A Selected Bibliography Suitable for Use in Overseas Missionary Nursing Preparation

Anna May Vaughan

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A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY SUITABLE FOR USE IN OVERSEAS MISSIONARY NURSING PREPARATION

by

Anna May Vaughan

A Thesis in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree Master of Science in the Field of Nursing Administration

June, 1959
I certify that I have read this thesis and that in my opinion it is fully adequate, in scope and quality, as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science.

Anne Martin, Associate Professor of Psychology

Phyllis Naude, Assistant Professor of Nursing

Mary C. Monteith, Assistant Professor of Nursing
Missionary nursing has claimed the larger portion of my interest and work for the past twelve years. During this time I have talked to many young nurses. Some of these have been challenged by the thought of mission service for the first time. Others, who have served in overseas mission positions, have spoken of the satisfactions and the problems found in mission service. There are others who go overseas, who find adjustment to the problems very difficult and often overwhelming. I have often wondered why nurses seem to be hesitant to enter mission work, and also what can be done to help the nurse in mission work to realize greater satisfactions from her mission experience.

I have felt that there is a need for greater understanding of the role of the nurse in mission lands. To meet this need I have envisioned a course which could be given on the basic level of nursing education. It might be an avenue for motivation and direction toward a more adequate preparation for mission nursing. Since a course of this type needs a foundation of knowledge upon which to build, I have in this study endeavored to select materials which could serve as a basis for the development of such a course.

I wish to express sincere appreciation to the many individuals who have given of their time and thought in encouragement, criticism, and prayer, thus contributing to this study.

To the Southern African Division I would like to convey special appreciation for the opportunity they have given me to take advanced studies even during the time of a critical shortage of nursing staff.
Their grant of time and material assistance has helped to make this study possible.

This paper is submitted with an earnest prayer that it may in some way foster the cause of missions in the hearts of nurses.

Anna May Vaughan
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Modern means of transportation and communication have overcome the barriers of distance and our world has seemingly grown smaller. During World War II Western influences entered many of the remote and heretofore isolated areas on the globe. Today people are traveling for pleasure as well as business among these newly opened areas and visiting with their peoples. The ideas and philosophy of the West are being seen and felt by these formerly isolated people and opening their eyes to the potentialities of their own lives and countries. They are beginning to strive to obtain more knowledge, more freedom and more recognition.

These new attitudes are necessitating changes in the type and extent of preparation given to missionaries. The philosophy of today's mission statesmen is that "there must be change from the old-line mission method to what is now popularly referred to as the 'method of the indigenous church.'"\(^1\) The author here quoted refers to the trend to stress the training and development of the national workers to carry forward the message and work of the Gospel, a work which once rested almost entirely upon the overseas missionary.

The general literature on missionary work which was so abundant around the turn of the century became scarcer in amount and limited in scope during the years between 1920 and 1939. The modern era of missions

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which began with the work of William Cary in India has been considered, by some, to have ended in 1938, and a new era of missions have begun in which methods are changing.

With the emphasis now being placed upon the educating and training of the national worker to assume greater responsibility for the care of his own people, the work of the overseas nurse has changed. Her work now is that of a teacher, consultant and counselor to those whom she educates in the care of the sick and in health education.

In the light of these new trends in missionary methods, the preparation of the nurse should be reconsidered.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

It was the problem of this study to identify, classify, and list bibliographical material which would serve as a source of information to those preparing for, and those directing others toward, foreign mission nursing.

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE STUDY

Everyone is not suitable for, nor capable of, meeting the demands of mission work. Special preparation which is planned to meet the needs of the mission field and the needs of the nurses is necessary if the nurse is to realize optimum effectiveness and satisfaction in her work.

Nursing as one form of mission work has received very little mention in the general works on the philosophy and methods of mission

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endeavor. The literature on missionary nursing which is written today is almost entirely limited to narrative and simple brief reports of the work done by various nurses. This material will serve to motivate, challenge, and encourage interest in mission nursing. However, there is a need for literature which accurately describes the work and philosophy of missionary nursing in overseas situations. There is an even greater need for literature which can serve as a means of direction in developing attitudes, qualifications and skills needed by the nurse in overseas lands today.

It was believed that many of the concepts expressed in general mission literature were applicable to mission nursing but were lying idle and unrecognized. If this material could be brought out, it would be (1) a source of material for use by teachers in portraying the concepts of mission nursing in their classes, (2) a source upon which to build a foundation for a course in missionary nursing for the students of nursing on the basic level, and (3) a source of information on the work, concepts, and philosophy of overseas mission nursing.

LIMITATIONS AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Considering the change in mission strategy and methodology which began during World War II, the bibliography was limited to those publications which have been written since 1938, and to those which are not narrative in style.

The material listed in the bibliography was limited to that which deals specifically with missions. General material such as interpersonal relationships were not included except under the aspects of nursing functions.
No materials were included in the bibliography which portrayed any geographic area unless the author wrote primarily of the methods and approaches which missionaries should use.

METHOD OF STUDY

An analysis of documentary material, which is a form of descriptive research was the method used in this study.

Information regarding the materials available on missionary endeavor were solicited by letter from twenty-five colleges which are interested in religious education and missionary preparation. The materials which these colleges recommended, together with the additional materials which were found by the writer, were identified and studied in four public libraries and six libraries which serve eight colleges or universities, located in the Los Angeles area.

The materials thus gathered were evaluated on the basis of the date of publication, scope of the material included, and the relationship of the material to the subject of missionary nursing. Those materials which were pertinent but outside the time limitation set for the bibliography were incorporated into the discussion of motivation, preparation and qualifications for missionary nursing which is given in Chapter II.

In Chapter III the aspects of missionary nursing which constitute the classifications of missionary nursing used in the bibliography, were explained.

In Chapter IV the publications which were recommended for the study are listed in two bibliographies. A classified bibliography contains those volumes which were identified and evaluated. The second bibliography is unclassified as the titles listed were not found locally.
The conclusions and recommendation of the study which are based upon the amount, availability and use of the materials found are given in Chapter V. Recommendations for further study which could be done in this area were made on the basis of the scope of the materials which were identified.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

National worker. The national worker, in this study, has been referred to as the person who was a citizen of the country in which the mission was located, and was differentiated from the foreign worker who came from another country.

Fellow missionary. The fellow missionary has been referred to as the foreign missionary worker, and in this study was used to describe the foreign missionary group in any given mission station.

Mission philosophy. Mission philosophy has been referred to as that material which dealt with general principles, methods, and avenues of approach in mission endeavor irrespective of the country in which it was conducted.
CHAPTER II

SPECIAL PREPARATION FOR MISSIONARY NURSING SERVICE

There are several views held in regard to the need for special preparation of missionaries for their work overseas. One view which is held by some mission boards is that an educational preparation which is considered to meet satisfactorily the needs of a nursing position in the homeland will equally satisfy the needs of a similar job overseas. Opposed to this is the view that the special and unique stresses of interracial work demand a broader and superior preparation than that which would be necessary for a nurse doing a similar job within her own cultural environment.

Another view held is that a background of Christian living, Sabbath school, church, and Bible class attendance are the main sources of the preparation that is needed. Against this is the feeling that mission work requires in addition to the spiritual preparation, a knowledge of methods and tools, approaches and attitudes, concepts and understandings which can only be acquired through concentrated earnest effort and study of missionary methods.

THREE PREPARATION NEEDS

Spiritual preparation. Those who write about missions stress the need for the missionary to have been thoroughly converted and spiritually motivated in his own life at home before he undertakes the heavy responsibilities of mission work. Asirvatham, on this point, takes into account the fact that a Christian experience is a developing process,
and says that although it cannot have reached maturity before a missionary goes abroad, there should be strong evidence that he has had at least a glimmering of this experience. Lindsell says, "The individual should start being a missionary right where he is. Five thousand miles of ocean will never make a man a missionary."

Higdon also stresses that the missionary must be spiritually compelled.

A strong desire to go or to stay is not enough. Unless a volunteer feels compelled to go he should stay at home! Human needs compel him! His experience of God through Jesus Christ compels him! His conviction that, "Woe is me, if I preach not the Gospel" compels him! But unless he now expresses that compulsion in his service for those across the street, he should not plan to undertake it across the world.

Lindsell quotes from John Gilmour of Mongolia who said in regard to his conviction for service:

This command [go ye into all the world] seems to me to be strictly a missionary injunction, and ... my going forth is a matter of obedience to a plain command; and in place of seeking to assign a reason for going abroad, I would prefer to say that I have failed to find any reason why I should stay at home.

Further, on the need and importance of Christian qualities in a person called to mission service, Lindsell says, "Christian character and spiritual life are vital, and deficiencies are fatal."

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4 Lindsell, op. cit., p. 62.

5 Ibid., p. 94.
Technical preparation. The need for technical preparation is of almost equal importance with the need for spiritual preparation. Brown says emphatically, "Mere piety will not make a missionary, any more than mere patriotism will make an ambassador." He continues by saying that the missionary must possess a trained mind and superior education. He must be prepared to lead, to organize, and to give sound balanced judgment.

Haggard in speaking regarding the preparation of medical missionaries states that in addition to a knowledge of the Bible and a superior medical education he should have some experience and understanding in the general areas of psychology, sociology, and pedagogy. In particular, he should have a knowledge of sanitary engineering, hospital construction, hospital management and administration, bookkeeping, public speaking, and mechanics.

The nurse's preparation should be as comprehensive as that advocated for the medical missionary, for often it falls to her to relieve or help the doctor in general management and planning.

Personal preparation. In addition to the need for high spiritual and technical qualifications, there is another aspect of preparation which is largely up to the nurse herself. This is the personality and character of the missionary nurse. It is subject to preparation and change only at great effort and upon an earnest desire of the individual.

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7 *Ibid.*, pp. 69, 70.

It is a combination of hereditary and environmental influences from earliest childhood. At the time of the call to mission service the attitudes and attributes which make up the personality and the character are largely fixed, nevertheless they cannot be ignored regardless of the excellency of her spiritual motivation and technical preparation.

To be effective these technical qualifications and abilities must be associated with a personality which gives them life. Infused through every fact of knowledge or portion of a skill must be a warm atmosphere of kindness and sincerity which gains entrance to the hearts of the people and thus wins acceptance for the new knowledge.

Qualifications and abilities may be a measure of the quality of the nurse's technical preparation. Attitudes and attributes, likewise may be a measure of the quality of her life. The former can be achieved through formal study and guided experience. The latter, because it is the result of the entire experience of life is not easily altered except by the awakening power of the Holy Spirit and by thoughtful, prayerful surrender of the will to God.

Christ has given His Spirit as a divine power to overcome all hereditary and cultivated tendencies to evil, and to impress His own character upon His church. No amount of education, no advantages, however great, can make one a channel of light without the cooperation of the Spirit of God. A profession of religion places men in the church, but the character and conduct show whether they are in connection with Christ.²⁰

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¹⁰Ibid., p. 677.
These attitudes and attributes have been listed by several writers. They are many, but foremost among those listed is a love for mankind. This is not a condescending love. It is the love described by Jesus as the second greatest commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." (Matt. 22:40) This love will be evidenced in the attributes described in I Cor. 13. This love will prompt the missionary nurse to endeavor, as Paul did, to be made "all things to all men that I might by all means save some." (I Cor. 9:22)

Some of the attitudes and attributes which are especially important in the life of the missionary are as follows:11,12,13

1. Appreciation for all people.
2. Brotherliness, fellowship, world-mindedness.
3. Persistence, with a tenacity that defies defeat.
4. A sense of humor that can acknowledge one's own mistakes.
5. A consistent honesty, both privately and publicly, regardless of the possibility of "losing face" with the nationals.
6. Flexibility in ideas and methods, tolerance of other views.
7. Teachableness, awareness of own limitations.
8. Curiosity and interest which is balanced by tactful respect.
9. Impartiality in all relations, objectivity and fairness in judicial decisions.
10. Loyalty to right regardless of possible social implications.

(11) Genuineness, sincerity, straightforwardness, and truthfulness.

(12) Awareness of blessings and a refusal to give in to discouragements.

Regardless of whether these attitudes are revealed toward the national worker or to the fellow missionary group, their effects will be felt by the mission as a whole. The missionary nurse's nature is as open as a book to the nationals, who are often keen discriminators of people. Their day by day association with her, who proposes to teach them, provides them an illustrated version of her message. The degree of fidelity of her life to her word is quickly sensed and noted. To achieve this perfection of character is not quickly done. Lambuth says, "Neither do men become great by a single stroke; they grow into it by heroic mastery of themselves, and by moral and spiritual forces which work as silently but as surely as gravitation."14

Although this character and personality preparation is not the result of courses of instruction given in a school, it can be strengthened and stimulated through literature which deals with the need for these characteristics in the mission work.

Spiritual consecration and technical and personal preparation in the life of the missionary are equally essential to the effectiveness of each other and to the furtherance and acceptance of the Gospel in the mission field.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SPECIAL PREPARATION

The importance of preparation according to the mission board.
The high standards of preparation for missionaries which are set up by
the mission boards are based upon (1) their own objectives in mission
devotion, (2) the standards set up by the countries in which the mission
work is located, and (3) the finances and personnel available for appoint-
ment.

First of all, the mission's objectives require a certain standard
of preparation in all workers. "The education of the missionary should
be second to that of no other profession." 15 The reputation of the Gospel
of Christ, the future reception and growth of the work in the country, and
the constituency which support the work demand that the work done must be
the best that is possible with the facilities available.

Secondly, the people of the less privileged countries, once so
unaware of their own needs, are now thinking. They are using "to the
utmost the resources that are revealed to them by Western Science," 16 and
are now setting up their standards for the types of missionaries whom
they want to teach them. The mission boards which send out personnel to
these areas must comply with their standards or else jeopardize the whole
work of the church in that country.

Lastly, the limitation of finance is a very necessary considera-
tion of all mission boards. Whether the preparation is obtained

15 Higdon, op. cit., p. 70.

16 W. Douglas Mackenzie, "The Necessary Intellectual Equipment for
Expansion of Christianity. (New York: Student Volunteer Movement, 1914),
p. 139.
individually or under the auspices of the mission, the eventual outcomes will constitute either a financial gain or loss to the board. If the appointee's preparation adequately prepares him to meet and fulfill the requirements of the work, any expense in preparing and transporting him to the field is gain. However, if the preparation proves to be inadequate and results in ineffective service or removal from the field, the losses are heavy, not only in financial outlay, but in time, mission effectiveness, and in souls lost for the kingdom of God.

"All mission boards want the best personnel they can attract, but missions is a minority cause, and somehow the best do not sense the challenge and never recognize that the foreign field offers them more opportunity for the use of their talents with a harvest that outlasts the temporal."17 Because the talented individuals do not often present themselves for mission service, the mission boards have to choose the best from among those that do apply. This does not indicate that the work of the missions is mediocre, but it does reveal the need for thorough preparation of those who are willing, that they may be fitted to do the work.

Mackenzie classified the necessary intellectual equipment into three areas: (1) the best training his homeland provides in the area of his profession, (2) a knowledge of the foreign civilization, and (3) a mastery of the language, which Mackenzie calls more than a duty, "a grace and an art based upon science."18

[17] Lindsell, op. cit., p. 84.
Higdon would add to this the need for a knowledge of research methods and their tools. To substantiate this need he quotes from Freytag, "Research is the meeting point between our task and the factual situation of the man we have to reach with the Gospel... It is more than providing information. It is trying to understand."19

Missionaries at one time were considered authorities on anthropology, providing 80 per cent of all anthropological material before 1920.20 This is no longer true, and quoting again from Higdon:

"Scientists do not respect the contributions of missionaries in any field of learning except linguistics." And he explains that it is not due to "particularly anti-Christian attitudes, on the part of the scientists, but rather in the fact that the modern missionary seldom prepares himself for research, as many of the earlier missionaries did."21

In most mission boards there is a demand for workers which exceeds the supply of even partially qualified personnel. This has resulted in the appointment of missionaries who have limited preparation, and, Higdon says, "as a result, the Christian cause suffers everywhere."22 Thus, the mission boards regard the preparation of the missionary to be of great importance in ultimate effect on the total mission program.

The importance of preparation according to the nationals. John R. Mott, a counsellor on world missions, in 1910 was asked if missionaries were wanted or needed by the nationals. On a subsequent visit to the

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19 Higdon, op. cit., p. 79.
20 Ibid., p. 78.
21 Ibid., p. 78.
22 Ibid.
missions around the world, he asked the Christian nationals this question, and upon his return made this report:

I was able to bring back the significant report that not in a majority of areas but in them all, including fields occupied by three-quarters of the inhabitants of the non-Christian world, the native Christian leaders without exception authorized me to state that they both need and want more missionaries from the West but in all instances they specified that these must be from the ablest and best furnished that the student communities of Europe and America can provide.23

Now, nearly fifty years later, the situation has changed only in the level of their standards for the missionaries. That some areas have been closed to the work of missions is true, and shows that these peoples are serious in their requests that only the ablest missionaries be sent out by the mission boards. Missionaries are still wanted by many areas in the world field, but their qualifications are being challenged.

The Christianity taught by the early missionaries has resulted in a social rebirth of some of these underprivileged countries. As Dillistone says, "You cannot preach to a man outside of his social environment,"24 so also you cannot convert his soul and leave his environment unaltered. As these people have accepted Christ they have become aware of their social needs. As they continue to grow spiritually, they will continue to develop better social methods. Missionaries must continue to grow with them if they are going to continue to meet their needs. This is particularly true in education, and is rapidly becoming so in medical work in many areas. Asirvatham stresses that missionaries are


not needed to do manual work, supervise dormitories, or other similar tasks; Indians have been trained and are capable of these tasks. He does list a group of positions that are needed to be filled for some time to come by the Western missionary. These are mostly educational positions. He states further that the national "expects every genuine missionary to be a world citizen. To a large extent he must be raceless and nationless even as Jesus was." 25

**The importance of preparation according to the nurse.** If there are responsibilities placed upon the missionary nurse which require greater or broader preparation than she has received, she will be the first to sense her lack. This is the beginning of a struggle within her. A struggle to decide if the work would profit most from her withdrawal from the situation or from a determined effort to do the best that she can under the circumstances. In both situations the experience is not pleasant nor easy. The choice either way may destroy her self-confidence and opportunity for further work, or it may promote growth and foster personal and intellectual development. This will depend largely upon her attitudes, motivation, basic abilities and philosophy.

If for no other reason than personal satisfaction and growth, the missionary nurse feels that special preparation to meet the challenge of mission work is vital.

This special preparation does not imply specialization. Indeed, it is largely the opposite, for the broader her background of preparation and experience and the greater and more diversified her natural and

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acquired skills the greater will be her value to the medical mission. This does not mean that she should not include special study in an area which interests her, for thereby she may be able to make a special contribution to the work, but this should be in addition to her general preparation in other areas of nursing.

Adaptation is the keynote of missionary nursing. The nurse who has learned and used varied methods effectively in many fields of nursing will be more flexible in her approach to the nursing needs of the country in which she works.26

A very necessary part of the nurse's preparation is an appreciation of the cultures and the people, and an understanding of human relations when two cultures meet. Some of this must necessarily be acquired on the field, but attitudes which will prompt a deep study of it can be developed while still in the homeland preparing herself for service overseas.

The missionary nurse also feels that, like medicine, her profession is continually changing. Therefore the preparation which she had before she went overseas, regardless of how complete it was, is inadequate to meet a lifetime of service. Repeated returns to learning environments while on furlough will help to keep her preparation progressive and her abilities parallel with the growing demands of medical work.

LITERATURE FULFILLING THE NEED FOR PREPARATION

The Bible is the underlying foundation for all missionary work. It is the authority and the source for true missionary motive and

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imperative. Wherever the Bible is used or studied, it's appeal is felt, for Christ was the first missionary sent from God for the saving of a lost race. The Bible is the story of that mission, and includes directives for all missionary work. Lindsell describes the place of the Bible in mission motivation thus:

The missionary character of the Word of God is indisputable, and it constitutes the ground on which the whole cause of missions rests. Because the Bible is itself a missionary book and because the Bible professes to make missions the unalterable obligation for those who profess faith in Christ it may be seen that the motivation for missionary work is derived from the Bible and any imperative which makes missions a sine qua non can alone find justification in the Scriptures.

Wherever the Bible is studied and through whatever avenues the study of the Bible is fostered, all are to be considered means of motivation to missionary work. All who study the Bible may not be motivated to do mission work, but all who have gone into the world field as missionaries have at some time in their experience heard the challenge of the great commission of Christ, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel."

Many decisions to engage in missionary work are made during a missionary convocation, or while visiting with missionaries who have given service and can easily inspire young people with reports and enthusiasm.

After the awe-inspiring moment when this conviction is felt, and the person is motivated to plan her life in the service of her Master, there comes a lull. Although motivation is sincere, it cannot be separated at this point from the actual environment in which it took


28Ibid., p. 35.
place. Once the environment has changed, it is hard to recall the feelings which led to the decision. This is the time for literature to work a more sound and long-lasting motivation.

As the person comes apart from the emotional influences of faces, places and group feeling, she should be enabled to think through the situation calmly and prayerfully weighing the pros and cons. Questions will arise regarding her work, the country, its people, her home, her family and her own plans. If there is literature available which can answer her questions or at least direct her thinking, this period, when true motivation is born, will be eased. In the quiet of her thoughts she will recapture the inspiration she felt the first day, but this time the awe will be anchored in true determination and consecration.

However, without literature, the lull which so often follows the first decision seems to drown the feelings and emotions that surrounded it. The sincere and noble motivation is without even these transitory supports in the face of the questions which so naturally come. This is not to say that all such motivation dies at this time. If this were true, the hundreds of missionary nurses who are now serving, and have served, overseas would never have gone. True motivation to serve is due to the influences of the Holy Spirit, and the same power can nurture its growth during periods of doubt and depression as well as during times of peace.

**Missionary literature through the church.** The church, the main representative of the Gospel in the world, is theoretically behind and fostering all motivation to mission service. By literature distributed through the various avenues of missionary volunteer meetings, weeks of prayer, Christian emphasis weeks, and other organized religious conversations, the young person can be strongly motivated to work for the
salvation of others. Youth camps and youth conferences are becoming increasingly more important as avenues to mission motivation. One mission society reports that such gatherings were responsible for approximately 75 per cent of all decisions to volunteer for overseas mission work. However, this work is sometimes challenged because it contains "too much sensationalism and too strong an appeal to the emotions and not enough personal guidance, nor sufficient counseling later."29 This is the point at which literature could do a great deal to anchor the determination into a sound conviction that Christ has called.

Missionary literature through the school. A study of the sources of inspiration which were reported by missionaries to have been fundamental to decisions for overseas service was reported by Higdon of the United Christian Missionary Society.30 Of 212 responses to the question of "Who most influenced your decision for overseas service?" fifty-eight named teachers as the primary source of their motivation, and forty-eight times as the secondary influence in the decisions made. Teachers constituted the largest single group, but no differentiation was made as to what level of school those particular teachers taught. In commenting on this fact Higdon states:

--but Sunday school, grade and high school teachers probably outnumber college and seminary professors. Too few students are recruited in [higher] educational institutions.31


30 Ibid., p. 41.

31 Ibid., p. 43.
The fact that "more candidates are sent to some of them than are
obtained from them"\textsuperscript{32} suggests that these higher educational institutions
could use literature more effectively to crystalize the decisions to
serve Christ in overseas fields which were made earlier in the school
experience.

The school of nursing, theoretically, affords the ideal situation
whereby the young woman, who is already motivated to be a missionary,
can receive an equally compelling motivation to use her nursing skills in
the service of her Master in countries where the health needs of the
people are so great. Actually, this ideal situation exists in few schools.
Not all nursing instructors are aware of the nursing needs of other countries.
Many of the schools do not have much material which presents the challenge
of original work, needy people, underprivileged areas and lack of modern
facilities. If they had such literature, it would stir the hearts of
many nurses. The physical and spiritual needs of the people, if presented,
could rekindle the fires of missionary motivation which have burned dim
through the intervening years of preparation.

Some schools of nursing which are operated under the auspices of
a church or a denomination do realize the needs and are aware of the
opportunities open to the missionary nurse, but few use their opportunities
to motivate for mission service as effectively as they could.

Thus it can be seen that the preparation of the missionary nurse
should be based upon the whole life. Spiritual preparation, technical
education and experience, and Christian character and personality
development are all very essential. None of these can stand alone, and

\textsuperscript{32}\textsuperscript{Ibid.}
each one must depend upon the others to be able to make its own unique contribution to the objective of soul-saving held by the missionary.

These preparations must be deeper and broader than for a similar position in the homeland because of the special and peculiar needs of the mission work. However, it must be pointed out that man does not work alone. God has promised to go with the worker to the ends of the earth. Higdon quotes from a psychiatrist who works with the mission boards in their selection of personnel:

We can tell you a good deal about a volunteer, his mental ability, his emotional stability, his vocational interests. But who can say what a man can do who puts his life fully into the hands of God.33

Summary. The spiritual motivation a person feels for the mission work is his commission. The personal attributes he possesses determines the suitability of the life's preparation for the work. The professional and technical preparation is vital to carrying out the specific task assigned.

The preparation of the appointee must be such that the objectives of the mission work can be realized, the demands of the nationals be met, and the appointee be enabled to realize satisfaction in her work.

The circulation, study and reading of the Bible and mission literature provides a deep and more enduring influence upon the mind than most other means of motivation. As preparation, literature becomes a guide and a handbook to direct the individual in learning the skills of mission methods and soul-saving which are needed in interracial and inter-cultural endeavor.

33Higdon, op. cit., p. 29.
CHAPTER III

MISSIONARY NURSING

A Brief History of Missionary Nursing

Throughout the years since Christian missionary work began, it has usually taken one of three forms: evangelism, education, or medicine. Evangelism and education were the first methods of approach used in mission work, and these mission enterprises can be identified in history during the seventeenth century. Not, however, until 1819 did the first medical missionary leave the United States for overseas work. By 1849 there were forty medical missionaries in the world, of which twenty-six were American and twelve were English. In 1920, seventy years later, 557 medical missionaries were in world fields. This rapid growth testifies to the need for medical missions in general, and also testifies to the acceptance of medical missions by non-Christian cultures.

Early in the experience of medical missions their value was questioned by mission boards, but by the year 1920 an Interchurch World Movement survey stated that "Medical work through Christian Missions is subject to no challenge and no criticism even from the non-Christians, save for the fact that it is now inadequate."1

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2 Ibid.


4 Ibid.
Arthur J. Brown, who is an authority on missionaries and their work, adds to this statement on the value of medical missions his belief that "no other phase of mission work has done more to soften hearts and to open doors, no other has been more fruitful in spiritual results."\(^5\)

At just what point in medical missions' history between its beginning in 1819 and 1920 nurses entered the field of missionary work is not known. Literature during this period frequently refers to the medical missionary, but it is always speaking of the physician when it uses the term. Occasionally a nurse or nursing sister is mentioned, but her work, position, responsibilities or training are seldom discussed.

This limited amount of reference to nurses is understandable in view of the fact that during this period nursing as a profession was only beginning to find its place and to prepare young women for service. The nurse's main contribution during this time seems to have been that of relieving the doctor of some aspects of the patient's care, for as R. Fletcher Moorshead reported:

> A nursing sister can relieve the doctor of the personal care that he must otherwise give to the patient's diet, bedding, and clothing and she can see that those essential items in their medical and surgical treatment for which a trained nurse is needed, are properly carried out.\(^6\)

Subsequent to this time the references to missionary nursing in literature have become more general and even less descriptive. Most current comments on missionary nursing are limited to an acknowledgment of it as an acceptable avenue of service for women.

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This lack of printed material on missionary nursing might be due to two causes: (1) Missionary nursing may not exist in the minds of missionary critics and authors as a separate profession from that of medicine. Possibly they consider it a contributing part of the whole medical work, but not significantly different in principles and methods from the work of the medical missionary, the physician, to be worthy of separate treatment. (2) Some writers may not consider missionary nursing to differ from nursing as it is practiced in more highly developed countries. To these two possible causes for the dearth of literature on missionary nursing might be added the fact that nurses in general are not often writers, nor do those employed in mission positions have much leisure time; therefore, the missionary nurses, who are the best qualified to describe their work, foster this lack of literature by their silence.

Both of the above-mentioned causes have no doubt influenced the present situation to some extent. Nevertheless, the fact remains that there is very little written which contains the duties and philosophy of missionary nursing as it meets the needs of a people who are beginning to awaken to their needs and their potentialities through education and health.

The purpose of literature is varied. It may be to spread knowledge, to attract attention, to foster a cause, to entertain, or to challenge thinking. Without literature, a cause or endeavor is either greatly hindered or limited. Missionary nursing is in such a position. Stories have been written about the needs of the world fields and the work of the nurse in overseas situations. These stimulate an interest in many young women, but when these same young women request literature which
can tell them what the missionary nurse's position requires in preparation and ability, there is no volume which can be handed to them for study.\footnote{Letter from Frank Price, Missionary Research Library, February, 1959.}

Articles, pamphlets, and circulars are printed by a few of the mission boards. These contain some basic concepts, but are largely for promotion and of little value to the individual who wants to have the total picture. Although these materials are available upon request from the various missionary movements, they are not widely distributed.

This lack of explicit literature dealing with missionary nursing may contribute to the fact that mission boards are finding it increasingly difficult to enlist nurses in overseas mission work.

\textbf{A Definition of Missionary Nursing}

Missionary nursing may be considered a spiritually and evangelistically motivated professional level of nursing. It is carried out to its fullest potential while being adapted to the needs of the people within their particular national, cultural, economic, and environmental circumstances.

\textbf{Missionary Nursing Differs From Nursing in the Homeland.}

Missionary nursing differs from nursing in more highly developed countries in its approach and methods and not in the underlying principles of nursing, which are internationally applicable. The missionary nurse endeavors to see and meet the challenge of the people's need within the milieu of their culture and facilities. It attempts to adapt to needs while striving to make every adaptation reach as near perfection as is possible.
It is often an original and independent work which requires initiative, creativity, and consistent perseverance. It endeavors to keep an openminded approach, often seeing and learning new ways from the local culture in order to realize its ultimate objective. It tries to evaluate critically and to accept these new means and methods in terms of the principles involved and not on the basis of feeling, nationalism, and cultural preference.

Missionary nursing, as it endeavors to bring health and healing to the people of less developed countries, must mold the habits of the people to healthful patterns and also mold nursing measures to fit their need. The nurse must constantly seek to clothe the principles of nursing and healthful living in methods which are acceptable and achievable in that culture. Unless the forces of culture and the principles of health can be brought to a common ground of mutual adaptation, the effects of nursing and health teaching will be transitory.

In order to achieve this common ground of mutual adaptation, the nurse who goes to an underprivileged country must imbibe the culture of the people to the point that the adaptation of nursing to culture and culture to nursing can take place within herself. As she achieves this high level of empathetic understanding, she will be able to give not only of her services but will also leave behind her educational progeny who will continue to propagate the work which she has begun.

Missionary nursing involves more than efficient, effective use of nursing tools in the care of the sick and needy in underprivileged

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countries. The term "missionary" implies being sent on a mission or an appointed task. This task is the restoration of man, spiritually as well as physically, to the image of his Creator. Nursing is an effective means to this end.

To be a missionary nurse implies that the nurse has so felt the call to work for the restoration and eventual salvation of mankind that nursing to her is an avenue through which she can accomplish her purpose of missionary work.

Nursing, however, is not carried out solely to convert souls. Healing itself is a manifestation of the love of God, Who is moved with compassion by our infirmities. (Matt. 14:14) Christ never subordinated His ministry to the body until it became a bait whereby His ministry to the soul secured a hearing. God is no respecter of persons. His blessing falls upon the just and the unjust, and so it should be with missionary nursing. The services of the missionary nurse are available to all regardless of their reception of the Gospel. Nevertheless, her kindness, sympathies and gentle care often open hearts to the Gospel. This kindness she does not manifest because she wants to make converts but because she cannot, as a Christian, treat humanity in any other way.

In this light, missionary nursing is considered to be one of the most satisfying types of nursing, and because of its closeness to the

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11Moorshead, op. cit., p. 12.
lives of the people it is an effective, if not one of the most effective, means of missionary endeavor.

The Aspects of Missionary Nursing

Missionary nursing is a field of nursing which has been relatively untouched by analytical thinkers. To give a description of it which would be internationally acceptable would be very difficult because of the differences in every country. Nurses from medical missions only one hundred miles apart can give different pictures of their work. Doctors may report a different description of the nurse's job to that which the nurse sees herself to fill.

These differences are understandable, for no two people or countries are alike, and yet underlying the work of the missionary nurse are broad concepts which are applicable to most situations. For the purpose of this study the subject of missionary nursing was divided into five broad areas dealing with different aspects of the work. These five areas are discussed in the remainder of this chapter, and are used as classifications for the bibliographical materials listed in Chapter IV.

Missionary nursing functions. The art of nursing as it is taught in the larger, more developed countries of the world can rarely be carried out in less developed areas. Moorshead says that "the vocation of the missionary nurse requires that she must have a wider preparation than that given by her nurse's training."¹² Often she is faced with responsibilities in administration, finances, leadership, and teaching and even medicine for which she has had no instruction or preparation during her education

¹²Mooreshead, op. cit., p. 151.
in a school of nursing. Rarely does the overseas missionary nurse participate in the actual nursing care except in demonstration; but rather in education, training, supervision, and direction of the local people who are under clinical instruction or are employed by the mission for the actual care of the sick.

Nursing in missions also involves a co-working relationship with the doctor. This varies with the area, personality, and capabilities of the staff. Where one doctor and one nurse are carrying on the work of a medical mission, there are times when one or the other must be absent, and this necessitates a knowledge of the other's duties so that the work can go forward. For the nurse this includes a knowledge of diagnosis if she is to recognize conditions in time to save life by either treatment or by removing the patient to where skilled help is available. Where the staff is sufficiently large so that absences can be covered by others of the same profession, this is not as vital; nevertheless, the knowledge would not be amiss to any nurse in mission service.

The nurse should be conversant with the diseases common to the area in which she works. Many of these diseases she may have never seen before her arrival in the field. Her duties should include a study of these conditions until their characteristic symptoms, treatment and nursing care are a part of her fund of knowledge.

Basically, missionary nursing always involves teaching. Whether in an organized nurses' educational program, instruction given to her nursing staff, or in health education of the people who visit the hospital, the nurse will find that it is impossible to work and not to
teach. Walter R. Lambuth expresses this responsibility of the nurse thus:

Surpassing all that has been said about the great service which the trained nurse may render in the mission field is the opportunity that comes to many to develop national nurses.  

Therefore if she has learned the principles which underlie all education and learning, her work of nursing in an interracial situation will be facilitated.

Missionary nursing and interracial relations. As was stated earlier, the nurse must become familiar with the people of the country in which she works. Basic to this subject of relations between races is understanding of the national heritage. This understanding is born of an unprejudiced and unselfish willingness to see life from the other person's viewpoint. G. A. Gollock, in his book on missionary preparation says:

The missionary will find it stimulating to let his imagination play freely upon that heritage that is actually his own. As he plumbs the extent to which it colours his character and outlook, the strength of the association with which it provides him, the strange power of its inhibitions in regions of habits and of inner life, he will realize that if another man stood beside him, ignorant—perhaps even scornful—of this heritage and pervaded by the influences of another and equally complex heritage of his own, the two would not quickly meet in thought or combine in action—they lack common ground.

The nurse's work enables her to association with the people at what Gollock calls "Springs of common Humanity." He continues:


Great instincts and passions lie at the center of human nature, and those who have the patience and love to penetrate to the core meet in a region beyond differences of heritage and race. The elemental facts of birth and death, life and love, good and evil, youth and age are omnipresent, and he who is simple enough and strong enough to pierce through the superficial coverings... is beginning to learn the lesson—so forcibly impressed on the world by Christ but so little understood—of the unity and brotherhood of man.\textsuperscript{15}

Much has been written about the problem of race and its relation to the Christian Church. Many of the problems which confront the missionary in regards to race are based upon attitudes and feelings which were acquired very early in life. Therefore, to prepare a person to meet these problems in his mission experience requires a great deal of consistent, prayerful determination to know what Christ would do in the same situation. On this point Lindsell states:

Race with all that this word entails confronts the beginner. The regenerate ones are "brothers" in Christ. The unregenerate nationals are no different from unregenerate white men in America except for the pigment of their skin. But the difference in the color of the skin may be the controlling factor. No missionary can afford the luxury of race antipathy whether that antipathy be submerged beneath the outer crust of Christian doctrinal concepts which forbid it (for it will soon come out of its hiding) or whether it is openly acknowledged. In either case the effectiveness of the missionary is lost, and he might just as well stay at home.\textsuperscript{16}

In association with people of other races, in regions beyond heritage and race, the nurse will grow in understanding of herself, her mission and God. As she adapts to the culture of the people, she will be humbled and strengthened as she meditates upon the adaptations which God through Christ made to reach the human race.

\textsuperscript{15}\textit{Ibid.}, p. 17.

The service she renders from a heart full of such understandings will be acceptable to God and in the favor of man.

**Missionary nursing and interpersonal relations.** Interpersonal relations in this study is used to describe the relationship which exists between the fellow missionary workers who are associated together in a mission compound. "To be able to work harmoniously is a fundamental qualification. . . . The happiness and efficiency of an entire station may be ruined by one individual whose temperament is defective and whose life brings blight rather than blessing." Mission environments, because of the limited outside social opportunities, are prone to exaggerate the pleasing and displeasing characteristics of the workers. Every bad trait will be doubly accentuated abroad, and three thousand miles of ocean does not thereby improve a man any more than it makes a missionary. The relationships which sometimes exist between fellow missionaries are often very upsetting and not infrequently discouraging to the new missionary. Lindsell says:

As if it were not enough for the first termer to face odds and troubles of the field itself, he must also face adjustment in relation to his own colleagues who are people of the same background and color. Queer people do get to the mission field. The new missionary himself may be one of them. If he is not, there will be others who are. And with them he must get along from day to day. Modern industry has discovered that changes in personnel and dismissals from jobs . . . do not occur for inability to do the work assigned . . . but because of inability to get along with people. And on the mission field the same problem exists.

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In addition to general principles of interpersonal relations which have been quoted, the nurse, who is usually single, must exercise special caution in her relationships.

Whatever the Christian faith has done for women across the centuries progress has not been made to the same degree in other cultures. . . . Faced with the never-ending situations involving sex in the national churches the foreign missionaries cannot exercise too much care and caution in this regard. . . . There will be many activities and actions she [the single worker] will be forced to forego because of the sensitivities of the nationals to them.20

Skills in human relations will aid the nurse in her adjustment to others in the mission. However, the greatest need is a Christian experience which is revealed by simplicity, humility, teachableness and a self-sacrificing nature that bespeaks a genuine Christian character.21

**Missionary nursing and interracial evangelism.** In recent years medical missions have been challenged as a project for making converts. "Missionary statesmen in the main have rejected this viewpoint and have clung to the evangelistic function of the medical mission. . . . Medical missions has never obscured its true purposes. From its inception missionary organizations have indicated that behind medical means lies spiritual goals."22

Nursing and medical staffs appointed to overseas service are under missionary appointment. They will function, not as pastors but as lay evangelists, and for these duties they should be prepared and receive

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recognition. The principles of evangelism should be part of a nurse's preparation, for nursing is a means of evangelism.

Your men and young women must be fitted to engage in medical missionary work as physicians and nurses. But before these workers are sent into the field, they must give evidence that they have the spirit of service, that they are breathing a medical missionary atmosphere, that they are prepared for evangelical work.

Thus, for all medical and nursing missionary personnel, the methods of evangelism and the principles which guide them are as vital to their work as are the principles and methods of medicine or nursing.

Missionary nursing and interracial communications. Missionary nurses must associate with the people. This association requires many and devious methods of communication. There are no peoples, regardless of their level of development, who cannot communicate. True, their language may be unwritten, or, if written, be unread by the major portion of the population, but this does not eliminate the other avenues of communication. If the nurse is to fulfill her obligation to study the people and the culture of the country, she must be willing to study also their methods of communication. In fact, an ability to communicate must be achieved before any true understanding of the people or the culture can be realized.

Eugene A. Nida, a translator for the American and Foreign Bible Society says that:

Language can and must be learned if the Word of God is to be communicated in the words of men, but this cannot be done outside

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23 Ibid., p. 230.

of the total framework of the culture, of which the language
in question is an integral part. 25

Mooreshead says that if the nurse is to teach she must be able to
acquire a good knowledge of the language. 26 However, communication can
never be a one-way process. There must be a mutual, reciprocal relation-
ship, a coming together of mind with mind, word with word, if information
is to be sparked to new life and suffused with the glow of new meaning. 27

In the work of the missionary nurse communication may include
feelings, facial expressions, gestures, and actions, all of which are
symbols of their underlying cultural heritage and often can only be
correctly understood in that context. Seldom, if ever, is an interpreter
able to convey the whole meaning of what is spoken or shown in a conver-
sation. Often in medical histories, feelings and symptoms are emotionally
involved and will not be divulged in the presence of an interpreter. The
nurse, who will feel it her duty and her privilege to learn the language
of the people, and does learn it through organized study, through casual
and tireless association with the people, will prove her empathetic
interest in them, and her efforts will not be unrecognized by the people
she seeks to serve. Gollock has expressed this same thought:

The missionary who would gain inner kinship with his fellows
of other races must enter into the cultural heritage on which
their lives are based. Leisure time—and many study hours—must
be given to amassing knowledge as to the heritage of his adopted
country, until through stirring of imagination it becomes almost
as real to him as his own. Be other than himself he cannot, but

25 Eugene A. Nida, Customs and Cultures (New York: Harper and

26 Mooreshead, op. cit., p. 151.

27 F. W. Dillistone, Christianity and Communication (New York:
there is room within him for what is vital to the lives of other men. He can approach the secret springs of their national life with reverence. What he finds will not only unlock the personality of others but enlarge and enrich his own.28

When a missionary nurse can reach this level of understanding which Gollock describes, she will have achieved the ability to participate in reciprocal communication, and can be a great blessing to the total medical and missionary work.

Summary

The beginning of missionary nursing in the history of medical missions is not definitely known. The position of missionary nursing which began as an assistant to the medical missionary, the physician, in the physical care of the sick, is only briefly discussed in books printed around the turn of the century. Books which are published today on missions discuss the work and position of the nurse even less than those published earlier. Relatively little study has been given to the actual work of a missionary nurse. The details of her job will vary with every area and every staff. This fact makes specific description difficult, but the over-all concepts of mission nursing are applicable in most situations, and can be used to develop concepts of the job of the missionary nurse.

Missionary nursing was defined and classified under five major aspects. These included, (1) her diversified nursing functions and responsibilities, (2) her need to understand the culture and national heritage of the people, (3) her adjustment to mission life and to fellow personnel, (4) her responsibility in evangelism, and (5) her purposes and obligations to learn the language of the people.

CHAPTER IV

PREPARATION OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

In order to find the current general mission literature which was available and was being used in missionary preparation, an inquiry was sent to twenty-five colleges who specialize in religious and missionary education. Fifteen of the twenty-five colleges replied, nine of which provided a total of 147 bibliographical listings on missions. These included narratives, histories, biographies, philosophies and principles dealing with mission endeavor. Two of these nine colleges sent the names of twelve books which were used in nursing or medical classes which were being conducted for non-medical personnel. None of these twelve books were related to mission nursing, but were rather general nursing works such as those used in all schools of nursing or in first aid classes.

The six colleges of the fifteen who did not furnish bibliographies stated that they did not have books in their library on the subject requested or that they did not have the bibliographies prepared on these subjects.

Of the 147 books which were recommended by the nine colleges, forty-one were considered to be within the limitations of the annotated bibliography. These were searched for in libraries serving six universities and four public city libraries, in addition to the two libraries in the College of Medical Evangelists. Other books recommended but which were not found locally were obtained through interlibrary loan. Additional books were found through independent library investigation during
the study. Those books which were found were studied sufficiently for the purpose of selection, categorizing and annotation.

The remainder of the applicable books which were not obtainable locally, were listed as having been suggested by the colleges. These obviously could not be classified nor annotated. Their value is unknown and are only included as an additional source of material which is possibly suitable to missionary nursing preparation.

Also included is a list of addresses from which can be obtained mission literature or bibliographies of mission literature available.1

Methods used in the selection of the materials. Although none of the books in this bibliography deal with the subject of missionary nursing, they do contain concepts which are applicable. In the absence of any literature specifically written on missionary nurses, their qualifications, the job specifications, and the position of nurses in medical missions, these general works have been cited. The amount and value of the contribution each work makes toward the body of missionary nursing knowledge will vary. Some may be entirely applicable, others may be limited to only a chapter, a page or even a paragraph. However, if it was considered to fulfill one of the criteria listed below, it was included.

Criteria used in the selection of the material. A criteria was developed for the purpose of selection and evaluation of materials. It is as follows:

(1) Would it help the nurse to understand the needs, culture, habits and life of the people? Would it increase her tolerance of other races?

1 See Appendix B.
(2) Would it help the nurse to understand the reactions within herself when she meets and works with another culture?

(3) Would it help the nurse to accept and work cooperatively with her fellow missionaries?

(4) Would it increase the nurse's appreciation for harmony in community effort when the group is small?

(5) Would it help the nurse to realize the relationship of nursing to world evangelism?

(6) Would it help the nurse to sense the need and importance of personal communications with the people?

(7) Would it help the nurse to see mission work as a calling which requires the highest possible development of her spiritual and intellectual powers?

(8) Would it help the nurse to see her own limitation and to realize that success in her work depends upon her dependence on God?

(9) Would it foster initiative, creativity, and adaptability in the nurse?

(10) Would it foster missionary motivation?

Two other limitations were set for the material. The first was that only materials written during the past twenty years or subsequent to the beginning of World War II were used. This was to find out how much was written during this period, and to give special emphasis to the changes in philosophy of missions which is resulting from the nationalistic movements commonly seen today.

The second limitation was that only histories, philosophies and principles of mission work were used. Narrative books were not used because of their possible subjectivity, and also because their main
purpose is generally motivation, and they do not lend themselves to listing in specific areas.
THE CLASSIFIED BIBLIOGRAPHY

A. REFERENCE WORKS

1. Histories

Part I is a concise, readable review of missions beginning with apostolic times and continued through 1938. Part II is a more detailed history of the mission work in the major world areas.

A very complete and detailed history of the growth of Christianity through the centuries. The set is extensively validated with footnotes and bibliography.

2. Non-Christian Cultures and Religions

This work presents a collection of articles on the main non-Christian religions of the world by men who have worked in the area.

All of the major religions of the world including some primitive ones are given a comprehensive and detailed description which provides understanding of the faith as well as factual knowledge.

This extensive work on cultural change is authoritative, and provides good source material on the subject.

3. Methods and Influence of Christianity

This book is written from a broad experience with the mission work in non-Christian areas. The relationship which exists between the various philosophies is objectively described.

The author discusses the subject of the Christian Society in its cultural environment. It is an objective appraisal of the true, long-term results of the church.

4. Communication


Presented is a comprehensive review of languages in our modern world. The subject of language in general is discussed in relation to structure, history and sociological implications. This is a good resource fund of linguistic knowledge.


This book gives a brief description of all the major languages of the world, with alphabets and pronunciations for most of the sounds peculiar to it.

B. MISSIONARY NURSING

1. Nursing Function

a. Books


A multitude of improvisions for nursing care are described and illustrated. All can be made from simple materials which are often available in a home situation. The book will stimulate creative thinking.


The home of the mission nurse is accessible and known by the people, and her homemaking is a part of her work for the community.

b. Publications of Organizations


The nursing service, educational facilities and literature are discussed as to provision and use of the nursing personnel in the various countries.

The functions and work of the nurse in meeting the health needs of the people are discussed.


Discussed are the following points: (1) type of nurse required in interracial intercultural nursing, (2) development of a total teaching program, and (3) illustration and explanation of situation type teaching in nursing. The concise outline formation makes the book valuable as a guide.


This report discusses the qualifications of a health worker, and includes plans and methods of setting up health education programs in the community. This could be helpful in setting up health education programs.


This is a complete report on the function of the midwife and types of midwifery preparation, with a comparison of a fully trained midwife and auxiliary midwife. As a guide, this booklet would be helpful in training or employing midwives.

2. Administrative Functions

a. Books


The chapter "Rural Hospital Nursing" contains some of the concepts and responsibilities commonly found in mission hospitals. The challenges of such administrative functions to the nurse is well described.

b. Publications of Organizations


The need, qualification and preparation of nursing service administrative personnel is reported. It is a criteria for evaluation and preparation of nursing personnel.
c. Periodicals


This presents a brief history of nurses in medical missions with concepts of the duties involved.


This article is a report of committee of nurses from various world areas who gave specifications for the overseas nurse.

3. Medical and Dental Functions

a. Books


There are included in this book brief discussions on the major tropical diseases, with their definition, geographical distribution, etiology, clinical picture, course and prognosis, and diagnosis and treatment. This volume would serve as a text or handbook on tropical diseases.


Although this book is for the dentist, there are contained many treatments which would be usable by the nurse in a mission situation. Remedies listed contain also statements of their purpose, use and dosage in dental work.


This is a teaching aid. It is full of many illustrations and pictures which present the major aspects of dental health.


As a public health teaching tool, this book would be good material. It is excellently written; a simple discussion of dental problems, including many pathological processes and suggestions of treatments for them.


The place of the nurse in a dental health program is discussed, and several chapters are devoted to a simple presentation of dental work, common oral diseases, and what can be done about them. It would be a guide to oral hygiene education.
   This is a very well written comprehensive and yet simple portrayal of dental health and care. It could serve as a text on dental hygiene in other world areas.

   This is a selected list of books on tropical diseases. Some of the publications listed are for the use of the medical practitioner and are complete and authoritative. Other books listed would be suitable for use as handbooks and ready-reference materials.

   As a reference work this book presents a comprehensive survey of the diseases found in the tropics.

C. MISSIONARY NURSING AND INTERRACIAL RELATIONS

   This book consists of a compilation of articles and speeches by thirty authors of varying nationalities and denominational affiliation. A background of mission work of various organizations is given in Part I. Part II deals with the changes in mission work which were the results of World War II. Part III discusses the various aspects and methods of mission work needed today. Included are: anthropology, humanitarian approach, rural missions, literature, medical work, imperialism, and mission strategy.

   The work and place of the Christian mission is discussed in its relation to a new world order which fosters force and socialized control. It gives a penetrating analysis of the refining needed by Christian missions in their function among other races.

   When Christian ethics conflict with the standards of non-Christians, what should be the position of the missionary is the question asked by this book. It is a thought-provoking discussion of a pertinent problem in mission work, and made real by the use of numerous case studies.
This booklet, which is offered by an organization which recruits and prepares missionaries, is a philosophical discussion on the commission, qualifications and appointment of the candidate for mission service. Also presented are the challenges of work in the mission field in a section entitled, "Mission Field as a Place of Testing."

This book, which could serve as a textbook, discusses comprehensively the changes which are taking place in mission work today. The concepts of foreign mission work are compared with world mission work. The growth of the indigenous mission is portrayed against the existent cultural dislocation.

The author, who is one of the most thorough students of mission endeavor, here seeks to identify the facts of culture which are involved when two religious philosophies meet.

Cultural anthropology is the main concern of the missionary for he must "wrap" his message in a form which is acceptable and inviting to the people within their culture. This science as it is needed by the missionary in his work is discussed by the author with a good deal of feeling and urgency.

As a philosophical description, this book portrays the message, means and methods, and challenge of mission endeavor. Some space is devoted to the discussion of current methods of mission administration.

This book is a very enlightening presentation of the relationship of cultural anthropology to mission endeavor. No one area is singled out for description, but gleanings from all the major cultural areas of the world field are presented. The author, a translator for the American Bible Society, speaks from firsthand experience with the situations, and this makes the work very readable.

A well known author of Bible translation presents the problem of converting people to Christianity in the face of a nominal Christian influence around it. Although the writer is not a missionary and is writing from materials provided him, the philosophy presented is worthy of real thought. It is a very readable volume.


This is a concise discussion on the growing transformations the primitive cultures are making through the increasing association with the rest of the world's population. It provides concepts of the changes which can take place when a missionary works and lives among a primitive people.


This book gives some principles which were found to be helpful when the Y.W.C.A. began to integrate their work for all races. Although it deals with the American situation, the concepts are good teaching material. By application the material would be valuable to anyone preparing for work among another race.


The nationalistic revolutions of the world are discussed as to: (1) the predisposing factors involved, (2) relationship to Christian missions, and (3) the type of missionary needed to meet the present situation.


Two purposes underlie this authoritative and well-written volume: foremost is the desire to show the importance of the study of cultural anthropology to the missionary, and secondly, to approach the science of man and his culture from the standpoint of Christian evangelism.


The relationship between the foreign missionary and the indigenous church leaders in the emergence of an indigenous work is discussed in the light of the changing methods of mission and missionaries. This book could be used as a textbook.

Steward, J. S. Thine is the Kingdom. New York: Charles Scribners and Sons, 1957. 74 pp.

This book portrays the call or imperative in mission service. The type of individual needed as to character tendencies and abilities suited to mission work is effectively stated.

This author reports on his investigation to evaluate the effects of Christian missions. He draws some thought-provoking conclusions of the place of missions in interracial work.

D. MISSIONARY NURSING AND INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS


Emotional maturity and social abilities are discussed by the author in their relation to the effectiveness and stability of the missionary personnel.


The missionary requires a knowledge of the type of man that he is and the type of men with whom he will have to work, plus an understanding of the relationship which can exist between them. The author portrays quite completely and objectively the influence of this relationship on the spirit and effectiveness of the mission.

E. MISSIONARY NURSING AND INTERRACIAL EVANGELISM


In Part I of this volume the philosophy of missions held by the Methodist, Lutheran, Wesleyan, and Catholic denominations is stated. Part II deals with the modern methods and objectives of Christian missions, and is presented in the form of essays by various men of mission experience or who, being nationals, can speak of the situation from the viewpoint of the growing indigenous church.


The views presented in this book are those of an educated Christian national as he evaluates the Christian message and the life of the Christian messenger who brings it into his homeland, India. He discusses both the methods used by missions today and those which he feels would be most effective in an Indian culture. Although it is limited to India, it is applicable in the general concepts and principles presented.

This book is a classic on the work of the missionary. It is an excellent guide to any person preparing herself for overseas work. The terminology is slightly outdated today, but the concepts remain applicable.


This is a thought-provoking discussion on the modern philosophy of world and church unity. How the faiths of the world can be unified and yet not be made uniform is a question to which the author endeavors to give a positive answer. Also discussed is the criticism of missions, that they are means of European Imperialism.


The author stresses that the heart is not won by logic and intellectualism, and that apart from feelings and conviction, change in behavior is limited. As a short but conclusive article on the value of emotions and feelings in missionary endeavor, it is thought-provoking.


This work pictures the methods used in missionary work heretofore and those required in the post-war world of today. It is a thoughtful, authoritative work on mission endeavor in all of its aspects. This book would be suitable as a textbook.


The true purpose underlying all missionary work is the spread of the gospel. The author has outlined the methods of missionary work effectively in the section entitled "Means of Accomplishing the Task."


This is a discussion on two approaches to mission work, (1) the localized effect of the mission station, and (2) the far-reaching effects of the converted Christian national. The author stresses that through the efforts of the national worker the gulf of cultural differences is bridged.


The author who has long been a leader in mission work points out that the greatest evangelistic tool is individual effort for individual people.

The evangelistic imperative and obligation of every Christian is described. "How can the non-Christian be made to feel what Christianity is?" is a question the author effectively discusses. A list of barriers to effective Christian service is complete and challenging in the depth of missionary understandings portrayed.


"Missions are the instruments of a good-neighbor policy that is no longer continental merely but world wide." The article seeks to describe the work and methods of mission as they relate to the world as a whole. The author senses the influence missions are on governments and nations.


This book discusses the need for unity in teaching and living by the Christian world if it is going to convert the world to Christ. The inconsistencies seen between word and acts of Christian peoples are its greatest handicap in mission work.

F. MISSIONARY NURSING AND INTERRACIAL COMMUNICATIONS


This book could serve as a guide to any one who must learn a foreign language and would be especially helpful to those who will have to learn it under their own direction. It is simply and interestingly written.


This is an approach to the problem of communication from the Christian viewpoint. The work of the missionary in bridging the gap between cultures through language is described. Included are methods of communication, such as reading, listening, and reciprocal understanding.


The major variables which affect language learning and the problems involved are studied. Such factors as age, intelligence, background, linguistic skills and habits, motivation and purpose are discussed in relation to the student's ability to learn a second language effectively.

The book presents a concise outline on an effective approach to teaching another language. It is a teacher's manual, but could be applicable material for the person who sets out to learn a language untutored or where he must direct the national teachers in instructional methods.


The author endeavors to present a language from the viewpoint that all languages have within them structural constituents which would be helpful in other languages. No one language is best because it is common. This book will increase appreciation for all languages.


This work is a philosophical discussion on the methods and value of learning, speaking and reading a foreign language. The various methods commonly used are described and compared for their effectiveness.


This is a study on the place and aspects of communication in Christian work. It discusses communication's foundation in the Bible, and delves into the psychological, sociological and cultural factors as they relate to the problem of evangelism.


This is the philosophy of a missionary who felt compelled to improve communications with the illiterate of the world. The obvious enthusiasm of the author as he discusses his methods of work is stimulating and motivating to people planning to work in areas where illiteracy exists.


The various avenues of communication which are open to missionary endeavor are presented by the author. Discussed are recording, use of the radio, literature as well as language learning and its use in preaching and teaching.


The author discusses the relation of a nation's alphabet to their social and cultural background. The history and progressive changes in common forms of writing are included.

This is a book which in describing the work of Bible translations reveals the dangers involved in all translating regardless of the subject. Translating can seldom be literal but must be related to the culture of the people.


This is a very readable and highly illustrated chapter on what is involved in interracial communication. The author also presents factors to be regarded in the learning of a foreign language.


This is another book on the problem of translating the aesthetic concepts of religion into a factual language. It provides insight into the value and use of translations and their place in comparison to the learning of the language by the missionary.


This is a resource book in linguistics. It provides a review of languages in our modern world and discusses languages in relation to structure, history, and sociological implications.
UNCLASSIFIED BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following books were recommended as of value in the preparation of missionaries for service by some of the nine colleges which are engaged in mission preparation and which replied to the inquiry.

Their inclusion here is on the basis that they were not found in libraries and therefore cannot be classified or annotated as to their content and value.


CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this study was to identify selected materials which had been written since 1938 and which were suitable for use in the preparation of nurses for overseas mission positions. These materials were placed in a bibliography which was divided into the various aspects of a nurse's work in a mission position.

Summary. The materials for the bibliography were sought from three sources: (1) twenty-five institutions of religious education which offered courses in missions, (2) personal interviews, and (3) personal library research.

A list of 187 titles was found, and an effort was made to find these books in public and educational libraries in the Los Angeles area. The books which were located were evaluated and those which were considered valuable and applicable to the subject of missionary nursing were included in the annotated bibliography. The remainder of those located locally but not included in the bibliography were rejected for any one of three possible reasons: (1) those published before the year 1938, (2) those too technical for the group for which this bibliography is prepared, and (3) those which were duplication of materials covered more completely in another volume. Some areas contained a larger number of books than others, but only the best and most applicable or valuable were selected. Some of the materials rejected for the annotated bibliography, together with some other materials which were recommended but were not found, were listed in a separate, unclassified bibliography without annotations.
The need for special preparation of the missionary beyond the level of preparation for a similar position in the homeland is recognized by most mission authorities. Spiritual preparation, professional and technical preparation and personal preparation are equally important in meeting the needs and objectives of the mission board, the nationals and the nurse. Literature fills a need for enduring motivation and continual direction in the developing of the qualification, abilities, attitudes and attributes needed by the missionary today.

The aspects of missionary nursing were divided into five major areas. These include (1) her diversified nursing functions and responsibilities, (2) her need to understand the culture and national heritage of the people, (3) her adjustment to mission life and to fellow personnel, (4) her responsibility in evangelism, and (5) her purposes and obligations to learn the language of the people.

The bibliographical materials found were included in classified and annotated bibliography. Other materials which were not located were listed in an unclassified bibliography.

The conclusions and recommendations of the study were based upon the amount, availability, and possible use for the materials found. Recommendations for further study which should be done in this area were made on the basis of the scope of the materials which were identified.

Conclusions. It was noted that there were no books which were written with specific regard to the missionary nurse and her work. Only a very few books mentioned at all the work of the missionary nurse. Periodicals published by the World Health Organization to carry articles on the work of the nurse in interracial and intercultural situations were
found to be applicable. These can be adapted to the work of the missionary nurse in similar situations, and seems to be the sole source of information on the subject.

In the absence of any volume on the various aspects of missionary nursing, the general works which deal with the philosophy and practice of general mission endeavor were considered valid for use in missionary nursing preparation wherein they describe her missionary function.

No mention is made of the administrative and organizational functions of the missionary nurse in either nursing or mission literature.

The responsibility of the missionary nurse for the education of the national nurses is mentioned by several authors, but is not elaborated upon.

Discussion of interpersonal relationships involved in mission nursing situations is equally lacking in mission literature.

Tropical nursing is a recognized area of nursing, and materials are available to the nurse on this subject. Medical works on tropical diseases are also of value as references for the missionary nurse.

It was also noted that even these general works on mission philosophy and endeavor were not readily available. Of the libraries serving six colleges or universities, and four public libraries, in addition to the libraries connected with the College of Medical Evangelists, only one had well stocked shelves of current materials listed under the subject of missions. Most of the libraries had older books which were written between 1890 and 1920, and one or two occasional volumes written since 1938. None carried missionary periodicals, and only one had current copies of the Division of Foreign Mission Annual Report on mission work. The most completely stocked library visited was the
Recommendations for the use of this bibliographical material are:

(1) That it be used as a source of motivation and direction to the individual who is interested in missions as a possible avenue for service.

(2) That these materials should be readily available for use by any faculty who holds as an objective the preparing of nurses for mission work.

(3) That these materials could be correlated into a source of references for a course on anthropology, ethnology and interracial evangelism for the basic level of nursing.

(4) That the school of nursing faculty be made aware of this material and be encouraged to correlate the principles of missionary nursing into their teaching of the basic student in all areas of nursing science.

Recommendation is made that study and investigation of missionary nursing be done which will result in published materials that can be used in motivation and preparation of nurses for overseas work. The following areas are especially needful of investigation.

(1) Administration and organization of mission nursing service.

(2) Interpersonal relationships commonly found in mission stations, and attitudes, abilities and skills needed to meet them.

(3) Development of techniques and materials suitable for teaching professional nursing to students of 8th and 10th grade levels.

(4) Factual analysis of the work of mission nurses to increase
understanding of her position by those preparing the missionary nurse and by those calling her for service.

(5) Evangelistic and counseling opportunities open to missionary nursing.

(6) The possibilities for professional growth while in mission service.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

A. BOOKS


B. BOOKS PARTS OF SERIES


C. PUBLICATIONS


D. PERIODICALS


E. ARTICLES IN COLLECTION


F. ENCYCLOPEDIA AND DICTIONARY REFERENCES


APPENDIXES
APPENDIX A

LETTER OF INQUIRY SENT TO BIBLE COLLEGES

Dear Sir:

I am compiling a bibliography on the skills, methods, and attitudes which are needed by the missionary nurse. As a registered nurse, I have spent twelve years in mission service in Africa, and have become interested in the subject of mission preparation as a means of increasing the nurse's effectiveness and facilitating her adjustment to foreign service.

As an institution interested in missions and religious education, I am wondering if your faculty have any books, articles, pamphlets or films which they have found to be of value to those preparing for mission service. I would appreciate receiving a bibliography of such material. Would you also send me a description and outline of courses which have been developed for preparing missionaries?

The subject is a broad one and it has been broken down into five general areas to serve as a guide in the selection of material.

1. Missionary Nursing -- Adaptation to climate, equipment, methods. Diagnosis, pharmacology, dental care. Responsibility in mission administration. Laboratory and pharmacy organization.
2. Missions and Interracial Relations -- Culture, anthropology.
3. Missions and Interpersonal Relations -- Fellow missionary relations.
4. Missions and Interracial Evangelism -- Methods.
5. Missions and Interracial Communication -- Language study, purpose and methods.

This material will be used in a thesis for the Master's Degree at the College of Medical Evangelists, and as such will be available on interlibrary loan to the 25 participating colleges.

I would very much appreciate having this material by the first of March. A stamped self-addressed envelope is included for your convenience.

Thank you so much for your help in this project.

Yours sincerely,

Anna May Vaughan
APPENDIX B

ADDRESSES WHERE MISSIONARY LITERATURE IS OBTAINABLE

Division of Foreign Missions
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, 10, New York
Yearly surveys and summary reports of all missionary activities during the previous year.

International Foreign Mission Association
308 West 105th Street, New York 25, New York
Book purchasing service.
Books.
Bibliographies.
Pamphlet materials.

International Review of Missions
156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York
Edinburgh House, 2 Eaton Gate, London, SW 1
Monthly publications.
Book published for the International Missionary Council.

International Review of Missions and Practical Anthropology
Box 307, Tarrytown, New York
Back issues of this monthly publication.

Inter-Varsity Press
1116 N. Astor, Chicago 10, Illinois
Books.
Promotional leaflets.

Missionary Research Library
3041 Broadway, New York 27, New York
Books (available on interlibrary loan).
The Occasional Bulletin, an intermittent publication containing missionary material.

Student Volunteer Movement
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York
Books.
Promotional materials.
Program materials, as skits.
A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY SUITABLE FOR USE IN OVERSEAS MISSIONARY NURSING PREPARATION

by

Anna May Vaughan

An Abstract of a Thesis
In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Science in the Field of Nursing Administration

June, 1959
Missionary nursing, as one form of nursing and as a method of missionary endeavor, has been neglected in both nursing and mission literature.

It was the purpose of this study to identify, classify, and list bibliographical material which is applicable and would serve as a source of information to those preparing for, and directing others toward, overseas mission nursing.

The material for the bibliography was obtained through three sources: (1) twenty-five institutions of religious education which offered courses in missions, (2) personal interviews, and (3) personal library research. The volumes included in the bibliography were selected on the basis of the date of publication, applicability to the subject, and suitability to the readers. These were classified under five major aspects of overseas mission nursing, which were: (1) Missionary nursing functions, (2) Missionary nursing and interracial relations, (3) Missionary nursing and interpersonal relations, (4) Missionary nursing and interracial evangelism, and (5) Missionary nursing and interracial communications.

General works on mission philosophy and endeavor were considered to be valid for describing the missionary function of overseas nursing.