

December 15, 1961

**Teachers Sought
As Tentmakers**

ATLANTA (BP)--Public school teachers and others with professional or specialized training are being sought to strengthen Southern Baptist work in mission fields in the Northern, Western and Appalachian Mountain areas of the United States.

This announcement was made by Miss Beverly Hammack of Atlanta, secretary of special mission ministries of the denomination's Home Mission Board.

"I have requests for more than 100 such people to fill job opportunities. These come from our missionaries, especially in the Northwest, asking for mission-minded lay people who can strengthen Baptist work in the young churches," she said.

The placement of these people in mission areas is a part of the tentmaker ministry of the mission board. The effort is called the tentmaker movement, patterned after the Apostle Paul's work as a tentmaker, supporting himself while he did mission work.

Miss Hammack also announced requests for nurses, doctors, dentists, engineers, office workers, construction workers, secretaries and others.

One nurse from Louisiana who is now in Seattle, Wash., Vondell Gerald, writes, "The tentmaker ministry is one of the greatest ways of serving the Lord. Here in the Northwest there is such a tremendous need, and the tentmaker movement has been a means of giving the Northwest a greater vision."

Qualifications of personal character for tentmaker service include genuine interest in missions, a Southern Baptist by conviction, active church member experienced in the total program of the church, unquestionable character, good health, and ability to earn a livelihood through secular employment due to professional or specialized training.

Applications are handled by special mission ministries, 161 Spring St. N. W., Atlanta 3, Ga.

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**State Leaders Hear
Associational Plans**

(12-15-61)

ATLANTA (BP)--Mission leaders in Atlanta unfolded plans for an associational development ministry of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention.

M. Wendell Belew of Atlanta, secretary of the associational missions department, outlined the ministry to a meeting of the executive secretaries of the state Baptist conventions.

The association, the oldest of Baptist organizations, is formed by Baptist churches (usually within a county) for local fellowship and mission work.

Though participation by the churches is voluntary, most Southern Baptist churches are affiliated with an association. The churches contribute toward the cooperative work, usually employing a missionary who helps establish new missions and promotes the work of the denomination.

As presented by Belew, the ministry will emphasize surveys, an inventory of associational ministries, long-range projects and goals and a record of progress.

"This emphasis resulted from requests that a pattern for associational work be presented," Belew said. "Last year the church development ministry was promoted with such startling success that the board requested we present the associational ministry."

-more-

He said a guide would be presented for use by an association anywhere, "although its arrangement should allow for great depth of probing by the most highly developed associations."

Belew traced the seeds of the ministry to a program adopted by the board in 1944 and developed by Courts Redford of Atlanta, now executive secretary.

The earlier program had four points: surveying the field, serving the churches, promoting mission activities and magnifying the denominational program.

During 1962, several pilot projects will be instituted for study before widespread use will be made of the ministry.

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Military Personnel
Visitor Employed

(12-15-61)

ATLANTA (BP)--James N. Beatty of Gainesville, Ga., was employed as a military personnel visitor by the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention and the Baptists of North Carolina.

Beatty, 39, retired this year after 22 years with the United States Marine Corps. He had served as a supply officer and held the rank of captain on retirement.

According to George Cummins of Atlanta, director of the Division of Chaplaincy of the mission board, Beatty will work with the more than 40,000 families and military personnel of Fort Bragg, N. C.

"The duties of the military visitor are to relate the military family to the Baptist churches in the area. He will coordinate his activities with the chaplaincy of the post," Cummins said.

Beatty will visit in the homes, enlist churches to provide a ministry to the military and hold vacation Bible schools in the trailer camps and other areas where needed.

He is a native of Talmo, Ga., and completed his high school education after joining the Marines in 1939. He served in Cuba, Hawaii, Ewa, Gilbert and Marshall Islands and in posts in the United States.

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\$150, \$300, \$625, \$750
--Offerings Skyrocket

(12-15-61)

NASHVILLE (BP)--Southern Baptist Convention stewardship leaders report the Forward Program of Church Finance works successfully in the southern hemisphere too.

Merrill D. Moore of Nashville, executive secretary of the SBC Stewardship Commission, released this information from Missionary Thurmon Bryant in Sao Paulo, Brazil:

"One of the most interesting phases of our work has been in the area of stewardship. While at the First Baptist Church we put on the Forward Program of Church Finance. Of course this was entirely new to them and to us in its adapted stage.

"However, most of the program was done just like it is in the States. Before this emphasis the church was giving \$150 a month. During the program the offerings jumped to \$300 a month. The budget was pledged for \$450 monthly, but to the amazement of all the church has been giving regularly more than \$625, and one month gave \$750.

"This is a church where the highest paid member makes about \$200. There are 265 members. The church now pays its own pastor and puts \$200 a month aside for the building program."

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BAPTIST FEATURES

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NEWS SERVICE OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

127 NINTH AVE., N., NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE AL 4-1631

W. C. Fields, *Director*

Theo Sommerkamp, *Assistant Director*

December 15, 1961

Parochial Aid Battle
Top Story During 1961

(For release Dec. 20 or after)

By the Baptist Press

Southern Baptist Convention editors have rated the battle over federal aid to parochial schools the denomination's top news story of 1961.

In a poll conducted by the Baptist Press, SBC news agency, 13 editors gave it first-place billing. Only two of the 29 editors and staffers of the Baptist Press who voted failed to rate the parochial aid issue among the top 10 stories of the year.

The Baptist Press asked its members to rate stories from one to 10 and assigned a point system accordingly. The federal aid story got 231 points.

Baptists were outspoken in their opposition to such parochial aid.

Close behind it in second place was the doctrinal and integration issue as it affected Southern Baptist seminaries during the year. It received 229 points (eight votes for first place included) and was marked also on 27 ballots.

A doctrinal issue was raised concerning writings or public speeches by professors from two seminaries--Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville and Midwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Kansas City, Mo.

The integration issue got into the seminary picture when a self-styled Baptist layman's group (having no official tie with the Southern Baptist Convention) in Alabama protested Martin Luther King's speaking at the Louisville seminary.

Eight Alabama Baptist churches, as a result, refused to contribute any financial support to the seminary. State Baptist leaders criticized the action of the churches in withholding funds.

Third place story of 1961 was the curtailment of some missionary programs because Cooperative Program financial receipts failed to meet expectations.

While the funds were running slightly ahead of 1960, they were below the 1961 budget of the Convention. Agencies of the Convention, relying on the Cooperative Program for their basic support, were forced to curtail or to eliminate some projects.

The financial story won 203 points and four top ratings.

In fourth place came the controversy within Baptist ranks over whether federal loans to Baptist colleges and hospitals violate the separation of church and state. While Baptists generally concurred direct grants are a violation, there was disagreement over the loans.

This story polled 117 points but no first place votes.

The church extension drive of Southern Baptists--called the 30,000 Movement since the goal is 30,000 new churches or missions--received 101 points but no first place ballots. This placed it fifth.

Southern Baptists do not participate as a Convention in the ecumenical movement, represented by the National Council of Churches. But the ecumenical issue was talked about in some addresses to the annual Southern Baptist Pastors' Conference.

This story made sixth place in the poll with 81 points. No editor thought it merited first place.

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No. 7 position went to the Second National Conference of Southern Baptist Men held in Memphis in September. Attendance surpassed 4000. It polled 73 points.

One editor voted for first place the story that the number of SBC foreign missionaries now exceeds 1500. Enough others rated it in other positions to give it eighth place with 72 points.

In ninth place with 69 votes was the effect of state taxes in Mississippi, North Carolina and Kentucky on churches and denominational agencies. Tenth place went to Baptists and the Cuban situation. Several Baptist missionaries have remained on the island in spite of Castro's "intervention" of Baptist schools and confiscation of vehicles.

Despite two first place votes, the story about the late Sam Rayburn failed to make the top 10 of the year in Southern Baptist circles. The late speaker of the House was treated in Baylor Hospital, a Baptist agency.

His funeral, conducted by a Primitive Baptist minister, was in a Southern Baptist church in Bonham, Tex. President Kennedy and former President Eisenhower attended the funeral.

One vote for first place went to a proposed 1000-man pulpit exchange between pastors in the SBC and the American Baptist Convention, but the story polled poorly otherwise.

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(Please observe Dec. 20 release date.)

FROM WASHINGTON OFFICE
W. BARRY GARRETT, REGIONAL EDITOR
1628—16th St., N. W., Washington, 9, D. C.
Telephone: ADams 2-1760

December 15, 1961

Catholic Study OK's
Church School Aid

WASHINGTON (BP)-- Another big gun was fired here in the battle to obtain public funds for parochial schools. The Legal Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference released an 82-page study which concludes that a general program of federal aid to education which includes church-related schools is constitutional.

The Catholic legal study crashed head on with the "Memorandum on the Impact of the First Amendment to the Constitution upon Federal Aid to Education" issued by the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare on March 28, 1961. The Memorandum states that "across the board" loans and grants to church-related elementary and secondary schools are unconstitutional.

At a news conference in the Bishops' Room at the National Catholic Welfare Conference under the bright glare of television lighting and before a battery of thirty news people, William R. Consedine, director of the Legal Department, declared:

"Education in church-related schools is a public function which by nature is deserving of public support."

Consedine shared the spotlight with William B. Ball of Harrisburg, Pa., executive director and legal counsel of the Pennsylvania Catholic Welfare committee. Together for an hour they answered questions on the legal position of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Observers noted that little new has been introduced by the 82-page legal study but that it is largely a compilation of the various Catholic arguments that have been used all along for obtaining governmental funds for the parochial school system.

Explaining the purpose of releasing the study to the public, Consedine said that it is "our hope that it will serve to clarify constitutional issues and to cause a more widespread recognition of the massive contribution of church-related and other private schools to the common welfare."

He said that in the event their objective is not achieved "it is our hope that we will at least have provided a basis for a continuing public dialogue respecting these problems."

Thus it is clear that the question of public aid to church schools will continue to be a problem for many years to come, regardless of the outcome of the current drive.

Specifically, the Catholic legal study narrowed the scope of its inquiry to this question: "May the federal government as part of a comprehensive program to promote educational excellence in the nation, provide secular educational benefits to the public in private nonprofit schools, church-related as well as nondenominational?"

Three related questions were not treated: (1) the basic constitutionality of federal aid to education, (2) the constitutionality of federal aid to education exclusively in public schools, and (3) the constitutionality of federal aid to religious instruction.

Consedine emphasized in the press conference that it is the public service rendered by the parochial schools and the secular portion of the educational process that should be subsidized by public funds. He asserted that a method of accounting could be devised to determine which part of the teaching should be paid for by the church and which should be paid for by the public.

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Under questioning Consedine denied that the inclusion of religion or a religious interpretation in a history class would constitute a barrier to public support for the secular content of the course. This would apply to the other courses of the curriculum.

The Catholic legal study came to four conclusions:

(1) Education in church-related schools is a public function which, by its nature, deserves governmental support.

(2) Parent and child have a constitutional right to choose a church-related educational institution meeting reasonable state requirements, as the institution in which the child's education shall be acquired.

(3) Government in the United States is without power to impose on the people a single educational system in which all must participate.

(4) There is no constitutional bar to aid to education in church-related schools in a degree proportionate to the value of the public function it performs. Such aid to the secular function may take the form of matching grants, or long-term loans, to institutions, or of scholarships, tuition payments or tax benefits.

The study further found that other forms of aid "doubtless will be conceived. What is important here is not a complete catalog, but the conclusion that the major forms of aid in current discussion are constitutional as applied to education in church-related schools. The form is important only as it safeguards the national purpose."

In the press conference a reporter observed that providing educational funds to church schools through the income tax would mean Presbyterians giving to support Catholic schools and Catholics giving to support Presbyterian schools. He then asked, "Would this not be denying a constitutional right in giving funds to the school of your choice?"

Consedine replied, "We do not think so."

The legal study elaborated on the economic and social benefits of the Catholic parochial school system to the nation. For instance, it said that "for the year 1960 alone, the Catholic educational system saved American taxpayers one billion, eight hundred million dollars."

The study also enunciated the standard Catholic interpretation of the first amendment. It pointed out that opponents of aid to church-related institutions rely on the constitutional statement, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion."

The study asserted, "When this clause was drafted it was understood to mean that Congress could not create a National Church or give any religion a preferred status. This 'No Establishment' clause was aimed at preventing governmental transgressions upon religious liberty and not at preventing all relationships--even certain cooperative relationships--between church and state."

Continuing its view on the first amendment the study said, "Certainly it was never understood to mean that religious institutions which perform public services are disqualified to receive compensation for them through the governmental organs of the society which has benefited by the services. Neither was it understood to mean that government may proffer its assistance to the health and education of our citizens only through secularized governmental institutions."

After its legal considerations the study asked what would be the probable future consequences of programs of massive federal aid to public education which would exclude church-related education? It answered that the parochial school system would be weakened and many of the church-related schools would be closed and that a practical governmental monopoly of education would result.

The study did not face the question of what would happen to the public school system if parochial schools shared in public funds.

The releasing of the Catholic document at this time means that any aid to education proposal that does not include church schools faces a long, bitter fight with the Roman Catholic church. The nation may face an educational impasse, and it may become split into warring religious groups. There seems to be no feeling of compromise either by the supporters of federal aid to parochial schools or by the opponents of such programs.

BAPTIST PRESS

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AIR MAIL

**THEO SOMMERKAMP
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
127 NINTH AVENUE, NORTH
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**THE WASHINGTON OFFICE OF THE BAPTIST PRESS
WATCH FOR THE (BP) CREDIT LINE**

Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, 1628 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 9, D. C.

Note to Editors:

Following is a statement about the Legal Study of the National Catholic Welfare Conference on federal aid to parochial schools. This is for whatever use you wish to make of it. ---Barry Garrett

Observations On Catholic Legal Study

By C. Emanuel Carlson, Executive Director
Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs

The legal department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference has rendered a helpful service in pulling together into one study the viewpoints and arguments so frequently expressed by the advocates of public funds for church schools. Having this compilation in the file will be helpful in facilitating responsible debate. The paper, however, should not be misunderstood nor misinterpreted. These are the lawyers at the National Catholic Welfare Conference speaking, and not the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church. This is debate material and not a policy statement, and can be disregarded whenever church policies go in another direction.

In the mass of traditional church arguments one point is particularly constructive and merits more emphasis. Buried on page two of the news release is a quote from the study:

"That our great public school system built by men of all faiths should receive the particular interest, as it does the financial support, of those who are dedicated to the church-related schools, since no citizen should shirk his duty to work for the common good of all areas of society!"

If this line of argument could be the basis of a new policy emphasis by the clergy it would greatly improve the chances of adequate financial support for the public schools of our nation. However, taken as a whole the study indicates a continued drive for the institutional objectives of the Roman Catholic Church.

One or two of the conclusions reached may well cause some embarrassment to the bishops in the future. For instance, the first conclusion says: "Education in church-related schools is a public function which, by its nature, deserves governmental support." This may be read so as to justify the enactment of public control of the church's schools. The dire needs of these schools, involving huge classes, poor equipment, and shortage of staff, could be reasonable basis for questioning the right of the church to try to keep on doing what it is unable to do adequately in a field which is a "public function." Perhaps the church should be compelled to reduce its effort to the point where the "public function" is not compromised. Adding public money is no assurance of better public achievements where the administration is strictly ecclesiastical, unrelated to the democratic government of the community.

The fourth conclusion seems to invite this same kind of compromise of the freedom of the church. In arguing that "there is no constitutional bar to aid to education in church-related schools in a degree proportionate to the value of the public function it performs," there is an implicit invitation to a public evaluation of the "value of the public function." The bishops may not support the Legal Department in that invitation.

So far, few if any Americans have challenged the second conclusion regarding the freedom of parents to choose church-related schools if they so desire, but at their own expense. Similarly, no government in the United States is seeking to impose "a single educational system" on the people. On the contrary, public education is premised on the idea that other institutions such as the churches will also contribute to the child's development. It appears that only Roman Catholicism is challenging the idea of a pluralism of institutions providing for the growth of the next generation.

Probably the major conclusion to be drawn from a hasty look at the Legal Department's compilation is that the National Catholic Welfare Conference aims to continue to block aid to the public schools of the nation. They prefer to have the farmers and real estate owners continue to bear the brunt of educational costs for the production of the new levels of technical and scientific personnel needed for the progress of American industry, unless their church schools are given public funds.

FROM REGIONAL OFFICE
LLOYD WRIGHT, regional editor
103 Baptist Building, Dallas 1, Texas
Telephone: Office — Riverside 1-1996
Residence — Blackburn 4-6221

December 15, 1961

Baptist Hospital Plans "Satellite" Expansion

DALLAS (BP)--A new concept in hospital expansion--building satellite hospitals in outlying suburbs to ease transportation difficulties of the patients--was approved here by the Texas Baptist executive board.

Memorial Baptist Hospital in Houston was granted permission to lease a 100-bed hospital in a fast growing Houston suburb as the first phase of a long range development program.

Administrators of the Houston Baptist hospital hope to build or lease within the next few years at least four, possibly five, such suburban "satellite" branches to be staffed by personnel from its main downtown hospital.

The hospital will lease the first satellite branch from a local contractor, and no city or government funds are involved, said John G. Dudley, executive director of the hospital.

Immediate plans call for entering the new unit by June of 1962. A Houston builder, Stokes Adair, will enter into the lease agreement with the hospital. Adair said the single-floor, \$1.3 million hospital is already 80 per cent completed.

Leasing suburban satellite hospitals may be the answer to the enlargement of the Baptist hospital ministry without a tremendous outlay of capital investment, said Brooks Wester, Houston pastor and member of the Texas Baptist Human Welfare Commission.

Director Dudley said he knew of only one other hospital in the nation that operates similar "satellite" hospitals---Peter, Bent and Bigham hospitals in Maine. It is the first such hospital expansion in the southwest, Dudley said.

Dudley said that Houston city limits extend across 50 miles, and a downtown hospital faces a tremendous transportation problem in getting patients quickly to the hospital from their suburban homes.

The new concept in expansion will take the hospitals to the people, rather than people to the hospital, said Dudley. Emergency and routine cases will be treated in the suburban satellites, and major treatment will continue in the downtown hospital.

In addition, Houston Memorial Baptist Hospital plans to build a nine-story expansion onto their present downtown unit within the next few years. The 480-bed hospital occupies three-fourths of a city block, and the addition will take up the remaining one-fourth of a block.

Memorial Baptist Hospital in Houston is one of eight healing institutions owned and operated by the Baptist General Convention of Texas. The Convention or its executive board must approve all expansion programs of its institutions.

Baylor BSU Council
Urges Desegregation

WACO, Tex. (BP)--The executive council of the Baptist Student Union organization at Baylor University here gave its "whole-hearted support" to the desegregation of the nation's largest Southern Baptist University in a unanimously adopted resolution.

Copies of the resolution, which pledged support of any move by the administration to remove racial barriers, either stated or implied, were sent to Baylor President Abner McCall, and to the chairman of the board of trustees, Hilton Howell.

The resolution also said that the Baptist Student Union would give unbiased consideration for membership on the executive council to any person, regardless of race, creed or color, admitted to the university.

Text of the resolution read:

"Whereas, Baylor University is a Christian school exalting the principles of equality, tolerance, and the brotherhood of all mankind, and

"Whereas, the Baptist Student Union is the student organization most nearly representing the Christian element on this campus, and

"Whereas the executive council is the governing body of the Baptist Student Union, the members of which earnestly strive to fulfill, to the best of their abilities, their Christian duties and responsibilities,

"Be it therefore resolved that we, the members of the Baptist Student Union executive council of Baylor University, pledge to give our whole-hearted support to any move by the administration of this university in the direction of removing restrictions, stated or implied, of race, creed, and color from the admission requirements for Baylor University; and we further pledge to give full and unbiased consideration for posts on the executive council to any student so admitted."

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Texas Board Elects New
Employee, 1962 Officers

(12-15-61)

DALLAS (BP)--The 192-member Texas Baptist executive board elected Douglas G. Brown, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Hamilton, Tex., as a new employee of the Baptist General Convention of Texas.

Brown, former pastor in Bronte, Tex., and in California, was named associate in the Texas Baptist Cooperative Program and church finance department, filling a vacancy created in 1960 when L. B. Cobb resigned the post.

Brown is a graduate of California Baptist Theological Seminary, Covina, Calif., with both bachelor of arts and bachelor of divinity degrees.

In other action, the Texas executive board re-elected K. Owen White, Houston pastor, as chairman of the board, named Wayne Evans, business manager of Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth, as vice chairman, and re-elected R. A. Springer, Texas Baptist treasurer, as secretary of the board.

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Folks and facts.....

(12-15-61)

.....Jimmy R. Allen, director of the Texas Baptist Christian Life Commission, and T. B. Maston, professor at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Fort Worth, were selected as Southern Baptist representatives among 40 religious leaders in the nation to attend a seminar in New York City on "Christian Ethics and Foreign Policy." The workshop-seminar is sponsored by the Church World Peace Union, an organization of the Carnegie Foundation. (BP)

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Triple Slaying Occurs
On Baptist College Campus

BELTON, Tex. (BP)--A jilted suitor who didn't want to call it quits shot to death here a Mary Hardin-Baylor (Baptist) College student and her mother, and then took his own life.

Dead instantly were Leroy Cockrell, a farm and ranch worker, 20-year-old Marie Dunlap, and Mrs. Weldon Dunlap, her mother. All lived on farms or ranches near here

The fatal shooting occurred on the campus of the Baptist college for women only minutes after Mrs. Dunlap picked up her daughter following morning classes.

As they were sitting in the car, Cockrell, a farm-and-ranch worker, drove up and began shooting into the car at the two women with a powerful deer rifle.

He then turned the gun on himself. Sheriff Ralph Jeffers said the powerful blast blew the top off Cockrell's head.

Students at the school said that Cockrell and Miss Dunlap had been dating for nearly two years, and that the girl had been trying to break off relations with Cockrell. "But he didn't want to call it quits," said the sheriff.

Mary Hardin-Baylor College is one of nine schools owned and operated by the Baptist General Convention of Texas. Founded in 1845, it is the only Protestant-supported school for women west of the Mississippi.

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Former Howard Payne
College President Dies

(12-15-61)

BROWNWOOD, Tex. (BP)--The former president of Howard Payne College here, Thomas Hendricks Taylor, 76, died in a Brownwood hospital after a prolonged illness.

Taylor, president emeritus of the Baptist school, served as head administrator of Howard Payne longer than any other man in the school's history--24 years.

Funeral services were held at Coggin Avenue Baptist Church in Brownwood, where he had been a member and deacon since 1909.

Taylor had served in some capacity with Howard Payne for more than 53 years, and was registrar, business manager, and dean of the college before becoming president in 1929. He retired in 1955, succeeded by Guy D. Newman.

Taylor attended Howard Payne when it was a junior college, and received bachelor and master of arts degrees from Baylor University, Waco, Tex. He was later awarded honorary doctor of law degrees from both Baylor and Howard Payne.

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Radio Gospel Wins Wife
Who Killed Mate for Beliefs

(12-15-61)

FORT WORTH (BP)--A Venezuelan woman who said she killed her husband because he was converted to a Protestant faith and would not renounce his decision, said in her prison cell recently that she, too, had now become a Protestant believer.

The woman told Leobardo Estrado, weekly speaker on the Southern Baptist radio program "La Hora Bautista" produced here, that she accepted her husband's Christianity after hearing a sermon on the Southern Baptist radio program.

Estrado, newly appointed director of the Southern Baptist Home Mission Board's language missions efforts in New York City, told this story:

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He was in Venezuela on a revival tour. and had preached five times on one particular Sunday.

Estrada
~~Estrada~~ was asked to go to the local prison for just one more service. His inclination was to refuse, he said, but over the protests of his tired body, he went to the prison.

He preached briefly to a group of female criminals. Afterwards, one woman stood and asked to be heard.

"All of you know why I am here," she said. "I killed my husband. Most of you know why--because he was converted from the Catholic faith and would not renounce the Protestant Evangelicals. I killed him for this."

"But last week," she said, "I was listening to the radio and heard this man preach on 'La Hora Bautista.' I understood what my husband had found, and now I have accepted the Living Christ as my Savior. I know I'll see my husband again and that I have his forgiveness."

Estrada said later that results like these make radio preaching "a highly rewarding ministry."

"La Hora Bautista" is produced by the Southern Baptist Radio and Television Commission here.

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Baylor To Get 54 Acres For Campus Expansion

(12-15-61)

WACO, Tex. (BP)--Baylor University here will receive a 54-acre tract of land adjacent to its present campus as the first phase of a multi-million dollar expansion program.

The Urban Renewal Agency gave formal approval of a bid from the Baylor-Waco Foundation to purchase the 54 acres put up for sale in a slum clearance program.

The Baylor-Waco Foundation, a group of Baylor ex-students and Waco businessmen, will purchase the property for \$545,000 and deed the land to Baylor. The Foundation's bid was the only one submitted.

Immediately after the Urban Renewal Agency approved the sale, Baylor officials were authorized to let the contract for a new \$1.6 million dormitory for women, the first building on the new property.

Baylor officials say the 475-student capacity dormitory will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the 1962-63 school year.

A new \$2 million chemistry-physics building will be the second building to go up on the new campus tract, and a contract will probably be let on the science building in the near future.

Under projected schedule for the new women's dormitory, two wings of the building will be completed Sept. 5, 1962, and a third wing will be ready Oct. 1, 1962.

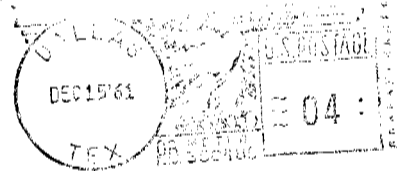
Hilton E. Howell, chairman of the Baylor board of trustees, said an increasing number of applications for admission by women students forced a called meeting of the trustees' executive committee to expedite construction of the dormitory.

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