

The Consummation: The Vision to be Realized

Major missiological challenges face us as we look to the consummation of world evangelization. This article addresses two of them: the geographical—reaching every inhabited part of the world, and ethnic—reaching every people or ethnic group of the world. These challenges outline the task ahead of us as we face the twenty-first century and the consummation of the task.

by Patrick Johnstone

We have good reason to be encouraged because of what God is doing in the world, but that must be balanced by the solemn reality that so much remains to be done and that the forces opposed to us are so formidable. The finish of world evangelization is in sight, but there are huge barriers to jump and strongholds to break down before the end when Jesus returns.

Isaiah foretold the massive spiritual harvest in verse 1, and then exhorted us to have the right structures and strategies for what remains in verse 2. In verse 3 he gives the promise:

For you will spread abroad to the right and to the left, and your descendants will possess the peoples¹ and will people the desolate cities. Isaiah 54.3 RSV

Isaiah uses language understood in terms of the Old Testament people of Israel, but as seen in the earlier verses of this passage, the significance of the words is far wider and even New Testament in tone. World evangelization is foreshadowed. Many English translations such as the NIV use *dispossess* rather than *possess*, which unfortunately restricts the application to the Old Testament context of Israel taking the Promised Land; I am convinced the application

is wider as well as relevant to the times in which we live.

The three phrases in this verse point to three major missiological challenges we face if we are to complete the task of world evangelization. These are geographical—reaching every inhabited part of the world, ethnic—reaching every people of the world. In my book *The Church is Bigger than You Think* I also address the urban challenge—the very modern concept of reaching the world's cities. In my book, I also add three other challenges. They are the Ideological, Sociological and Spiritual which is too much to address here.

What follows are the first two challenges I apply to the unfinished task ahead of us in the twenty-first century. In my second article I will address the all important aspect of the need to do church planting in each people group. We will also take a good look at the mega-ministries God has raised up and the impact they are making to finish the task.

The Geographical Challenge

The promise is that God's people will spread abroad to the right and the left, or we could equally say, to the north and the south, the east and the west. Every inhabited part of our

world must be exposed to the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ. Obviously this is a geographical challenge. These are tough challenges for missionaries to reach them:

- No valley is too isolated—like the remote unevangelized Kingdom of Mustang on Nepal's nor them border,
- No island is too distant—like the yet-unreached Maldiv Islands in the Indian Ocean,
- No forest is too dense—like the Congo jungles where the Pygmy people live,
- No mountain is too inaccessible—like the remote and harsh Tibetan plateau of central Asia,
- No city is too fortified—like Mecca where no Christian is allowed to set foot, and
- No desert is too hostile—like the Saharan oases in Algeria where the Mزاب Berber peoples live.

What are the main geographical challenges?

The 10/40 Window

Great swathes of the surface area of our globe are still without a significant indigenous Christian witness. The maps in chapter 9 give the extent to which the Gospel has already spread. In the 1995 map the major gaps are clearly seen. This is predominantly in North Africa and Asia where

Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism are usually the dominant religions. The map on the following page highlights this challenging part of the world. This must be the area of major focus for pioneer mission in the next decade or more. However it has been the area of greatest neglect until recently.

For years I called this the *Resistant Belt*. Since 1990 the phrase, *The 10/40 Window*, coined by Luis Bush of the AD2000 Mvt.,² has become widely known. This is the area between the latitudes 10° and 40° north of the equator and between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The concept is good and the publicity impact brilliant even if this rectangle only approximates to the areas of greatest spiritual challenge.³ Basically the countries in or near the 10/40 Window that are under-evangelized have only 35% of the world's surface area, but 63% of its population. The map opposite includes both the 10/40 Window concept shown by the rectangle and the Resistant Belt with the shading.

The sheer number of people living in the Window area is daunting. Of the 6 billion people in the world in 2000, I reckon that 1.2-1.4 billion have never had the chance to hear the Gospel,⁴ and over 95% of these individuals reside in the Window area. How can we smugly ignore such a huge number facing a Christless eternity with no opportunity to hear the Good News and experience the love of God as revealed in the Lord Jesus? What a challenge to faith, intercession and action. We are obligated to do something about it for the love of Christ constrains us.⁵

To add to the challenge, over 90% of the world's poorest and most deprived, the children that are most abused and most of the world's illiterate live in the Window area. This is where diseases such as AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria rampage largely

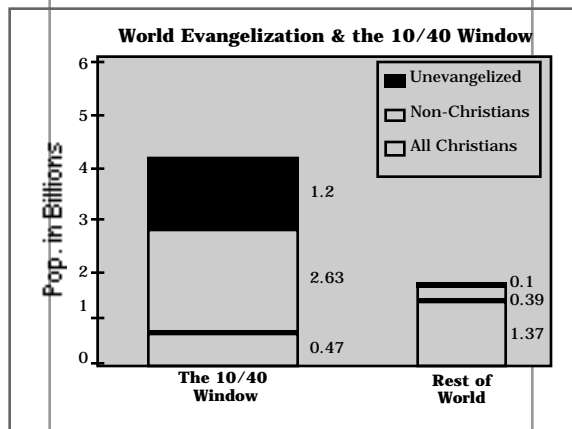
unchecked and untreated. It is also these areas that are the least accessible for any overt mission endeavor either because of antagonistic political and religious systems, geography or lifestyle. For instance, almost all of the world's nomads live here. We face our biggest challenge yet in world evangelization. The tide of the gospel has risen and flowed over two thirds of the earth, and is lapping at the one third

became a shadow of their former selves in the twentieth century cataclysms of two world wars and the collapse of Communism. The multiplication of independent nation states and the growth of the membership of the United Nations is one obvious result. Whatever our embarrassment at our national arrogance or resentments because of political and cultural subjugations our own nations perpetrated or suffered, some of these empires opened the way for the penetration of the gospel.

The rise of ethnum and global communications in the past decade have lessened the hold of ideologies and begun to erode the powers of nation-states. Yet the modern nation-state still remains an important fact of life today and will be for many years to come. It is these states that raise such complex restrictions on trade or movements of people and permit

corrupt bureaucracies that make life so difficult for travelers and for the servants of God. As a young missionary I traveled in 1963 the 4,200 Km from Pretoria in South Africa to Nairobi in Kenya. All I had to do at the four border crossings was show my passport. This was impossible 20 years later because of apartheid, sanctions, visas and war. Today missionaries have to live with the cliff-hanging suspense of obtaining visas in Indonesia and Europe, the hostile obstructionism to travelers of some former Communist nations, or the frequent road-blocks and border delays caused by bribe-seeking soldiers and immigration authorities in Africa.

It is the national, religious, economic and cultural policies of these nations that largely determine the complexity of entry and range of ministries available for those who want to live and witness for Christ. The nation-state is not going to fade away before the vigorous or violent ethno-



where the final bastions and citadels of Satan's kingdom have yet to be broken down. Let us not minimize the size of the remaining task, but also not be discouraged by its magnitude.

The diagram above shows the number and proportion of Christians, non-Christians with opportunity to hear the gospel and the totally unevangelized non-Christians in the 10/40 Window and rest of the world.

The Unevangelized Countries of the World

The colonial and territorial empires of 80-100 years ago hardly exist any more. Where are the Chinese, Japanese, Russian, Ethiopian, Dutch, British, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Danish, Austro-Hungarian, Turkish and even the American Empires⁶ today? Yet in 1914 these 15 powers controlled or dominated, directly or indirectly, all but a handful of states in the world⁷. Almost all of these came to an end or

nationalism of such as the Karen in Burma, the Kashmiris of India, the Basques of Spain, the Celts of Northern Ireland, the Tuareg of Mali and the Quechua of Peru and Ecuador. There are too many vested interests and personal egos of leaders involved. How important it is for us to pray for the rulers of this world as Paul advocated to Timothy.⁸

In 1998 there were 237 countries and territories in the world. That was the same figure when the 1993 edition of *Operation World* was published. However there have been a few changes—Nevis has declared itself independent from St Kitts in the West Indies, and Hong Kong has returned to the rule of China, but there has been nothing like the extraordinary changes that took place between 1990 and 1993 when 23 new countries came into being!⁹

How far has Christianity become the professing religion of these countries? The graph in the center shows the rather startling situation in 1998 which is explained below. Note the following::

1. There are 150 countries that have a majority of their inhabitants professing Christianity in one form or another. This number looks high, but is quickly explained. About 70 of these countries are 27 island territories or mini-states in the Pacific, 25 in the Caribbean and 18 elsewhere, their total population being less than 10 million people. One of the smallest being the 34 inhabitants of Pitcairn Islands, which has at least four claims to fame: it is Britain's last colonial possession in the Pacific (looked after by New Zealand); it is the world's only Seventh-day Adventist country,

its main source of foreign exchange is postage stamps and it is the world's most isolated country!

2. The other 87 countries are almost all within or near the 10/40 Window. In the second column are 23 countries, some with very significant numbers of very active Christians such as Nigeria, Chad, Sudan, India, South Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong, China; all of which are within the 10/40 Window but not in the Resistant Belt [please see map on p226]. It is probably in this category that there are the largest number of dynamic

munities of Christians where they comprise under 1% of the total population. Some of the most challenging are listed on the next page.

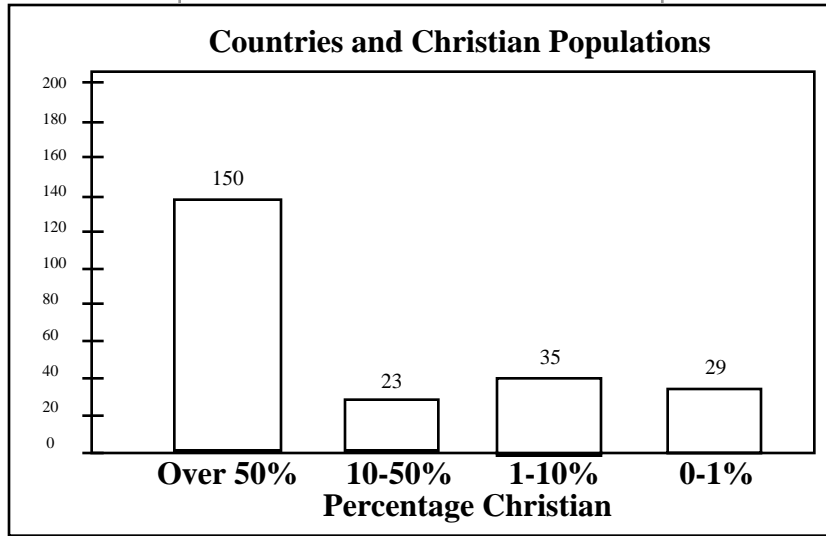
This small number may be surprising for many. In some lands there are many expatriate Christians but few indigenous believers such as in the Arabian Peninsula and Gulf and this raises the national Christian percentages above 1%.

The amazing fact of our time is that not one of the 29 countries in the final category is without a group of believers already seeking to live for

Jesus. I must qualify this statement, for in Libya, the Maldives, Sahara and maybe Afghanistan that group of believers is predominantly expatriate and indigenous believers very few. We have run out of countries which are totally pioneer lands. This was not so 20 years ago, but it is today. The implications are immense. It means that all mission activity must be planned in fellow-

ship with or, at least, with sensitivity to the believers already in the country. Here are several examples:

Certain Muslim countries have been targeted for short term "blitzes" with open-air preaching and handing out tracts in the streets. These Christians were prepared to take risks - but the risk of a few days in prison and expulsion from the country did not compare to the impact on local believers. There have been times when leaders were arrested and badly treated and the careful work of years severely disrupted because of such activity. The foolish insensitivity of foreigners can lead to severe persecution and even martyrdom for national believers.



Christians and where the most significant growth of the Church is occurring. In most of these lands there are still significant areas where Christians are very few indeed, which is shown in the next section.

3. The 35 countries in the 1-10% Christian category contain some of the world's largest such as China, India and Pakistan. These three countries alone have 2,250 million people, or over one third of the world's population! The large Christian minorities in some areas must not blind us to the huge numbers of individuals in these lands who have never had a chance to hear the gospel.

4. It is amazing that there are only 29 countries with resident com-

Many European countries are spiritually needy today. Large proportions of their populations have never been inside a church, and have no concept of the true gospel. However if North Americans come over with the image of "pagan" Europe and no concept of history and the past impact of Christianity, Europeans are hurt. The Reformation started in the Czech Republic, Calvin was a Frenchman, the Walden Sian Church in Italy was founded before Luther nailed his Theses to the door of the church in Wittenberg. The German Church has produced some of the greatest theologians of the Church (also some of the worst!). Nearly every culturally Catholic country of Europe has had a history of believers being hounded to death for their faith.

The Collapse of the USSR opened an astonishing door of opportunity for foreigners to fill the ideological and spiritual vacuum left by Communism. In 1997 there were about 6,000 Protestant missionaries in the former USSR and many thousands more have gone for short term ministry or visits. However the gross cultural insensitivity and lack of humility by some to listen and learn from believers who had borne the long years of Communist oppression have harmed the Kingdom. The subsequent backlash against such spiritual imperialism has brought in an imposition of laws banning foreign mission activity in Russia and elsewhere and the imposition of severe restrictions on indigenous evangelical believers and their witness.

Whatever the need of a country, it is essential that any foreign mission that enters that country seek fellowship and, as far as possible, partnership with the indigenous Church—whatever the differences in worldview and understanding of the Scriptures. However, sometimes a small, introspective group of believers maybe

unaware of, or unwilling to face up to the great need in parts of their own country, and their attitudes cannot be the only determinative factor for the entry and ministry of foreigners. In 1990 I made a survey trip to Bulgaria, for it was on our heart to see a WEC ministry launched among the million or so Turkish speaking minority. I was surprised at the strong negative note from some of the Bulgarian Christian leaders who were dismissive of any outreach in a language other

Difficult or dangerous for foreigners	Some tentmaking ministry possible	Scope for open Christian witness
Algeria	Afghanistan	Cambodia
Bhutan	Bangladesh	Mongolia
Iran	Comoros	Nepal
Maldives	Mauritania	Niger
North Korea	Morocco	Thailand
Sahara	Tunisia	Turkey
Somalia	Yemen	
	Libya	

than Bulgarian as being unnecessary, yet a people movement among the Millet Turks was just beginning. There are reckoned to be over 16,000 new Christians among them today. I praise God, despite this a fruitful ministry began in co-operation with other Bulgarian Christian leaders.

The list of countries in the table above represents a formidable challenge. Please pick up a copy of *Operation World*, and go through that list, looking up the relevant sections, and may your heart be touched. Here I can only give a little taste of the challenge by listing some with their spiritual needs and challenges:

Bhutan is a hermit Buddhist kingdom in the Himalayas that strictly limits the number and activities of foreigners in the country. The few Christians are largely among ethnic minorities, and these minorities have often been harried, pressured and even chased out of the country. There are just a handful of indigenous Bhutanese believers.

Libya is ruled by the maverick Colonel Ghaddafi, who for decades has been a thorn in the flesh of many nations. Yet his land is one of the most closed for Christian witness, and there are probably less than 10 indigenous believers, with not yet a single church where Libyans can worship and find fellowship.

The Maldive Islands is a small Muslim republic in the Indian Ocean. This is one of the most closed countries in the world. The 150,000 Maldivian population has little opportunity to hear the gospel in any form, being poor, with little available technology and no Christian broadcasts. Any attempts at distributing Scriptures on the islands has been followed by the police immediately seizing every copy. There are known to be only a handful of Maldivian believers in the whole world.

North Korea is a pariah nation gradually starving to death under its crazed Communist leadership.¹⁰ No real witness or any open Christian church life has been possible for 50 years. The groups that survive are underground. Yet many, especially South Koreans, have plans to help and evangelize the country as soon as it opens for the gospel.

Sahara is a Muslim desert nation fighting for nationhood, but ruled by Morocco. Almost the entire indigenous population lives in refugee camps in Algeria. Few have ever had a chance to hear the gospel. Where are those preparing to reach them as soon as the opportunity arises? I praise God, there are some.

Saudi Arabia could be the biggest challenge of all. It is the headquarters of Islam with its two most holy cities, Mecca and Medina. It is vigorously hostile to any Christian presence or witness, with the large expatriate community strictly watched and controlled. Saudi believers, if found, are executed. Foreigners caught gathering

with other believers or accused of witnessing are expelled if Western, but possibly beheaded if Filipino. Yet there are those who are praying for the land to open and looking for ways and means of bringing the gospel to Saudi people.

Somalia is strongly Muslim, but torn apart by internal strife between rival Somali clans. Also it is the scene of the humiliation of the UN peace-keeping forces in 1994-5 as well as the destruction and scattering of the only significant group of Somali evangelical Christians which once met in the now looted and destroyed capital, Mogadishu. Who is prepared to risk all to take the gospel to this proud, warlike people?

Other countries could be added to this list, but this does not tell the whole story. Many larger countries have significant numbers of Christians and churches, but there are often whole areas of the country still unevangelized. Here are a few examples:

India could become the most populous nation on earth by the year 2025. It is also the most diverse with its races, languages, castes and also its concentrations of Christians. Nagaland and Mizoram States in NE India are possibly the most evangelical states in the world, but the vast Ganges plains of North India contain the greatest concentration of unevangelized people in the world. For instance, the number of people in Uttar Pradesh in North India is about 180,000,000 and the Christian percentage is 0.1% and falling—this is about 180,000 people. North India will probably be the touch-stone of our success or failure in completing world evangelization in our generation.

Russia is the largest country in the world. It is also extremely diverse. Generally speaking, the Russians are probably no more than 0.5% Evangelical

Christian; the majority are Russian Orthodox, but church attendance is only around 2% of the population. However many of the regions such as the North Caucasus, northern Siberia and autonomous republics such as Tatarstan, Tuva, Buryatia and Kalmykia (the homeland of Europe's only indigenous Buddhist people) have little or no evangelical presence, and what witness there might be is usually that of migrant Russians.

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Turkey, straddling Europe and Asia, was once Christian, but now Muslim (with the Turks replacing or absorbing the earlier peoples, the Galatians, Bythnians, Kurds, Armenians, Georgians, Greeks, etc.). The country has nearly 100 provinces, but less than 15 have any on-going evangelical Christian witness, and even fewer a live fellowship of Turkish-speaking believers.

Europe is nominally Christian, but for most, Christianity is a faint cultural backdrop for a highly secularized society. Maps showing the concentrations of evangelicals reveal how many areas of Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Greece, Poland, Serbia, Macedonia, Germany have scarcely any groups of witnessing believers.

Nigeria and Chad are lands that have seen dramatic growth of the Church, but this growth has been almost entirely in the south and centre of these countries. Many peoples in the Muslim north are unevangelized.

Sudan has been torn by civil war for 30 years; a war in which over 3 million are believed to have perished. The war was to impose Islam on the non-Muslim south. The attempt failed, and helped in provoking most of the southern population to embrace Christianity despite the suffering. However the North and Darfur province in the west are some of the least evangelized areas of Africa.

Vast regions in the area of the 10/40 Window are still awaiting the message of life for the first time. Our job is far from done, at which point we could say that the gospel is available for every person in every people. The many media ministries may give us openings, but basically there need to be believers on the spot witnessing and discipling people in each people group for effective church planting to occur.

The Peoples Challenge

Isaiah also challenges us that: "*Your descendants will possess the nations (peoples).*" Here is an ethnic or linguistic challenge. Jesus clearly stated that we must make disciples of all peoples in the great Matthew 28:19 statement. It is not enough to have a Christian presence in every place, but also to have followers of Jesus in every people.

In Chapter 8 of my book *The Church is Bigger than you Think*, I describe the growth and development of the vision for the peoples of the world. We can see the breath-taking progress that has been made in reaching the world's peoples. We not only dream of discipling every people, we could actually see it realized in our lifetime. However, there are various

important ministries that must be strengthened for this discipling to be effective and lasting.

Vital Research

We must know the facts if we are to disciple every people. Research information is therefore vital. There has been research carried on all through this century. The momentum for research on the world's peoples has accelerated over the past 20 years. We need to know who the Unreached peoples are, where they live and what their evangelization status is. The Global Consultation on World Evangelization in Pretoria in June 1997 was an opportunity to present a fairly complete overview of Unreached peoples at the end of the twentieth century.

For the months prior to that gathering, much work was done on the list of the peoples of the world. It had been decided several years before that for the remaining years of this millennium we needed to make a strategic limitation of the peoples to those over 10,000 population and under 5% Christian or 2% Evangelical, and also to limit our listing to peoples defined by ethnicity or language.¹¹ The cut-off points were reasonable, but arbitrary. The difficulty in obtaining accurate information on the smaller peoples was a major consideration.¹² This reduced the number from about 3,000 to 1,500 least reached strategic peoples. Further investigation into which mission agencies were committed to specific peoples in this latter list revealed from responses that there were only about 500 peoples in the 1,500 without known outreach activity.¹³ From other sources I know that there were a number of these peoples with mission outreach, but for which we had not received questionnaire responses.

We also realized that a long list of 1,500 peoples is a daunting challenge

to read, understand and act upon in a meaningful way. We therefore grouped the peoples in two categories:

Affinity Blocs—of which we defined 12. Into these 12 we grouped every one of the 1,500 listed peoples. On page 240 is a map of 11 of these.¹⁴ The 12th Bloc is for the Jews¹⁵ who are global and therefore not represented on this map. The 13th grouping is hardly a 'bloc', but a catch-all category for unrelated peoples all over the world which did not fit into the other 12. These 11 regional Blocs are grouped by affinities of language, history, culture, etc. All these 11 are

Affinity Bloc Name	No. of People Clusters	No. of Peoples in Bloc
African Sahel	19	395
Cushitic	4	37
Arab World	19	271
Iranian	12	181
Indo-Iranian	30	449
Turkic	12	256
Tibetan	5	197
East Asian	6	70
S.E. Asian	14	93
Malay	18	175
Eurasian	5	44
Jewish	1	56
Totals (approx) ¹⁶	145	2,224

located within or near the 10/40 Window. It is interesting that nearly all the least reached peoples elsewhere in the world are actually migrants from these 11 blocs who now live in Europe, the Americas and Australasia.

People Clusters—Within each of these affinity blocs are other smaller groupings of peoples, often with a common name or identity, but divided by political boundaries, dialect differences, etc. We have identified about 150 of these People Clusters, which include nearly 80% of the 1,500 peoples on the Joshua Project list. Here are 50 better known examples of these less-reached People Clusters in the various Affinity Blocs:

African Sahel: Fula, Mandingo, Wolof, Hausa, Kanuri.

Cushitic: Nubian, Somali, Beja.

Arab World: Algerian Arab Kabyle, Riff, Libyan Arab.

Iranian: Kurd, Farsi, Tajik,

Pathan, Baloch, Luri.

Turkic: Turk, Azeri, Kazak, Tatar, Uzbek, Uighur.

S. Asian: Bengali, Bihari, Hindi speakers, Urdu, Gond.

Tibetan: Lhasa Tibetan, Amdo, Bhutanese, Khampa. East Asian: Hui, Mongolian, Japanese.

S.E. Asian: Burmese, Thai, Zhuang, Laotian, Dai.

Malay: Minangkabau, Acehnese, Sundanese, Madurese.

Eurasian: Chechen, Cherkess, Bosnian, Siberian groups.

These peoples are categorized in the table in the center.

A book was prepared for the October 1997 Praying Through The Window III¹⁷ initiative containing a short description of and prayer items for, 128 of these People Clusters.¹⁸ It has been estimated that up to 50 million Christians around the world used these materials for prayer during that month—probably the largest prayer initiative the world has ever seen. God will give the breakthroughs among these peoples that appear so hard to reach!

For the first time in history we have a reasonably complete listing of the world's peoples and the extent to which they have been evangelized. This is why the important stage of church planting is possible. (See my second article.)

Endnotes

1. Needy all English translations give the word nation. This miscommunicates today because we think of a modern political state. Isaiah was not so much speaking about political entities as about ethnic entities or peoples.
2. AD 2000 and Beyond Movement publications.
3. Indonesia, Mongolia, the Muslim republics of Central Asia, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Somalia should be included but are outside the Window. Countries in the Window with significant, often nominal, Christian populations such as South Korea, Philip-

Patrick Johnstone

- piners, Enitrea and many European Mediterranean countries should perhaps be or are omitted.
4. Johnstone 1993:2? (est. 20% unevangelized, 47% non-Christians living where they are likely to be evangelized and 33% professing Christian), Barrett, 1987a:85 (est. 17% unevangelized).
 5. 2 Corinthians 5:14-15.
 6. Why has this quintessentially republican and freedom-loving nation been listed? One only has to see the confirmation of this in the territorial acquisitions of Puerto Rico, Philippines, Guam resulting from war with Spain in 1899 and the vain Filipino attempts at gaining their independence 1899-1902. In that war 4,200 Americans and 220,000 Filipinos were killed.
 7. In the whole of Africa there was not one truly independent state with the exception of Ethiopia, which was, to all intents and purposes, an Empire in its own right. In Asia there were only a few such as Thailand, Maldives, Iran, Afghanistan, Mongolia; some only nominally so. Maybe Liberia should be added, but the USA had retained a paternalistic control despite nominal independence.
 8. 1 Timothy 2:14.
 9. For instance the USSR became 15 states, Yugoslavia 5, Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia 2 each, but Germany and Yemen united.
 10. A press report in September 1997 estimated the death toll to date from famine as between 500,000 and 2,000,000.
 11. Further research and field responses indicated that some of the 1,500 peoples were not ethnolinguistic, but ethno-cultural. This came to light at the same time as a plea from Indian Christian leaders that the ethnolinguistic categories did not fit the ethno-cultural realities for church planting among the caste groups of India. We therefore had to draw up a parallel list containing these categories for where it was more relevant in a church planting situation.
 12. By the year 2000 we plan to have a full list of all loss-reached peoples including those with populations below 10,000.
 13. The full list is available in book form from the AD2000 and Beyond Movement office, 2860 S. Circle Dr., Suite 2112, Colorado Springs, CO 80906, USA. Also on the WWW: <<http://www.ad2000.org/>>.

14. A good coloured map of these Affinity Blocs has been published by Global Mapping International, 7890 Lexington Drive, Suite 200A, Colorado Springs CO 80920, Email: <info@gmi.org> WWW<<http://www.gmi.org/>>.
15. Fischer, 1997. *Intercessor's Prayer Guide to the Jewish World*. 1997: USA: YWAM Publishing.
16. These figures must be seen as approximations, for further research is showing that some peoples are more reached than realized and therefore omitted, and other peoples are added usually because migrant communities of larger peoples are discovered in other lands.
17. The AD2000 MA. sponsored annually from 1982 an annual global prayer emphasis, each focusing on a particular category of the world's population.
18. Manna 1997. *Praying Though the Window III*.

*[Editor's note: This article is a reprint from a chapter in Patrick Johnstone's excellent new book **The Church is Bigger Than You Think**. Permission granted. To order Johnstone's book call the William Carey Library at 1-800-MISSION or contact the IJFM editor. See advertisement of Johnstone's must read book on the following page.]*

Photo
here
of
Patrick
Johnstone

Patrick Johnstone, served for 16 years as a missionary evangelist in the poor urban areas of South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Mozambique. During this time he learned something of the spiritual warfare needed to see people steeped in witchcraft and the occult come into the liberty the Gospel. Also during this time he commenced the task of compiling data and the writing of successive versions of his world famous Operation World prayer guide. He now serves with WEC Int'l and also is Chairman of the Unreached Peoples Network of the AD2000 and Beyond Movement.

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