

Chimala Bible College



**Chimala, Tanzania
East Africa**

**Extension Program of the
Bear Valley Bible Institute of Denver**

Overseen by the Bear Valley Church of Christ

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Areas of Responsibility

Gary Fallis.....Academic dean of the graduate program

Howell Ferguson.....Academic dean & coordinator of the undergraduate program

David Hamrick.....Director of extensions

Salick Ghambi.....Director of Chimala Bible College

Bill Stinson.....Administrator of Chimala Mission

History of Chimala Mission

The Chimala Mission is a household name to most anyone who is familiar with mission work in East Africa. Established in the early 1960's, the Chimala Mission Hospital was an expedient way for the churches of Christ to remain in the country of Tanzania (Tanganyika) by meeting the government's new requirement of providing some kind of "social" benefit to the country. The new mission not only gave our missionaries church recognition but it also provided a powerful tool for evangelistic outreach. Literally thousands of people have been refreshed in both body and soul because of the Chimala Mission. From its beginning until now, numerous missionaries have served at the Chimala Mission as evangelists, preachers, teachers, doctors, nurses, etc. Today, the New York Avenue church of Christ in Arlington, TX oversees the Chimala work.

The first known attempt of the church of Christ to enter Tanganyika was in 1948 when Eldred Echols went to Dar-es-Salaam to obtain permission to enter and preach. Permission was not granted. Tanganyikan citizens could not sell land to a foreigner. The church of Christ found a couple of farms which had been owned by Germans since before World War I. Some American congregations bought these so our missionaries could enter the country. One farm was at Chosi at about 3,500 feet elevation, which they continued to farm. The other land was at Ailsa, which had been a pig farm, located on the plateau south of Chimala at about 6,000 feet elevation. Here the Tanganyika Bible School was started. It was transferred to Dar-es-Salaam in 1971.

In the 1950's it became more and more difficult for American missionaries to enter Tanganyika. Eldred Echols and Guy Caskey farmed in order to stay in the country, but the government was becoming discontented with their efforts, knowing their primary reason for being there was to evangelize. In 1961 Tanganyika acquired independence from Great Britain and soon informed the church of Christ that unless some type of benevolent work or social service was started that we would have to leave the country. (In 1964 Tanganyika and Zanzibar united to form Tanzania.) The church of Christ was not a recognized religion in Tanganyika.

Andrew and Claudene Connally had been working as missionaries in Nyasaland previous to that time and had returned to the states. Eldred contacted Andrew and asked him to consider coming to Tanganyika instead of Nyasaland to help them gain church recognition. Andrew raised the money to secure the purchase of a rural hotel with 490 acres at Chimala which belonged to a Mr. Cormack, who had been awarded the land for his service to the British during World War I. The tract of land was located on the Great North Road which was only a dirt road then; the railroad is not believed to have been built yet. Here the Chimala Mission Hospital was built. The outpatient clinic was opened in April 1964. The hospital was completed in late 1965.

Between 1963 and 1971, the church of Christ grew from a handful to about 5,000 members. About 120 churches were established as a direct result of the work in the Chimala

area. At one time, a daily school was conducted utilizing the Chimala church building. In addition, a large Christian school operated by the church of Christ was located at Ruaha, about 15 miles east of Chimala. There were also several smaller schools in outlying villages run by churches of Christ. Before 1980, the government had taken control of all schools. Still, a preacher could teach a Bible class at a public school where there was a student of his religion.

About 1974 the government began *Ujamaa*, which was an order to all citizens to move closer to the main roads. It caused many of the villages to turn into ghost towns. Unfortunately, it destroyed the congregations which were located in the bush country. In 1980 there were less than a dozen congregations in the entire country. This was certainly a discouragement to our missionaries in Tanzania. However, since that time with the government's change from socialism to a democracy, the churches of Christ have flourished in many areas throughout Tanzania.

In 1983 Robert Stapleton was recruited to replace Wayne Smalling. The mission was at that time under the oversight of the Springtown eldership, and later was handed over to the Seagoville church of Christ. Robert worked at Chimala for 3 years and returned to the states. Later in 1994, Robert returned to Chimala and stayed until 1998. He continued to serve as the Chimala fundraiser/coordinator on and off until 2003. To date, Robert continues in an advisory capacity for the Chimala Mission.

The Chimala Mission grounds are truly beautiful. The climate and the mission facilities are ideal for the missionary. In the history of the mission, a long list of missionary families and individuals have worked on the mission as doctors, nurses, administrators, preachers, teachers, and evangelists. Presently, the Chimala hospital has 130 beds, and treats 20,000 people or more per year. Within the hospital there is an active evangelistic program that reaches many people yearly. Daily Bible classes are conducted, correspondence courses and tracts are distributed, and devotional periods are held regularly.

In 1987 the Chimala School of Preaching was begun. Since then many men have been trained to work as preachers and evangelists. Yearly campaigns and seminars are conducted at Chimala in which hundreds of people have the opportunity to hear the gospel. It is not uncommon within a year to have as many as 450 people obey the gospel as a result of the work of the Chimala Mission.

In 1998 the Chimala Christian School was established. Presently, there are nursery school classes, along with first, second, and third grade classes. As funds are received additional classrooms, offices, and teachers houses are added to meet the opportunities in the region. Construction is underway to build a secondary school where these children can continue their education at Chimala. This increases the opportunities to teach these children about God and ground them in Biblical principles.

On the mission itself, there exists nine houses for missionary staff, 23 units for Tanzanian staff, along with housing for the students who attend the school of preaching.

There is also a wood shop and mechanic shop on the mission which is capable of handling most of the work needed to keep the mission and hospital running.

In 2004, the elders of the New York Ave. church of Christ, the overseeing congregation of the Chimala Mission in Arlington, TX contacted Bear Valley Bible Institute of Denver about the prospects of offering a degree program at Chimala. The Chimala School of Preaching had been doing a good job of training preachers; however, the elders desired to take the preacher-training offered at Chimala a step higher to offer a program of study which would be in keeping with the increasing educational demands of East Africa. In 2005, both an undergraduate and a graduate program will be offered in preacher training.

Currently, the Chimala mission is staffed by five American families – Darrin and Carrie Stapleton, Jason and Madesha Stapleton, Clint and Veronica Brown, Chris and Tam Raynor, and Leon and Joyce McManus.

Note: It is impossible to have perfect knowledge about a period of time that covers over 40 years. While the information in this brief historical sketch is deemed accurate, we do not claim to have exhausted every resource.

Requirements for Instructors

- 1. Sound in the faith.** A doctrinal statement must be read and signed in agreement before anyone is permitted to participate in teaching our classes. This is just one of the numerous ways we seek to ensure a doctrinally sound program. It is of upmost importance to all associated with the Bear Valley Bible Institute that we uphold and proclaim nothing but the unadulterated truth of God's Holy Word. If you have not already received a copy of our doctrinal statement please be sure to request one as it is imperative to your further involvement in this good work. Obviously, we have confidence in your dedication to the Gospel of Christ as indicated by your invitation to work with us. Your cooperation in this matter is appreciated.
- 2. Academically qualified.** According to BVVID guidelines, all instructors must have a Master's Degree, or at least be currently pursuing a Master's Degree from a credible institution. A copy of credentials for each instructor is to be kept on file at BVVID along with the signed doctrinal statement.
- 3. Experience in the ministry.** Instructors must not only be sound in the faith and qualified academically, they must also be men of demonstration. We believe that a man's performance in the field adds a great deal of *color* to the over-all teaching experience. A minimum of two years experience in full-time ministry, mission work, or other Christian service is required of all teachers. Any exceptions must be approved by the coordinator
- 4. Expectations of behavior and evangelistic fervor.** Be an example of an evangelist by setting up and conducting home Bible studies. The resident American missionaries can assist you in this regard. Exemplify a sincere love for the lost souls in Chimala. It is imperative that you are cognizant of the influence you will have on the students. They will consider you an example to follow and a person who is to be respected and honored. Therefore, your teaching will not be limited to the classroom, but will continue 24 hours a day. Because the people have a tendency to exalt Americans, it is important that you maintain a gracious and humble attitude pointing praise and glory to God and not to men.

Things You Should Know About African Culture and Customs



1. The primary language at Chimala is Kiswahili. It is helpful to purchase a phrase book to learn some common greeting phrases to get familiar with the language. The classes you will teach will be in English, but many people in the Chimala area do not speak English.
2. It is considered rude to use your left hand to greet or shake hands. The local people use their right hand for eating and their left hand for something else.
3. Be careful what you eat and drink.
 - * Eat nothing that is uncooked.
 - * If you don't peel it yourself, don't eat it.
 - * Avoid eating anything from open street vendors.
 - * Never drink tap water or use ice in drinks. You can purchase bottled water locally. If bottled water is unavailable, be sure to strain the local water first and boil it to 212 degrees F for at least 5 minutes.
 - * As a general rule, there are no restaurants at Chimala which we would recommend.
 - * For sanitary purposes, it is a good idea to carry water-less anti-bacterial hand soap, or anti-bacterial wipes.
 - * Foods which are typically offered by the local people are:
 - rice and beans
 - samosas (hamburger meat w/onions fried in a tortilla-like shell)
 - bananas (sweet and cooking kind)
 - pineapple, papaya, mango, avocado, tomato, onion, etc.
 - beef stew or fried chicken
 - chapati (flat bread)
 - sodas (Coke, Sprite, Fanta flavors)
4. Always ask before taking someone's picture.
5. It is considered very rude to point.
6. Do not take photos of airports, bridges, gov. buildings, or police/military officers.
7. While Chimala is a relatively safe place, it is against the Chimala Mission policy to be off the mission past 7:00 p.m.
8. Practice the "Golden Rule." It is a universal custom.

9. Tanzanian greetings should not be rushed. Although in America we want to “get to the point”, Tanzanians consider such approaches rude and builds distrust.
10. If in doubt about something, be advised to speak with an American missionary first.
11. The majority of the Tanzanian people are poverty-stricken. We sometimes have the tendency to want to help our brethren there to live better and give them financial assistance. While such intentions are commendable, more harm than good is often the result. Keep in mind that we are there to teach the gospel, not booster the economy. If you would like to help someone financially, speak with Darrin Stapleton or one of the American missionaries for advice. Such contributions and benevolence should be done through the local church.
12. Because Americans are so exalted in the eyes of the local people, it is important that all baptisms are done by the local evangelists, thus diverting any further unwarranted praise of men.
13. January is summer time at Chimala, and the climate can get warm. Short sleeves are appropriate. In June and July it becomes cooler making long-sleeves, a sweater or a light jacket useful in the evenings.
14. The wearing of “shorts” is not permissible on the Chimala Mission. While it is sometimes hot during the summer months, please exercise respect both for the mission policy and for the culture of the people.

Travel Tips

1. Bring new and clean money (no tears, wrinkles, or marks).
 - * \$100.00 bills guarantee the best rate exchange.
 - * The exchange is roughly 1200 T-shillings to 1 dollar.
 - * There is a 12% reduction for travelers checks and smaller bills.
2. Do not bring anything of great value such as jewelry or numerous credit cards.
3. Use caution when using credit cards anywhere out of the country. Use them only for emergencies.
4. Pack at least five changes of clothes.
5. Bring a flash light with extra batteries.
6. Bring some non-perishable snack foods. There are several modern grocery stores in Dar-es-Salaam where a good selection can be purchased.
7. Leave your family information about where you can be reached. The “Bear Valley – Chimala Bible College” cell phone number is 011 255 787 07 1346 (subject to change).
8. Put proper identification on all luggages.
9. Put one change of clothes in your carry-on bag in case your luggage is late arriving.
10. Most airlines will allow you to check two bags no more than 50 lbs. each and one carry-on bag. A brief case or lap-top computer can also be taken on board. It is always a good idea to check for any travel or airline updates.
11. If you are flying Northwest/KLM you will have a connecting flight out of Schiphol International Airport in Amsterdam. If you are not staying overnight at Amsterdam, you can check your luggage all the way through from the states to Tanzania.
12. Because of new security measures, no liquids are allowed on your carry-on luggage that exceeds 3 ounces. Those that meet this standard must be placed inside a 1 quart clear plastic zip lock bag. All other liquids should be placed in checked luggage. Review TSA’s policies before flying.

Passports and Visas

1. You will need a valid passport (must have 6 months left on passport before you can leave the country).
2. What you will need for a single entry visa:
 - * Passport photo
 - * Visa application (16-question form) from the Embassy of Tanzania. This can be downloaded and printed out from the following website:
http://www.tanzaniaembassy-us.org/visa/visa_form_04.doc
 - * Application fee of \$50.00 (money order only) made out to “Embassy of Tanzania.”
 - * Overnight pre-paid envelope to expedite return.
 - * Travel itinerary
 - * Personal check to Tonya Ortiz for \$35.00 processing fee. Tonya is a Christian in Washington, D.C. Her contact information is:
Tonya Ortiz
4844 7th Street South
Arlington, VA 22204
(703) 486-3986 (business)
(703) 528-3986 (fax)
(703) 486-3989 (home)
3. Always make a copy of your passport that includes its number, date and place of issue.
4. Keep your passport in a safe and secure place at all times. Keep a copy with you.
5. Take another means of identification (preferably with a photograph).

Medicines and Shots

1. Shots you will need (contact State Department of Health).
 - * Yellow Fever vaccine – Yellow fever is a viral illness transmitted by mosquitoes in Africa and Latin America. Immunity develops by the tenth day after initial vaccination. The World Health Organization (WHO) requires a booster every 10 years to maintain an International Certificate of Vaccination.
 - * Hepatitis A vaccine – The vaccine series should be started at least one month before traveling. Two doses of the vaccine given at least six months apart are needed for lasting protection. (Note: It may also be advisable to be vaccinated against hepatitis B and C.)
 - * Typhoid vaccine – Typhoid fever is a life-threatening illness caused by the bacterium *Salmonella* Typhi. You can get typhoid fever if you eat food or drink beverages that have been handled by a person who is shedding *S. Typhi* or if sewage contaminated with *S. Typhi* bacteria gets into the water you use for drinking or washing food. You will need to complete your vaccination at least 1 week before you travel so that the vaccine has time to take effect.

 2. Anti-malaria medication.
 - * Most popular are Lariam, Metakelfin/Fansidar (sulphur-based), and Chloroquin (however some malaria strains are resistant to these drugs). See <http://www.cdc.gov/travel/regionalmalaria/eafrica.htm>
 - * **Check with your local health care professional for recommendations.**
- Malaria is always a serious disease and may be a deadly illness!**
3. General antibiotic should be carried in case of infection.
 4. Medication for diarrhea.
 5. Make sure prescription drugs are in their labeled container and carry your prescription with you. Pack all medicines in your carry-on bag.
 6. Keep all shot records with you at all times.
 7. Some medications are readily available at the Chimala Mission Hospital.
 8. For more information visit the following website: <http://www.cdc.gov/travel/eafrica.htm>

Note: BVBID is very concerned about the health and safety of anyone who visits CBC. Anyone who fails to take these concerns seriously may forfeit his trip to CBC and from future visits.

Check List

1. To assist you as you pack your luggage, the following check list may prove helpful.

Passport with visa stamped inside

Second ID - driver's license is fine

Travelers' checks or cash (if cash, bring crisp or new \$100 bills for best exchange rate)

Make 3-4 copies of your passport/visa - keep one copy in billfold

"Hide-away" pouch for passport, money, valuables - I prefer kind that has cord to put around your neck and lies flat under front of your shirt

Shot record

Small flashlight & extra set of batteries

Anti-bacteria hand sanitizer - couple of small bottles (and wipes - optional)

Anti-diarrhea tablets

Tylenol, aspirin, or Ibuprofen (small bottle)

Vitamins (small bottle)

Small first-aid kit (band aids & antibiotic ointment)

Prescription medicines if needed - make sure they are clearly marked

5 - 7 changes of clothes (keep at least one change in your carry-on bag)

-Short-sleeve shirts - "Polo" or casual are fine

-Kaki pants and jeans

Underwear

Socks

Handkerchiefs

At least 1 dress shirt and 1 tie

Light jacket for occasional cool or rainy days

Small umbrella

Comfortable but durable shoes - preferably leather (perhaps 2 pair)

Pair of rubber "flip-flops" for shower

Pillow case & 1 bed sheet

One towel (should not need it, but just in case...)

Camera w/extra battery & film (keep in carry-on bag - DO NOT put in check-in luggage - same is true of any electronics or valuables)

Toothbrush & paste (also a plastic toothbrush holder)

Soap - antibacterial type (also a small plastic soap case)

Shampoo (small bottle)

Deodorant & other toiletries

Razor & accessories (remember - no scissors, nail clippers, nail files, or knives in carry-on luggage or on person)

Small hair dryer (if needed)

Mosquito repellent - with "Deet" (aerosols cannot be put in carry-on luggage - the pump type is better)

Sunglasses

Bible

Laptop computer
Class text books
Class notes, hand-outs, study material, etc.
Note pad (full size & small one if needed)
Several writing pens
Calendar
Address book w/ phone numbers & e-mail addresses for communication & emergencies
Small attaché case (flexible - not hardshell) or organizer for transporting Bible & class materials
Ear plugs (for sleeping on plane or snoring room-mate)
Small alarm clock - preferably electronic
Several large garbage bags (for storing dirty laundry)
Identifying tags on luggage pieces
Small voltage converter kit

3. You can have 2 check-in luggage pieces not to exceed 50 lbs each. You can have 1 carry-on piece of luggage (smaller than check-in) **and** 1 bag or laptop. **DO NOT PUT LOCKS ON LUGGAGE.** Because of the increased security, they will ask you to remove any locks or will break them off themselves.
4. I recommend putting all your medicines & toiletries in some kind of zip-up pouch to keep critters out. Bring extra zip-lock bags - they come in handy sometimes.

Expenses

1. Airline ticket – approximately \$1,500.00 to \$2,000.00
2. The following is a note from the elders and coordinator of the New York Ave. church of Christ which oversees the Chimala Mission operations:

To All Visitors Relative To Travel Expenses

Diesel and Driver/Missionary Expenses are equally divided by the number of visitors. Other expenses are actual expenses of each visitor or visiting family. Keep in mind that fuel is around [\$4.50 - \$5.00] per gallon, with one-way costs per vehicle being approximately \$150.00. Vehicles returning to Chimala, after having delivered visitors to Dar es Salaam, are at visitor's expense. It is also the responsibility of the visitors to pay the expenses for the Driver and Missionaries who come to Dar to pick you up. It is not possible for the Mission to pay these expenses. Neither should the Missionaries be expected to pay from their own funds for the travel expenses of visitors, or for having to come to Dar es Salaam to pick up and deliver visitors. We realize that travel expenses in Tanzania are quite expensive, but we believe that those who are visiting the Mission, even if it is for work purposes, do not want to make it financially difficult for the Mission or Missionaries.

Below is a **travel expense** work sheet (round trip from Dar to Chimala):

Diesel	_____/=	divided by _____ people, equals	_____/=
Hotel Rooms	_____/=	divided by _____ people, equals	_____/=
Driver's Expense	_____/=	divided by _____ people, equals	_____/=
Airport Expense	_____/=	divided by _____ people, equals	_____/=
Food	_____/=	divided by _____ people, equals	_____/=
Misc.	_____/=	divided by _____ people, equals	_____/=

Below is a **house** set-up expense work sheet:

Food	_____/=	divided by _____ people, equals	_____/=
Worker salaries	_____/=	divided by _____ people, equals	_____/=
Electricity	_____/=	divided by _____ people, equals	_____/=
Cooking gas	_____/=	divided by _____ people, equals	_____/=
Misc.	_____/=	divided by _____ people, equals	_____/=

Note: A single visitor will need approximately \$800.00 expense money for an average two-week trip. The cost of fuel is divided in half for two people, etc. The uncertainty of fuel costs may affect your travel expense. However, with the promised construction of an international airport in Mbeya, this cost may soon be reduced.

3. Housing at Chimala Mission is provided at no additional cost.

The Bear Valley Extension Chimala, Tanzania, East Africa

In keeping with the over-all goal of the Bear Valley Bible Institute of Denver to establish preacher-training schools around the world, the prospect of assisting the preacher-training at Chimala was an exciting opportunity. Already in place were an established and experienced mission and general mission personnel. And its reputation as a world-class mission was well known among the churches of Christ. With only minor modifications, the existing physical facilities were perfect for the job that was needed. In November of 2004, David Hamrick, Gary Fallis, and Howell Ferguson met at Chimala with two of the elders and Heath Stapleton of the New York Avenue church of Christ of Arlington, TX to discuss the possibility of offering a preacher training degree program in southern Tanzania. While the Chimala School of Preaching had done a good job training preachers in the past, the leadership wanted to take preacher-training to the next level in keeping with the increased educational needs of East Africa. After a number of positive meetings, the approval was given for the new Chimala Bible College.

In March of 2005, Gary Fallis and Howell Ferguson arrived at Chimala to begin the master's program in order to academically qualify four existing staff of Bible teachers. Gary taught 2 graduate classes, while Howell taught 2 classes at the CSOP. In October of 2005 the undergraduate program is scheduled to begin with the first enrolment of students for CBC. Even while Gary and Howell were visiting, the existing Bible library had been more than doubled including four new offices for the director and visiting teachers. Also, a picturesque three-bedroom house has been generously dedicated to accommodate visiting Bear Valley staff and short course teachers. It will be fully furnished giving visitors a comfortable and enjoyable stay. In addition to a fully-guarded mission, cooking, house-cleaning, and clothes-washing are also provided.

Contact Information:

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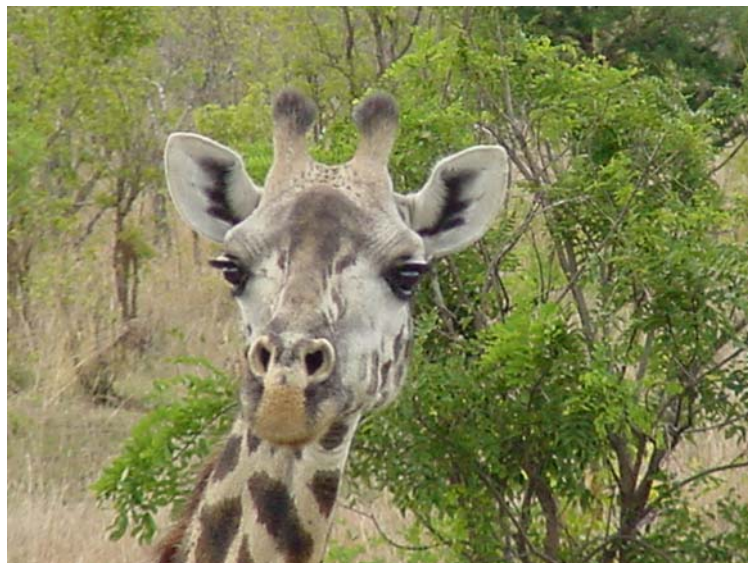


Moving northeast from Selous brings one to Tanzania's low, lush coastal strip, the location of its largest city, Dar Es Salaam. If you are not able to fly directly into Arusha with KLM Airlines you will likely take British Airways into Dar Es Salaam. Dar is the embarkation for Zanzibar, the fabled emerald isle that lies off the Tanzanian coast.

The climate of Tanzania varies quite a bit, considering that its environment includes both the highest and the lowest points on the continent. While the narrow lowland coastal region is consistently hot and humid, the central regions of Tanzania are sufficiently elevated so as to offer much cooler temperatures. The rainy seasons extend from November to early January and from March to May.

There is evidence that communities along the Tanzanian coast were engaging in overseas trade by the beginning of the first millennium A.D. By 900 A.D. those communities had attracted immigrants from India as well as from southwest Asia, and direct trade extended as far as China. When the Portuguese arrived at the end of the 15th century, they found a major trade center at Kilwa Kisiwani, which they promptly subjugated and then sacked. The Portuguese were expelled from the region in 1698, after Kilwa enlisted the help of Omani Arabs. The Omani dynasty of the Bu Said replaced the region's Yarubi leaders in 1741, and they proceeded to further develop trade. It was during this time that Zanzibar gained its legendary status as a center for the ivory and slave trade, becoming in 1841 the capital city of the sultan of Oman.

In Tanzania's interior, at about the same time, the cattle-grazing Maasai migrated south from Kenya into central Tanzania. Soon afterward the great age of European exploration of the African continent began, and with it came colonial domination. Tanzania fell under German control in 1886, but was handed over to Britain after WWI. Present day Tanzania is the result of a merger between the mainland (previously Tanganyika) and Zanzibar in 1964, after both had gained independence. Tanzania has, like many African nations, experienced considerable strife since independence, and its economy is extremely weak. However, political stability does appear to have been established in recent years.



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