



News Service of the Southern Baptist Convention

---FEATURES

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"Please Don't Eat the Termites"

Baptist Missionary Physician
Makes Filmstrip on Nutrition

by June Carter

RICHMOND (BP)--When Frances Greenway, M.D. left her office in the Sanyati Baptist Hospital in Rhodesia recently, she carried some work home with her--to Fort Worth, Tex. She hadn't been "home" for almost five years, and would not return to the "office" for a year.

The work she carried might seem to relate more to communications than medicine, but the filmstrip script she has been working on for almost two years does relate to medicine--preventive medicine.

In the course of her work as a Southern Baptist missionary doctor in the Sanyati Baptist Hospital, Dr. Greenway treats many children. However, she never sees a completely healthy child.

Reared on a diet of cornmeal porridge and practically no meat, except for a sprinkling of roasted termites, all the children suffer to some degree from Kwashiorkor: protein deficiency. Weakened by this malady, a youngster who catches an ordinary childhood disease can become its victim.

The doctor, who first arrived at the Sanyati hospital in 1961, has long recognized the need for a teaching tool which could reach mothers throughout Rhodesia, perhaps throughout Africa. They knew nothing of nutrition. In many places they didn't even know what a healthy child should look like, because there were none.

Thus the idea for the filmstrip, as an educational tool of preventive medicine, was born.

Dr. Greenway planned to take into her home several very young children who showed symptoms of severe protein deficiency. With a high protein diet she would bring the children to health and normalcy.

A colleague, Gerald S. Harvey, missionary photographer stationed in Salisbury, Rhodesia, would record it all, step by step. Photographer and physician, working together, would produce a filmstrip in color, demonstrating in a way so vivid that African mothers could not miss the lesson, the need for protein in the diet of every child.

Beauty, Petros and Patty, three young children from three different villages, were chosen to "star" in the filmstrip. They had one important thing in common: Kwashiorkor. Instead of tight, black curls, they had straight, reddish hair; instead of ebony skin, theirs was pale.

Beauty, one year of age when she went to live with Dr. Greenway, had such a light complexion that all who saw her, except the doctor, considered her a mulatto. Since Dr. Greenway's purpose in taking the children was to show on film the changes that would come about with high protein diet, associates tried to discourage her from using Beauty.

But she firmly held to her diagnosis of protein deficiency and would accept no other explanation for Beauty's pale coloring. Dr. Greenway vowed later that God had led her to Beauty through prayer, and "she will be the making of the filmstrip."

Physical changes came slowly, but they did come. Within 17 months Beauty's skin darkened enough that skeptics admitted the doctor's diagnosis might have been accurate after all. The children's reddish-blond fuzz began to improve in texture, to blacken and curl. Swelling a third symptom manifested by Patty in particular, had subsided.

Personality changes came more quickly. Cranky and tearful at first, all three children became more pleasant to live with as Dr. Greenway continued stuffing them with meat, cheese, boiled eggs and peanut butter. They began to smile a great deal and to laugh and play normally.

Petros was the hero of the two girls, although six months their junior. Beauty, prissy and bossy, ruled the roost. The missionaries referred to her manner as her "wife-number-one" personality; she was a typical prima donna. Patty, the steady one, was predictable and lovable.

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There was more to Dr. Greenway's project than making the filmstrip. Knowing the lesson would be wasted unless some additional source of protein were developed, she ordered a shipment of rabbits. Rabbits were chosen because one rabbit, like one chicken (already being raised on a limited scale), is a meal for a family.

Dr. Greenway did not set out to furnish rabbits for all of Rhodesia. "Project Rabbit," like "Project Filmstrip," was a teaching device. As she got her rabbitry set up, she taught the local people how to set up their own.

When October, Rhodesia's hottest month, caused heatstroke among the rabbits, she called in her neighbors who had rabbits and taught them how to cope with the problem.

"Project Rabbit" had a final phase: teaching the termite-and-cornmeal-porridge-eating populace to eat this strange, new meat. The people, who devoured roasted termites with relish, considered the unfamiliar rabbits unacceptable as food.

But the "teacher" in Dr. Greenway prevailed. She invited guests into her home for a meal of fried rabbit. She knew they would come; they would consider it rude not to. And she knew that for the same reason they would accept tiny, tiny portions of the meat.

"They would eat all around it," she smiled, "before getting bold enough to tackle it. But once they tasted the rabbit they would reach for more, usually eating a great quantity." Several of these guests have since built their own rabbitries.

Just before leaving for the states, Dr. Greenway returned Beauty, Petros and Patty to their homes. She had given them 21 months of loving and exacting care.

Neighbors and friends exclaimed over their "complete recovery." They were astounded to learn from Dr. Greenway that the little ones, after all, had not reached a state of perfect health.

Enroute to her furlough home in Fort Worth, the native of Ladonia, Tex., summarized her findings.

She concluded that all the months of high protein diet, with nearly five times the protein needed to maintain a healthy child, was still inadequate and costly beyond the means of the average African family.

Prevention, then, is the only answer, she said. "We've more than doubled our efforts to educate expectant mothers and mothers of newborns," she added. The filmstrip will be a valuable asset in this endeavor.

Now she is matching a script to this new teaching device. Hopefully, the filmstrip will help change diet patterns centuries old, and help insure future generations of healthy Rhodesian children.

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March 12, 1970

**Mission Agency Creates New
Loan Fund For Ethnic Groups**

AUGUSTA, Ga. (BP)--The Southern Baptist Home Mission Board authorized here the creation of a million dollar loan fund for Negro and other ethnic Baptist groups.

The agency, meeting in Augusta for its spring session as part of the board's 125th anniversary celebration, took the action as a response to crises needs in the nation.

The action followed approval of the loan fund one month earlier by the Southern Baptist Convention Executive Committee in Nashville.

According to the board's Church Loan Division director, Bob Kilgore of Atlanta, however, funding and staffing of the new loans process will take a number of months.

"We will not take applications probably until next year," Kilgore said. He indicated that the tight money market in the nation would cause most of the delay, and that his agency would actually borrow a third of the money in setting up the loan program.

The move by the mission board has not been without criticism. Some critics have said the project would reportedly use Cooperative Program (unified budget) funds needed elsewhere, and that Southern Baptist churches needing loans might be denied them.

Kilgore said, however, that no current Cooperative Program money would be used. Instead the funds would come from earnings of present loans. No qualified Southern Baptist churches have been turned down for loans in recent months, Kilgore pointed out.

The loan official, who heads a division with more than \$23 million in loan corpus funds, said the loans were proposed because the churches to be helped from the new fund do not have this type of assistance available to them from their denominations.

He predicted that probably the major assistance given the churches would be in the form of aiding them to establish a sound financial program which would enable the churches to secure local financing. Where local financing cannot be secured, the board will make the loans.

Southern Baptists, historically, have conducted missions work among Negroes in co-operation with their conventions and associations, since few Negro churches until the last decade have been members of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Kilgore indicated that most of the loans would be to new churches formed in urban areas.

Maximum ceiling on the loans will be \$30,000 and minimum loan will be \$5,000.

Commenting on other regulations governing the loans, Kilgore said they would be made to those churches "in agreement with the doctrinal position of Southern Baptists as set forth in the 'Baptist Faith and Message' adopted by the SBC in 1963."

Loans will also need the recommendations of the superintendent of missions of the local Southern Baptist association, and the executive secretary of the Southern Baptist state convention where the church is located.

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**Baptist Layman Proposes
An Annual 'Pastor's Day'**

3/12/70

WASHINGTON (BP)--The president of the District of Columbia Baptist Convention here has proposed that churches celebrate an annual Pastor's (or Pastors') Day similar to the Laymen's Day or Baptist Men's Day observed in most Baptist churches.

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Carl W. Tiller, a layman, made the suggestion in his regular weekly column in the Capital Baptist, a publication of the District of Columbia Baptist Convention.

"Let us find some occasion each year when we can let our appreciation for our pastors overflow in a specific way," Tiller said.

In discussing the possibilities of such an observance, the D.C. Convention President said:

"Well-chosen words of tribute would be in order. Adequate advance publicity should be given, especially notifying former church members who might want to attend or to write a personal note to the pastor. Some churches will want to make a tangible gift, God bless them!"

Tiller went on to say that in many cases the best gift a congregation might give the pastor (or pastors) is a resolve "not to stand in his way next year when he seeks to innovate in church practices, or to preach frankly his convictions on controversial subjects."

Tiller, an official with the U.S. Bureau of the Budget, was formerly president of the American Baptist Convention. He is western treasurer for the Baptist World Alliance.

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Home Mission Board Appoints
Three Couples Missionaries

3/12/70

AUGUSTA, Ga. (BP)--The Southern Baptist Home Mission Board, meeting here for its spring session at the site of the founding of the Southern Baptist Convention 125 years ago, approved the appointment of three couples as missionaries.

They are Mr. and Mrs. R. Allen Pollock of Flint, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. John F. Hopkins of Kansas City, Kan.; and Mr. and Mrs. Concepcion Padilla of San Jose, Calif.

All of the missionaries were appointed jointly by the Home Mission Board and the Baptist state conventions where they will serve.

The Pollocks have been in Flint, Mich., since 1967. Pollock leaves the pastorate of Lincoln Park Baptist Church to become superintendent of Southern Baptist mission efforts in the Genesee District Baptist Association of Flint.

A native of Lilbourn, Mo., he graduated from Texas Wesleyan College and Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, both in Fort Worth. He has been a teacher and a pastor in Missouri and was superintendent of missions in the Three Rivers Baptist Association of Joliet, Ill., from 1961 to 1967.

Mrs. Pollock is also a native of Lilbourn, Mo. She has been a public school teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins became missionary associates in 1968. Hopkins will direct youth and family services in Kansas City.

The University of Omaha graduate also earned a bachelor of divinity degree from Midwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Kansas City, Mo. He is a native of Houston. His wife, Shirely, serves with him in the new position. She is from Richmond.

The Padillas were student missionaries while he attended Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary, Mill Valley, Calif.

He will continue pastoring the Primera Iglesia Bautista of San Jose, Calif.

Padilla, a native of Waco, Tex., is a graduate of Texas A & M University and Golden Gate Seminary. Mrs. Padilla, is originally from Del Rio, Tex. She has attended San Jose State College.

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Home Mission Board
Elects Loan Officer

3/12/70

AUGUSTA, Ga. (BP)--The Southern Baptist Home Mission Board, celebrating its 125th anniversary here, elected Olin Cox of Tucker, Ga., to its Division of Church Loans as finance officer and field representative.

Cox will be responsible for developing lines of credit with various insurance companies, banks, foundations and trust sources from which the board may borrow money. The board's Church Loans Division makes property and building loans to churches.

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He will also appraise property and counsel churches making loan applications to the division.

For the past five years, Cox has been president and director of the First National Bank of Tucker, Ga. Previously he was executive vice president of the Bank of Ocilla, Ocilla, Ga. The native of Cordele, Ga., helped organize both these banks.

A 1950 graduate of the University of Georgia, Cox is director of the Atlanta Chapter, Bank Administration Institute, and has been named to "Who's Who in the South and Southwest."

Speaking of Cox, Bob Kilgore, director of the division, said, "We are pleased to have a man of his stature. He has heavy experience in the field of banking and credit. He knows how to work with people, is extremely active in his local church and will be a real asset to our division."

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Heart Disease, Cancer Claim
Most Pastors; One Dies in War

3/12/70

DALLAS (BP)--Although heart disease and cancer continued as the primary killers of Southern Baptist ministers and employees, the Vietnam War, for the first time, was listed as a cause of death in 1969, according to statistics released by the Southern Baptist Annuity Board here.

The list itemizes causes of 139 deaths of persons who participated in the protection program the Annuity Board administers.

Heart disease kept its first place ranking for the tenth straight year by claiming the lives of 66 per cent of the participants, up one per cent over 1968.

Cancer dropped one per cent to 17 per cent but still remained in second place as the cause of death.

The first member to die in Vietnam was a Kansas minister, Sgt. Blaine L. Honeycutt, who went there with his National Guard unit in February, 1969. He was killed 33 days later while on patrol duty.

Suicide was noticeably absent from the 1969 report. Suicide claimed five per cent in 1968.

Other causes of death included four per cent as a result of auto accidents, three per cent from strokes and two per cent from pneumonia. Other deaths resulted from cerebral thrombosis, brain tumor, nephritis, leukemia, uremia, emphysema and Parkinson's disease.

Heart complications were the cause of disability for 31 per cent of the disability applicants, reflecting a 12 per cent decline over 1968. But mental disorder soared to 23 per cent, a 17 per cent jump over 1968.

Other causes of disability include Parkinson's disease, 10 per cent; blindness, cancer, and arthritis, five per cent each; and Bursitis and St. Vitus' Dance, the report showed.

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