

**(BP)****-- FEATURES**  
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75-27

Eugene HillHe was 15, Saw Baptists'  
Lifeline to Missions BornBy James Lee Young  
For Baptist Press

A 15-year-old boy sat near the front taking notes as Southern Baptist Convention "messengers" voted to begin the Cooperative Program unified budget on May 13, 1925 in Memphis.

Eugene L. Hill had ridden the train all the way from Durant, Okla.--by himself. His mother and father were deceased, leaving young Hill with five brothers in his charge. He was the oldest.

A good size and mature for his age, Hill was already recognized as a young minister of the gospel. He had been elected by First Baptist Church in Durant as secretary of its "75 Million Campaign" role in a denomination-wide effort to raise \$75 million, 1919-24.

Hill, now a Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board executive, was viewed by his fellow churchmen and women as more than a mere boy. His leadership ability and willingness to assume responsibility even at age 15 made it natural that he be named a "messenger" to the Memphis SBC.

The spirit of cooperation inherent in the 75 Million Campaign and the Cooperative Program made a deep and positive impression on Hill, even as a boy.

His father, who owned a small ranch near Durant, had pledged \$3,000 to the 75 Million Campaign in honor of his wife, who died at age 34 in 1919 of the "World War I Flu." But he was murdered and robbed by a hired hand before the pledge could be fulfilled. The elder Hill, was only 39 when he died and had so instilled integrity and character in his boys, that his offspring determined to pay the entire amount.

The estate was settled, and Eugene and his brothers made good their father's promise. The ranch was sold, and the boys moved to town to continue their education. With the pledge paid, they had \$37 each for the six of them, Hill said.

It was this kind of upbringing and devotion to duty that characterized Eugene Hill. His father had taught him bookkeeping, and young Hill used this to contribute toward the sustenance of the family of brothers and to continue his schooling.

Then, here he was--a boy or young man of 15--sitting in a convention designed mainly for adults, listening and comprehending that a significant event was taking place in the life of Southern Baptists.

Eugene Hill was unusual.

"In all, I took about five pages of notes," he recalled of his first SBC-wide meeting.

The 75 Million Campaign report was given in the first session of the convention, May 13, 1925.

The amount raised was \$58.6 million--the largest ever raised by Southern Baptists in a cooperative venture, yet short of the \$75 million sought to expand the work and pay debts.

Hill recalled the reports and his interest in them, then noted a comment from his own pastor (at the time), R. C. Miller.

"This means that even though we have not received the goal, we have a program whose income will continue and in years to come will dwarf the amount raised (\$58.6 million) in the 75 Million Campaign," Hill recalled Miller said.

The program Miller referred to, was, of course, the Cooperative Program of Southern Baptists passed--almost without fanfare--by messengers to the 1925 convention.

"There were other issues apparently more pressing to many there," Hill recalled. "The most significant--to my recollection--was when someone moved they withhold funds from the seminaries because of alleged liberalism." The motion unanimously failed, Hill said.

Foremost in Hill's mind concerning the Cooperative Program passage was the presence of George W. Truett, then an active giant among Southern Baptists.

"Truett's charisma--he was then pastor of First Baptist Church in Dallas--swept the auditorium," Hill remembers.

"Dr. Truett stood at the podium with one arm on L.R. Scarborough (also a Texan) and the other on M.E. Dodd," then the pastor of First Baptist Church, Shreveport, La. Scarborough was president of Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Fort Worth and had directed the denomination-wide 75 Million Campaign effort. Dodd was chairman of the SBC's Future Program Commission that recommended in Memphis the Cooperative Program proposal be approved.

"Truett towered over them. There were no microphones. He didn't need one."

Hill took notes as Truett stated; "I doubt any of us knows the proportions of actions we've just taken." Years later, Truett was to repeat his words to Hill as the two discussed the events of May 13, 1925. Truett was in Canton for the Baptist Centennial of Baptist Missionaries in China (1936), where Hill served as a missionary.

"Dr. Truett had a photographic memory," said Hill. "And I had his quote in my notes. I still remember exactly what he said."

Whatever the initial impression the passage of the Cooperative Program had on other messengers it made an indelible mark on young Hill.

"It impressed me then in 1925--that it would be <sup>Southern</sup> Baptists continuing way of financing their work. With me, it's the same today. The greatest contribution of the 75 Million Campaign was that it proved Southern Baptists could work together and could cooperately finance all their work through one gigantic and coordinated system."

Hill went on to complete his education. He was graduated from Oklahoma Baptist University in Shawnee and from The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, completing his master's and doctoral work at the latter.

The prospects of working with a cooperating denomination of Christians appealed to Hill he recalled, and he volunteered for foreign mission service. In 1935, he arrived with his wife, the former Louise Heirich of McAlester, Okla., in Canton, China.

Before long, things got rough. The Japanese attacked China 1,800 miles from Canton and in 23 days began to bomb Canton, the largest Southern city in the country. Finally, the city fell under Japanese attack in October, 1938, Hill recalled.

"We stayed on and fed the hungry. We weren't interned. They knew us well and they were in control. They later put us missionaries in one missionary house where they could watch us easily."

The situation reached a point, however, where the missionaries were having trouble finding food. "The Chinese fed the missionaries or we wouldn't have lived."

In 1942, after Pearl Harbor was bombed, the Hills came back to the United States, Hill was forced to leave his 1925 SBC notes and other belongings behind in their house in Canton.

He never saw the notes again. The house and all were destroyed. As World War ended and the Japanese surrendered, the Hills returned to Canton in 1945 to aid in rehabilitation and relief.

But even more severe harrassment was in store for the missionaries. The Chinese Communists came to full power in 1949, with the fall of Canton on Oct. 14, 1949, Hill remembered.

He recalled one 48-hour period of interrogation by the communists without interruption.

"We were the same as under house arrest, leaving only on their will and were followed to our destination, which required their approval."

This was about the same time that Southern Baptist Missionary William Wallace died in a Chinese Communist prison. Wallace was a colleague of Hill. "We knew of Bill's arrest and more than once my family thought sure that's what would happen to me."

Even under house arrest, however, Hill was able to teach six more months in the seminary in Canton. The missionaries left Canton and China in June, 1951, four months after Wallace died.

After five months, with Mainland China closed to missionaries, they were in Singapore to see what could be done to move Southern Baptist mission efforts into the Philippines, Vietnam, India and Burma. In 1956, Hill was elected secretary for missionary education for the Foreign Mission Board--a position he will relinquish on his retirement at year-end 1975. The Cooperative Program has been the lifeline God has used to fulfill the missionary's mission.

His missionary career has spanned 21 years on the foreign field and 20 years working out of the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board's home office in Richmond, Va. The 50th Anniversary of the Cooperative Program of Southern Baptists--being observed in 1975--has special significance for Hill.



## BAPTIST PRESS

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### SBC's Weber

75-27

'Cooperative Program--  
A Spiritual Matter'

NASHVILLE (BP)--As the economic crunch gets tighter, Southern Baptists were told here that they will reach their all-time record Cooperative Program unified budget goals for 1975-76 if they realize that "giving is not an economic matter; it's a spiritual matter."

Southern Baptist Convention President Jaroy Weber, speaking at a Cooperative Program Luncheon attended by some 375 SBC and state Baptist leadership, confronted the national SBC Cooperative Program goal of \$51 million and the \$150 million goal of 33 state conventions covering 50 states.

"Every great achievement of our denomination has been born out of crisis," the Lubbock, Tex., pastor declared at the luncheon cosponsored by the SBC Stewardship Commission and the SBC Executive Committee.

"We must have confidence that, despite conditions, our denomination will exceed everything we have done in the past" in giving to fund a worldwide program of evangelism and missions," Weber said.

"If people get revived and committed, they will give," he said.

"God doesn't lead us into deep water to drown us but to cleanse us. The entire world crisis lends itself to an opportunity for revival. The 50th anniversary of the Cooperative Program is the track upon which we will move in evangelizing and renewing our nation and the whole world."

The luncheon program took on humorous note when Baker James Cauthen, the SBC Foreign Mission Board's executive secretary, was called to the podium, asked to step into a washtub, circled with a world map and asked to squat down in the tub.

A participant from the audience, asked to lift the tub of "world mission responsibility," failed to do so. But a second person helped, demonstrating that Baptists must work together in financial responsibility.

"Only as we energize our dreams through the Cooperative Program" Weber said, "will those dreams become a responsibility. We need every member of the Baptist family.

"We are in a death struggle for souls," he declared. "This is no time to talk about retreat, cutback or decline. Our 12.5 million Southern Baptists have the money which the agencies need to do God's work."

He challenged SBC agency and state staffers and members of SBC churches to commit themselves to an awareness of need, the loving spirit to care and the willingness to share.

Later in the day, the SBC Executive Committee, meeting in semiannual session, approved the overall budget goal of \$51 million for SBC world mission causes and support of the overall goal of \$150 million.

Citing the desperate needs of the world, the economic crisis and the greatness of God and the lordship of Christ, the Executive Committee appealed "to all our churches and to all Southern Baptists to pray unceasingly for unity, fidelity and commitment that we shall not fail Christ in this time of crisis and opportunity, demanding our best for his sake and his glory."

Included in the \$51 million is a \$41 million basic budget which was apportioned among SBC agencies and the SBC Operating Budget.

Nearly half--\$20,480,400--of the \$41 million will go to the SBC Foreign Mission Board, with \$7.6 million ticketed for the SBC Home Mission Board and more than \$8.6 million set aside for the six SBC-owned theological seminaries.

Of the seminaries, Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary will get over \$2.3 million, with Southern, New Orleans and Southeastern Seminaries getting more than \$1.8 million, \$1.4 million and \$1.2 million respectively.

The only other agency getting more than a million was the Radio and Television Commission, with an excess of \$1.9 million.

The additional \$9 million "challenge" portion--over and above the \$41 million and an additional \$1 million for capital needs--will be divided proportionately among the agencies.

At the Cooperative Program Luncheon special emphases were announced to communicate Cooperative Program needs, including Cooperative Program 50th Anniversary Sunday, April 20, and Cooperative Program month, October.

State conventions and churches were encouraged to increase percentage of giving to the Cooperative Program to keep the missions and evangelism efforts throughout the United States and 82 countries growing.

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(BP) Photos mailed to state Baptist editors.

# # # #

High Court Hears Case on  
Aid to Parochial Schools

Baptist Press  
2/20/75

By W. Barry Garrett

WASHINGTON (BP)--Two powerful forces clashed at the U. S. Supreme Court here as a possible landmark case affecting future programs of public funds to aid church-related elementary and secondary schools was argued.

Two of the nation's top lawyers on church-state matters took opposite sides in a case involving two Pennsylvania laws that provide a number of aids to the parochial schools of the state. Leo Pfeffer, prominent New York attorney, who has figured in most recent major church-state cases before the Supreme Court, argued that the Pennsylvania laws violate the provisions of the First Amendment to the Constitution.

On the other side, William B. Ball, a Harrisburg, Pa., attorney, who has represented the parochial school interests in many law suits, argued that the aid provided by the State of Pennsylvania is secular (not religious) in purpose and effect, that the plan is self-policing and does not involve prohibited entanglement of church and state, and that the teachers employed in these special programs never take advantage of their positions to teach religion.

William P. Thorn, a Philadelphia lawyer, shared time with Pfeffer in seeking the overthrow of the contested Pennsylvania laws.

Sharing time with Ball on the side of the parochial schools were J. Justin Blewitt Jr., deputy attorney general of Pennsylvania, and Henry T. Reath, a Philadelphia lawyer.

At issue in the case, known as Meek V. Pittenger are two laws, Act 194 and Act 195, enacted in 1972, which provide "auxiliary services," textbooks and instructional materials and equipment for pupils in the nonpublic schools of Pennsylvania.

The "auxiliary services" include help to nonpublic school children on the premises of the private schools in the areas of guidance, testing, remedial and such other secular, neutral and nonideological services as are provided for children in public schools. Up to \$30 per child is allowed in this program. -more-

The textbooks to be provided by the state for children in private schools are those that are acceptable for use in any public elementary or secondary school in Pennsylvania. Up to \$10 per child could be spent for textbooks.

The "instructional material and equipment" to nonpublic schools (up to \$25 per child) includes books, records, tapes, films and other secular neutral nonideological materials.

Pfeffer sought to prove that such aids to religious schools from public funds (1) have a sectarian purpose, (2) have a sectarian effect, (3) would involve an impermissible entanglement of church and state in their administration, and (4) would involve political entanglement of church and state when appropriations bills are before the legislature.

The case was argued before the Supreme Court at a time of distinct advantage for the parochial schools interests and of disadvantage to those who insist that public funds for parochial schools in any form violate the federal constitution. Justice William O. Douglas recently suffered a stroke and did not participate in the case. Justice Thurgood Marshall was in the hospital with pneumonia. Both of these men have records of upholding a strict constitutional view of separation of church and state.

The absence of Douglas and Marshall could mean a 4-3 decision in favor of the parochial school interests and against the separationists. If this should occur, the door will have been opened for similar legislation in many states to provide such aids to private religious schools.

The case was heard by the Supreme Court on appeal from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. This three-judge court upheld the constitutionality of both Act 194 and Act 195 with one exception. The lower court ruled out state provision of any equipment for parochial schools that could be diverted to religious purposes.

In his attack on the provision of textbooks for parochial school children by the State of Pennsylvania, Pfeffer, in effect, asked the Supreme Court to reconsider an earlier decision which approved a similar textbook law in the State of New York. Although Pfeffer sought to make a distinction between the New York and Pennsylvania textbook issue, members of the court, by their questions, seemed to view the two programs as the same.

The Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, of which James E. Wood Jr. is executive director, late in 1974 joined in a friend of the court brief with several other organizations seeking to overturn the decision of the lower court in Meek V. Pittenger. The view expressed in this brief was that the provisions of Acts 194 and 195 for state aid to parochial school pupils are in violation of the U. S. Constitution.

Others with whom the Baptists joined in the attack on the Pennsylvania laws were the American Association of School Administrators, American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith, Board of Church and Society of The United Methodist Church, Jewish Labor Committee, Jewish War Veterans, National Education Association, National Council of Jewish Women, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, United Synagogue of America and Unitarian Universalist Association.

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Kyle M. Yates Dies  
At 80 in Waco, Tex.

Baptist Press  
2/20/75

WACO, Tex. (BP)--Kyle M. Yates, 80, a Southern Baptist scholar and retired professor, died here.

Yates, a native of Apex, N. C., retired as Bible professor from Baylor University in Waco in 1969, after teaching at the Baptist school since 1956.

He served on the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, faculty from 1922-42. In between, he was the pastor of Walnut Street Baptist Church in Louisville and of Second Baptist Church in Houston, Tex.

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In 1972, Yates was awarded the annual Texas Baptist Elder Statesman Award. The author of 14 books, he was a member of the committee that produced the Revised Standard Version of the Bible.

Yates earned the bachelor of arts degree from Wake Forest University in 1916 and the master of arts degree from the same school in 1917. He received the doctor of theology degree from Southern Seminary in 1922. And, in 1932, he received a doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland.

His widow resides in Waco.

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FMB Disaster Coordinator  
Surveys Bangladesh Needs

Baptist Press  
2/20/75

By Ruth Fowler

RICHMOND (BP)--As one of his first actions since being named Disaster Response Coordinator for the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board, W. Eugene Grubbs visited the famine-ravaged nation of Bangladesh.

Grubbs, the board's consultant on laymen overseas, is in a unique position to recognize readily the needs laymen can meet in response to disasters. In his new role, he will also serve as a liaison between the Foreign Mission Board which channels relief funds and the missionaries who administer the funds and coordinate relief efforts.

Grubbs went to Bangladesh to survey firsthand the famine and other relief and rehabilitation needs and to determine what missionaries felt they could do as a continuing part of their Christian ministry.

Missions of Bangladesh's people had their crops swept away by a flood last August and many were left without food and homes. Famine and a major hunger crisis have resulted.

As disaster response coordinator, Grubbs expects to be handling two major kinds of disaster--the sudden natural calamity, such as an earthquake or hurricane, and a slower developing problem like world hunger. In Bangladesh both types of disaster exist.

A disaster response plan, proposed by the Foreign Mission Board staff outlines specific procedure for disaster response, according to Grubbs. In case of sudden disasters, Grubbs will go immediately to the field, observe the damage done and counsel with missionaries.

He will cable the field representative of his planned trip so that when he arrives in the country the field representative will be available to interpret the situation for him. The field representative will contact the disaster coordinator of the mission (organization of Southern Baptist missionaries in a country or area).

"Missionaries could easily be in shock," Grubbs said, "if you talk about a hurricane or an earthquake and they're in the middle of it. Somebody from the outside needs to help them crystallize their thinking about immediate responses."

Medicine and medical supplies will be among the top priorities. Grubbs, in consultation with Dr. Franklin T. Fowler, the board's medical consultant will decide how many doctors are needed and for what period of time. Fowler will have a list of available doctors already compiled from which he will enlist volunteers to go to the area. Grubbs will also assess supply needs and contact MAP (Medical Assistance Program) to deliver them.

A request for a specific amount of money to be made available to the missionaries by the board will be among Grubb's first actions. After surveying the affected area and determining the extent of the disaster he will cable Richmond for funds.

"Of course, the missionaries will be doing something already in many cases," Grubbs said, "but if I see there's a need for two doctors a week for five weeks then I will cable back. If we need some laymen to do some clean up, for debris removal, to help with shelter or to assist the doctor by cooking or putting up tents, then I will alert someone."

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After moving past that first crisis period, Grubbs may return to the United States and make another trip back to the field later to help direct rehabilitation work. One trip might suffice if long-range planning can be done from the states.

In his trip to Bangladesh, Grubbs worked on long-range planning. He visited each of the seven missionary families in the country of 80 million people to determine what they felt they were capable of doing.

Some of the projects included the beginning of one-acre farms, in groups of 50, with irrigation wells, seeds and fertilizer; the rebuilding of villages swept away by the flood or burned during the war for independence; a "work for food" program where Bengali people receive food in exchange for their labors digging small ponds for hatching fish and keeping ducks for continued food supply; and the teaching of hygiene, health and family planning.

Missionaries are ready to intensify efforts and can utilize all resources received if they are allowed to choose projects consistent with their primary purpose of being in Bangladesh and which are based on firsthand knowledge of the situation.

"In order for the relief and rehabilitation efforts to be most helpful," Grubbs said, "We must not impose on the missionaries our ideas about what relief ought to be."

In speaking of missionaries in Bangladesh, Grubbs concluded, "They are waiting now for Southern Baptists to put the resources in their hands."

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NOTE TO EDITORS: A subsequent story will cover in detail Grubb's impressions and recommendations following his trip to Bangladesh.

# # # #

Tornado Kills One; Heavy  
Damage to Baptist Churches

Baptist Press  
2/20/75

By Robert LaFavre

FORT VALLEY, Ga. (BP)--First Baptist Church was heavily damaged and Shiloh Baptist Church, a black church, was demolished here as a tornado struck, killing at least one person and injuring more than 100 others.

The tornado, which struck here February 18, caused an estimated \$7.5 million damage, according to reports, to the middle-Georgia community, and left about 100 businesses and 300 homes in partial or total ruin.

Bill Lovett, minister of education for First Baptist Church, said no member of that congregation was seriously injured.

The one reported death from the twister, which touched down twice, was that of Joe Mullis, who attended Shiloh Church. His home next door to the black church was among many stripped to the foundation.

Damage to First Church was estimated by Robert Thompson, the pastor, as "close to \$100,000." Part of the sanctuary was completely torn away in two places. Tiles were missing in many places on the remaining roof area, and the air conditioning tower was leveled.

Bricks and tile, torn from the building, were hurled through church windows. Water damage in the sanctuary and educational building was extensive.

It was expected that the ceiling in the sanctuary will have to be partially or completely replaced. Six First Church members' businesses sustained substantial or total loss.

In another section of Fort Valley the tornado leveled a black community, including Shiloh Church and homes of most of its members. Ezekiel Harvey, Shiloh trustee, said the church will rebuild. Its more than 20-year-old building was valued at around \$60,000 he said. The congregation had been in the process of remodeling and adding a small Sunday School wing. Shiloh Church is 112 years old, one of the oldest congregations in the area.

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Injured Baptist Tourist  
Returns Home from Israel

By Ruth Fowler

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (BP)--De Jean Replogle returned to the United States after an eight-week stay in an Israeli hospital recovering from injuries received during a grenade attack on the tourist bus in which she was touring Jerusalem. She is in satisfactory condition in a hospital here.

The 16-year-old member of Main Street Baptist Church was severely wounded as pieces of shrapnel from the grenade, allegedly thrown by Arab terrorists, ripped through the metal side of the bus. The Southern Baptist tourist group returned to the United States as planned except for the Replogle family.

Miss Replogle was rushed to Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem after the incident. She underwent 14 hours of surgery and subsequently the amputation of her right leg above the knee.

Another operation may be required in a hospital here, but initial reports are encouraging, according to R. T. Lawless, associate pastor of Main Street Church.

Still without an artificial limb and thus unable to walk, Miss Replogle made the trip from Israel on a stretcher. She was greeted at the Jacksonville airport by the mayor, who presented her with keys to the city, the Jewish-Israeli consulate, her high school band, the head of the Jewish community and several other dignitaries and well-wishers.

On the same day Miss Replogle returned to Jacksonville, Southern Baptist Missionaries joined with other Christians and the Arab and Jewish communities in Jerusalem for a 24 hour "chain of prayer" service.

Southern Baptist missionary G. Wayne Buck, chaplain to tourists in Israel, helped care for the Replogle family during their extended stay.

All expenses have been paid by the Israeli government which has also granted Miss Replogle a lifetime pension. Jacksonville doctors are contributing their services.

Lawless described the family as being in remarkably good spirits with no animosity at all. He said Miss Replogle has expressed a mature faith and accepted the incident as an opportunity to witness.

In a brief speech at the airport, Miss Replogle thanked everyone for the help given her and especially for their prayers.

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2 Churches' Joint Service  
1st Together in 100 Years

Baptist Press  
2/20/75

GREENVILLE, S. C. (BP)--A hundred years ago former slaves who worshipped with their masters at First Baptist Church here broke away to organize their own black Springfield Church.

The two congregations met together again recently for the first time in a century. It was Race Relations Sunday, an annual observance of Southern Baptists, and they held a joint service.

An estimated 900 persons, about half of them black, attended the evening worship service at First Church, where John Corbitt, the pastor of Springfield Church preached the sermon. Four choirs from the Springfield Church sang. Presiding was James C. Stertz, First Church pastor.

The offering that evening went to the Martin-Webb Learning Center in Greenville. The center promotes cooperative ministries among black and white Baptist church in the area.

Attending the service was O. K. Webb, retired director of missions for the Greenville Association, one of two men for whom the center was named.

The First Church congregation has been invited to Springfield Church for a similar service next year, according to a report by the Baptist Courier, weekly news publication of the General Board of South Carolina Baptist Convention.

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