

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Worldview: The Concept

Geisler, Norman L. and William D. Watkins. Worlds Apart: A Handbook on World Views. Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Book House, 1989. This book is a comprehensive guide to the seven major world views of our day written from a Christian perspective.

Kuyper, Abraham. The Crown of Christian Heritage. Landour, Musoorie, India: Nivedit Good Books, 1994. The author proposes that Christianity is the only force which can restore fallen (declining) nations and produce development and freedom.

Middelmann, Udo. pro-exist-ence. Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press, 1974. Since God created the universe, everything in it has value. Middelmann encourages readers to recognize the significance of life and to express our unique identity.

Nash, Ronald H. Worldviews in Conflict: Choosing Christianity in a World of Ideas. Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan Publishing House, 1992. Nash outlines the Christian worldview and shows how it stands up to the tests of logic, reason, and experience. He urges Christians to educate themselves to be able to defend their faith in the intellectual realm.

Schaeffer, Francis A. Escape from Reason. Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press, 1968. This book shows how the non-rational mindset of the 20th century came about and how it is expressed in literature, art and music, theatre and cinema, television and popular culture.

Schaeffer, Francis A. He is There and He is Not Silent. Wheaton, IL: Tyndale House Publishers, 1974. "The infinite-personal God exists, and he may be known by man."

Schaeffer, Francis A. The God Who Is There. Great Britain: Hodder and Stoughton, 1968. Examines the impact and influence that a worldview has on modern culture and shows how historic Christianity still impacts society.

Schlossberg, Herbert and Marvin Olasky. Turning Point: A Christian Worldview Declaration. Westchester, IL: Crossway Books, 1987. This book provides a look at the challenge faced by the church from secular humanism and acts as a rallying cry for the church to act boldly and impact our world.

*Sire, James W. The Universe Next Door (Third Edition). Downers Grove, Illinois: InterVarsity Press, 1997. This book develops the basic concept of world view and examines the world views of a number of modern philosophies and world religions.

Weaver, Richard M. Ideas Have Consequences. Chicago, IL: The University of Chicago Press, 1984. This classic book shows the relationship between ideas/ideals and their consequences in society.

* If you can only read one book in this category, it should be this one. You will find * for one book in each category.

Wolters, Albert M. Creation Regained: Biblical Basics for a Reformational Worldview. Grand Rapids, MI: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1985. Wolters defines and describes worldview and distinguishes it from philosophy. He discusses Creation, the Fall, and Redemption from a Reformed viewpoint, and shows how the reformational worldview is best suited to reform the world to biblically prescribed patterns.

Worldview: The Transformation of Culture

Burnett, David. Unearthly Powers: A Christian's Handbook on Primal and Folk Religions. Nashville, TN: Thomas Nelson Publishers, 1992. Helps Christians understand the worldviews, beliefs, and practices of primal religions in order to be able to communicate the gospel to people of these faiths in a powerful and relevant way.

Jones, E. Stanley. The Unshakable Kingdom and the Unchanging Person. New York: Abingdon Press, 1972. Looks at the two prominent themes of the New Testament, the Kingdom of God and the Person of Christ.

Packer, J.I. 'Fundamentalism' and the Word of God: Some Evangelical Principles. Grand Rapids, MI: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1984. Dr. Packer describes the fundamentals of Christianity and how they apply to such topics as authority, Scripture, reason, tradition, and faith.

Redfield, Robert. The Primitive World and Its Transformations. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1957. This distinguished anthropologist defines civilization as a modification and transformation of primitive life and shows how civilized society is the result of the continual process of breaking down and rebuilding the moral order.

Shetler, Joanne with Patricia Purvis. And the Word Came with Power: How God Met & Changed a People Forever. Portland, OR: Multnomah, 1992. This is the dramatic story of how God brought the Balangao people through a spiritual battle that turned them from spirit worship to the living God, written by the missionary who witnessed their transformation.

Steffen, Tom A. Reconnecting God's Story to Ministry: Crosscultural Storytelling at Home and Abroad. La Habra, CA: Center for Organizational & Ministry Development, 1996. Answers the burning question, "What is the essence of our Christian mission in this world?" Steffen says we must tell every person the story of Jesus.

*Van Rheenen, Gailyn. Communicating Christ in Animistic Contexts. Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Book House, 1991. This book shows that animistic beliefs are everywhere today, both obviously in Eastern religions and subliminally in Western culture. The author presents a biblical foundation for ministering within animistic contexts both in our own society and overseas.

Worldview's Impact Historically

St. Augustine, The City of God. (translated by Marcus Dods, D.D.) New York: Modern Library, 1993. A cosmic interpretation of history in terms of the struggle between good and evil by means of contrasting the earthly and heavenly cities.

Boorstin, Daniel J. The Discoverers: A History of Man's Search to Know His World and Himself. New York: Vintage Books, 1985. Tells the tales of significant human discoveries throughout history, made during man's quest to "know."

Boorstin, Daniel J. The Creators: A History of Heroes of the Imagination. New York: Random House, 1992. Describes three thousand years of achievements in the arts by men created in the image of the Creator God. Full of interesting facts and fascinating biographical information.

Kirk, Russell. The Roots of American Order. Washington, D.C.: Regnery Gateway, 1991. The serious study of history has been steadily declining in the United States for several decades, imprisoning Americans in their own little present moment. Knowing and understanding our past helps us live judiciously in the present and enables us to prepare for a better future.

*Mangalwadi, Ruth and Vishal. Carey, Christ & Cultural Transformation. Carlisle, United Kingdom: Paternoster Publishing, 1997. This book is more than a biography as it shows how Carey's radical work in India impacted even his homeland, England. It should jar the thinking of modern Westerners, helping us to realize how the same philosophies and practices that hindered India's development are now advancing in our own societies.

Mangalwadi, Vishal. India: The Grand Experiment. United Kingdom: Pippa Rann Books, 1997. Looks at the history of India, bringing to light some long-hidden information and issues, in order to help us learn from history, thus giving India a chance for success.

Mangalwadi, Vishal. Missionary Conspiracy: Letters to a Postmodern Hindu. Landour, Musoorie, India: Nivedit Good Books, 1996. Christian missionaries have done more to help India than any of the many other groups of people who have traversed that land. But India turned her back on the light they shined and trusted *Enlightenment*, rationalism, mysticism, and finally, postmodernism. These letters show that submission to the Truth is the only way to prevent India from falling into ultra-nationalism which would cause her desolation.

Martin, David. Tongues of Fire: The Explosion of Protestantism in Latin America. New York: Basil Blackwell, 1990. Examines the stages of the spread of Evangelical Protestantism in Latin America beginning in the 1960's and looks at the reasons for it, taking into account how the religious elements have affected and have been affected by the cultural and political conditions they encountered.

Reichley, James A. Religion in American Public Life. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institute, 1985. This profound piece argues that it took Judeo-Christian theism to provide the values and context to produce democratic societies. Reichley boldly argues that humanism does not provide a sufficient foundation to sustain democratic institutions.

Worldview's Impact on the Church and Development

*Grant, George. The Micah Mandate. Chicago, Illinois: Moody Press, 1995. Shows how Christians should lead balanced lives manifesting both justice and mercy, rather than separating social involvement from spirituality. Our outward conduct should be guided by and reveal our inward beliefs.

Hiebert, Paul G. and Eloise Hiebert Meneses. Incarnational Ministry. Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Books, 1995. Describes the social-cultural settings (including moral norms) of bands, tribes,

peasantry, and urbanites in order to help church planters become more relevant in their approach. Pays special attention to city dwellers.

Moffitt, Bob. BASICS: Wholistic Discipleship for New Believers. Tempe, AZ: Harvest, 1993. Basics is a training tool for pastors and lay leaders to use as they guide others, especially new believers, in an awareness and practice of Jesus' commands in all areas of their lives. Eleven Bible studies with an introduction and master guide.

Moffitt, Bob. Leadership Development Training Program. Tempe, AZ: Harvest, 1994. A series of studies (including background papers, student's guides, and teacher's guides) to train leaders of local churches (especially in the context of urban churches among the Third World poor) to mobilize their membership for individual and corporate community outreach which is wholistic and integrated.

Rietkerk, Wim. The Future Great Planet Earth. Landour, Musoorie, India: Nivedit Good Books, 1989. This Bible study explores the future of the earth as it relates to the return of Christ and the reign of Christians with Him. It calls for responsible ecological and social action.

Schaeffer, Francis A. 2 contents, 2 realities. (pamphlet) Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press, 1977. Evangelism is more than forcing the Gospel on the unsaved, and being a Christian is more than evangelism. This pamphlet shows how being a Christian in the world today means a balanced grasp of doctrine and theology, worldview and lifestyle, faith and practice.

Schaeffer, Francis A. Pollution and the Death of Man. Wheaton, IL: Crossway Books, 1992. The Bible clearly states that mankind was meant to exercise godly dominion over the earth, but today men ravage the earth with whatever methods bring the greatest profit in the shortest time. Schaeffer calls Christians to treat nature now in the way it will be when Christ returns.

Yamamori, Tetsunao, et al, editors. Serving with the Poor (series: Asia, Africa, Latin America). Monrovia, CA: MARC Publications, 1995, 1996, 1997. These three books present cases in holistic ministry from the different continents.

Yamamori, Tetsunao. "Symbiotic Ministry: A Strategy for Christian Relief and Development." Stewardship Journal, summer/fall 1992, 89-102. Explains that development is a process that requires ministering to the whole man as described in Luke 2:52, meeting physical, social, mental, and spiritual needs.

Wealth and Poverty: The Metaphysical Case

Abecassis, David. Identity, Islam and Human Development in Rural Bangladesh. Dhaka, Bangladesh: University Press Limited, 1990. In order to help the poor in their struggle for human development, we must try to understand more than just how power and resources are distributed, but also what it is like to be poor in rural Bangladesh.

Berger, Brigitte, ed. The Culture of Entrepreneurship. San Francisco, CA: ICS Press, 1991. Human institutions such as norms, values, and morals—in other words culture—influence the adaptability of a society to entrepreneurship. This book gives practical advice on fostering the entrepreneurial spirit.

Berger, Peter L., ed. The Capitalist Spirit: Toward a Religious Ethic of Wealth Creation. San Francisco, CA: ICS Press, 1990. This collection of essays makes the reader consider the

union between capitalism and values that originated in God's covenant with Israel: justice, creativity, welfare, and human solidarity. Capitalism based on biblical principles can transform the human condition and improve life.

Bista, Dor Bahadur. Fatalism and Development: Nepal's Struggle for Modernization. Calcutta, India: Orient Longman, 1993. The author argues that Nepal's strengths have always been in the inherent qualities of its various ethnic groups, but fatalism has crept in from other societies, and hampered development.

Brookes, Warren, T. The Economy in Mind. New York: Universe Books, 1982. Very important for showing that the crucial ingredient for economic life is not capital or materials, but the intellects of the people.

Edgerton, William B. Sick Societies: Challenging Myth of Primitive Harmony. New York: The Free Press, 1992. Instead of viewing human societies as either "primitive" or "modern," Edgerton argues that they can be diagnosed as either "healthy" or "sick." Rather than blame all of the ailments of modern industrial society on "westernization," the author shows other significant causes that lead to widespread misery.

Ferrell, John S. Fruits of Creation. Shakopee, MN: Macalester Park Publishing Company, 1995. Looks at global sustainability as seen through the eyes of scientist George Washington Carver.

Gilder, George. Recapturing the Spirit of Enterprise. San Francisco, CA: ICS Press, 1992. An update of his classic *Spirit of Enterprise*. An explanation of the nature of entrepreneurship which shows that quality, more than capital or connections, determines economic performance. Many interesting examples.

Gilder, George. Wealth and Poverty. New York: Bantam Books, 1982. This book on economic growth was said to have become "the Bible for Reaganomics". An unabashed statement of the strength of the free market in developing wealth.

Griffiths, Brian. The Creation of Wealth: A Christian's Case for Capitalism. Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press, 1984. Some capitalism is full of humanistic values, "but capitalism based on biblical principles offers the best hope for using our resources wisely and meeting the needs of the world."

Harrison, Lawrence E. Harrison. Underdevelopment is a State of Mind: The Latin American Case. Lanham, MD: University Press of America, Inc., 1985. Harrison, who spent much of his career with USAID in Central America and the Caribbean, argues that values, attitudes, and culture play a profound role in development and underdevelopment.

Harrison, Lawrence E. Who Prospers? How Cultural Values Shape Economic and Political Success. New York: Basic Books, 1993. The cultural values of a people, with respect to work, education, austerity, excellence, family, and community largely explain why some people (societies) succeed and others do not. The author argues that the erosion of these values has caused America's decline, and suggests measures to promote cultural change that nurtures progress, both at home and abroad.

Kuyper, Abraham. (James W. Skillen, ed.) The Problem of Poverty. Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Book House, 1991. This speech given by the Dutch statesman Kuyper in 1891 is as relevant today as it was 100 years ago. It describes many of the enduring problems of poverty and brings a

strong and pointed biblical message showing that Christianity has the answers to the questions of poverty.

Maloney, Clarence. Behavior and Poverty in Bangladesh. Dhaka, Bangladesh: The University Press Limited, 1988. This subjective monograph on some fundamental qualities and phenomena in Bangladesh was written from an anthropological viewpoint after nine years of work in that country, mostly in rural development projects.

Nash, Ronald H. Poverty and Wealth: The Christian Debate Over Capitalism. Westchester, IL: Crossway Books, 1986. A general introduction to the advantages of free markets over planned economics.

*Novak, Michael. The Spirit of Democratic Capitalism. New York: Madison Books, 1991. Novak analyzes the difference between the political and economic experiment that took place in South America and the political and economic experiment that took place in North America. He argues that it took a set of moral values, a democratic pluralistic political system and a free market economy to produce the dynamic of material development that occurred in North America.

Novak, Michael. This Hemisphere of Liberty: A Philosophy of the Americas. Washington, D.C.: The AEI Press, 1990. The author's vision is aimed at liberating the poor from poverty, from tyranny, and from oppression of conscience, especially in Latin America.

Sinclair, Maurice. The Green Finger of God. Australia: The Paternoster Press, 1980. Sinclair argues that development projects need not merely be instruments of capitalism or socialism. He describes how Christian thinking and following biblical principles worked in a development project with which he was involved in the Argentine Chaco.

Ward, Barbara. The Rich Nations and the Poor Nations. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1962. This British economist examines some of the ideas and ideals that are found in rich nations and are lacking in poor nations.

The Empirical Case for an Open System

*Bauer, P.T. Dissent on Development: Studies and Debates in Development Economics. City?: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1971. Bauer is the crucial thinker in showing the futility of blaming third world economic impotence on the West. His overriding thesis is that economic performance is a function of both cultural and institutional factors. This is the theory most capable of helping us integrate economic realities with biblical understandings. Be careful of the version published by Harvard University Press with the same title but without the subtitle; it's only the first eight chapters of the book and should be avoided.

Bauer, P.T. Equality, the Third World Economic Delusion. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1981. This British development economist challenges the widely held views about economic development, colonialism, and foreign aid that would be considered the "majority" report.

Bauer, P.T. The Development Frontier: Essays in Applied Economics. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1991. Bauer portrays traders as productive in transforming subsistence and near-subsistence economies into exchange economies. He also discusses internal trade in less

developed countries, occupational distribution and economic advance, Third World debt, price and income stabilization of primary producers, and official resource transfers.

Berger, Peter L. The Capitalist Revolution: Fifty Propositions About Prosperity, Equality, and Liberty. New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1986. Berger examines capitalism from an empirical point of view and sees it as a revolutionary force to lift people from poverty. He argues that capitalism, rather than socialism or communism, has, in practice, done more to eliminate poverty.

Simon, Julian L. and Herman Kahn, eds. The Resourceful Earth: A Response to Global 2000. New York: Basil Blackwell, 1984. They have collected the work of numerous scientists from a variety of disciplines to refute the ideas of the neo-malthusians.

Simon, Julian L. The Ultimate Resource 2. New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1996. Revised edition of *The Ultimate Resource*, published in 1982. Provides a demolition of the neo-malthusian consensus that sees people as part of the problem; he says they are the solution.

The Public Square: Worldview's Impact on Politics, Law, and Justice

Berger, Peter L. and Michael Novak. Speaking to the Third World: Essays on Democracy and Development. Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute, 1985. These two essays identify obstacles to development in the Third World and look to the future, setting forth the practical institutions and the individual virtues needed to sustain democracy and to encourage development.

Berger, Peter L. and Richard John Neuhaus. To Empower People: The Role of Mediating Structures in Public Policy. Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute, 1977. Focuses on “mediating structures”—family, neighborhood, church, voluntary associations, and ethnic and racial subcultures. Recommends that public policies should be devised so that they do not weaken or undercut mediating structures, and that public policy should, where feasible, use mediating structures to advance legitimate social goals.

de Soto, Hernando. The Other Path: The Invisible Revolution in the Third World. New York: Harper & Row, 1989. This Peruvian entrepreneur places most of the blame of third world poverty on bureaucracies that hinder free economies. He argues that the “informal” (black market) sectors of the third world need to be legitimized and freed up as a tool to help bring sound economic growth to the poor.

Grant, George. The Changing of the Guard: Biblical Principles for Political Action. Fort Worth, TX: Dominion Press, 1987. Despite the fact that Christian morality has won victories in the social and political arena, the U.S. is still in a state of moral bankruptcy. Grant explains why and suggests how to successfully rebuild true morality into the nation.

*Mangalwadi, Vishal. Truth and Social Reform. Landour, Musoorie, India: Nivedit Good Books, 1996. This book shows how truth has the power to transform societies. See here how the author applied truth to combat poverty in India, and how his approach to social reform may change the identity and agenda of the church in India.

Olasky, Marvin, et. al. Freedom, Justice, and Hope: Toward a Strategy for the Poor and Oppressed. Westchester, IL: Crossway Books, 1988. This book is the product of the Villars Consultation and contains a copy of the Villars Statement on Relief and Development.

Rutherford, Rev. Samuel. LEX, REX, or The Law and the Prince. Harrisonburg, Virginia: Sprinkle Publications, 1982. (original document 1644) A dispute for the just prerogative of king and people containing the reasons and causes of the most necessary defensive wars of the kingdom of Scotland, and of their expedition for the aid and help of their dear brethren of England; in which their innocence is asserted, and a full answer is given to a seditious pamphlet, entitled "Sacro-Sancta Regum Majestas," or The Sacred and Royal Prerogative of Christian Kings.

Schaeffer, Francis A. A Christian Manifesto. Westchester, IL: Crossway Books, 1981. Law and government, education, and the media have become enemies of morality and freedom because the foundation of society has shifted from its Judeo-Christian basis to humanism. Schaeffer calls Christians to return to biblical Truth by allowing Christ to be Lord of **all** of life.

The Marketplace: Worldview's Impact on Work and Business

Chewning, Richard C., ed. Christians in the Marketplace Series - Biblical Principles and Business: The Foundations. Colorado Springs, CO: NavPress, 1989. Brings to light essential biblical principles that can be widely applied to all areas of business. Will help you develop a mature, scriptural worldview concerning business and economics and guide you in personally applying that worldview so that justice will be done in the marketplace.

Colson, Chuck and Jack Eckerd. Why America Doesn't Work. Dallas, TX: Word Publishing, 1991. The old American work ethic has been stripped of its spiritual meaning and roots. Tells how we can reverse our slide into a social and economic bog.

Nash, Laura. Believers in Business. Nashville, TN: Nelson, 1994. This is the belated publication of Nash's study of Evangelical CEO's in the U.S. The book provides lively portraits of the way in which these individuals seek to bring together their Christian convictions and business interests.

Peacocke, Dennis. Almighty and Sons: Doing Business God's Way. Santa Rosa, CA: REBUILD, 1995. Provides an introduction to eleven master principles of management, growth, and productivity to help us see that biblical Christianity truly brings life and increase to all it touches. See how God manages His resources so you can manage yours the same way.

*Ryken, Leland. Redeeming the Time: A Christian Approach to Work and Leisure. Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Books, 1995. The author uses Scripture and looks at historical theological thinking to define work and leisure. He shows how they fit into God's purposes for a holistic lifestyle.

Schlossberg, Herbert. Idols for Destruction: Christian Faith and Its Confrontation with American Society. Washington, D.C.: Regnery Gateway, 1990. Stresses the interconnections between all facets of a society; economic performance cannot be abstracted artificially but has to be connected with everything else in the culture. Moral and spiritual factors are central.

Compassion

Bruckner, Pascal. The Tears of the White Man: Compassion as Contempt. New York: Free Press, 1986. Searing indictment of the kind of "compassion" that tells lies and destroys the poor of the third world.

- Grant, George. Bringing in the Sheaves: Replacing Government Welfare with Biblical Charity. Windsor, NY: Ars Vitae Press, 1995. Rather than relying on a state welfare system to help people out of poverty (which it hasn't done successfully), Grant analyzes the biblical principles and private means for helping the poor become productive citizens and encourages Christians to show biblical compassion and charity.
- Grant, George. In the Shadow of Plenty: The Biblical Blueprint for Welfare. Ft. Worth, TX: Dominion Press, 1986. After billions of dollars have been spent on the American welfare program, there are more people poor now than when the programs began. Some biblical principles for welfare provide an alternative for bureaucratic programs.
- Hill, Octavia. The Befriending Leader: Social Assistance Without Dependency. Sandpoint, ID: Lytton Publishing Company, 1997. A collection of seven essays by Octavia Hill, a nineteenth century British social reformer and social worker, which encourage uplifting the poor by befriending them.
- Murray, Charles. Losing Ground: American Social Policy, 1950-1980. New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1984. In spite of the title, has general applicability in showing the importance of incentives in economic life and the ease with which they can be destroyed by public policy.
- Olasky, Marvin. Renewing American Compassion. New York: Free Press, 1996. Calls church leaders, community heads, and ordinary citizens to reinvent the "war on poverty" and to renew faith-based charity. Offers dozens of success stories, plus a summary of history's lessons, to show concrete ways for each of us to help our neighbors.
- *Olasky, Marvin. The Tragedy of American Compassion. Washington, D.C.: Regnery Publishing, Inc., 1992. This book looks 200 years into America's history and reveals how America has helped people rise above poverty. It reveals principles and methods we can use to effectively assist the poor and needy in our world today.

Culture of Death

- Arguedas, Alcides. Pueblo Enfermo La Paz, Bolivia: Libreria Editorial "Juventud", 1995 (originally 1936). Available only in Spanish. This book is an indictment of Bolivian culture first written in 1909 by the Bolivian author. While many of the situations and attitudes described in the book have changed, it remains a relevant work for understanding Bolivia from a "western" perspective, and is still read in most Bolivian high schools today.
- Grant, George. Grand Illusions: The Legacy of Planned Parenthood. Franklin, TN: Adroit Press, 1992. Tells the disturbing story of this insidiously evil organization based on facts from its own files and records.
- Kasun, Jacqueline. The War Against Population: The Economics and Ideology of World Population Control. San Francisco, CA: Ignatius Press, 1988. The author examines the assumptions of lifeboat ethics and zero population growth.
- Lewis, C.S. The Abolition of Man. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., 1947. Probes the role of education in man's moral development.
- Lifton, Robert Jay. The Nazi Doctors: Medical Killing and the Psychology of Genocide. New York: Basic Books, 1986. A critical analysis and historical overview of the role that leading doctors

played in the Nazis' genocide. The parallels found in the culture of death in western society today are evident.

Macaulay, Randal and Jerram Barrs. Being Human: The Nature of Spiritual Experience. Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press, 1978. The authors give the biblical definition of humanity. They show that only when we are truly spiritual can we be fully human.

*Whitehead, John W. The End of Man. Westchester, IL: Crossway Books, 1986. If present trends continue unchecked, there may be no future for man but moral and physical annihilation through eugenics, genocide, abortion, etc. Whitehead outlines how we got to this terrible state and what can be done to restrain it.

Yi, Zheng. Scarlet Memorial: Tales of Cannibalism in Modern China. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1996. Provides a well-documented account of official compliance in the systematic killing of individuals in the southwestern province of Guangxi during the Cultural Revolution in the name of political revolution and "class struggle."

The Mission

Bradshaw, Bruce. Bridging the Gap: Evangelism, Development and Shalom. Monrovia, CA: MARC, 1993. Using the biblical concepts of *shalom*, creation, and redemption, the author seeks to bridge the gap that occurs between them.

Crossman, Meg. World Mission: An Analysis of the World Christian Movement. Pasadena, CA: William Carey Library, 1996. A compilation of articles and writings to help you understand God's purposes in the world from Genesis to Revelation. Can be taken as a 16 week course.

*Richardson, Don. Eternity in Their Hearts (Revised). Ventura, CA: Regal Books, 1984. These true stories of several people groups worldwide prove that the concept of a supreme God has existed for centuries in hundreds of cultures around the world.

With All Your Mind

Blamires, Harry. Recovering the Christian Mind. Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press, 1988. We can deal accurately with reality only when we recover the Christian mind, rather than falling into the mindset of modern secularism.

*Blamires, Harry. The Christian Mind: How Should a Christian Think? Ann Arbor, MI: Servant Books, 1978. Argues that distinctively Christian thinking is being overrun by secular modes of thought and secular assumptions about reality. Calls Christians to challenge secularism and once again think "Christianly."

Bloom, Allan. The Closing of the American Mind. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1987. This noted political philosopher argues that the social and political crisis of twentieth-century America is really an intellectual crisis, stemming from lack of understanding of history and lack of vision for the future.

Guinness, Os. Fit Bodies Fat Minds. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1995. Traces the retreat of Christian thinking over 200 years and examines how our minds have been rendered ineffectual against the influences of popular culture. Challenges readers to reinvigorate a thinking, Christian mind.

Noll, Mark A. The Scandal of the Evangelical Mind. Grand Rapids, MI: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1994. "...reminds us that 'modern evangelicals are the spiritual descendants of leaders and movements distinguished by probing, creative, fruitful attention to the mind' and challenges us to reclaim that heritage."

Wells, David F. No Place for Truth Or Whatever Happened to Evangelical Theology? Grand Rapids, MI: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1993. "Written expressly to encourage renewal in evangelical theology, [it] explores the interface between Christian faith and the modern world in entirely new ways and with uncommon rigor."

Other Resources

For books contact The MacLaurin Institute, 331 17th Ave. SE, Minneapolis, MN 55414. Phone: 1-(800) 582-8541 or (612) 604-0901 E-mail: maclaurn@tc.umn.edu

For church resources contact The Harvest Foundation, PO Box 2670, Phoenix, AZ 85002. Phone: (602) 258 1083