

mission FRIENDS

Fall 1998

Dear Mission Friend:

Bonjour! This issue of *Mission Friends* introduces your students to the people and nation of Togo. Check your packet for the following items:

1. Large map of Togo

The map is on the reverse side of this letter.

2. Response card

Return this card for new *Mission Friends* subscriptions or if you have comments about *Mission Friends*.

3. Student pages

These pages are written at a 4th-5th grade reading level, but all or part of them may be enjoyed by younger and older students as well.

4. Primary page

This page is written especially for children in grades 1-3. Again, younger or older students may enjoy some or all of the activities on this page.

5. Teacher pages

These pages give additional information and teaching suggestions for both the student and primary pages.

6. Parent page

Please photocopy this page for each of your students and send it home with them, along with the *Mission Friends* student and primary pages.

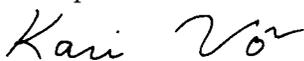
The large map, student, primary, parent and teacher pages of *Mission Friends* are intended to be photocopied. **Please make as many photocopies as you need.** If you prefer, you may order additional copies of *Mission Friends* from CPH Publishing for \$1 each.

Coming up! These topics are on the schedule for future issues of *Mission Friends*: Refugees (winter 1998) and Venezuela (newly revised, spring 1999). **Back issues** of *Mission Friends* are still available for \$1 each. Order by country or topic from CPH Publishing, 1-800-325-3040. Previous topics include:

- The Philippines
- Thailand
- Papua New Guinea
- Blind/Deaf/Disabled
- Korea, Russia
- Caribbean
- India/Sri Lanka
- Japan
- Native Americans
- Nigeria
- Olympics (Hispanics, Muslims, Jews and Chinese in North America)
- Chinese People in Asia (China, Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan)
- Hungary
- Brazil
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Panama
- Kazakstan
- Guatemala
- Ghana (updated summer 1998!)

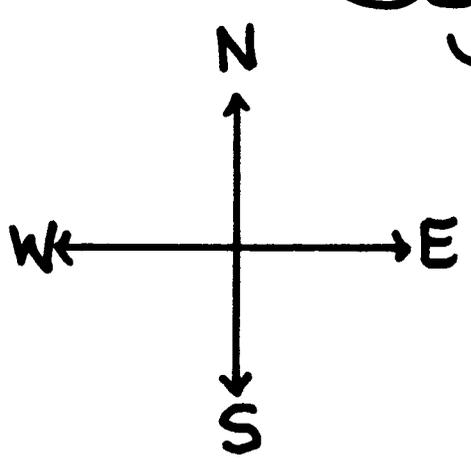
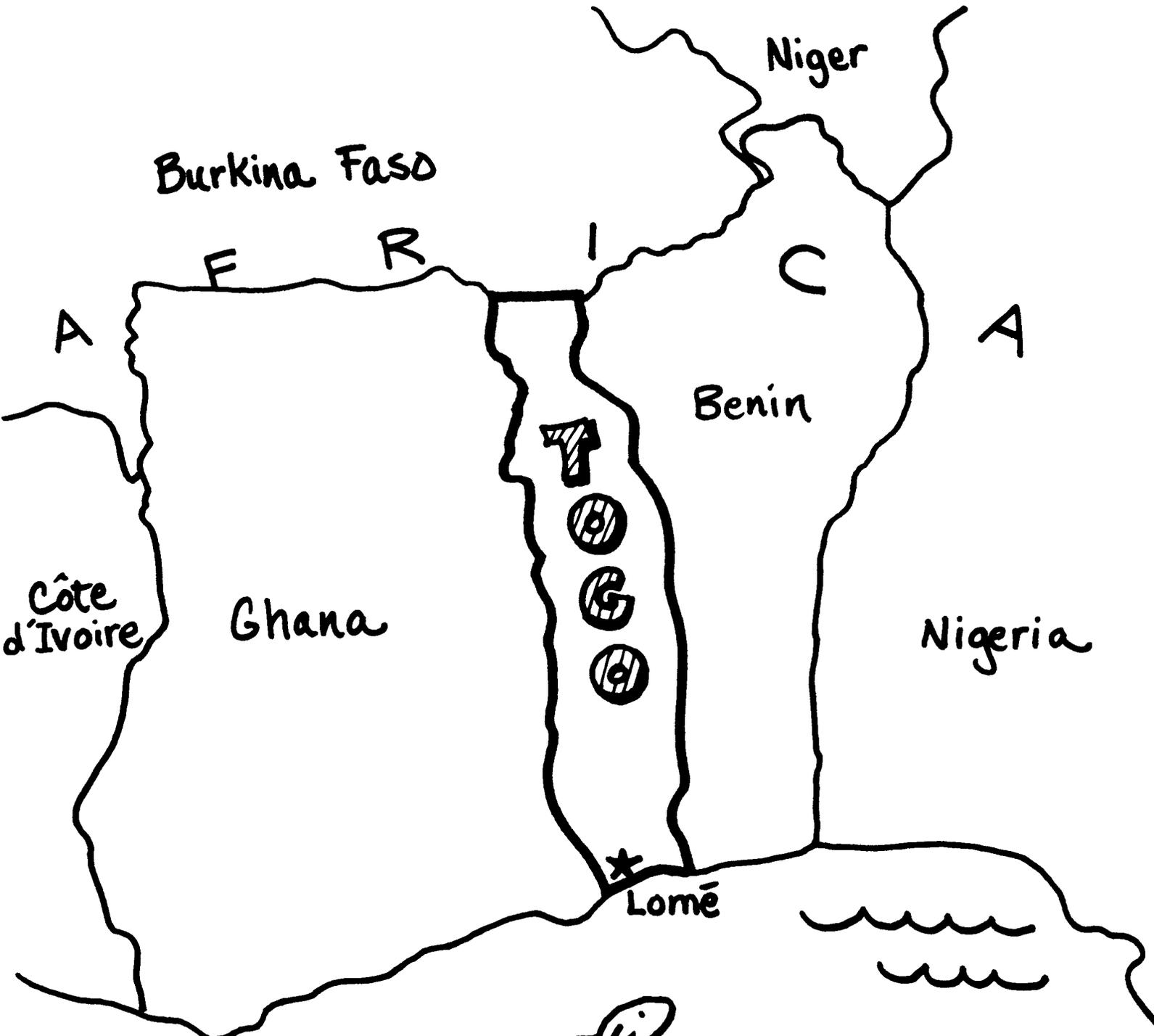
Until next time . . .

Your partner in God's mission,



Kari Vo

Editor, *Mission Friends*



GULF OF GUINEA
(Atlantic Ocean)



FRIENDS

Let's Go to Togo!

In This Issue

Palmer Parrot is back to take your students to Togo, West Africa. There's lots of information and lots to do inside *Mission Friends*. Here they will meet real missionaries and real Togolese people. And they can get involved in God's Mission in ways that will make a difference.

At this writing, the following LCMS career missionaries are serving in Togo:

- Rev. David and Carla Maffett live in the northern city of Dapaong with their sons Jonah and Micah. Rev. Maffett is the missionary counselor for the Togo field and teaches at the Theological Education Center. Before moving to Dapaong, the Maffetts spent eight years in the village of Mogou, planting churches among the Gangam people.
- Rev. John and Melissa Palka are evangelistic missionaries in Togo. With their three children Christina, John Luke, and Sarah, the Palkas also live in Dapaong. Rev. Palka also teaches at the Theological Education Center, training lay leaders, deacons and pastors who later will take responsibility for the Lutheran Church of Togo.
- Gary and Stephanie Schulte and their children Timothy, Thomas, Jeffrey and Ariana also live in Dapaong where Mr. Schulte serves as business manager for the Togo field and as a teacher at the Theological Education Center.
- Mike Squires is the agricultural development coordinator and also lives in Dapaong. He works with Togolese villagers in agriculture, environmental protection, health, literacy education and small-scale building projects. These projects support LCMS evangelistic efforts in Togo.
- James "Al" and Eileen Turner live in Mogou where Al works with construction and agricultural projects, such as teaching people about composting, and helps to support the outreach of other missionaries. Eileen

has done a variety of tasks during her missionary service, including teaching missionary children, teaching English as a second language, and working with women's Bible studies.

She is a nurse by profession.

Volunteer missionaries also serve in Togo. For a current list, call 1-800-433-3954, Ext. 1318.

When possible, use the missionary's prayer card, which has a picture of the missionary and his or her family on it. It also contains personal information about the family. Prayer cards can be ordered in quantity from CPH Publishing (order desk: 1-800-325-3040). Allow students to take prayer cards home and encourage them to pray often for the missionaries.

LCMS Mission in Togo

The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod first sent missionaries to Togo in 1980. Today, approximately 5,000 baptized Togolese worship in more than 20 Lutheran congregations.

The current mission work is in church-planting and leadership training among the Moba, Gurma and Gangam peoples. In addition to evangelism, the Togo mission supports Bible translation and social programs, including road improvement projects, literacy training programs, agricultural development and training church committees for social/community development work.

The Theological Education Center opened in Dapaong in 1997. Currently, 13 students (10 from Togo, 3 from Côte d'Ivoire) are studying to become pastors and leaders in the church.

More Class Activities

This is the fourth issue of *Mission Friends* featuring a country in West Africa (also available are issues on Nigeria, Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire). Spend time comparing the culture of Togo to those of Nigeria, Ghana, and Côte d'Ivoire. What

things are similar? What are different, and why? You might ask students to work in small groups to answer these questions about one of the following topics: dress, foods, geography, climate, animals, religion, language, mission challenges, history, customs, LCMS missionaries, and the national church.

Have students learn about the effects of wind on weather patterns. In Togo, when the Harmattan winds blow down from the Sahara desert, the weather turns dry and cool. When the winds blow from the south, the weather is warm and wet. If the winds don't shift the weather doesn't change and there is drought.

Learn about slavery. How did people become slaves? In what parts of the world did people keep slaves, and how did they treat them? Why was there such a demand for slaves? How did slavery come to an end in those places, and where does it continue today?

Have your class make a list of customs their families follow. To keep students focused, you might limit the discussion to customs about food and eating, about getting up in the morning, or about visiting friends. How many customs can your class come up with? Which of these are customs practiced by some students but not by others?

Missionaries face the challenge of bringing the Good News of Jesus not just to every country, but to every people group in the world. Help students understand the concept of a "people group." People groups are distinct, stable groups of people who share a common language, religion, culture, social class, economic class, or lifestyle that distinguishes them from the people around them. People groups are usually smaller in size than nationalities or races. Here are a few examples: Vietnamese immigrants in the U.S., Ewe people in West Africa, Roma (Gypsies) in Slovakia, Ahmadiyya Muslims, street children in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Half of Togo's population is under 16 years of age. Discuss with students: What would it be like to live in a country with that many young people and children? How would it affect our housing, our work, our transportation? How would our churches and schools be different?

Togo is approximately the size of West Virginia. Have the students compare Togo's size to their own state or province. How many people live in their state or province? How many live in Togo?

Most Togolese are subsistence farmers who raise only enough food for their families. Discuss with students: If you were going to raise enough food for your family for a year, what would you plant? How much would you plant? What animals would you raise, and how many? What kinds of work would you have to do, and how many people would it take to do it?

Take a field trip to a nearby open air market, such as a swap meet or farmers' market. Ask students to observe and answer these questions: What kinds of things are sold? Do people ever bargain? How are things different than in a supermarket or department store?

Discuss with students: What kinds of things are you afraid of? What do you do when you are afraid? How does God help us when we are afraid? Some students may be willing to share stories of times when they were afraid and God helped them.

Learn about snakes. What do they eat? Where do they live? What kinds live near your home? Are any of them poisonous, and if so, how can you recognize them? Learn what to do in case of snake bite (see a first aid manual for instructions).

American superstitions are actually a form of animism. By avoiding certain actions or doing others, people attempt to control the uncertain world they live in. Discuss with students: What superstitions do they know of or practice? Why do people believe in superstitions? As Christians, we have something better than superstitions to keep us safe. Whom do we trust in, and why?

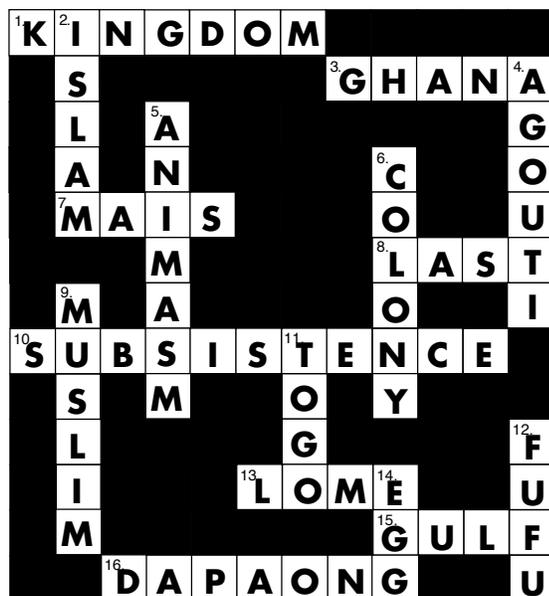
Islam is growing quickly in North America, and not just among immigrants. Help your students learn about this increasing challenge to the Christian faith. If time permits, you might plan a field trip to a nearby mosque. Be sure to make arrangements ahead of time and brief your students so that they can ask good questions, be respectful and grow through the experience. Most of all, use this contact as an opportunity to help your students appreciate better their own Christian faith.

Vocabulary Words

- 1. agouti:** a furry animal about the size of a small dog that lives in the bush.
- 2. animism:** religion of worshiping the spirits of dead ancestors and other spirits in nature.
- 3. climate:** the kind of weather a place usually has over a long period of time.
- 4. colony:** a country or an area under the control of another country.
- 5. Francophone:** French-speaking.
- 6. fufu:** a popular dish in West Africa made from pounded yams.
- 7. game:** animals that people hunt, especially for food
- 8. humid:** moist, damp; what we call the weather when there is a lot of water in the air.
- 9. independent:** ruling itself; not depending on another country.

10. **kingdom:** an area ruled by a king or queen.
11. **Muslim:** a follower of Islam.
12. **people group:** people with a common language and culture.
13. **prophet:** a person who speaks God's messages to the people.
14. **sauté:** to cook or brown something quickly in a little oil.
15. **subsistence:** the amount necessary to maintain life, with little or no extra left over.

Answers to the Crossword Puzzle



Resources

From LCMS World Mission:

To order these resources call 1-800-433-3954, Ext. 1318.

- "World Notes: Togo." Includes facts and statistics about the country and God's mission there. Excellent for teachers and research projects. Free.
- "Mission Focus: Togo." Presents mission challenges and information about LCMS ministry in Togo. Full color single sheet. Free.

Video:

Passport to Togo. Available from Lutheran Bible Translators, Aurora, Illinois. Please call 1-888-45-BIBLE to request.

Mission Projects:

- **LCMS World Mission** has many projects in Togo that need support. Please call 1-800-325-7912, Ext. 1674 for a current list of projects.
- **LCMS World Relief** also has projects in Togo. Please call 1-800-248-1930, Ext. 1386 for more information on these.

Computer:

CD-ROM: *Cartopedia: The Ultimate World Reference Atlas*, produced by Dorling Kindersley in 1995. This CD includes lots of basic information, charts, maps and photographs for 193 countries. Available from World Almanac Education (1-800-321-1147) or Dorling Kindersley (1-800-DKMM-575).

Internet:

- Overview of Africa:
www.mssc.edu/comm/africa/safariwd.htm
- About Togo:
www.afrika.com/togo
www.republicoftogo.com/english/home.html
www.theodora.com/wfb/togo_people.html
- For more mission education resources:
www.iteams.org:80/ITeams/resource/crdb
(This site lists thousands of mission-related resources including print, video, and teaching aids. International Teams does not publish or sell the items listed but tells you how to contact the source of items that interest you. Since items listed come from all branches of the Christian church, many items do not reflect Lutheran doctrine. You will need to use your judgment as you evaluate each resource.)

Books:

For Students:

- *The Bulge of Africa* by George S. Fichter. New York: Franklin Watts, 1981. A brief look at the history, geography, culture and condition in the six countries of French-speaking West Africa. Grades 3-5.
- *Exploration Into Africa* by Isimeme Ibazebo. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company, 1994. An explanation of discoveries made in Africa, from the beginnings of time up to the 19th century explorers, with a postscript about modern Africa. Grades 4-6.
- *Togo.* One of the *Places and Peoples of the World* series by Chelsea House Publishers, 1988. Presents an

overview of the geography, history, economy, culture and people of Togo. Grades 4-6.

- *Togo: Enchantment of Africa* by Allan Carpenter and Janis Fortman. Chicago: Children's Press, 1977. Introduces the geography, history, government, economy, culture and people of Togo. Grades 4-6.
- *Cooking the African Way* by Constance Nabwire and Bertha Montgomery. Minneapolis: Lerner Publications Company, 1988. An introduction to the cooking of East and West Africa, with information on the land and people of this area of the giant continent. Includes recipes. Grades 3-8.
- *A Country Far Away* by Nigel Gray. New York: Orchard Books, 1988. Side-by-side pictures reveal the essential similarities between the lives of two boys, one in a western country, one in a rural African village. Grades 2-6.
- *African Food and Drink*. The Bookwright Press, New York, 1989. Describes, in text and illustrations, the food and beverages of the African people in relation to their history, geography and culture. Includes recipes. Grades 3-8.
- The Heritage Library of African Peoples includes 56 titles, each about a different African people group. You may be able to find several in this series at your public library. Published by the Rosen Publishing Group in 1996. Each includes many photographs. Grades 3-5.
- *My Friends' Beliefs*, by Hiley Ward. New York: Walker and Company, 1988. Takes the reader across the United States to meet various worshipping groups. Includes basic information about many religions, including Islam.

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For Teachers:

- *Togo* by A. A. Curkeet. Jefferson, North Carolina: McFarland & Company, Inc. Publishers, 1993.
- *The First Passage: Blacks in the Americas 1502-1617* by Colin A. Palmer. New York: Oxford University Press, Inc., 1995.
- *The Transatlantic Slave Trade* by David Killingray. London: B. T. Batsford Ltd, 1987.
- *Gods of Power*, by Philip M. Steyne. Houston, Texas: Touch Publications, Inc., 1990. A study of the beliefs and practices of animists.
- *How to Respond to Muslims*, by Ernest Hahn. St. Louis: Concordia Publishing House, 1995.
- *Islam: A Survey of the Muslim Faith*, by C. George Fry and James R. King. Grand Rapids, Michigan: Baker Book House, 1980.
- *Muslim Friends: Their Faith and Feeling* by Roland E. Miller. St. Louis: Concordia Publishing House, 1995.
- Brief pamphlets and booklets on Islam are available by writing to *Philoxenia/Hospitality Ministry*, 3081 Grenville Drive, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada, L5A 2P6, phone (416) 279-1020.

Especially for Primary Teachers

Make the Flag of Togo!

It helps to have a model already made for children to see.

Names

In addition to their week-day names, children are sometimes given a more personal name when it appears that the child will live past infancy. Then the "week-day" name becomes the middle name.

Answer to "A New Name"

Christian!

Let's Sing! "Jésus m'aime"

Be sure to practice this first, as it is difficult in places to match the words with the notes of the song.

FRIENDS

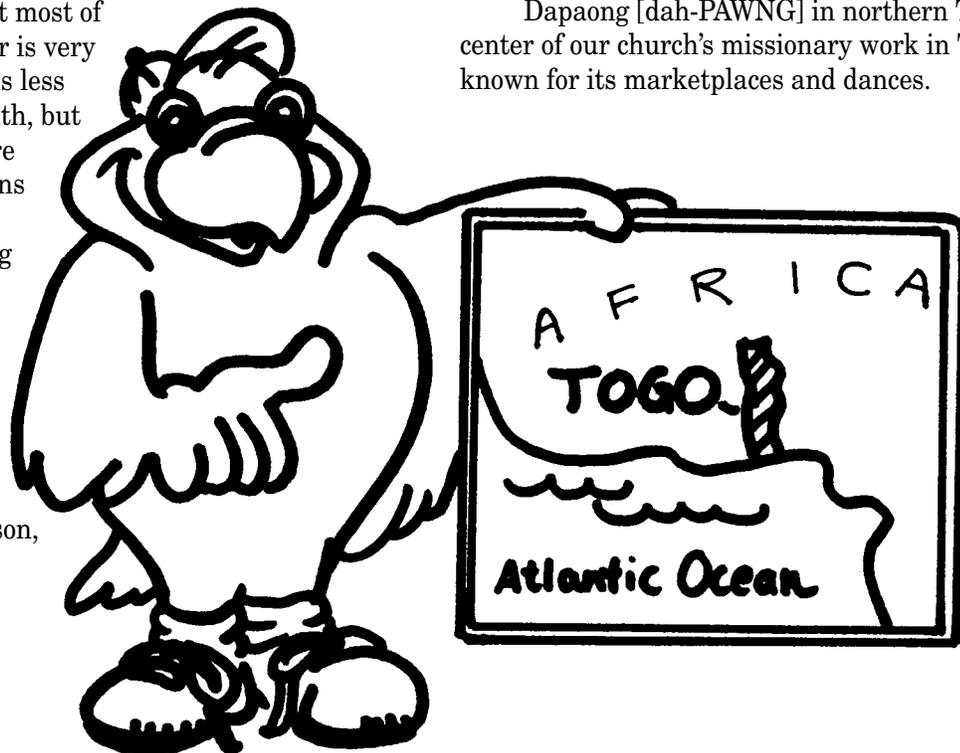
Let's Go to Togo!

Bonjour, Mission Friends! I'm Palmer Parrot—here to introduce you to the country and the people of Togo in West Africa.

Land and Climate

Togo is a small country in West Africa about the size of West Virginia. It lies between Ghana on the west and Benin on the east. Burkina Faso borders Togo on the north. From north to south, it is 370 miles but only 56 miles east to west.

The northern region and southern region of Togo have different *climates*. The south is usually warm or hot most of the year, and the air is very *humid*. The north is less humid than the south, but it's still warm. There are two rainy seasons every year and two dry seasons. During the rainy season, people can't use many of the roads because they are so muddy, and the bridges are washed out. During the dry season, it gets very dusty.

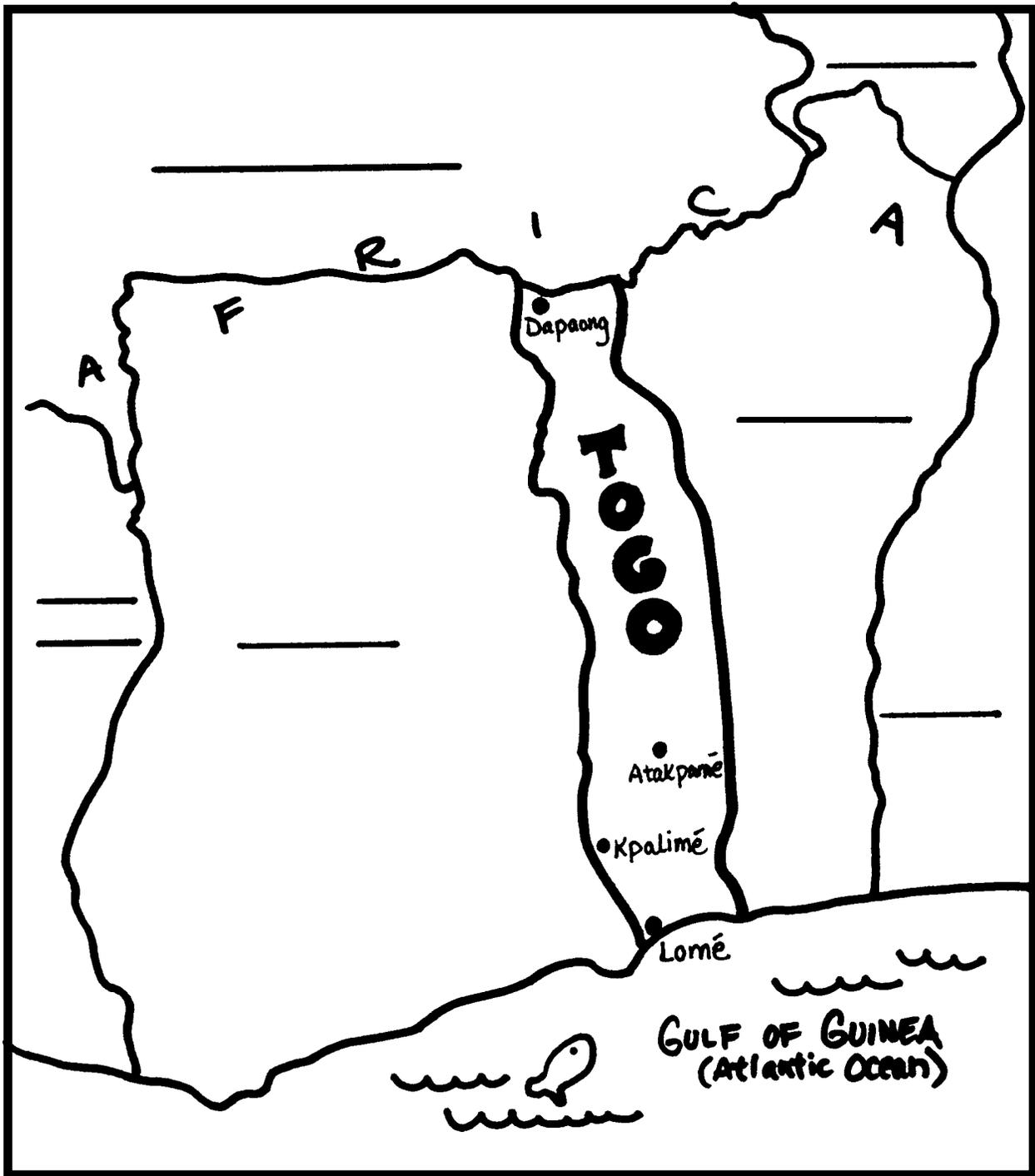


Something to think about: Do you have a dry season and a rainy season where you live? What would it be like to live in a place that did? How would that affect your school, your games, your food, your clothing?

Cities

Lomé [loh-MAY] is the capital and largest city in Togo. Lomé is on the Atlantic coast, only a 20-minute walk from Ghana's border. Two other big cities are Atakpamé [ah-tahk-pah-MAY] and Kpalimé [pah-lee-MAY].

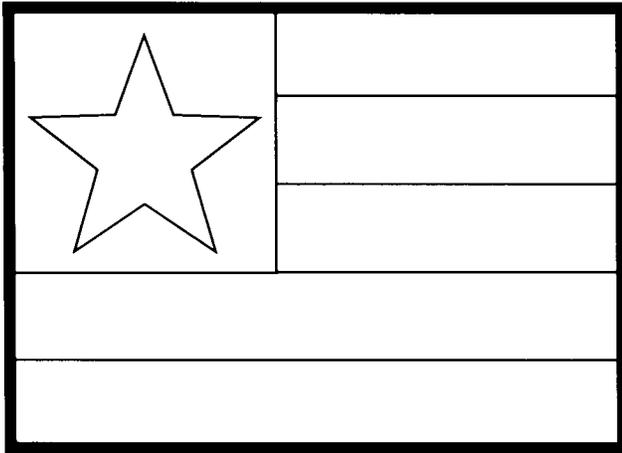
Dapaong [dah-PAWNG] in northern Togo is the center of our church's missionary work in Togo. It is known for its marketplaces and dances.



Map Activities

1. Use an atlas to fill in the names of the Togo's neighboring countries.
2. Find the capital city, Lomé, and draw a star over its name.
3. Draw a cross over the name of Dapaong where our missionaries live.
4. Draw a line under the names of two other cities of Togo: Atakpamé and Kpalimé.
5. Color the Gulf of Guinea blue.

The Flag



Color the flag of Togo:

1. The top, middle and bottom stripes are green.
2. Color the remaining stripes yellow.
3. Leave the star white and color the rest of the square red.

Early West Africa

We don't know very much about Togo's history before the 1400s. It was a time when people came from the north, east, and west to live in the area we call Togo today. They belonged to different tribes and languages.

Explorers from Europe

Portuguese explorers were the first Europeans to come to Togo, arriving late in the 1400s. There were different reasons why the Europeans came. Some heard that there was a lot of gold in West Africa, and they wanted to get rich. Others began taking and selling slaves.

Between 1600 and 1800, slave traders from Brazil, England and other countries took so many people from this region that Togo became known as the Slave Coast. At the peak of the slave trade, thousands of West Africans a year were taken into slavery. Most of them were sent to North and South America.

The Last Hundred Years

At the beginning of the twentieth century Germany ruled Togo. Togo was a German *colony* called Togoland.

After Germany lost World War I, Great Britain and France took control of Togoland. They divided it into two parts. The western part belonged to Great Britain and finally became part of the modern country of Ghana. The eastern part belonged to France. In 1960, it became the *independent* country of Togo we know today.

Many People Groups

But Togo and most other African countries faced a big problem after gaining independence. Togo's borders are where they are because of the country's history. But sometimes these borders divide *people groups* like the Ewe (EH-veh), so that some Ewe live in Ghana and some live in Togo.



Something to think about: What would it be like if your neighborhood was suddenly divided right down the middle, so that half of it belonged to one country and half to another? How would this affect your family, your friends, your church, or your school?

The borders also put many different people groups into the same country together. Many years ago each group governed itself and had its own language and culture. Now all of these groups had to learn how to live with others who spoke different languages and had different customs. Somehow they would have to become one country.

The people of Togo are divided into more than 35 different people groups. The Kabyès in the north and the Ewes in the south are the largest people groups in Togo.

LCMS missionaries work among the Moba (MOW-bah), Gurma (GER-mah) and Gangam (GAN-gam) people in northern Togo. Even though the people of these groups have different names, their languages are similar. Their ancestors all came from an area in Burkina Faso called Fada n Gourma.

The People

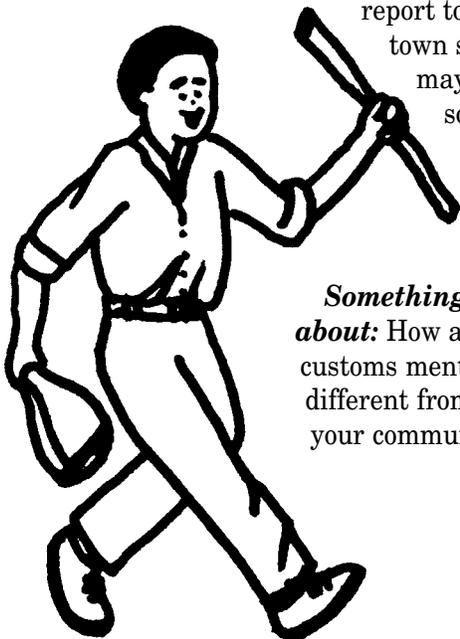
Togo has more than four million people. Half are under 16 years of age. There are very few people over 65 years old.

Most Togolese, particularly those living in the north, are *subsistence* farmers. This means that they grow enough food for their family's needs and do not hold other jobs. If they are able to grow extra food, they trade or sell it at the market. Some Togolese (mostly those living in the south) work in the government or hold professional jobs as teachers and doctors.

Customs

A custom is the usual way of doing something. Customs differ from family to family and especially from culture to culture. Here are some customs people in Togo follow:

- When you come to the door of someone's house, you don't knock; instead, you clap your hands to let the people inside know you are there.
- You say "Hello" and "How are you?" to everyone you pass on the street.
- The "gong-gong" man walks through the village ringing a bell before calling out the news for the villagers. He may announce that tomorrow all the young men must report to clean up the town square. Or he may announce someone has lost a goat.



Something to think about: How are each of the customs mentioned above different from the customs your community follows?

Dress

Much of the clothing people wear every day in Togo is second-hand clothing from Europe and the United States. For special occasions, the Togolese make special clothes from very colorful fabric. Many people have only one new outfit every year.

The Markets in Togo

Most people in Togo do their shopping in open air markets. Markets are very important gathering places in the villages of Togo. In smaller villages, the market meets once a week. Schools close at noon on market day but the children make up for the time off by going to school on Saturday morning.

The main market in Lomé is called the *Grand Marché*. This huge market is open every day of the week. You can find everything you need at the *Grand Marché*, including food, clothing, school books, pots and pans, baskets, pillows, blankets, and jewelry. You will also find aisle after aisle of beautiful colorful cloth.



Language

Togo is one of six French-speaking, or *Francophone*, countries in West Africa. French is the official language of Togo but most Togolese learn to speak the language of their own people group first. In fact, most people in Togo speak at least two languages.

Something to find out: How many of your friends or classmates speak more than one language? Which ones?

Speaking Moba

Gary and Stephanie Schulte are missionaries among the Moba people in northern Togo. They are learning to speak the Moba language, and would like to teach you their favorite Bible verse in that language. It is Psalm 119:105.

“A maam tie moom n titala po.”

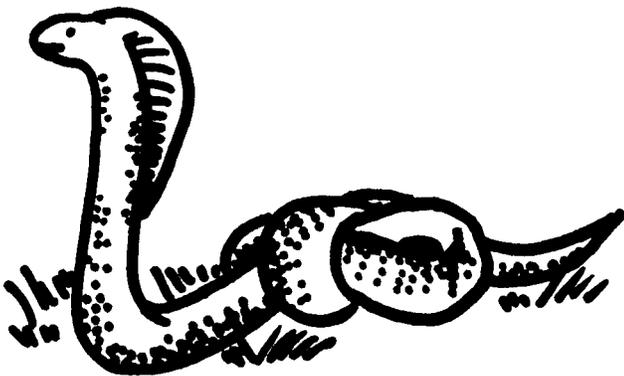
[ah mahm tee-aye moom n tee-tah-lah poh]

Animals

In Togo you will find many monkeys, snakes, lizards and birds. You might also see a few elephants, buffalo, warthogs, hippopotami, leopards and lions.

There are many kind of poisonous snakes in Togo. People sometimes die from snake bites. Our missionaries are thankful for God’s protection from the many snakes that cross their paths.

Rev. David and Carla Maffett have been missionaries in Togo since 1988. They live in Dapaong where Rev. Maffett teaches future church leaders at the Theological Education Center. They have two boys, Jonah and Micah. The Maffett family used to live in Mogou (MOW-goo), where they brought the Good News of Jesus to the Gangam people.



Snakes!

by Carla Maffett

“During the last two or three years of our stay in Mogou, we found at least one snake every month in our courtyard or around our house. We found

two snakes in the dog house. Our son Jonah and his friends, all 10 years old at the time, also found a snake and killed it. Once I almost stepped on one when I was taking out the garbage and not looking where I was going because of the trash can in my arms. Most of the snakes we found were cobras, which can kill with their poisonous bite.

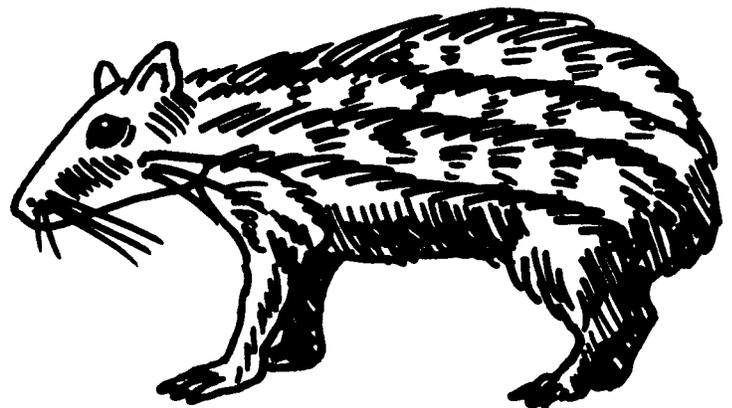
“Through all our close encounters with snakes, God protected us. No one in our family and no one who helped us was ever bitten or injured. Every time, there was always someone close by to help us kill the snake. We thank God every day for being our Protector!”

Food

Corn, or *mais*, is a very important food in Togo. People eat corn on the cob or grind it to make a kind of mush. Then they eat this with sauce.

In northern Togo, people eat yams for nearly every meal. These yams are not like sweet potatoes. They can be up to two feet long, and they are dark brown on the outside and white on the inside. You can boil these yams, fry them, or pound them. *Fufu*, a very popular West African dish, is made from pounded yams and is something like stiff mashed potatoes. Fufu is usually eaten with a sauce made from vegetables like tomatoes, onions, greens and peppers. Sometimes a family will serve a meat sauce with fufu.

In a meat sauce you might find goat, mutton (sheep), chicken or bush meat. Bush meat is any kind of animal that lives in the bush and is killed for food. The most common kind of bush meat is *agouti* [ah-goo-TEE]—a furry animal about the size of a small dog. In southern Togo, along the coast, many people also eat fish.



Let's Eat! Rice with Peanut Sauce

What you need:

- 4 cups cooked rice
- 1 large onion, chopped up
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1 clove of garlic, minced
- 3/4 cup natural peanut butter
- water
- 2 teaspoons salt
- dash of cayenne pepper

What you do:

1. *Sauté* the onion and garlic in butter over medium heat until the onion is soft. This takes about 5 minutes.
2. Add the peanut butter. Keep cooking and stirring it until the peanut butter is melted.
3. Slowly add water 1/2 cup at a time until the sauce looks like gravy. Keep stirring!
4. Stir in the salt and pepper. Then pour it over hot cooked rice and eat it!



Religion

Most Togolese believe in *animism*, the religion their ancestors followed. Animists believe the “bush spirits” or the spirits of their dead relatives control their lives. They offer *sacrifices* to these spirits. The sacrifices are supposed to keep the spirits happy so the spirits won’t make bad things happen.

Islam is a religion which is strong in Togo and in most of Africa. *Muslims*, or followers of Islam believe “There is no god but Allah and Mohammed is his prophet.” Muslims must pray to Allah five times each day. They believe they must earn Allah’s favor by being good. Muslims do not believe that Jesus is God or that He is their Savior. They believe He was just one of the prophets God sent. Instead of the Bible, they follow the teachings of a book called the Qur’an [koo’-AHN].

About one-third of the Togolese are Christians. Most of the Christians belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

Let's Pray!

Take time to pray for the people of Togo and for our missionaries. Invite others at church, at school or at home to pray with you. You can pray:



- For Christian believers in Togo. Ask God to help them trust in Jesus strongly and be able to tell other people about Him.
- For the church leaders and teachers in Togo. Ask God to give them the understanding they need to teach and to guide the church so that it becomes strong and healthy.
- For our missionaries. Pray that God will keep them safe and in good health. Pray that God will use them to tell many more people about Jesus.
- For the people of Togo. Ask God to bless their country with peace, good government, and good weather. Pray that God will help them to know that every good thing comes from Him, because He loves them.

Not Afraid Any More

by Carla Maffett

“Mombié was a hunter and, like most other hunters, feared many things, including animals, darkness, and trees. You see, Mombié was an animist before he came to trust in Jesus as his Savior. Animists believe that spirits live in things all around them and they must make sacrifices to the spirits to keep them from causing bad things to happen.

“Mombié first heard about Jesus on a trip to Ghana. When he returned from Ghana, he came to our church services and was baptized. Then he shared his faith in Jesus with his family. He persuaded his younger brother to start coming to church too.

“After Mombié came to faith in Jesus, God freed Mombié from all his fears. While hunting at night, the strange lights and sounds no longer bothered him. He knew God was with him. When he went hunting with a group of men, he was often the only one to return with *game*, usually an antelope or a warthog. He was also the only one who didn’t have good luck charms on his gun or make sacrifices to keep the spirit of the dead animal from hurting him as the others believed would happen.

“Once we asked him to shoot a horse that had become very dangerous. We didn’t know that, according to the animist beliefs, he should make a big sacrifice to protect him from the horse’s spirit. They believed horses were very powerful. But Mombié shot the horse for us without a word. It was not until years later that we realized what a step of faith this was for him.

“Mombié spoke often of Jesus to the people in his community. The devil doesn’t like it when we talk about Jesus and found ways to tempt Mombié to go back to his animist beliefs. For a while, he stopped coming to church but many prayed for him and

talked to him. We thank God that Mombié has come back to church where he can continue to grow in his faith in Jesus.

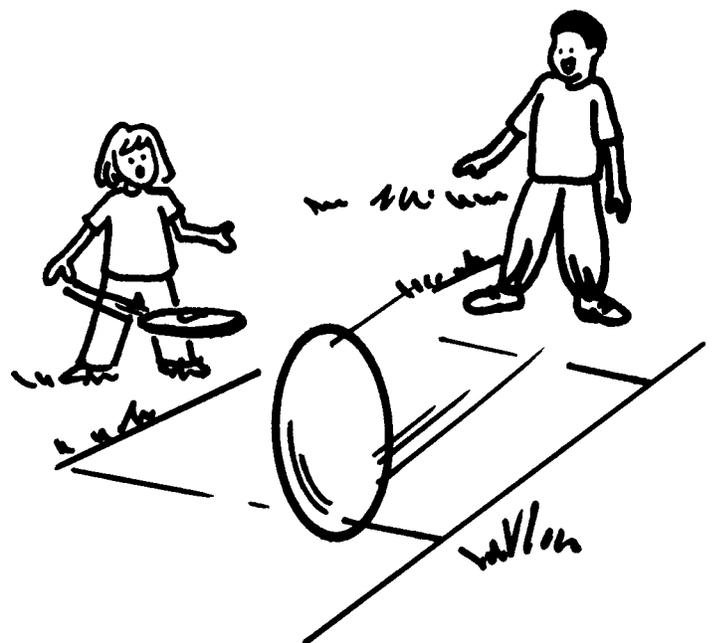
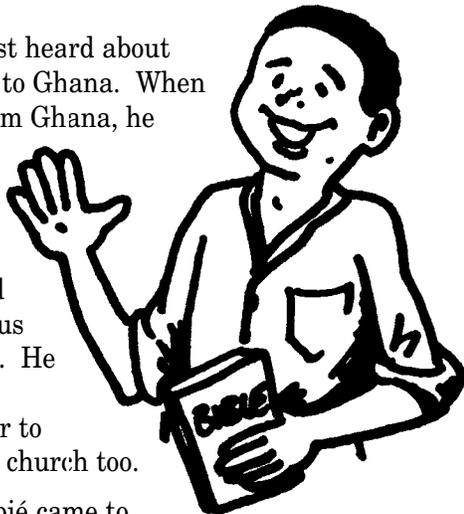
“Please pray for Mombié that he will be strong in the Lord and a good leader in the church. Pray also that he will keep resisting the devil and continue in his life of freedom in Jesus.”

A Game to Play: Target Practice

Many children in Togo hunt small animals in order to have meat for their families. To become good hunters, they have to learn how to hit a moving target. Jonah and Micah Maffett have a target practice game they play with their Gangam friends.

They describe it this way: “Each child has an 18-inch hardwood branch taken from a tree so that the joint or knot is still on one end. This makes that end of the stick heavier than the other. One child from our group rolls an old bicycle wheel quickly along the ground. The first child to knock the wheel down by throwing his stick at it while running, wins the game.”

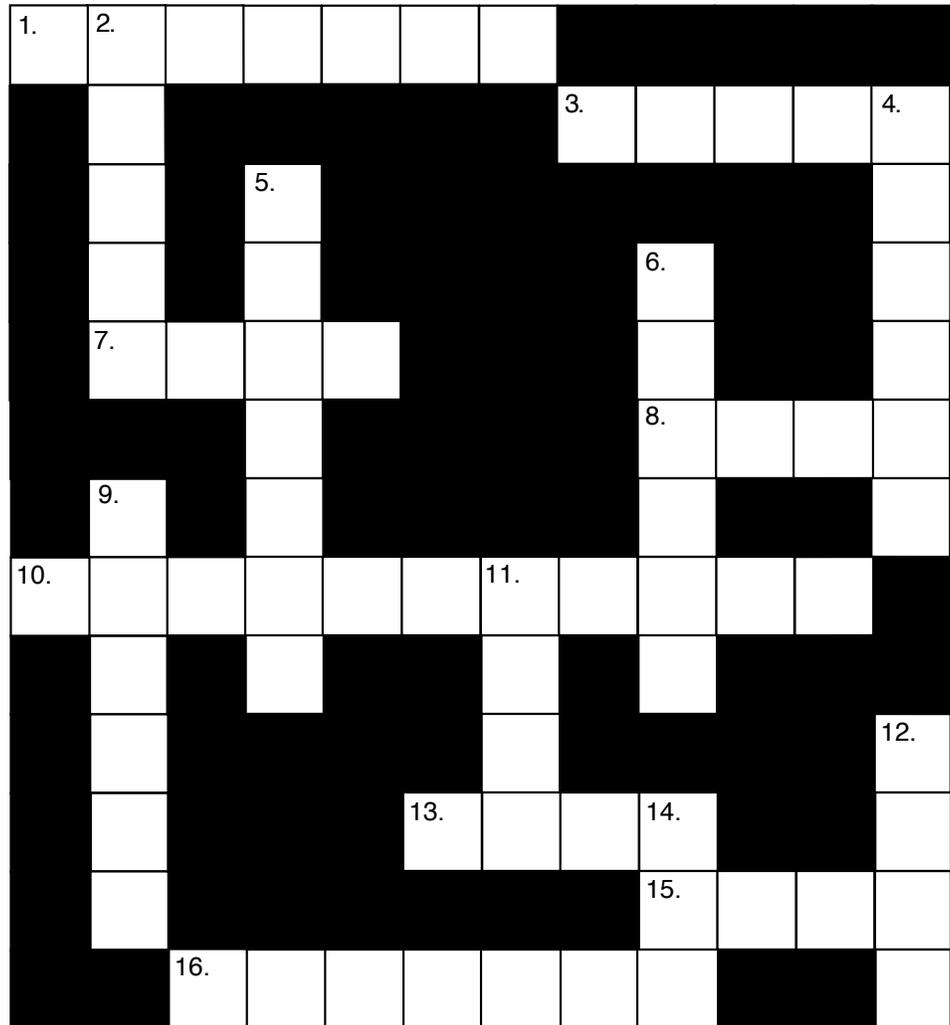
You can play the same game with a wheel or hula hoop and some frisbees. One of your friends can roll the wheel while the rest of you take turns trying to knock it down with your frisbees.



A Crossword Puzzle

Across:

1. An area ruled by a king or queen.
3. The country west of Togo.
7. Another name for corn in Togo.
8. The opposite of first.
10. The type of farming many Togolese do that provides just enough food for their families.
13. The capital city of Togo.
15. Togo borders the _____ of Guinea.
16. The city in northern Togo where our missionaries live.



Down:

2. Many people in Togo follow this religion.
4. An animal that lives in the bush, often eaten for food in Togo.
5. The religion of worshipping spirits in nature.
6. A country or area under the control of another country.
9. A person who follows the religion of Islam.
11. The country you're learning about today.
12. A popular food in Togo made from pounded yams.
14. What a chicken lays.



**So long,
Mission
Friends!**

I hope you enjoyed our trip to Togo. If you have more questions about Togo, our missionaries or how you can become a missionary, please write to me. Send regular mail to:



Mission Friends
LCMS World Mission
1333 S. Kirkwood Road
St. Louis, MO 63122-7295

Or send e-mail to IC_MISSION@lcms.org

See you next time!

primary mission

FRIENDS

Let's Go to Togo!

Make the Flag of Togo!

What you need:

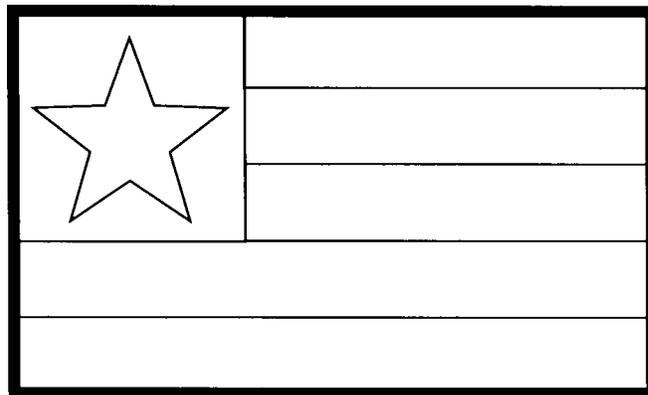
- green, white and red construction paper
- a full sheet of yellow construction paper
- scissors, glue, pencil, ruler

What you do:

Cut out three straight green strips of construction paper that are the same length as the yellow sheet (when you turn it sideways). Then glue one green strip across the very top of the yellow sheet, one in the middle, and one at the very bottom.

Now cut a square out of red construction paper

and glue it in the upper left-hand corner of the flag. The square should be big enough to fit over the top and middle green stripes. Finally, cut out a white star and glue it on top of the red square. Your finished flag should look like this:



A New Name

Your name shows that you are part of a family. When you believed in Jesus and were baptized, you became part of God's own family. Now you carry Jesus' name.

Unscramble the letters below to find the new name you have as part of God's family. This is the same name that our missionaries want all the people of Togo to have!

N T H A S R I C I

Play a Togolese Game

Moba [MOW-ba] children in Togo play a game that is similar to jacks. To play it, you need many little pebbles or stones. Pick one up, toss it in the air, and quickly pick up a second one while the first one is still in the air. You need to catch both stones in your hand before the first one falls.

If you drop them, your turn is over. If you catch them, then the next time, you have to pick up *two* stones and toss them up in the air, and then pick up a third. Keep doing this until you drop one. Then it's your friend's turn!

Let's Sing! "Jésus m'aime"

You can sing "Jesus Loves Me" in French, the national language of Togo!

Jésus m'aime, je le sais

[ZHAY-soo mem, zeh leh say]



Oui, Jésus m'aime

[we ZHAY-soo mem]



Car la Bible dit c'est vrai

[car lah BEE-bleh dee say vray]



Oui, Jésus m'aime

[we ZHAY-soo mem]



Les petits lui appartiennent

[lay peh-TEET loo-ee ah-PART-ee-ehn]



Oui, Jésus m'aime

[we ZHAY-soo mem]



Ils sont faible, la force est sien.

[eel saw FAY-bleh lah fors ay SEE-ehn]

La Bible dit c'est vrai.

[lah BEE-bleh dee say vray]



Names

Among the Ewe [AY-way] people in Togo, parents often name their children according to the day of the week they are born. Below you can see the name of each day of the week in English and Ewe, with the Ewe names for boys and girls born on each day.

Day of the week

Sunday: Kwasida [kwah-SEE-dah]

Monday: Dzoda [DZOH-dah]

Tuesday: Brada [BRAH-dah]

Wednesday: Kuda [KOO-dah]

Thursday: Yawoda [YAH-woh-dah]

Friday: Fida [FEE-dah]

Saturday: Memleda [MEE-mleh-dah]

Boys' names

Kwasi [kwah-SEE]

Kwadzo [kwah-DZOH]

Kobla [KAW-blah]

Kwaku [kwah-KOO]

Yawo [YAH-woh]

Kofi [koh-FEE]

Kwami [KWAH-mee]

Girls' names

Akosiwa [ah-kaw-SEE-wah]

Adzoa [ah-DZOH-ah]

Abra [ah-BRAH]

Akua [ah-KOO-ah]

Yawa [YAH-wah]

Afiwa [ah-FEE-wah]

Ama [AH-mah]

Something to do: Find out what day of the week you were born. Then find the name from the list you might have if you were Ewe. What would your friends' names be? Would someone else you know have the same name as you?

parent
mission

FRIENDS

Making Friends in Togo

Your child has been learning about the people and nation of Togo, and about the LCMS missionaries who share God's love and bring the Good News of salvation through faith in Jesus Christ to those who live there.

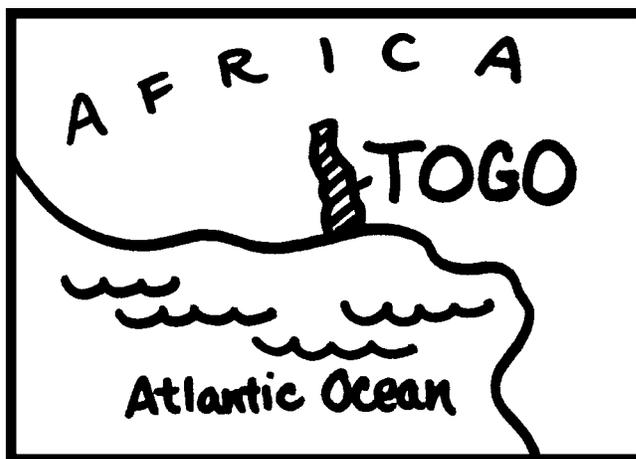
Review the student and primary pages of *Mission Friends* with your child and complete the activities inside. See if your child can answer the following questions based on his or her study of Togo:

1. Name the three countries that share a border with Togo (*Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana*)
2. What was an old name for Togo between 1600 and 1800? Why was it called that? (*Togo was called the Slave Coast. During those years, thousands of Africans were taken as slaves from the coast of Togo.*)
4. What religion do most Togolese follow? (*animism*)
5. What is animism? (*A religion whose followers worship spirits found in nature.*)

Here are some more activities you can do as a family:

FIND Togo on a globe or world map. What countries are closest to it? What ocean does it border?

LEARN more about Togo and the people who live there at the library or by looking up "Togo" in an encyclopedia. Also, search the Internet (under adult supervision) for information about many of the topics mentioned in *Mission Friends*.



SHOP at an open-air market, the largest you can find. This is how most of the people in Togo do their shopping. Talk about what it would be like if that were the only place your family shopped.

ORDER additional resources on Togo and use them to learn more! Call LCMS World Mission at 1-800-433-3954, Ext. 1318:

- World Notes: Togo. Includes basic facts about the country and God's mission there. Single sheet, free.
- Mission Focus: Togo. Presents mission challenges and information about LCMS ministry in Togo. Full color single sheet, free.

PRAY at family devotion time for the Christian believers in Togo. Pray also for our missionaries serving there. (See "Let's Pray!" on page 6 of the student pages.)

SUPPORT a mission project in Togo. Both LCMS World Mission (1-800-325-7912, Ext. 1674) and LCMS World Relief (1-800-248-1930, Ext. 1386) have many projects in Togo that need support. Call for information.

MAKE black-eyed pea beignets. This recipe comes from LCMS Missionary Carla Maffett, who says these are similar to hush puppies:

What you need:

- 1 pound dried black-eyed peas
- 1 cup all-purpose flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 - 1/2 teaspoon cayenne pepper
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1 cup water
- hot oil for frying
- 1 small onion, finely chopped (optional)

What you do:

1. Grind the peas into flour and sift out any large particles.
2. Mix the flour, salt, pepper and baking powder together. Add the water and stir until everything is well mixed.
3. Add the ground peas (and chopped onions, if you wish) to the flour mixture and mix them in well.
4. Drop the mixture by teaspoonfuls into hot oil and fry until each piece is golden brown. Eat them warm.

TRY making tie-dyed cloth. West Africans are known for their colorful cloth. Tie-dye is one method of creating this cloth used in Togo.

What you need:

- white cotton cloth. You can use square or round pieces to make wall hangings or table cloths, or dye white t-shirts to wear
- commercial dyes (available in grocery stores)
- string or rubber bands for tying

What you do:

1. Mix the dyes according to the directions on the package. Use less water if you want stronger colors. Add one tablespoon of salt to each pot to make the colors more colorfast.

2. Tie the fabric to be dyed with string or rubber bands. There are many ways you can do this to produce different designs.

- Roll the cloth lengthwise. Tie it *very tightly* in three or four places. (You can also fold the cloth like an accordion and tie it the same way.)

- Pick up the cloth in the center and gather it together with a point at the top. Tie it *very tightly* in three or four places.

3. Dip the tied cloth in the dye. The longer you leave the cloth in the dye, the darker the color will be when you finish. If you wish, you can use different colors on different parts of the cloth.

4. Rinse the excess dye off your cloth and put it in a place where it can drip dry. When the cloth is completely dry, untie it and enjoy the beautiful designs!

Mission Friends is a quarterly publication of LCMS World Mission, 1333 S. Kirkwood Road, St. Louis, MO 63122-7295. The purpose of Mission Friends is to provide a realistic picture of missionaries and their work as well as the people they work with around the world. Questions about this publication and requests for free subscriptions may be directed to the editor by calling 1-800-433-3954 Ext. 1318. Single copies of back issues are available from this number or in bulk for \$1 each from CPH Publishing, 1-800-325-3040.