

Sufficient to say that it exists, and few there are from either side who dare go over the top. In the multitude of conferences there wanteth no sin, but he that "doeth" is wiser than he that only "discusseth."

No one would be naive enough to deny the wisdom to learn basic principles, to discuss, and pick brains, but a man will often learn more in one hour of "doing" than in a month of learning "how to do." Therefore, *I appeal to my brethren around the world to launch out into the deeps of evangelism in industry. See how God will open doors for you, and in opening the doors will also give you the definite enabling to go through them.*

*May we ... "go in to possess the land ..."
"go into all the world ..."
"to every creature ..."*

STUDY GUIDE

1. Where does evangelism begin and where does it end? Realizing, of course, that it does begin and end with the Holy Spirit.
2. Are zeal and knowledge sufficient qualifications to implement the office of industrial evangelist?
3. What part does the Holy Spirit play in communicating the Gospel?
4. Is the Church able to reach the worker with its message? Has it ever reached and is it ever likely to reach the worker?
5. Is the Church adequately training its membership to witness effectively for Christ?
6. Is there precedence for believing that many successful social and industrial reforms have been motivated by the Christian message?

INDUSTRIAL EVANGELIZATION STRATEGY REPORT

For the purposes of our discussion and recommendation we have defined the term "industry" in a general way as follows: any establishment where people are employed.

With this as our guide we record that almost all peoples of the world spend approximately one-third of their lives in the environment of industry.

We believe that a major proportion of these people have not been evangelized and a vision has been given to us and a burden placed upon us for these people. We recognize the task as predominantly a "pioneering ministry" as little appears to our knowledge to have been done with it, except the fine ministry of Mr. Martin Higginbottom through the organization named "Industrial Outreach" and some spasmodic and isolated efforts in a few countries.

We recognize the differing nations and cultures covered within this vast mission field and the consequential varying emphasis and approaches required. Particularly do we mention the differences between an almost wholly Protestant country from those in which other religions predominate and where evangelical Christians are a very small proportion of the population.

There is no doubt in our thinking that the task of industrial evangelization is a huge one, but one that can and must be done. Marx has said, "Workers of the world unite." We believe the time has come for us to say, "Workers of the world — Christ can unite."

We recommend that:

1. An interim international Working Committee be formed to function initially through correspondence:
 - A. To prepare, collate, and coordinate literature of an informative and motivating nature for distribution to Christian ministers, leaders, and lay Christians for the purpose of industrial evangelization in every area of the world.
 - B. To organize and coordinate such other activities as are desirable and practical.
2. National Committees to be formed in each country:
 - A. Where possible, use present participants at this Congress strategy meeting. Where no such delegate for a country is available, then such a national committee be formed on the initiative of interim international council.

For this purpose, names, addresses and present ministries of those persons here present who are prepared to take the initiative in their own country should be recorded for setting up such a national committee.

The interim international council should engage in research and study hindrances to Christian witness in industry, e.g., fear, losing job, other religions, hostility of employers, unions, and how they can be overcome.

A training program should be prepared to assist pastors and lay Christians. Strong efforts should be made to obtain "the acceptance and co-operation of trade union leadership in our approach to their member-

ship." Christian trade union leaders should be approached a) to assist in this matter, b) to encourage them to witness for Jesus Christ within their own membership and the trade union movement in general.

Resources Required

1. We make the following suggestions as to the initial membership of the interim international committee: Mr. Martin Higginbottom, co-ordinator; Mr. L. Cush, Chairman; Mr. Bob Hodel, U.S.A.; Mr. Marpaing, Indonesia; Mr. D. Arputua R.A.J., India; Mr. Sam Dagher, Lebanon; Mr. John Paul, India; Mr. Norman Hudson, South Africa; Mr. S.J. Cabral, Mexico.
2. Professional persons who are Christians can produce suitable literature for motivation and training of both pastors and lay Christians. Mr. Higginbottom has access to such professional people as a result of his research into this matter.
3. Nowhere, to our knowledge is there existing material which specializes in meeting these specific needs. Printed material is needed.
4. We prefer that financial needs be met by the sale of the literature produced, and from donations and income of the national committees. As the need arises finance could be required for:
 - a. Travel costs and salary of a key man (as, say, Mr. Higginbottom to travel particularly to the under-developed areas of the third world.)
 - b. For salaries and materials for production costs of necessary literature.
We ask the Congress Planning Committee to consider the ways and means which finances can be provided for the industrial evangelization of the third world in particular.

Conclusion

In all of this we ask for an undergirding of prayer by all concerned that the ministry of industrial evangelization shall be in the power of the Holy Spirit and that all motivational and training literature emphasize the call to prayer by all Christians for this purpose.

URBAN EVANGELISM

Roger S. Greenway

Dr. Greenway, Grand Rapids, Michigan, USA, is the Latin American Director of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Christian Reformed Church.

Introduction

Urban evangelism begins in the Bible with Jonah's mission to Nineveh. It is highlighted in the New Testament by the ministry of Paul, the great urban church-planter of the apostolic period. During the first three centuries, Christianity grew best in the urban centers, but that has not been true in the modern period. Protestant churches in general have serious difficulties in the city and their impact on urban life is disappointing.

The purpose of this strategy paper is to focus attention on the city and the task of evangelizing city people. It is written with the conviction that the process of urbanization, which is so frighteningly swift in our day, can prove to be one of God's choicest blessings to Christian missions. But certain things must happen in order for these blessings to be realized, and that is what we intend to talk about.

PART ONE: THE URBAN SCENE

1. Growth and movement of city populations

The astonishing growth of city populations is one of the most awesome characteristics of modern life. Urban populations in the developing countries are doubling every fifteen years and are expected to number more than one billion by the end of this century. The problems generated by such large concentrations of people boggle the mind. Demographers predict that within twenty-five years, five-sixths of the population of the United States will be living on one-sixth of the nation's land, and that half of all Americans will live in two huge megalopolises, one extending from Chicago to Boston and Washington, and the other along the California coast from San Francisco to San Diego.

In the industrialized countries, urbanization began about a century ago and was closely related to industrial development and overall progress. But today, the runaway growth of city populations in non-Western countries is tragically out of pace with economic progress and industrialization. This has produced a kaleidoscope of problems for city governments, residents, and churches.

City populations grow for two principal reasons: internal, human multiplication, and rural-urban migration. People move from the countryside to small towns, and from towns to cities, because urban centers offer more opportunities for social and economic advancement. There are schools in the cities for the children, there are health care facilities, and hopefully a better way of life. Opportunities are few in the country, schools are scarce and inferior, and there is little hope for progress. Ambitious, aggressive families have no choice but to move to the city.