



March 24, 1976

76-54

**Missionary Weightlifter  
"Lifts Up" Jesus Christ**

CHICLAYO, Peru (BP)--In June 1958, in Quantico, Va. A young man was showing some friends how he could lift a 160-pound man over his head. Just as the 160-man was in the air, a dump truck pulled up driven by a Baptist pastor.

"You'r just the kind of man we need to help us unload these heavy church pews," the minister told the weight lifter.

James B. Boswell, now a Southern Baptist missionary to Peru, that evening helped unload the pews. A few weeks later at the pastor's invitation, he went to the Baptist mission there and accepted Jesus Christ.

"When the pastor was counseling with me after the service, I told him I was ready to follow Christ and to give up the most loved thing in my life--weight lifting," Boswell recalled.

"The pastor said, 'No, don't give that up... Use it for the Lord's glory.' I had no idea at that time I would ever be able to use it for the Lord."

Now Boswell is a "preacher" missionary--a field evangelist responsible for churches in the extreme northern area of Peru. But his ministry also extends into the weight lifting circles, gymnasiums and competitions.

Boswell came to Peru in 1970. He had kept up his weight lifting at his pastor's suggestion, throughout college, seminary, missionary orientation, language school and on the mission field. His first year in Peru, however, Boswell stopped lifting weights.

"I felt with the schedule I had as a missionary I didn't have time to do any exercise at all," Boswell explained. "That was the big mistake I made. The second year here my health really began to slip."

It was during that second year Boswell again started going to the gym on his lunch hour to lift weights. "I felt better physically when I went back to weight lifting," he related:

"My enthusiasm and outlook improved 100 percent. The instructor at the gym asked me to participate in some weight lifting exhibitions. They didn't have any experienced weight lifters to go, so I went.

"Immediately, I found these exhibitions gave me opportunities to meet many people, especially mayors, government officials, other weight lifters and the public. I began to carry tracts with me and hand out books and Bibles. Many times weight lifters, high school teachers, businessmen and others ask for boxes of 150 or more books to give away to those they know."

In addition to giving away books, Boswell said, he has opportunities for "one-to-one witnessing. The period of time when other weight lifters are competing gives him time to share his Christian testimony."

"I'd say most of the people I've met in weight lifting have never heard of the Lord and Savior Jesus Christ," he said. "They have never heard of the Bible. It's unbelievable."

Many men he meets while working out are leaders in their professions. One was the manager of a Peruvian airline. The man asked Boswell his profession and the missionary told him. Later, Boswell said, the man and his wife came to the missionary for marital counseling.

Boswell won first place in the heavyweight division in three Peruvian competitions--the Northern Peruvian Regional, Departmental and International Frontier Peruvian Ecuadorian Weight Lifting Championships. He also won third place in the Peruvian National Weight Lifting Championship, lifting 465 kilos (1,025 pounds) in three lifts (bench press, squat and deadlift.)

He recently was interviewed as a weight lifter on local television and he gave a weight lifting demonstration on another show.

"The health, the physical sense of well-being, and the enthusiasm for everything else you do for the Lord that comes with the sport are significant," Boswell concluded.

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**America Needs Prophet's  
Warning, Layman Advises**

WASHINGTON (BP)--An Indiana industrialist, who is a former president of the National Council of Churches, lashed out at the church for its failure to speak prophetically about businessmen who bribe others to get more business and government officials to lie and cover up their actions.

J. Irwin Miller, president of the Cummins Engine Company in Columbus, Ind., told a national conference on Christian citizenship that America is in a mess, and most Americans seem reconciled to the nation's decline. Miller, an active Disciples of Christ layman, said the church is partly to blame by its failure to speak a prophetic word about the moral issues of the day.

Unfortunately, he claimed, the church is generally unprepared for the prophetic role: "The prophet has never been popular. People have seldom wanted to hear his message."

But Christians and churches must be prepared to lose budgets, membership and even their jobs rather than compromise their witness, he told participants in the annual national seminar of the Southern Baptist Convention's Christian Life Commission.

The church, to be heard and respected, must have the informed competence to judge reactions, proposals and programs on the basis of morality and to develop a competence which Christians are not now perceived to have, Miller said.

Christians must also "impoverish ourselves in service to those in every kind of need anywhere" and "offer in our own behavior an example of what we preach," he said. Both American business and government need the church to help find direction for the future, he added.

The message of the prophets has never been "to be good because you ought to be," even though it is not much fun, Miller continued, rather, it is to "repent lest you perish."

Miller said the nation will perish unless it achieves an energy balance between its known reserve potential and its annual consumption of energy:

"Energy balance is a matter for Christian concern, for it involves cheating future generations, even risking the survival of society."

He added that American business will perish unless it can provide simultaneously meaningful jobs for every American willing and able to work, and stable prices of goods and services.

"If inflation can be controlled only by keeping out of work those citizens least able to bear unemployment, the system will perish," he said.

Further, he said, American government will perish unless it begins to supply evenly and fairly the services in both quality and quantity which each of its citizens truly need, simultaneously remaining fiscally solvent.

"The prophet's warning," he said, "is needed by the citizen who wants the services but doesn't want to pay their cost, pushing bankruptcy onto the neighbor generation, his children, or who wants these services for himself and cares less about their provision for his neighbors, black and Chicano, the poor and deprived of every community."

Miller called for the church to put aside its "petty quarrels over irrelevant questions" and deal with the crucial issues of society to meet the needs of people who are hurting.

## Harvey Cox Warns Against American Civil Religion

WASHINGTON (BP)--A Harvard University theologian cautioned Americans against blindly celebrating the American Revolution during the Bicentennial, urging instead that they continue the Revolution by denouncing American civil religion.

Professor Harvey Cox told a national seminar on Christian citizenship that Americans must be critically loyal to the nation without making the nation the object of their faith.

He warned against worship of an American civil religion which has its own creed, its own prophets, and its own worship.

"I call you always to be suspicious of any politician who talks about faith without any object of that faith," he warned. "Faith in what? Faith in God through Jesus Christ, we believe, is the only legitimate object of faith," Cox answered.

He urged the 600 persons from 30 states attending the conference at the Statler Hilton Hotel to sort out the difference between American civil religion and the biblical faith.

To do this, Cox said, America needs a vigorous, independent church that is constantly calling people back, not to Lexington and Concord, but to Sinai (where the Ten Commandments were given to Moses) and to Galilee (where Jesus Christ proclaimed the Sermon on the Mount).

He urged the conference, sponsored by the Southern Baptist Convention's Christian Life Commission, to celebrate the Bicentennial with both a "yes" and a "no" as they sought to continue the Revolution.

"America must say, 'No,' to the notion that the United States has some special unique relationship to God's providence and grace that gives the nation some special privilege compared to other nations of the world."

He also urged the conference to say, "NO," to the founding fathers' limited interpretation of "who is created equal" when they stated that ". . . all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights . . ."

Unfortunately, the founding fathers really did not mean all men, Cox said, and probably did not mean women, people who did not own property, and certainly not slaves or Indians. What they meant was "certain men," he asserted.

Americans should celebrate the Bicentennial with an emphatic, "Yes," concerning the implications of the Preamble to the Constitution, Cox said. "We need to fight with tooth and toenail for that statement that all men are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights," he said.

"The right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness are not rights granted by government," Cox said, "but they are rights given by God that no government has the power to take away."

Cox warned that in the future, there is likely to be an assault on the notion of equal rights for all human beings.

He said the church must take the lead in helping Americans realize that as the grainery of the world, every starving child in Bangladesh or Africa has a God-given right to food, a God-given right to live.

Decrying a sense of fatalism that he feels pervades America today, Cox said, "Americans should celebrate the Bicentennial by affirming the principle that a whole society can start over again, that we are not prisoners of history.

"Most of all," he concluded, "we must remember that the gospel--the good news of Jesus Christ--is the most essential ingredient for making sure that the Revolution continues.

New Projects Begun  
To Help Bengalis

By Ruth Fowler

DACCA, Bangladesh (BP)--Birth control pills, blankets and crutches are all a part of new Baptist relief and rehabilitation projects in Bangladesh.

Southern Baptist missionaries in consultation with the government have planned the initiation of several new relief projects. One is aimed at family planning and another at rehabilitation of the handicapped.

In one project, women will be paid to get a group of at least five other women together for a birth control project. Each woman will be given fabric to make a blanket, similar to a patchwork quilt top. Birth control pills will be distributed and their use explained. At the end of a year each woman who is not and has not been pregnant, may keep the blanket.

Another need in Bangladesh is crutches for the handicapped. Southern Baptist missionaries intend to help supply that need by teaching the handicapped to make crutches from locally available materials. The handicapped, who are usually doomed to a life of begging, are brought to a training center where they study for six weeks.

Then a Bengali worker from the center goes with them back to their village and helps them with tools and supplies to set up a shop. The center will buy back half of the crutches the people make, and they must earn the other half of their living locally. Another project includes manufacturing wheelchairs, a much needed item in Bangladesh.

Other projects will continue. Food-for-work projects and water wells are still an important part of relief efforts in Bangladesh.

J. D. Hughey, area secretary for Europe and the Middle East for the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board, visited Bangladesh early this year.

"If I could choose what to use as a symbol of Bangladesh now, it wouldn't be a starving child," he said. "It would be a new irrigation well with water flowing from it and flowing out to irrigate fields of potatoes which have not been grown very much before in Bangladesh."

Missionaries and other groups have taught the Bengali people new crops and new methods of farming. Working with another Christian group and the government, Southern Baptist missionary Carl F. Ryther has helped prepare a pamphlet showing how to grow potatoes.

"I don't mean to say there are no longer any hungry people in Bangladesh," said Hughey. "There have always been hungry people in that area--at least for many years. There are still many hungry people and many homeless people. But the impression I got while visiting Bangladesh was not one of hopelessness, and I almost had that impression earlier.

"The need, I think, centers mainly now on the marginal farmers, the landless farmers," Hughey said. "Many of these have left their homes and gone to the cities . . . Their condition is terrible, of course. And, right now, so many of them and so many other people in Bangladesh are suffering from scabies, an irritation of the skin that develops into sores," he said.

Another project is with a group of people who came to Bangladesh from India, where they were Hindu outcastes. This project will include improving sewage and sanitation, protecting and improving the water supply, and supplying a place for a health clinic. Scabies spread through unclean water used for bathing and drinking during the dry season.

Relief isn't all that's happening in Bangladesh. Missionaries have not forgotten nor neglected their primary purpose, evangelism.

"There's remarkable responsiveness, especially on the part of the Hindu minority in Bangladesh," Hughey said. "I suppose about 15 million in Bangladesh are Hindus. They are very conscious of the fact that they are a minority . . . They speak the language of the people among whom they live.

"But their religion is different and they are always fearful of hostile action on the part of the Muslim majority. Many Hindus are considering changing their religion. So there's a real possibility that masses of Hindus will become Christians.

"This is a wonderful prospect and a frightening one," Hughey said. "There's a danger of getting masses into the church without their really being Christians. There is also danger of failing to act adequately while there is interest in Christianity."

The missionaries and their Bengali friends have agreed on three things to emphasize: accepting Christ as Lord, accepting the Bible as their guide and joining the Christian community.

Efforts in both relief work and evangelism are growing and changing. Southern Baptists are there helping the growth and growing with Bangladesh.

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Baptists Hear Election  
Pitch from Politicians

Baptist Press  
3/24/76

By W. Barry Garrett

WASHINGTON (BP)--Representatives of the nation's two major political parties assessed the 1976 election at a gathering of more than 600 Southern Baptists here.

If the people have a tendency to forget what happened to the nation in the Watergate affair, the Democrats will see to it that their memories are stirred, U. S. Rep. Barbara Jordan (D.-T x.) told registrants at the national annual seminar of the Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention.

On the other hand, U. S. Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. (R.-Tenn.) said that Republicans have been embarrassed enough and that they have done their penance over Watergate. He played down the meaning of Watergate and said that the incident was not a good commentary on the American political system.

The Democratic spokeswoman dwelt on the political process in the election of a president. She said that the candidates' speeches and positions in the party platforms would be devised to win the election. She said that the deciding factor in the election would not be the issues but the personality of the candidates.

On the other hand, the Republican spokesman emphasized three major issues about which the electorate must make decisions in its choice of president and other elected officials. He said that foreign policy, economic policy and energy-environment policy would be the major issues in the election.

Jordan spoke from the perspective of a party out of the White House and seeking to oust the incumbent party. Baker spoke with the assurance of the incumbent party, which wants to divert attention from the scandals of the Nixon administration to the emerging problems to be solved by the next president.

The Texas congresswoman warned that during the campaign the country would be subjected to an overdose of "pap and pabulum" and that the public should learn to discern between what the candidates say on the campaign trail and how they will perform after they are elected.

Emphasizing the Democratic Party line, she insisted that the country needs a president who will work with the Congress. Jordan insisted that the Democrats would have a majority in Congress after the election and that the person sitting in the White House should be of the same party as the majority in the Congress.

She said that the people are tired of the fussing between the Congress and the President, and she predicted a Democratic presidential victory in November.

She warned, "We got into Watergate because the people failed to pay attention."

Her advice to the electorate in the upcoming election was: "Pay attention to what is going on, to what is said and analyze the situation to the best of your ability." Speaking of the American political process, she added, "If we have any drag on the system it is because of the people who don't care about anything."

Baker praised the two-party system of America. He observed that it "is a product of our political genius," that there is nothing like it anywhere else in the world, and that as long as the two parties are broad-based, not specialized, and inclusive of a wide variety of viewpoints they would remain sensitive to the desires of the sovereign people.

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On foreign policy, Baker said that for the first time since World War II the nation is in the process of forming new approaches to the other nations. He said that foreign policy should be one of the big issues in the coming presidential campaign.

"I don't know what the new foreign policy will be," Baker said, "but I feel it will be more like 'detente,' a word which President Ford has discarded." He encouraged debate on foreign policy among the candidates during the campaign.

On economic policy, Baker defended the free market system and the policy of revenue sharing with the states. "Government is not the answer to everything . . . What we need is less government, not more," he said.

Baker predicted that even though there is a considerable attack on revenue sharing by both liberals and conservatives, the Republican Party will come out in favor of the concept.

"Local government does a better job of spending than the federal government," he said, "but the federal government does a better job of raising money."

A third major issue in the campaign will be the problem of balance between a sound energy policy and protection of the environment, Baker said. The nation must deliver itself from dependence on other nations for its energy needs, the Republican spokesman declared.

"For our national security the United States can no longer remain dependent on other nations for its energy resources," Baker continued.

Both Jordan and Baker spoke with optimism about the United States.

Although the nation is observing its bicentennial, "this is still a young country and its future is before it--we have just begun," Baker said.

Both the Democratic and Republican representatives claimed that their party holds the solutions to the problems of the country and on this basis they appealed for support of their candidates in the up-coming elections.

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'African Liberation Product  
Of U. S. Christian Missions'

Baptist Press  
3/24/76

By Jim Newton

WASHINGTON (BP)--U. S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's opinion that the black leaders of African nations cannot be trusted because they may be manipulated by the Russians and Cubans is a "racist assumption in itself," U. S. Representative Andrew Young charged here.

The black Georgia democrat told a national conference on Christian citizenship that officials determining foreign policy do not understand that every leader of the black liberation movement in Africa is a product of American Christian missionary efforts.

All over Africa, "The leaders of the liberation movement learned that they were free when someone put a New Testament in their hands and told them they were free," Young told more than 600 registrants at the annual national seminar of the Southern Baptist Christian Life Commission.

"And that's pretty potent stuff," he declared. "If Mr. Kissinger could only understand the missionary origin of their desire for freedom, he would understand that there is a relationship potential between the United States and any country in Africa that is very hard for the Communists to undo," Young said.

Citing names and specific situations, Young cited that the key leaders in the FLNA, MPLA, and UNITA liberation organizations in Angola each are the sons of Baptist, Presbyterian and United Church of Christ ministers, just as are the key leaders of liberation movement organizations in Zambia, and Tanzania.

He said Christians in America should work to continue the revolution that Americans started when they sent missionaries to Africa.

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"We can't walk away from it and leave our Christian brothers in Africa to the mercies of the Russians and Cubans," he told members of the nation's largest Protestant denomination.

Congressman Young said he met a rebel leader in Kenya who had three pictures posted on his wall--one of Jesus Christ, one of a black nationalist leader, and one of U. S. Senator Mark Hatfield (D.-Ore.).

The rebel explained that he studied in Oregon for six years and decided he wanted to return to his homeland and try to be the kind of dedicated servant of the people that he saw in Hatfield.

Young said that he never met an African leader who had a good experience as a student in Russia, probably because "there are no black folks in Russia," and that the Russians have had little experience in dealing with racial and cultural differences.

"Russia is probably more racist than America," he declared. "As bad as we are, we Americans are probably the best people in the world," from a racial perspective.

He added, however, if that is so, it puts more responsibility on Americans because of the Bible teaching that more is required of those who have been given more.

Tracing the changes in the black experience since the beginning of the civil rights movement in the United States in 1954, Young said that if black people had anything to do with racial progress in America it is because white people shared with them their understanding of God's freedom.

He decried the fact that the racial justice movement had been stalemated in an attempt to achieve economic justice, and lamented that no American president has issued a moral statement on racial justice since Lyndon Johnson's "We Shall Overcome" speech in 1965.

Rather, he said, "We have had a Southern strategy," charges against "food stamp hustlers" and "welfare chislers," and emotional statements on school busing designed to further personal political goals.

He blamed the lack of progress in racial justice on the lack of moral leadership and the siphoning off of funds by the Vietnam war.

"When it came to dealing with the tough issues, the ones that cost money, America had used up the money in death and destruction in Vietnam," he said. "And along with Vietnam came the politics of assassination, for the moral leaders who are leading us in the fight for racial justice were all killed."

In the quest for racial justice, the national leadership today is moving in no direction at all, he charged.

Black people have come to realize, he observed, that all the problems America faces are not black problems, they are everyone's problems.

Although black people are more affected by unemployment than any other segment of society, the unemployment problem is not just a black problem it is everyone's problem, he reiterated. So, So, likewise, is the problem of health insurance and increased hospital costs, he added.

Black people are confused today, Young said, because all the black issues are now white issues. Even the problem of busing is neither a black or white problem, he observed. Busing in Boston would not be as big a problem if it had not been for unemployment caused by the closing of the Boston Navy Yard, he said.

The black experience today is similar to the American experience of 200 years ago for both are based on hope for the future, Young continued. Nobody came to America 200 years ago with much more than hope, he noted.

During a question and answer period, Young, a former United Church of Christ minister, said that he believed the polarization of blacks and whites predicted by the Kerner Report on Racism in America was more a reality in the North than in the South. This is partly because of the influence of Christian people in the South, and because generations of preaching in the South have prepared the people there for justice, he added.



Court Weighs Decision In  
Orthodox Church Dispute

By Stan Hastey

WASHINGTON (BP)--The Serbian Eastern Orthodox Church argued before the U. S. Supreme Court here that state courts should not be permitted to intervene in church disputes.

Attorney Albert E. Jenner Jr., who argued the case for the church, cited a long line of Supreme Court decisions beginning in 1872 which have held that civil courts are bound to accept the actions of the highest judicial bodies in hierarchical churches. The Serbian Eastern Orthodox Church, which dates to 1219 A. D., is heirarchical in nature.

Only in cases where fraud, collusion, or arbitrariness is demonstrated may civil courts step in to overturn church court decisions, Jenner said.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger asked if civil courts might review church cases where basic First Amendment rights such as free speech are denied. Jenner answered, "No."

The complicated case of the Serbian Orthodox Church began in 1963, when the Holy Assembly of Bishops of the Belgrade, Yugoslavia-based church suspended and removed Dionisije Milivojevich as bishop of the American-Canadian Diocese. In his place, church authorities appointed a temporary administrator and reorganized the diocese into three units. In 1964, the Holy Assembly defrocked Dionisije as a bishop and cleric.

Nevertheless, Dionisije and a band of his supporters maintained possession of the diocesan property and headquarters.

The case was first brought to trial by Dionisije in an Illinois state court which ruled against him and for the church. On appeal, the Illinois Supreme Court reversed the trial court, holding that the original actions of the Holy Assembly were "procedurally and substantively defective" and "arbitrary."

Dionisije's principal attorney, Leo J. Sullivan III, argued that the Belgrade church had no authority to dissolve the American-Canadian diocese and that the church's actions against his client did not comply with the internal constitution and penal code of the church.

Also involved in the complicated case are 10 other suits in Illinois state courts involving local congregational decisions to leave the church because of the Dionisije affair. The church argued that the nation's highest court should resolve the entire issue by holding in its favor. But Dionisije's attorney argued that the other cases are irrelevant because each local congregation was free to do as it pleased.

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UAW Prexy Asks Christians  
To Work for Full Employment

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WASHINGTON (BP)--Lashing out at the Ford administration's economic policies, the international president of the United Auto Workers (UAW) issued a plea for Christians to work for a policy of full employment aimed at solving the plight of 10 million unemployed workers in the United States.

UAW President Leonard Woodcock painted a dismal picture of the "tens of millions of human tragedies occurring right now as a result of unemployment --divorce, alcoholism, child abuse, mental illness, suicide, and the lose of personal pride and dignity."

Speaking to a national seminar on Christian citizenship sponsored by the Southern Baptist Christian Life Commission, Woodcock said that the personal suffering caused by unemployment "outrages me, as I'm sure it does those of you churchmen and women whose lives are based on the Christian code of compassion and concern for your fellowmen.

"Unfortunately," he said, "it does not seem to have much of an impact a few blocks away at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue (the White House). Flint isn't that far away from Grand Rapids (President Ford's home), but somehow the message doesn't seem to get through."

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Earlier, Woodcock had used Flint, Mich., as an example of the effects of high unemployment. Last year when unemployment hit 20 percent in Flint, the city reported the highest rate of alcoholism in the country--150 percent above the norm, Woodcock said.

Last year there were 230 child abuse cases reported in Flint, more than twice as many as in 1973, Woodcock added. He cited one example where an unemployed automobile worker broke down and wept as he confessed to a social worker that he had beaten his child because he lost control after the stresses and tension of unemployment.

Woodcock cited a direct relationship between unemployment and the breakdown of American family life--the increase in divorce rates in the country and increases in certain types of health problems, such as heart diseases, high blood pressure, alcoholism, mental disorders and suicides.

"I think in addition to the incredible toll which we can weigh--the lost jobs, the increased crime, the physical and mental illness--we're now seeing a decline in the kind of compassionate, Christian spirit that should be most prevalent in times such as these," Woodcock said.

Candidates today, he explained, are ignoring the biblical admonition to "bear one another's burdens" by running on platforms that call for the destruction or severe limitation of the programs most necessary to help people survive.

He chided the Ford administration for doing little about the unemployment problem in order to dampen inflation and restore eroding profit, and for instead making the villain in the food stamp recipient, the welfare mother, the unemployed worker--"the very people most damaged by the misguided policies of the White House."

"We also find him (President Ford) fighting with great vigor to slash the very social programs that are supposed to provide the unemployed and the poor with the ability, however slight, of mere survival," Woodcock explained. "Worst of all, there is a real dishonesty inherent in their efforts to create the impression that these programs are riddled with cheats and frauds."

Woodcock argued that the very small amount of misuse of welfare programs costs far less than the millions lost to the federal treasury because of corporate fraud and error in withholding taxes each year.

He claimed that President Ford would cut five programs that are most essential in a time of economic crisis: unemployment insurance; the percentage of federal expenditures going to higher education; veteran's benefits; funds for health research, education and prevention; and elementary, secondary and vocational education programs.

"In contrast to these cuts, he (President Ford) proposes that we increase defense spending by nine percent," Woodcock said.

Woodcock charged that the budget deficits in the country are the result of the unemployment problem and that the federal government is doing too little about unemployment mainly because of the president's veto power.

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Wayland's Flying Queens  
Swoop to National Title

Baptist Press  
3/24/76

AMARILLO, Tex. (BP)--The Hutcherson Flying Queens of Wayland Baptist College swept over all opponents enroute to their eighth National Women's Invitational Tournament (NWIT) championship here.

The Plainview, Tex., team defeated North Carolina State, 94-65; University of Las Vegas-Nevada, 68-55; and the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), 90-77, to come away with out a loss in the NWIT finals. The Queens entered the tournament 25-3 for the year, backed by a 14-game winning streak.

The Rebelettes of Belmont College, a Baptist school in Nashville, took fourth place in NWIT play.

Four Queens and one Rebellette captured All-American honors at the NWIT's close. Named were Pearl Worrell, also "most valuable player"--in the tournament, Rosie Brown, Leanne Shield-knight and Breena Caldwell, all of Wayland, and Sandra Smallwood of the Belmont team.

The Queens' coach is Dean Weese, and Miss Betty Wiseman coaches the Rebelettes.