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Texas Girl Tutors
Saudi Princess

By Baptist Press

It's a long way from Plainview, Tex., to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia--and to watch Beth Jones calmly hem a pair of corduroy pants, you'd never guess she was embarked on the opportunity of a lifetime.

Beth is a tutor for Princess Rima, 18, daughter of Prince Talal, a member of the Saudi royal family, in Saudi Arabia's capital city.

A 1973 honor graduate of Wayland Baptist College, Beth was tapped for the teaching assignment as a result of her work with the University of Houston's Open University Program (OUP), where she did her master's work in English. Her major at Wayland also was English.

The fairytale-like story began after Prince Talal told a business associate he wanted Princess Rima to continue her education. The associate contacted the OUP, whose director, Fannie Howard, worked out the details.

Beth and a colleague teach 17 credit hours of courses offered at UH, "mostly in English, psychology and humanities." They began in early October, 1976, and will be in Riyadh until the end of June, 1977.

Beth's title is "visiting instructor," and her salary is paid by the University. Her housing, air fare and some basic expenses have been taken care of by Prince Talal, she said.

Although Beth lives in private quarters, the petite, perky redhead teaches her star pupil in the palace.

She admitted the assignment was "scary, but exciting...My background is totally in the Christian-Judaic culture, and even most of my reading has been about Western culture."

For a free-spirited, West Texas girl from Plainview--where her family resides--life in Saudi Arabia posed some changes. Wayland College is also in Plainview.

"The country is very conservative. Women and girls simply don't go out in public unaccompanied. And, while western women no longer are required to wear the customary veil, they do wear clothes with long sleeves and high necklines.

"Also, all clothing must cover the ankles, which means long skirts or pants--but pants are acceptable attire for Western women," Beth noted.

Life is not, however, as far removed from the American way of life as one might expect, she observed.

"A large American community in Riyadh numbers about 3,000, and my family found a picture of a Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant in Saudi Arabia, in National Geographic Magazine." (BP)



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**Time Bomb Fails to Explode At
Baptist Hospital In Indonesia**

By William N. McElrath

BUKITTINGGI, Indonesia (BP)--Baptist medical missionaries narrowly escaped death and a newly opened Baptist hospital in Indonesia avoided destruction when a time bomb failed to explode.

The homemade device had been planted in a lavatory at Immanuel Hospital in Bukittinggi by a young man claiming to be an outpatient. A loose wire, weak battery or other mechanical failure kept the 34 sticks of TNT from detonating.

According to Indonesian military authorities here, everything within a 100-meter radius could have been destroyed. Such a blast could have demolished the recently completed hospital building. Southern Baptist missionaries Dr. Winfield Applewhite and Everley Hayes, along with numerous clinic patients and hospital employees, could have been killed.

Baptist work in Bukittinggi has faced strong opposition since it began in 1962. Permits to buy land for a Christian hospital, build it and operate it have been repeatedly blocked.

The outpatient clinic finally opened on Dec. 1, 1975, without fanfare which might have aroused further controversy. A shortage of doctors now delays opening of the inpatient department.

The crudely assembled time bomb used two batteries, a detonator and a watch with all but one hand removed. These objects, along with the sticks of TNT, were hidden inside a heavy plastic bag, with fruit and cans of cookies on top.

A hospital employee found the bulky package in a lavatory the day it was placed there. He assumed it had been accidentally left behind by a patient. More than a week later, when the fruit began to rot, hospital employees dug in deeper and found the bag's deadly contents.

Newspapers in Jakarta, Indonesia's capital, carried front-page pictures of the defused time bomb, as displayed by military demolition experts. An editorial in the Oct. 27 issue of the Indonesia Times, a leading English-language daily, condemned the bombing attempt as "shocking," "inhuman" and "devilish." The editorial also spoke of the "paradox" of "those who try to demolish a hospital" when there is a lack of health facilities in Indonesia.

William R. Wakefield, the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board's secretary for Southeast Asia, and board member Travis S. Berry, chairman of the board's Southeast Asia committee, happened to be visiting Indonesia when the time bomb story hit the news. They changed their travel plans to make a stopover at Bukittinggi, assuring missionaries and Indonesian Baptists here of continuing concern and support.

-30-

William N. (Mac) McElrath is the Southern Baptist missionary press representative for Indonesia.

Oklahoma Defeats
Liquor-by-the Drink

OKLAHOMA CITY (BP)--Oklahoma voters turned down a constitutional amendment which would have brought liquor-by-the-drink to the state.

Voters in only six of the state's 77 counties voted in favor of open saloons. The liquor-by-the-drink measure lost for the second time in four years.

Oklahoma currently has package stores only. However, loopholes in the state law have allowed hundreds of private clubs to spring up where members allegedly are served drinks from their own bottles kept at the clubs. Baptist churches in the state carried the major load in defeating the amendment, an Oklahoma Baptist spokesman said.

The measure would have left writing of controls of liquor by the drink up to the state legislature.

"Wet" forces campaigned on a theme of bringing control of liquor to the state, even though the 273 word amendment made no mention of controls.

The campaign was marked by several legal maneuvers, including injunctions preventing the Fooner Alcohol, Narcotics Education, Inc. (SANE) from collecting money for the campaign or speaking out on the state question. State law prevents corporations from campaigning on state questions.

Churches of various denominations then formed the Social Betterment Council, an unincorporated group, to wage the anti-liquor fight.

The pro liquor forces went to district court in Oklahoma City again and tried to keep incorporated churches from helping finance the anti-drink campaign, and contributions were then allowed only from individual church members. The pro liquor forces lost in an effort to keep pastors from speaking out on the liquor question. They claimed that pastors would be acting as agents of corporations if they did so. The court denied that move.

Final margin of victory for the drive was about 76,700 votes out of a total of more than 1,000,000 votes cast.