

people at some more opportune time after they have become Christians.

In Japan this temptation to modify the Christian faith for the sake of an easier reception is seen most clearly in the life of the church. The idea of giving ultimate loyalty to God is not too difficult, since loyalty to a supreme ruler is a basic part of this cultural tradition. But the church in Japan has been seen as a voluntary association like other religious organizations, which people join of their own volition. Such voluntary associations have very low priority in Japanese society and offend no one, precisely because the really significant relationships in Japanese society all take precedence over these voluntary associations. However, it is clear in the New Testament that the church is not a voluntary association in this sense. In the New Testament the followers of Jesus form a new race, a new people, a new family, which cuts across all existing natural groups. Thus the nature of the church as we find it in the New Testament is in conflict with the basic premise of Japanese society. Evangelists who preach this forthrightly may find an opposition to their message that is not encountered by others who preach a gospel that does not call for a new people of God.

Conclusion

Missionaries face unique ethical issues at many points related both to the society in which they work and to the missionary vocation itself. As witnesses to a universal gospel in societies to which they are foreign, missionaries are called on to speak on ethical issues that they may not fully understand. As outsiders they may be aware of ethical issues that Christians reared in that society have not even felt. Because of the ambiguity of their position, missionaries need even more sensitivity than other Christians in determining when and how they should speak.

Missionaries also face unique ethical issues because their vocation focuses so specifically on evangelism and church planting. In the interests of more rapid or effective evangelism, missionaries are tempted to ignore Jesus' way of sharing his gospel and to use the power provided by modern society, not realizing that by so doing they corrupt the very message that they would share. Missionaries are first of all disciples of Jesus Christ. Disciples are never above their master.

Notes

1. A missionary, " 'Devolved' Missionaries: Church Peace Corps or Prophet-Priests?" *International Review of Missions* 55 (1966): 213-20.
2. This theory is set forth concisely in Gregory Clark, "The Human-Relations Society and the Ideological Society," *The Japan Foundation Newsletter* 6, no. 3 (1978): 2-7.

3. João Rodrigues, in Michael Cooper, *They Came to Japan* (Berkeley: Univ. of California Press, 1965), p. 45.
4. Japanese term of respect for teacher, pastor, etc., used in the Japanese translation of this passage to translate *rabbi*.

The Uneven Growth of Conservative Evangelical Missions

Robert T. Coote

Common perceptions today about the sectors of growth in the North American conservative evangelical mission community are less than adequate.

In the eleventh edition of the *Mission Handbook: North American Protestant Ministries Overseas* (Monrovia, Calif: MARC/World Vision, 1976) it was observed that the Evangelical Foreign Missions Association (EFMA)¹ had "increased significantly in number of missionaries . . . whereas IFMA [Interdenominational Foreign Mission Association] has increased slightly in missionaries." This statement is repeated in the latest edition, the twelfth (1980). An impression has understandably been gained that, while IFMA agencies have not contributed significantly in recent years to the growth of the conservative evangelical mission community, EFMA (along with a growing group of unaffiliated agencies) is playing an important part in this growth.

It is well known that the North American conservative agencies, taken as a whole, have experienced dramatic growth since the late 1960s. By 1980 they accounted for ten out of eleven North American Protestant career missionaries working overseas (see tables 1 and 2).² The fact of the matter is, however, that neither EFMA nor IFMA have contributed significantly to this growth. The "typical" EFMA agency has actually decreased slightly in personnel since 1968, while the "typical" IFMA agency has experienced a slight increase. The net increase for IFMA agencies

amounts to about 200 missionaries, while the net decrease for EFMA agencies amounts to about 300. In other words, virtually all of the growth in North American conservative missions must be attributed to the unaffiliated agencies.

The *Mission Handbook* figures for EFMA and IFMA are entirely accurate, but they apply to the two associations as associations—not to net growth in missionary personnel, which is another matter. In order to determine the latter, individual agencies must be followed year by year. When this kind of analysis is made, it is seen that the familiar EFMA/IFMA statistics are somewhat misleading³ (see graphs 1 and 2).

Another clarification to come out of this study is the discovery that the decline in total personnel within the National Council of Churches' Division of Overseas Ministries (DOM) would not have been nearly so drastic if all the agencies associated with DOM in the 1950s had retained their DOM connection. Rather than a drop of 65 percent in overseas personnel, the figure would have been 29 percent. For every three missionaries lost to DOM through attrition within present DOM agencies, four missionaries were lost by virtue of agency transfers out of DOM affiliation.⁴ As of 1980 the latter realigned group numbered more than 4,000 persons; half were affiliated with EFMA and half were unaffiliated.

In 1960 IFMA sponsored the Wheaton Congress on World Missions. Based on a survey of projections and personnel needs of 87 agencies (mostly EFMA/IFMA), a call went out from the congress for 18,000 additional missionaries. The total EFMA/IFMA overseas missionary community at that time numbered about 11,000. In other words, what was envisioned was a conservative evangelical missionary force of almost 30,000.

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Table 1
NORTH AMERICAN PROTESTANT OVERSEAS MISSIONARY PERSONNEL, 1911-1980

Year	Mission Handbook edition*	Total as First Reported A	12th edition Adjusted Total B	Amount of Adjustment C	Career as First Reported D	Amount of Adjustment E	Career as Adjusted F	Short-Term as First Reported G	Amount of Adjustment H	Short-Term as Adjusted I	Grand Total as Adjusted J ^d
1911		7,239									
1925		14,043									
1936		11,289									
1950		15,039									
1953	1	18,599 ^b									
1956	2	23,432									
1958	3	25,058									
1960	4	27,039	29,380	2,341	27,039	1,641	28,680	—	700 ^c	700	29,380
1962	5	27,517 ^e	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1964	6	28,743 ^e	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1966	7	28,877 ^e	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1968	8	32,083 ^f	35,800	3,717	32,083	2,067	34,150	—	1,650 ^g	1,650	35,800
1970	9	33,289	34,460	1,171	33,289	-1,369	31,920	—	2,540 ^g	2,540	34,460
1973	10	35,070	35,970	900	31,863	198	32,061	3,207	702	3,909	35,970
1976	11	36,950	37,602 ^h	652	31,186	457	31,643	5,764	195	5,959	37,602
1980	12	52,844 ⁱ	—	—	35,211 ^j	—	—	17,633	—	—	—

* The *Mission Handbook: North American Protestant Ministries Overseas* has been published since 1973 (tenth edition) by MARC (Missions Advanced Research and Communication Center), a division of World Vision International. Earlier editions were published by the Missionary Research Library, New York City, and were known as the *North American Protestant Ministries Overseas Directory*.

^a *Occasional Bulletin from the Missionary Research Library*, 11, no. 9 (Nov. 23, 1960). The figure for 1950 does not include Canadian Council of Churches agencies; add approximately 500.

^b The original report (*Occasional Bulletin MRL*, 4, no. 7 [May 8, 1953]) gives 18,004 for U.S. personnel. Correction of minor clerical errors in that report yields a revised figure of 18,027. The total for Canadian agencies is reported by R. Pierce Beaver (*Occasional Bulletin MRL*, *ibid.*) as 572, making a final total of 18,599.

^c This figure has been supplied by the author of the present article. It is based on a 2.4% short-term proportion of the total, as reported by Frank W. Price and Kenyon E. Moyer for an earlier year (*Occasional Bulletin MRL*, 7, no. 9 [Nov. 16, 1956]: 1).

^d Column J repeats column B for the sake of easy reference to the grand total.

^e The fifth, sixth and seventh editions of the *Directory of North American Protestant Foreign Mission Agencies* provide individual agency data but do not provide summary statistical tables (in recognition of the fact that complete and uniform data was not obtained for all agencies). Totals have been approximated by the author of the present article, based on data given for individual agencies.

^f This is the figure as reported in the 1968 *Directory*. However, in 1977 Edward R. Dayton reported 32,087 for 1968 (*Occasional Bulletin of Missionary Research*, 1, no. 2 [April 1977]: 6). The author of the present article has not been able to account for this slight discrepancy and prefers to retain the original figure. NOTE: This is but one minor example of the difficulties one encounters in trying to analyze previous reports on North American Protestant missionary personnel. One persistent stumbling block has been the proper reporting of missionaries who are represented in more than one mission association. In the most recent analytical article (Samuel Wilson, *International Bulletin of Missionary Research*, 5, no. 2 [April 1982]: 75) missionaries who are represented in more than one association have been counted twice, producing a total that does not agree with the figure given in the twelfth edition of the *Mission Handbook*. An especially awkward situation occurs in Edward R. Dayton, *Occasional Bulletin of Missionary Research*, 1, no. 2 (April 1977): 6; here the duplicated missionaries have been subtracted twice in arriving at the column totals for 1960 and 1968 (the same error was not made in the column for 1976). Yet the column totals are essentially correct, for the error has been compensated for by inflating the "unaffiliated" items. (The unaffiliated items did indeed require adjustment, but this was not a valid method for arriving at adjusted unaffiliated totals.) In David M. Stowe (*Occasional Bulletin MRL*, 20, no. 1 [January 1969]: 2) the DOM and Canadian Council of Churches duplications have been handled correctly but those pertaining to EFMA and IFMA have been counted twice. In any case, neither the 1960 nor the 1968 column breakdowns in the Stowe analysis add up to the totals given.

^g In columns H and I, the figures for the years 1968 and 1970 are estimates, offered by MARC in consultation with the author of the present article. (The estimates reflect the known rate of increase in short-termers from 1973 to 1976. For additional information regarding the proportion of short-termers in the late 1960s and early 1970s, see the tenth edition of the *Mission Handbook*, pp. 17 and 81.)

^h This figure is reported in the twelfth edition of the *Mission Handbook* as 37,677 (p. 20). In consultation with MARC it has been determined that the figure should be 37,602 (as above). This adjustment reflects a revised utilization of the data given on pp. 24 and 48-50 of the twelfth edition.

ⁱ The twelfth edition of the *Mission Handbook* reports 53,494 total overseas personnel, of which 35,861 are career. In tables 1 and 2 (of the present article) these figures have been reduced by 650 to rectify an error by which the United Methodist Committee on Relief (COR) was credited with 650 career overseas personnel. (COR maintains no career U.S. overseas personnel; all are short-term—and the latter are properly reported in the *Mission Handbook* as 985.)

As of 1980 there was indeed a North American conservative missionary force of that size; in fact, the figure exceeded 32,000. But this growth stemmed almost entirely from non-EFMA/IFMA groups, that is, from the unaffiliated conservative mission agencies.

What, then, has been EFMA/IFMA's part in the surge of con-

servative evangelical missions? From 1960 to 1968 EFMA/IFMA contributed a net increase of about 1,200 missionaries (based on the 93 representative agencies presented in graphs 1 and 2). From 1968 onward the modest gain of IFMA has been countered by the slightly larger decline of EFMA.

Of course, the fact that EFMA/IFMA presents a small net de-

crease in personnel does not mean that individual agencies have not registered notable growth (table 3). But the impressive gains of

such agencies have been offset by attrition within the ranks of their co-members in EFMA/IFMA.

Notes

1. The Evangelical Foreign Missions Association (EFMA) was founded in 1945. In its early years of operation, EFMA appealed principally to a number of small denominational agencies that had become disaffected with the major mission association of pre-World War II days, the Foreign Missions Conference of North America (now continued as the Division of Overseas Ministries of the National Council of Churches [abbreviated DOM]).

The Interdenominational Foreign Mission Association (IFMA) was founded in 1917. It consists of a group of missions that draw their personnel from a variety of denominational backgrounds. IFMA agencies are often referred to as "faith missions," reflecting the fact that their work is not supported from regular denominational budgets but from voluntary contributions received from supporting churches and friends. Most IFMA missions were organized in the late 1800s or early 1900s, partly in response to the challenge of unevangelized "inland" areas of the major mission fields, and partly as an expression of disaffection with perceived modernism in mainline Protestant mission boards.

EFMA/IFMA agencies are generally spoken of as "evangelical" missions, while DOM agencies are spoken of as "ecumenical."

2. The 10:1 ratio pertains specifically to career missionaries. Table 2, which focuses exclusively on career missionaries (as do graphs 1 and 2), indicates that "Evangelical" career personnel number 32,101 (table 2, 1980, col. m), while "Ecumenical" personnel number 3,116 (col. d). NOTE: The relationship of short-termers to career missionaries will be seen in table 1. Strictly speaking, all statistics indicated for 1980 reflect 1979 data, inasmuch as it was in 1979 that the latest MARC (Missions Advanced Research and Communication Center) survey was conducted. However, in this article the date 1980 is used, in keeping with the date of publication of the twelfth edition of the *Mission Handbook*.

3. The growth of EFMA personnel, noted by the *Mission Handbook*, is attrib-

utable substantially to the number of agencies that have entered into EFMA affiliation in recent years, rather than to an overall increase in personnel within the various agencies.

4. It remains true, nevertheless, that the present DOM agencies have experienced a drastic decline. In 1952 they totaled 5,950, whereas today these same agencies total 2,751. This is a 54 percent decline.

The 1980 total of DOM personnel, as reported in the twelfth edition of the *Mission Handbook*, p. 131, is 3,463. However this figure erroneously includes 650 attributed to United Methodist Committee on Relief (COR). COR's North American overseas personnel are limited to short-termers (which are properly reported in the *Mission Handbook* as 985). Therefore the 1980 DOM total must be adjusted to 2,813 (3,463 minus 650). The difference between the figure of 2,751 and 2,813 will be found in two agencies that did not appear in the 1952 report:

Church World Service (founded 1946)	42
Ludhiana Christian Medical College Board (1953 in U.S.A.)	20

NOTE: When thinking of the decline in personnel of DOM agencies, one may focus on either the percentage of decline, or the number of missionaries involved. The percentage of decline is 54, as noted immediately above; and the number of missionaries this decline represents is 3,199. On the other hand, the total number of missionaries lost to DOM as an association, 1952 to 1980, is 7,031 (9,844 in 1952, to 2,813 in 1980). This does not mean, however, that there was a net loss of 7,031 missionaries to the North American mission community, for more than half of the "loss" was the result of agencies transferring out of DOM affiliation, either to associate with EFMA or to become part of today's large unaffiliated group of mission agencies. (In 1980 only one agency that held dual DOM/EFMA affiliation in 1952 still maintained affiliation in both associations: American Leprosy Missions, with 6 missionaries.)

Table 2
NORTH AMERICAN PROTESTANT OVERSEAS MISSIONARY PERSONNEL, 1952-1980
CAREER PERSONNEL ONLY. BREAKDOWN BY MISSION AGENCY ASSOCIATIONS

Year	Handbook edition	Mainline Protestants ("Ecumenicals")				EFMA/IFMA ("Conservative Evangelicals")				All Other "Conservative Evangelicals"				Total cols. e-l	Grand Total	
		National Council of Churches, DOM	Canadian Council of Churches, CWC	Dual Members	Adjusted Ecumenical Total	EFMA	IFMA	Dual Members	EFMA/IFMA Total	TAM/FOM ^a	Unaffiliated as first reported	Amount of adjustment	Adjusted Unaffiliated Total			Ecumenical/Evangelical Dual Members
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o ^b
1953	1	9,844	572	—	10,416	2,650	3,081	-80	5,651	709	2,856	—	—	9,216	-1,033	18,599
1956	2	10,475	752	—	11,227	4,382	4,796	-162	9,016	1,079	3,160	—	—	13,255	-1,050	23,432
1958	3	10,977	774	—	11,751	4,688	5,902	-292	10,298	851	3,209	—	—	14,358	-1,051	25,058
1960	4	10,244	530	-504	10,270	5,744	5,343	-265	10,822	877	5,384	+1,641	7,025	18,724	-314	28,680
^c 1962	5	10,470	608	-578	10,500	6,079	5,506	-602	10,983	— ^d	6,249 ^e	—	—	17,232	-215	27,517
^c 1964	6	9,277	793	—	10,070	6,331	5,815	-636	11,510	892	6,400 ^e	—	—	18,800	-129	28,743
^c 1966	7	9,501	493	-493	9,501	6,160	5,532	-523	11,169	1,207	7,000 ^e	—	—	19,376	—	28,877
1968	8	10,042	1,873	-1,754	10,161	7,369	6,206	-1,087	12,488	1,128	8,406	+2,067	10,473	24,089	-100	34,150
1970	9	8,934	523	—	9,457	6,611	5,976	-761	11,826	185 841	10,980	—	—	23,832	—	33,289
^f 1970	—	8,934	523	-985	8,472	6,611	5,976	-761 } -325 }	11,501	185 841	10,980	-59	10,921	23,448	—	31,920
1973	10	6,477	444	—	6,921	7,074	6,130	-718	12,486	65 943	11,448	+198	11,646	25,140	—	32,061
1976	11	4,728	329	—	5,057	7,204	5,843	-749 ^g	12,298	153 1,364	12,314	+457	12,771	26,586	—	31,643
^h 1980	12	2,813 ⁱ	303 ^j	—	3,116	8,196 ^k	5,951	-414	13,733	202 1,251	16,915	—	—	32,101	-6	35,211

^aTAM = The Association of Missions; FOM = Fellowship of Missions. TAM was organized in the early 1950s, under the leadership of the Rev. Carl McIntire, to represent a group of separatist agencies. Several of these, including some large Baptist agencies, separated from TAM in 1969 to form FOM.

^bColumn o is the sum of d + m - n. This column reconciles with column F of table 1.

^cTotals for this year provided by author of present article, based on data provided by *Directory* for individual agencies.

^dMember agencies of TAM declined to provide data.

^eThis figure is supplied by the author, and is based on data for individual agencies as published in the *Directory*. A summary list of unaffiliated agencies appears in the fifth edition of the *Directory* (without a figure being given for the total number of personnel of these agencies); neither summary list of agencies nor totals are provided in the sixth and seventh editions. The omission of totals by the editors of the *Directory* was deliberate, in recognition of the

fact that the data provided from the mission agencies was not necessarily complete or uniform. Thus, the totals in the above table, specifically under columns j, m and o for the years 1962, 1964 and 1966, must be considered approximate at best. In any case, no attempt has been made to supply adjusted figures for these years (to reflect such agencies as were operating but that did not report during the years 1962, 1964 and 1966). On the other hand, MARC has supplied adjusted figures for the years 1960, 1968 and following, and a prudent use of the above table will concentrate on these years with their adjusted figures.

^fIn the course of processing data and publishing the ninth edition of the *Directory*, the editors realized that the "short-term" category was no longer an inconsequential category as in former years but, on the contrary, constituted a significant portion of the total number of overseas personnel. Therefore the editors, in all subsequent surveys of agencies, asked respondents to distinguish short-term personnel from career personnel. In lieu of an authoritative breakdown between career and short-term in the ninth edition of the *Directory*, the author has provided a second entry for the year 1970, indicating the approximate impact of short-term personnel (note italicized figures). These short-term figures are estimates, based on proportionate extrapolation from 1973 data. Although the result of such extrapolation must be considered approximate at best, it is nevertheless likely to be more accurate than the original data published in the ninth edition, for MARC has estimated that the original career figures included 1,300+ short-term personnel (which, for the purposes of the table, must be distinguished from career personnel).

^gA figure of 763 is derived from pp. 384-85 of the eleventh edition of the *Mission Handbook*. Of the 763, fourteen are short-termers and therefore must be subtracted from 763 (= 749) for use in this table.

^hFigures for 1980, specifically those pertaining to the unaffiliated group, are subject to adjustment in future editions of the *Mission Handbook*.

ⁱThe twelfth edition of the *Mission Handbook* erroneously credits the United Methodist Committee on Relief (COR) with 650 overseas career personnel. (COR's overseas career personnel are limited entirely to overseas nationals; all U.S. overseas personnel are short-termers.) Therefore for the purposes of the table 650 has been subtracted from the *Mission Handbook* figures (columns a, d, and o).

^jThe twelfth edition of the *Mission Handbook*, p. 130, lists only one agency with 10 missionaries. This involves an error of omission, for five additional agencies were associated with CCC/CWC in 1980, bringing the correct total to 303. (This correction is reflected in Wilson, *International Bulletin*, 5, no. 2 [April 1982]: 75, except that in the *Bulletin* the original 10 missionaries are mistakenly transposed into the total for DOM and omitted from CCC/CWC.)

^kThe twelfth edition of the *Mission Handbook*, p. 133, reports 8190 EFMA missionaries and omits American Leprosy Missions (6 missionaries). Samuel Wilson (*International Bulletin*, 5, no. 2 [April 1982]: 75) uses the figure 8196, evidently and properly including ALM. (NOTE: ALM holds affiliation in both DOM and EFMA; this duplication is noted in col. n = 6.)

Table 3
PRINCIPAL "GAINERS" AMONG EFMA/IFMA AGENCIES*

Agency	Founding Date	1952	1960	1968	1980	% of Increase:	
						over 1968	over Previous High Point
IFMA							
Africa Inland Mission	1895	465	442	372	590**	57%	27%
African Evangelical Fellowship ^a	1889	91	159	182	238**	31%	
Global Outreach Mission ^b	1943	95	38	35	175	400%	84%
Greater Europe Mission ^c	1949	18	82	136	160	18%	
Janz Team	1954	—	NL	26	64	146%	
Missionary Aviation Fellowship	1944	18	69	135	252**	87%	
Regions Beyond Missionary Union	1873	24	149	60	167**	178%	12%
Unevangelized Fields Mission ^d	1931	41	233	263	312	19%	
EFMA							
Assemblies of God	1914	626	728	815	1214	49%	
Bethany Fellowship Missions	1945	NL	NL	56	111	98%	
Campus Crusade for Christ International	1951	—	NL	82	500	510%	
Evangelical Congregational Church	1922	23	32	36	61	69%	
Evangelical Free Church	1887	101	158	167	204	22%	
Evangelical Mennonite Brethren	1936	?	NL	107	145	36%	
National Association of Free Will Baptists	1935	10	28	78	98	26%	
Navigators	1933	NL	71	97	145	49%	
OMS International ^e	1901	89	198	182	231	27%	17%
Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada	1919	NL	131	131	192	47%	
Pentecostal Holiness Church	1904	64	71	67	92	37%	30%

The criteria for composing this list of agencies that have increased significantly in personnel since 1968 are as follows:

Minimum increase of 12% (1% growth per year) since 1968.

Listing of agency, with report of personnel, in 1968 *Directory*.

Current EFMA or IFMA affiliation (*Mission Handbook*, 1980).

50 missionaries or more, per the *Mission Handbook*, 1980.

NOTE: The Janz Team (IFMA), Campus Crusade for Christ (CCC), and several of the other EFMA agencies listed above are not represented in the selected groups in graphs 1 and 2. The selected groups consist of agencies affiliated with EFMA or IFMA as of 1960 or earlier; Janz, CCC, and some of the other EFMA agencies do not meet this qualification.

**Includes both Canadian and United States organizations of the same name (formerly listed under a single United States entry).

NL = "not listed"

? = reported as a question mark in the *Directory*

^a Formerly South Africa General Mission

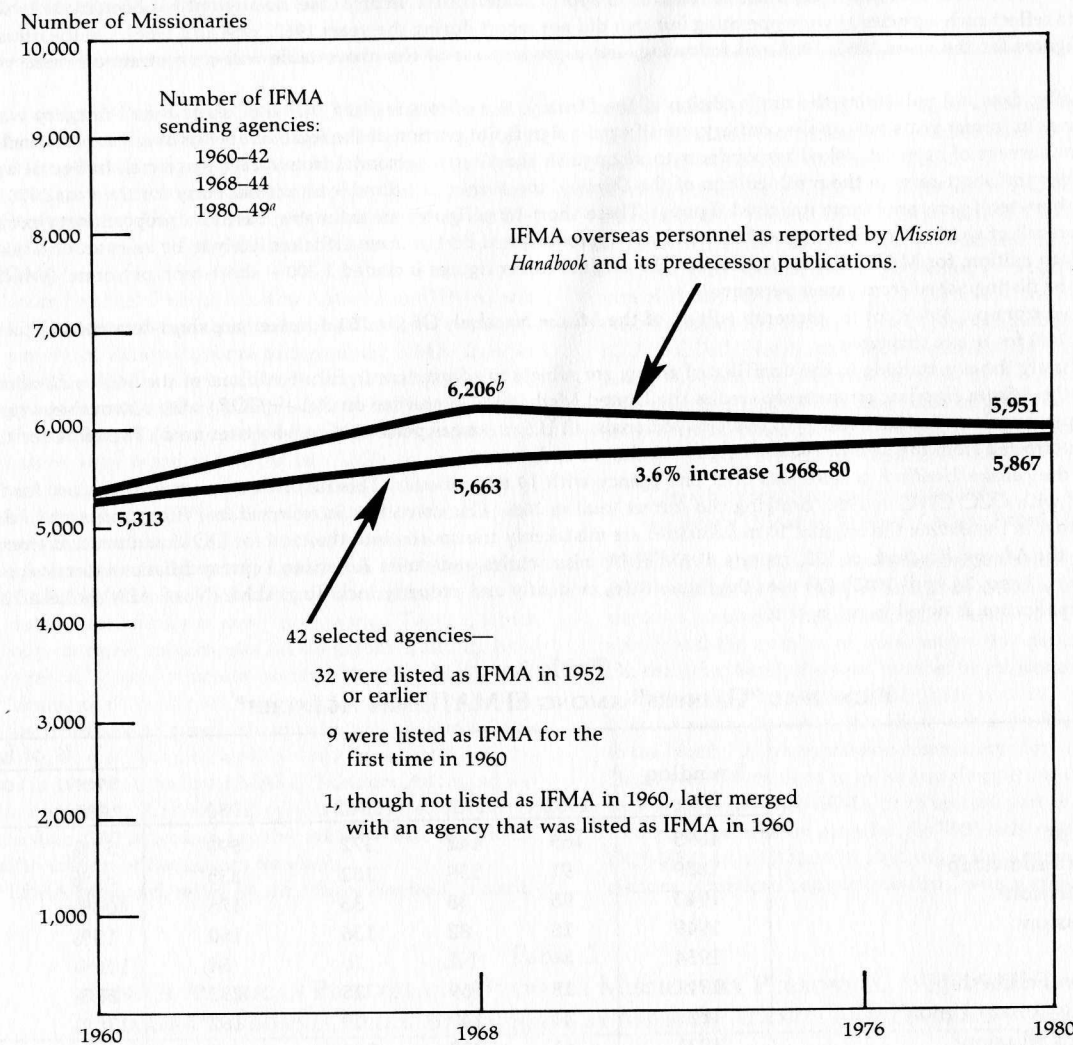
^b Formerly European Evangelistic Crusade

^c Incorporates Belgium Gospel Mission

^d Incorporates Mexican Indian Mission

^e Formerly Oriental Missionary Society

Graph 1: Personnel total as reported for IFMA in *Mission Handbook*, compared with growth trend of 42 selected IFMA agencies.



Agency membership in North American mission associations is not constant. Mergers occur (16 agencies have been affected by mergers within the IFMA community since 1960), agencies join or withdraw, and some cease operation. As the *Mission Handbook* cautions, the situation is so fluid and complex that valid comparisons over time are difficult to make. In seeking to make a valid analysis, despite the problems, the following approach has been taken: a major set of agencies (42 in number) associated with IFMA in 1960, most of which were still IFMA-affiliated in 1980,^c has been followed through from 1960 to 1980 without regard to changes of affiliation that may have taken place.

Conclusion: One might think that the "typical" IFMA agency had declined 4% from 1968 to 1980, based on the *Mission Handbook* figures for IFMA. Actually, however, the "typical" IFMA agency *gained* 3.6%, as indicated by the lower line on the graph.

^a In one sense, IFMA has fewer member agencies today than in the 1960s and 1970s. Of the 49 member agencies listed in 1980, 10 are newly listed Canadian units of long-established United States agencies (formerly these Canadian units operated as branches of United States headquarters). The Canadian units are now legally constituted as separate agencies in cooperative relationship with their United States counterparts.

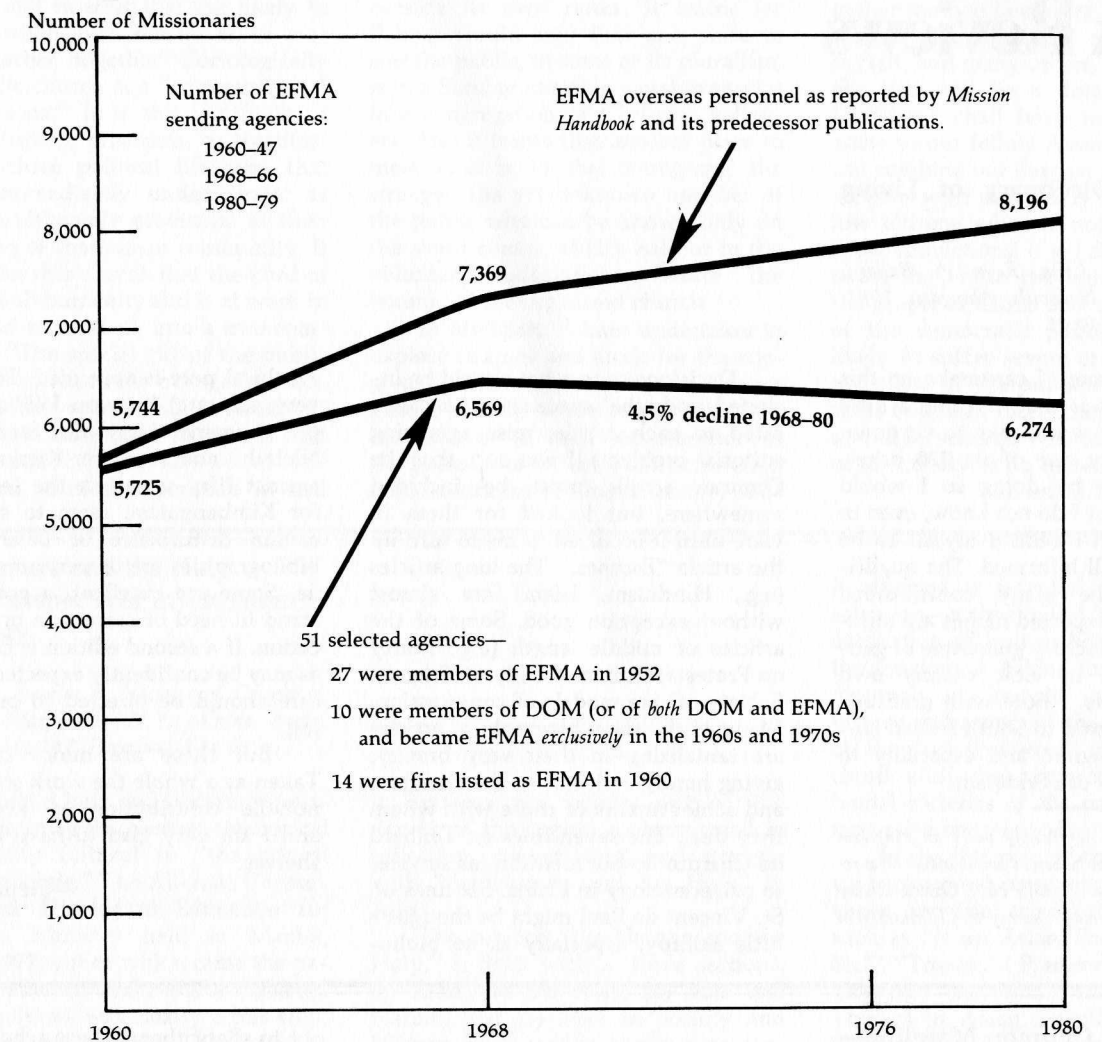
^b The rise in the bold line for 1968 is misleading. It occurs not because of a net increase in number of missionaries but primarily because an unusually large number of agencies opted during this period for *dual membership* in EFMA/IFMA. (There were 265 missionaries in 1960 represented and reported in *both* associations, and 414 in 1980, but more than 1,000 in 1968.)

^c A comparison of the selected list of 42 agencies with the complete IFMA roster for 1980 shows that five of the selected group are no longer members of IFMA. Three small agencies (never more than 50 missionaries among them) are no longer active (or at least supply no current information), and two larger agencies have withdrawn from IFMA, as follows:

Gospel Mission of South America—45 missionaries in 1960, 47 in 1980. Withdrew subsequent to publication of the tenth edition of the *Mission Handbook* (1973). Now unaffiliated.

Latin America Mission—127 missionaries in 1960, 164 in 1980. Withdrew subsequent to the publication of the eleventh edition of the *Mission Handbook*. Retains affiliation with EFMA. NOTE: Although GMSA and LAM were not IFMA-affiliated in 1980, they are included in the graph line in order to reflect the true growth of the entire selected group of 42 agencies.

Graph 2: Personnel total as reported for EFMA in *Mission Handbook*, compared with growth trend of 51 selected EFMA agencies.



Agency membership in EFMA has shifted over the years (in the same manner as indicated for IFMA). To enable valid conclusions to be drawn about the growth of the "typical" EFMA agency in the 1960s and 1970s, 51 agencies were selected for review; all were members of EFMA during some portion of the 1960s and 1970s and the great majority were EFMA throughout the period.^a

Conclusion: One might think that the "typical" EFMA agency had increased 11% from 1968 to 1980, based on the *Mission Handbook* figures. Actually, however, the "typical" EFMA agency *declined* about 4.5%, as indicated by the lower line on the graph.

In other words, although it is true that EFMA-related personnel has increased in recent years, this is basically because additional agencies have joined EFMA, not because the agencies as a whole have experienced a net increase in missionary personnel. Furthermore, these additional EFMA members are generally long-established agencies. Only 8 agencies out of EFMA's 1980 total of 79 were founded in the last 20 years, and these 8 accounted for only 275 missionaries in 1980. (In the case of IFMA, only one agency out of the 1980 total of 49 was founded since 1960, with 7 missionaries in 1980.) When one considers the fact that some 130 sending agencies have been founded in the last 20 years, it is clear that the newer agencies are opting to remain unaffiliated.

^a Those not listed as EFMA in 1980 are only two: Far Eastern Gospel Crusade (now "Send, Int'l") and World Radio Missionary Fellowship (135 and 161 missionaries, respectively). Both agencies held dual affiliation in EFMA/IFMA for many years, but as of the twelfth edition of the *Mission Handbook* they are listed as IFMA only. (NOTE: Although FECC and WRMF were not EFMA-affiliated in 1980, they are nevertheless included in the graph line in order to reflect the true growth of the entire selected group of 51 agencies.)