially founded in 1952 (sold his own home and car to do so) – his father Ralph became first station director (1954).
- f) Battle re finances, until pledge came from pastor and church who knew Paul's parents – turning point. By 1959 (5 years later), staff had grown from 2 to 25 workers.
- g) "Voice of Tangier" heard all over Europe, N. Africa, Middle East and behind Iron Curtain. Due to threat of nationalization of radio stations in Morocco, TWR moved to Monaco in 1960.
- h) Financial implications seemed huge, but God provided every penny – 13 months later TWR was on the air from Monte Carlo (in 24 different languages).
- i) Horst Marquardt joined TWR, heading up German work. Paul had a heart attack in 1961, but in 1962 recovered and went to Bonaire (island in Caribbean) to establish sister-station.

5. **Peter Deynecke (Slavic Gospel Association)**

- a) Peter Deynecke, founder of Slavic Gospel Association (SGA) realized the task of producing quality programs as being enormous, especially for the stations which broadcast in dozens of languages.
- b) Emigrated from Russia to America in 1914 at the age of 16 years.
- c) Was a professing atheist until contact made with evangelical Christianity – converted under Paul Rader.
- d) Became active in Moody Memorial Church, to Bible Institute, then worked among Russian and European immigrants.
- e) Heard of death of family members during Russian Revolution (1918-1922) – was able to go back in 1925.
- f) Spent a few months preaching to the Russian people who were hungry for God's Word – eager to possess Bibles.
- g) Back to America with Russian evangelist to raise funds for Bibles – while he was absent (1924-1930) a tremendous "national gospel reformation" – 1930 was his last opportunity to travel freely and to preach to his own people.

- h) Back in U.S. became secretary for Russian work for Paul Rader's Worldwide Christian Couriers (WWCC) – concern for Eastern Europe grew and in 1934 Slavic Gospel Association (SGA) formed.
- i) Politics prevented preaching, resulting in radio becoming a prime avenue for evangelism – joined by his daughter in 1953.
- j) By 1960's some 600 SGA broadcasts a month were being beamed into Russia alone! By 1980 (directed by Peter Deynecke Jnr.), SGA had more than 50 Russian radio missionaries preaching the gospel from 9 stations.

6. Joy Ridderhof (Gospel Recordings)

- a) Problem: radio cannot reach remote tribes whose language has never been learned – so how can they be reached with the gospel?
- b) Joy went to Honduras in 1930's as a single missionary with the Friends Mission – lonely life, people responded, but stricken and weakened by malaria – returned home after 6 years.
- c) Sent her voice back to the people on records, bringing the gospel through music and the spoken word – began in 1939.
- d) Work quickly expanded in other parts of Latin America – based in Los Angeles, where Chinese, Mexicans and various Indian tribes came to record messages to their people (limiting the ministry).
- e) Decision to go to the people themselves – turning point in Gospel Recordings:
 - (i) 1944 she and Ann Sherwood spent 10 months travelling in Mexico and Central America, making recordings (35 new languages and dialects).
 - (ii) 1947 to Alaska – recordings of nearly 20 more tongues.
 - (iii) To Philippines – recording 92 languages and dialects.
 - (iv) By 1950 about 350 languages and dialects on tape.
 - (v) Early 1950's to Australia and Indonesia, New Guinea and other Pacific Islands, then Africa.
- f) Gramophones used at first, Cardtalk (a continuous-wind cardboard player), small cassette recorders, Grip (small cassette playback operating without batteries).
- g) Results: salvation of individuals and whole tribes all over the world.

- h) Today 50 full-time staff members and many volunteers, and gospel messages from nearly 4000 languages and dialects have been taped for distribution.

D. MISSIONARY AVIATION

1. Introduction

- a) Prior to World War 11, there were a number of mission and privately-owned aircraft operated by pilots with varying degrees of experience e.g.
- b) Walter Herron (Australian) – worked in Bolivia from 1933, lost his wife, saw the need for aviation in jungle areas. Finally got his pilot's licence, worked for over 20 years in aviation ministry, joined by son in 1961, but Walter killed in 1964.
- c) First missionary aviation service organization founded in 1944 (Mission Aviation Fellowship)
 - (i) Later also in Britain and Australia – today MAF have 12 different national organizations located in key areas throughout the world.
 - (ii) 120 aircraft in use, fly 30 million seat miles each year, serving dozens of mission societies in 22 countries.
- d) Headed by Christian airmen who had served in the military – aircraft capable of landing on short airstrips and water.
- e) Other organizations: Jungle Aviation and Radio Service (JAARS), New Tribes Mission, Sudan Interior Mission, Africa Inland Mission and also denominations.
- f) Today helicopters are being used more and more in remote areas (eliminating building of airstrips).
- g) Also includes many independent missionary flyers ("circuit riders") e.g. Arctic areas.
- h) Missionary aviation has revolutionized Christian missions in the past few decades – eliminating weeks and months of arduous travel of the past.

2. Elizabeth "Betty" Greene

- a) The concept of this specialized service began with her – first full-time worker and pilot to fly for the newly-formed organization (MAF).
- b) Few in Air Force during World War 11 – lessons began at 16 years (her dream to fly as a missionary).

- c) Her plans interrupted by World War, wrote article re need for missionary aviation – together with Jim Truxton, formed MAF (originally Christian Airmen's Missionary Fellowship).
- d) First flight to Mexico in 1946, later Peru (for Wycliffe), Nigeria (2 years), East Africa (Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya and Congo).
- e) 1960 to Irian Jaya – retired 2 years later – returned to headquarters to represent the mission and recruit more pilots (not partial to women at the time – now things have changed).
- f) Regarded with great respect by male pilots e.g. Nate Saint.

3. Nate Saint

- a) Critical need for well-trained pilot-mechanics in MAF – Saint became one of the most skilled and innovative in the history of missionary aviation.
- b) Raised in missionary-minded family. His plan to specialize in the Air Cadet Training Programme was stymied by inflammation of osteomyelitis scar (declared unfit by the military).
- c) Joined MAF, to Mexico to fix Betty Greene's crashed aircraft (took 6 months).
- d) Attended Wheaton College for 1 year, married Marj (1948) – following year left for Ecuador (Sheila Mera) to establish MAF headquarters. Plane crash, back injury – blow for mission.
- e) Flight training and orientation initiated for new missionary pilots, safety features added to planes.
- f) Nate invented:
 - (i) Alternate fuel system – a breakthrough in jungle aviation (patented).
 - (ii) Bucket drop – used to give and receive gifts and messages to/from unapproachable tribes (e.g. Aucas), and to better serve mission outposts.
 - (iii) Harness sling – to transport 7-footlengths of aluminium sheeting for mission station roofs.
 - (iv) Converted his single-engined monoplane to a tri-monitored biplane.
- g) Compelling desire to hasten the evangelism of lost souls, and his impulsiveness, suddenly ended his life in January 1956 – slain by the Aucas.

4. **Jungle Aviation and Radio Service** (Wycliffe Bible Translators)

- a) Prompted by the involvement of Cam Townsend, his wife and baby in an accident on their way to Mexico City (inexperienced Mexican pilot) - Cam then formulated blueprints for JAARS, but rejected – nevertheless began raising money for the costly venture.
- b) Larry Montgomery became chief pilot – organization survived on a shoestring (“flying junkyard”!) to start with (drastic shortage of funds).
- c) Record – 25 years of flying experience in 8 countries without a fatal crash.
- d) Tragedies for Wycliffe:
 - (i) 5 missionaries died in private aircraft crash in the Andes.
 - (ii) Pilot (Doug Hunt) and 6 passengers killed in Papua, New Guinea (1972).
 - (iii) Led to “Jungle Pentecost”.
- e) By the 1980’s JAARS workforce increased to 400, with 70 planes and helicopters.

5. **Gleason Ledyard**

- a) Missionaries in the Arctic regions often became pilots themselves e.g. Gleason (Chairman-Director of Eskimo Gospel Crusade) – Hudson Bay (1946).
- b) Every flight a risk – long distances, few landmarks, rough weather (40-50 degrees below zero), emergency landings due to ice plane, sometimes flying as low as 10 feet off the ground (to avoid sudden gusts of wind).
- c) Wife Kathryn remained at mission school base (school for Eskimo children) – while Gleason flew to remote encampments, preaching the gospel (incredible eagerness to learn!)
- d) Won the people’s hearts through ferrying them for medical attention, schooling, rescue missions – yet evangelization slow and frustrating (especially among Eskimos – reluctant to abandon their pagan superstitions).

6. **Mark Poole**

- a) Medical doctor in the Congo learnt to fly in order to expand his medical ministry and save lives.
- b) Grew up a Texas cowboy in 1920’s – became qualified as a medical missionary doctor – Board of World Missions (Presbyterian).

- c) 1936 – began working with his wife in Bulape, Congo (equatorial Africa), considered the most seriously diseased area in the world – people skeptical at first because of his heart condition.
- d) Established 120-bed hospital, staff were largely nationals trained by Poole – very concerned for multitudes far out in the jungle (dreamt of having his own plane – voiced this desire in 1947).
- e) 1951 – Presbyterian church donated plane to him – now began servicing medical outposts and clinics (trained locals to handle routine cases), Poole dealt with serious problems, the critically ill, brought in supplies, etc. – reputation as the “flying doctor”.
- f) The locals so eager for treatment, prepared their own airstrips for him (e.g. Pygmies).
- g) Several times a week he preached from the pulpit to the people.

7. Clair McCombs

- a) Missionary aviation training programmes developed
 - (i) Most are connected with religious institutions (e.g. Moody B.I. etc).
 - (ii) Because of hazardous flying and specialized techniques required of the missionary bush pilot.
- b) Moody flight programme – greatest impact on missionary aviation (training more than 50% of pilots) – headed by Lt. Col. Clair McCombs.
- c) He was raised near Grand Rapids, began flying at 16 years, joined Airforce and fought in latter part of World War II.
- d) Married, re-enlisted in Airforce, living in various parts of world including Taiwan, Panama, Germany, Vietnam and Alaska – became outstanding professional pilot.
- e) 1953 – converted while doing duty in N. Africa. Retired from Airforce at 43 years after 22 years service.
- f) 1969 to Bible College (Grand Rapids) – joined GRSBM to start mission aviation programme. Started small but grew steadily under his directorship (today more than 50 students, 6 fulltime instructors, 15 planes and 2 helicopters).
- g) Includes 2-year maintenance programme (preparing pilots for vital pre-flight checks and repair work) – supported by his wife (also a great pilot – an inspiration to the women students!)