

February 8, 1962

**Guardians Of Orthodoxy  
Told To Feed Flocks**

LITTLE ROCK (BP)--Ministers can become so concerned over orthodoxy they neglect to feed their flocks, the president of the Southern Baptist Convention declared here.

Closing the Arkansas Baptist Evangelism Conference, H. H. Hobbs of Oklahoma City said:

"Evangelism is at the heart of everything we do. As a denomination we have problems, but our problems are evidence that our denomination is alive.

"We have problems...because we have no creed crammed down our throats. We don't have somebody who tells us what we must believe. Each one of us has freedom to read and interpret the scriptures for himself, under the leadership of the Holy Spirit."

Hobbs, pastor of the Oklahoma capital's First Baptist Church, said he's met with faculties of five Southern Baptist Convention seminaries since last September. He expressed his confidence in them.

"The seminaries are the heart of our denomination," he said. "Let us not become ourselves a part of the problem."

Questions over the doctrinal writings or statements of professors from two of the Convention's six seminaries have been raised in the last year.

Hobbs indicated Southern Baptists are showing too much alarm over the few seminary professors who have come under question on orthodoxy. They are not giving enough support and appreciation to the teachers who quietly go about their work from day to day in unquestioned loyalty to Baptist doctrine and the denomination, he observed.

"You and I have not fulfilled our responsibility as undershepherds of our flocks simply because we have positioned ourselves as the guardians of orthodoxy," Hobbs said. "This does not mean the shepherd is to ignore danger to his flock. But he must feed his flock that they will be strong and able to fend for themselves."

He told the Arkansas conference the constitution of the Southern Baptist Convention "makes clear the proper way" to deal with problems facing the institutions. "The convention is legally bound by the charters for the institutions under the laws of the states where they are located.

"Under the laws of the states, the trustees are designated to operate the institutions and the laws provide how they shall be chosen and what are their rights and responsibilities," according to Hobbs.

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**Recorder Hopes Tax  
Will Be Restudied**

(2-8-62)

RALEIGH, N. C. (BP)--Directors of a Baptist paper here hope the state's lawmakers at their 1963 session will review a 3 per cent tax applying to non-profit, religious publications.

The tax will cost the Biblical Recorder \$4500 a year, which the directors voted to absorb rather than to pass on to the 77,000 subscribers of the weekly.

The newly imposed tax affected the paper of the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina.

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### Tents Reach Outsiders In German Evangelism

BAD SACHSA, West Germany (BP)--German Baptist evangelists still use tent meetings to reach people who won't come to a church.

"In some cases, 50 per cent or more of those attending services in the tents are outsiders who have never gone to church," a leader of the tent evangelists' group said at their meeting here.

There are five full-time evangelists and many pastors give part time to this type of ministry, said Herbert Weinert, one of the number.

The tent evangelists planned 90 campaigns for the coming summer, each approximately for two weeks, in various parts of West Germany. The Evangelical Free Church Union (mainly Baptist) sponsors the work and provides five tents, three of them seating 1000 persons each and the others seating 500 each.

The national program of evangelism by German Baptists dates back to 1926 when they bought a large wagon, painted "Jesus is Victor" on it, and took it daily from one village to another for services. This single horse-drawn wagon was later joined by other wagons.

"The gypsies are coming!" yelled the children along the roadside as the wagon approached. One of the most colorful and finest of the wagons had indeed been bought from a gypsy "king."

After a few years, tents began to be used more than the wagons, and services continued for a week or two in each place.

The work came to a standstill during World War II and was restarted in 1948.

"Although tents are no longer overcrowded as in the years immediately following the war," Weinert added, "they are still a means of reaching people who pass on by the church doors."

A larger proportion of the current campaigns is to be in connection with Baptist churches.

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### Arkadelphia Church Adopts Entry Policy

(2-8-62)

ARKADELPHIA, Ark. (BP)--First Baptist Church here, by a secret ballot, voted about 2 to 1 to "look with favor upon the application for membership of foreign Negro students of Ouachita Baptist College who are recommended by two or more Southern Baptist missionaries."

The recommendation came to the church at the close of a Sunday worship service attended by about 600 persons. The church committee on international students presented the matter.

W. P. Jones Jr., chairman of the deacons, presided. Pastor Sam C. Reeves announced from the pulpit the previous Sunday that a meeting would be called in a week. Members received written notices also.

The vote was occasioned by enrolment of two Southern Rhodesian students--Michael Makosholo, 40, and his wife, Mary--at Ouachita here for the second semester. The Africans have been teaching in a Baptist school at Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia, and came recommended by two Southern Baptist missionaries who are alumni of Ouachita.

The Makosholos have not presented themselves for membership in First Church here. The vote apparently cleared their way for membership if they do.

They are the first Negro students to enrol at Ouachita under a trustee policy of admitting qualified students from other countries where Southern Baptists have work, on recommendation of two missionaries.

First Church here has a membership of about 1400, many Ouachita students and faculty among them.

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NEWS SERVICE OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

WATCH FOR THE (BP) CREDIT LINE

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

February 8, 1962

JFK Reasserts Stand  
On Parochial Schools

WASHINGTON (BP)-- President Kennedy clashed again with a Roman Catholic cardinal over his question of federal aid to parochial schools.

Kennedy told his press conference that when he became President he took an oath to defend the Constitution. He said that legal counsel from the Attorney General's office and from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare had led him to the position he has taken.

"So I am going to continue to take the position I now take...unless there is a new judgment by the Supreme Court," he said.

The President's comments were made following a question about a speech by Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York. The cardinal said that if the President's proposals to aid public schools without aid to the parochial schools were put into effect, the Catholic parochial school system would eventually die.

President Kennedy has said repeatedly, both during his campaign and since his election, that he is opposed to unconstitutional aids to parochial schools. Thus the parochial schools are left out of Administration proposals to aid the public schools by classroom construction and teachers' salaries.

The Roman Catholic bishops of the United States have taken an adamant position that they will oppose any aid to public schools that does not include parochial schools. As a result they succeeded, along with a number of other factors, in killing public school legislation in Congress last year. No one expects the impasse to be broken this year for the same reasons, plus the fact that this is a Congressional election year.

Although the President stands firm in his position that across the board loans and grants to parochial schools are unconstitutional, he does not say that special purpose aids to schools (elementary, secondary and higher education) are unconstitutional. The practice of giving such aids to all schools has been going on for years under previous administrations.

The President has indicated that he will do all he can to get his total education program enacted into law. This means that he will not let up on his effort for federal aid to public schools. Indications are, however, that he has little chance of success in 1962, but that in 1963 there will be another major educational effort.

Cardinal Spellman made his statement in addressing a group of 1500 teaching nuns and brothers and lay teachers in New York following the President's message on education to Congress.

The cardinal said that if the Administration bill becomes law it will create "a dagger threatening our very existence." He said further:

"If the Administration's bill and the Administration's desire should become factual that means the end of our schools, because while we pay our municipal taxes, taxes for education, and while our parents assume the voluntary taxation (for) building and supporting our schools...nevertheless if the federal government should favor public schools and put an additional tax on us, from which we shall receive no benefits, then, my dear friends, it is the eventual end of our parochial schools.

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"We cannot compete with the federal government's support and subsidy of public schools only."

He continued that it "seems incongruous to think that just because a child attends parochial school he should be excluded from benefits other children have, or might have or would have."

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Senators Hit Bombing  
Of Ministers' Homes

(2-8-62)

WASHINGTON (BP)- The bombing of the homes of two ministers in the Los Angeles area was roundly denounced by speakers in the United States Senate.

The ministers were in a panel discussion at a West Los Angeles synagogue on a forum on "Radical Right - Threat to Democracy" when their homes were bombed. Although their families were at home, none were injured.

The ministers were John Simmons, pastor of the St. Matthews Lutheran Church of North Hollywood, and Brooks Walker, pastor of the Emerson Unitarian Church in Canoga Park.

Four Senators denounced the bombings as illustrative of the threat to democracy by both right and left extremists in the United States.

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R., Calif.) said "the radical right in this country is as grave a danger to the security of our country and the faith of our people in the constitutional system of government as is the radical communist left."

The California Senator denounced such fears as are being engendered by the extreme right wingers as "paranoia." He plead for faith in the American government and the democratic processes. He said, "Let us not give any encouragement to extremist groups which do the service of Mr.Khrushchev so well that he himself, I am sure, would be glad to underwrite their expenses."

"I do not believe there is any more infamous or corrupt criminal activity than that which revolves around the attempt of degenerates to blow up homes and the families that live in them," Kuchel said.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.) called the bombers "a bunch of cowards" to strike at a minister's home while he was away but while his wife and children were there.

He spoke highly of Simmons, who is a former Minnesota Lutheran pastor and a close friend to the Humphrey family.

Humphrey said he was disturbed by the extreme radical right wing and "its self-appointed, super-duper patriotism." He deplored the fact that people become followers of that line without knowing "that they are being caught up in the web of a Fascist movement or an extreme radical movement which does nothing but aid and abet the cause of destruction, disorder, and totalitarianism."

The Minnesota Senator emphasized, "Simply because a man stands up and shouts, 'I am anti-communist,' does not make him a champion of freedom." He reminded the Senate that Hitler was anti-communist, but that he was also one of the world's greatest scoundrels.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) and Sen. Gale W. McGee (D., Wyo.) joined in denouncing the California bombers and others who commit such crimes as "either crackpots or intimidators." They called for quick justice to be done to the offenders.

Sen. McGee referred to a nonpolitical speaking tour he made in California last year. He said, "I was assaulted many times, verbally, and sometimes with physical gestures, by apparent spokesmen of extremist groups." He said that he has had to employ a secretary full time to handle extremist mail from California.

In 1960 Congress passed an anti-bombing bill which makes it a federal offense to transport in interstate or foreign commerce any explosive with the knowledge that it is to be used in bombing schools, churches, synagogues, residences or businesses.

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy has offered the services of the FBI to the State of California, if there is any indication that a federal offense has been committed in the bombing of the ministers' homes.

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JFK Expands Request  
For More Education

WASHINGTON (BP)-- President Kennedy has sent a message to Congress for a vast comprehensive program of federal aid to education. Although he left out parochial schools from his program of aid to the general educational system of the nation, many church-state problems are involved in much of the remainder.

It has been the President's position that across-the-board aid to the nation's parochial schools is unconstitutional. On the other hand his proposals for higher education include both public and sectarian colleges. His legal advisers have indicated that special purpose loans and grants to private schools are constitutional.

The President's program for public schools calls for both classroom construction and aid to improve teachers' salaries. The Senate last year passed such a bill (S. 1021). But the House refused to consider such a program because of a combination of conservative opposition and efforts to include the parochial schools.

The President's expanded program includes a five-fold program to improve the quality of teaching in the elementary schools. No distinction is made here between public and private schools. The President recommended:

- \* Annual awards of 2,500 scholarships to outstanding teachers for a year of full-time study;

- \* Establishment of institutes at colleges and universities for teachers of subjects in which improvement is needed;

- \* Grants to colleges to pay for part of the cost of special projects;

- \* Amendment of the Cooperative Research Act to develop projects of research on better ways to teach; and

- \* Grants to local public school systems for experimental projects to improve teaching in elementary and secondary schools.

The President's program to aid higher education includes loans for construction of academic facilities and scholarships for students. The provisions include both public and sectarian colleges and universities.

The House has passed a bill (H.R. 8900) providing loans and grants for college academic construction, but eliminating student scholarships. The Senate has passed a bill (S. 1241) that provides loans to colleges and scholarships to students. A conference committee of members of both Houses will attempt to iron out the differences in the two bills.

In the President's message on education other special education and training programs not previously included were added. They are:

Medical and dental education: a 10-year program of matching grants for construction of new medical and dental schools, plus scholarships and cost-of-education grants to the schools chosen by the students.

Scientists and engineers: expansion of the Science Foundation program for new educational materials, expansion of experimental summer programs for gifted high school students, and expansion of National Science Foundation institutes for teaching science and mathematics.

At the higher education level the President recommends institute programs for college teachers, improvement of the content of science and engineering courses, fellowships for graduate students, and \$61.5 million in grants to colleges and universities for basic research facilities.

Adult literacy: a five-year program of grants to schools of higher education and to the states to develop programs to aid adults to become literate.

Migrant workers: a five-year program of aid to states and school districts to improve educational opportunities for migrants and their children.

Educational television: a program of matching grants to states to aid in the construction of state and other nonprofit educational television stations.

Handicapped children: a program of aid to help in the special training of workers with afflicted children in the entire range of physical and mental handicaps.

Federal aid to the arts: a recommendation to establish a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts to study the needs in this area. No full program was recommended at this time.

In his message to the Congress the President said that "no task before our nation is more important than expanding and improving the educational opportunities of all our people."

The President said that the nation cannot afford the wasted talent, the blighted lives, the delinquency, despair and dependence produced by an under-educated society. But, he affirmed, "better schools we can afford."

The President emphasized that "the control and operation of education in America must remain the responsibility of state and local governments and private institutions." He denied that federal aid would mean federal control.

Initial estimates are that the President's educational program will cost \$1,105,258,000 the first year and \$5,713,292,000 over the next five years.

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Church-State Issues  
In College Bill Aired

(2-8-62)

WASHINGTON (BP) -- Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr., (D., N.C.) in a Senate debate charged that federal loans to church colleges for academic facilities violates the first amendment of the Constitution of the United States because they are government aid to religion.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) countered that such loans are constitutional and that the government has been engaged in this same type of aid for many years.

The debate came during a discussion of Ervin's amendment to the college aid bill (S. 1241) in which he attempted to limit government aid to public institutions.

Earlier Morse had collaborated with Sen. Lister Hill (D., Ala.) in an amendment to eliminate from the loan program those buildings used to charge admission to the public, for sectarian instruction, for worship or for divinity schools. This amendment, identical to one included in the House bill (H.R. 8900), was approved.

While it was the hope of the sponsors of the Morse-Hill amendment that it would eliminate the church-state issue from the college bill discussion, Ervin said that it pointed up the validity of his objections and made his amendment even more pertinent. He called the Morse-Hill amendment "a powder puff improvement upon the bill in its original form."

Ervin quoted documents to prove his point ranging from the Bible, to Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, and to the Supreme Court of the United States.

He read the Genesis account of the first temptation and said that temptations "never come to us in an ugly fashion; they always present to us something that is desirable."

"We are told that if we commit constitutional evil by ignoring the provisions of the first amendment of the Constitution, educational good will result," he declared.

It was Ervin's contention that "this bill in its present form will enable the federal government to use tax moneys for the benefit of private, nonprofit colleges and universities which are affiliated with churches and which are engaged, either directly or indirectly, in the teaching of the tenets and the faiths of the churches with which they are affiliated."

Ervin objected to the bill giving government assistance to church colleges on two further grounds: (1) the impossibility of a taxpayer's case to test the constitutionality of the expenditure of federal funds, and (2) the bill contains no sanctions to guarantee that the facilities will not be used for the purposes that are forbidden.

The crux of Ervin's argument was the decision of the Supreme Court in the Everson case. He quoted the court as saying that neither a state nor the federal government could aid religion, nor levy taxes to support religious activities of institutions. He inserted the entire Everson case decision in the Congressional Record.

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In addition to Sen. Morse, opposing the Ervin amendment were Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) and Sen. Jennings Randolph (D., W. Va.). All of them agreed that separation of church and state should be maintained, but that loans to private colleges to construct academic facilities to teach science, mathematics and languages do not violate the Constitution.

Morse insisted that loans for academic facilities to teach non-sectarian subjects come in the same constitutional category as loans for dormitories and cafeterias. He said that under the college housing loan program the government had provided \$1,565,156,000 to colleges, both public and private. He inserted in the Congressional Record the name of every college in the United States that has received a loan under the college housing program.

In addition he pointed out that the National Defense Education Act provided loans and other aids to both public and private schools. He said that under the NDEA "we have made loans in the sum of \$2,127,197 to nonprofit private schools alone."

Morse pointed out that Ervin had voted both for the college housing program and for the National Defense Education Act. He claimed that the same principles are involved in the present college loan program as the others.

Ervin replied that the reasons he voted for the other programs were that one was to provide for "sleeping" students and that he did not think the aids in the NDEA would be used for sectarian purposes.

Morse replied by saying that a college could not function without students and that the housing program helped to "sleep them and feed them."

"In my judgment, that is essential to the operation of a private institution," Morse said.

To sum up the argument on both sides: one seemed to be saying that the government cannot aid one phase of a private institution without aiding the institution as a whole; the other seemed to be saying that the government could aid certain phases of a school's activities without affecting its relationship to the other activities.

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Senate Passes  
College Bill

(2-8-62)

WASHINGTON (BP)-- The Senate passed (65 to 17) a bill (S. 1241) to provide \$2.67 billion in loans and scholarships to aid the nation's colleges.

During the debate amendments that raised the "religious issue" were defeated. One of them, offered by Sen. Pat. McNamara (D., Mich.), would have provided aid for public elementary and secondary schools. If this amendment had received serious consideration it would have raised the problem of federal aid to parochial schools.

The other amendment that raised the church-state issue was offered by Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D., N.C.). It would have restricted the loans to public colleges.

The Ervin amendment was defeated by a vote of 72 to 15.

Previously an amendment offered by Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) and Sen. Lister Hill (D., Ala.) was approved with the explanation that it took care of the religious issue in aid to higher education.

The Morse-Hill amendment eliminated loans for academic facilities that are used for activities for which admission is charged to the general public, for sectarian instruction, or as a place of worship, and any facility that is used primarily in connection with a school or department of divinity. A similar provision was in the bill passed earlier by the House.

The final version of the Senate bill provided for loans to both public and private colleges, as well as scholarships. The House bill did not contain scholarships but included loans and grants.

The bill, along with that passed by the House (H.R. 8900), now goes to a conference committee of members of both Houses. There the differences will be ironed out. After a bill emerges from conference committee no further amendments can be made.

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Church Issue Injected  
In College Aid Debate

WASHINGTON (BP)-- The problem of federal aid to sectarian colleges broke out in the open on the first day of debate in the Senate on a bill to authorize \$2,674,000,000 in aid to the nation's colleges.

In an otherwise uneventful discussion on S. 1241 two amendments were offered, which immediately plunged the bill into the religious issue.

One, offered by Sen. Pat. McNamara (D., Mich.), would saddle the college bill with a two-year, \$650 million classroom construction provision for public elementary and secondary schools. This is identical to a provision passed last year by the Senate, but which was bitterly opposed by the Roman Catholic bishops who wanted parochial schools included. The House last year rejected a bill giving aid to elementary and secondary schools.

Earlier this year the bishops restated their opposition to any public school aid bill that does not include parochial schools.

McNamara's amendment may excite considerable interest, but it is not likely to pass because indications are that the Democratic leadership will attempt to keep the college aid bill separate from aid to public schools.

The other amendment by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D., N.C.) aimed more directly at the church-state issue. He would limit the aid provided by the government to public institutions.

Explaining his amendment Ervin said, "The first amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibits Congress from giving aid to any institution for the purpose of teaching the tenets of any religion."

"Under the bill in its present form," he continued, "loans can be made to non-profit institutions of higher learning which are operated by churches for the purpose of constructing facilities to be used for the teaching of the tenets of the faith of those particular churches. I think this clearly violates the provisions of the first amendment."

Some Washington observers are of the opinion that the Ervin amendment will be defeated because (1) the Kennedy Administration puts federal aid to colleges in a different constitutional category from aid to parochial schools, (2) the Democratic leadership has decided to push hard for the passage of the college aid bill without amendment, and (3) college lobbyists are pressing for aid to all the colleges of the nation.

The House earlier passed a bill (H.R. 8900) providing for \$1.5 billion in loans and grants to public and private colleges. The Senate bill does not include grants but adds a scholarship program not included in the House bill. What trading, compromises, and agreements will be reached in the conference committee remains to be seen.

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Asks For Agency On  
Problems Of Aging

(2-8-62)

WASHINGTON (BP)-- A bill to establish an independent agency of the government to be concerned with the problems and potentialities of the aging has been introduced in both Houses of Congress.

Sen. Pat. McNamara (D., Mich.) and Rep. John E. Fogarty (D., R.I.) introduced identical bills calling for a permanent and independent United States Commission on Aging.

The measure provides for a three-member Commission, appointed by the President, "to be concerned full time with the full range problems and potentialities of older persons."

Three types of grants, to be administered by the Commission on Aging, are included in the bill: (1) planning grants of \$2,090,000 to assist States in planning and coordinating programs for aging; (2) project grants of \$10 million annually for five years to states for demonstrations, training of special personnel, and programs to carry out such purposes; and (3) grants of \$2 million to public and other nonprofit institutions and organizations for demonstration, research and training in the field of aging.

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In introducing their bills, both McNamara and Fogarty stressed "the need for a high-level agency that will command respect and pay full attention to the needs of our elderly." They said their joint sponsorship grows out of agreement that an "independent agency" would be more effective than a sub-agency of an already existing department with many interests and responsibilities.

Last year McNamara introduced a bill which would provide for the establishment of a United States Office of Aging within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. This bill, he said, would strengthen an existing agency, while the new measure calls for establishing an independent agency.

With alternative proposals for action, McNamara said, "I hope that action will be taken during this session of Congress."

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WATCH FOR THE (BP) CREDIT LINE

February 8, 1962

"Father Forgive Them"  
Is Jap Pilot's Sermon

By Jim Newton

Baptist Press Staff Writer

It was 7:49 on the morning of Dec. 7, 1941. Commander Mitsuo Fuchida pointed a signal gun out the window of his high level bomber and fired "one black dragon" into the clear blue sky.

Fuchida, the Japanese commanding officer who led 360 planes in the devastating attack on Pearl Harbor, pulled the trigger that signaled Japan's entry into World War II.

Today Fuchida is a Christian, an evangelist who turned down the highest military job in the Japan Air Force to organize a five-member evangelistic association in Japan.

The 59-year-old Presbyterian tells this story of the dramatic change in his life and the amazing chain of events that led to his conversion.

After the end of the war, Fuchida was the only one of the 70 officers who led the attack on Pearl Harbor still living. All the others were killed in the war.

At least six times during combat, Fuchida faced certain death. Somehow he always miraculously escaped.

Fuchida was in Hiroshima the day before the atomic bomb leveled the city, killing thousands. Luckily, he was called to the Japanese military headquarters in Tokyo for a conference the day before the bomb was dropped.

When the Japanese in Tokyo heard the news of the bomb's effect, Fuchida and 11 other Japanese military leaders flew to Hiroshima to inspect the damage. They were there for two weeks, knowing nothing of the deadly radioactive fallout blanketing in the area.

All of the 12 military leaders but Fuchida died because of radiation sickness. Fuchida suffered no effect whatsoever from the radiation, he said.

"I believe that God laid his hand on me and protected my life for some strange reason," Fuchida said. "But I did not know why."

"At that time I was a Buddhist and Shintoist, and did not know who God is. Since there are more than 8 million gods in Shintoism, I was constantly searching to understand who God is, and why He spared my life," Fuchida said.

After the war, Fuchida was called as a witness in the war crime trials set up by the United States to execute justice for the torture of American prisoners of war by the Japanese.

Bitterness swelled in his heart against the Americans who would punish the Japanese for alleged war crimes, and Fuchida decided to search for accounts of atrocities committed by Americans on Japanese prisoners of war.

On the list of Japanese prisoners returning to Japan after the war, he noticed the name of an old friend, Lieutenant Shohei Kanegasaki, who was imprisoned

in a hospital in Utah along with about 20 other badly injured Japanese prisoners.

Fuchida met the lieutenant's boat when he arrived in Japan and asked him how he was treated by the Americans while he was a prisoner.

Expecting to hear tales of torture and agony, Fuchida was told the story of an 18-year old girl named Margaret Covell who had been an angel of mercy while the lieutenant was in the hospital.

Margaret was the daughter of missionary parents who had taught in the Baptist-supported Kanto Gakuin Seminary in Japan before the war. When the war began, the Covells fled to the Philippine Islands, taking refuge in Manila, and later in the mountains of Luzon.

When the Japanese invaded the Philippines, the Covells were captured. Because they had with them a small radio receiver, the Japanese soldiers mercilessly shot the missionary couple as spies.

When Margaret first learned of her parent's death, her heart was filled with hate for the Japanese. Later she learned that before her parents died, they prayed for nearly 30 minutes. Margaret's attitude gradually changed until she again treated the Japanese prisoners with Christian love and kindness.

Fuchida was amazed. Instead of atrocities, he found a story of Christian love. He could not understand how Margaret could care for the Japanese prisoners with kindness when she knew the Japanese had killed her parents. He could not understand how the missionaries' prayers could possibly have changed Margaret's life. "What did they pray?" he wondered.

As he returned to Tokyo after meeting the lieutenant, Fuchida met an independent missionary, Timothy Piestch, who gave him a printed tract to read.

The tract told of Jacob DeShazer, an American bombardier who had hated the Japanese since the Dec. 7 raid on Pearl Harbor.

DeShazer was forced to parachute into Japanese territory, and was taken prisoner. The Japanese tortured him and starved him. His hatred grew, until one day a prison guard gave him a Bible to read. The tract said that DeShazer's life was changed when he read of Christ's love, and that he promised God he would return to Japan after the war as a missionary.

After reading the tract, Fuchida thought if the American could find God by reading the Bible, maybe he too could find God by reading the Bible.

He purchased a Bible and began to read it every day in his search for God.

"When I read Luke 23," said Fuchida, "my mind immediately flashed back to Margaret Covell's parents. Then I understood what they had probably prayed before death: "Father forgive them for they know not what they do."

"Now I understood, for I met Jesus that day. He came into my heart, and now He lives in me," Fuchida said.

"From that time on, I dedicated the balance of my life to serving God," Fuchida said.

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NOTE TO BAPTIST EDITORS: Photo of Fuchida being mailed today.

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February 8, 1962

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Baptist Press

Northwest Texas School  
Employs North E. West

PLAINVIEW, Tex. (BP)---Wayland Baptist College in this northwest Texas town has employed North E. West of Fayetteville, Ark., as head of the psychology department.

In addition to his teaching duties at Wayland, West will serve as director of research in parapsychology, a division of psychology which investigates such phenomena as clairvoyance and extrasensory perception.

Several unanswered questions for analysis might arise: Does the middle initial "E." in North's name stand for "East?" If so, why is North teaching in a southern state without "South" as part of his name?

Maybe extrasensory perception would provide the answers.

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Mr. Theo Sommerkamp  
127 Ninth Avenue, North  
Nashville 3, Tennessee

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