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News Service of the Southern Baptist Convention

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World Hunger Needs  
Re-emphasis Baptists Told

By Irma Duke

ATLANTA (BP)--Southern Baptist giving to world hunger and disaster relief was at an all-time high in 1975 when \$1.67 million was given but it has since declined even though the world's hunger situation continues to be extremely serious, a disaster relief specialist told the Southern Baptist Convention.

W. Eugene Grubbs, of Richmond, Va., coordinator for hunger relief and disaster response for the Foreign Mission Board, says giving has fallen off because the problem does not have the prominence that it did during that time.

The problem still exists and will continue to be serious until the end of the century, Grubbs said. In some areas, such as Bangladesh, it's not as acute but in other areas, such as West Africa, it is, and maybe even worse, he continued.

James F. McKinley, a Southern Baptist missionary serving in Bangladesh, says his country has not had a natural disaster since 1974, when \$750,000 was sent through the Foreign Mission Board. Although thousands of people have not been starving to death as they did then, he says they die every day from malnutrition.

At the Southern Baptist Convention meeting in Kansas City, Mo., in 1977, Southern Baptists were asked to study current world hunger conditions and how churches can respond and to consider a world hunger convocation. Such a convocation is scheduled for Nov. 20-22, 1978, in Nashville, Tenn.

A task force on world hunger formed by the Oakhurst Baptist Church, Decatur, Ga., instigated the resolution at the 1977 convention. Andy Loving, co-chairman of that task force, now says he is encouraged by what Southern Baptists have done through the Foreign Mission Board and through some local churches but he says Christians are morally obligated to do more.

On Wednesday, Southern Baptists passed a resolution strongly encouraging observance of World Hunger Day, Aug. 2, 1978, previously set on the SBC calendar, and participation in the November World Hunger Conference at Ridgecrest Baptist Conference Center.

The 1978 resolution also urged Southern Baptists to critically evaluate their lifestyles in light of the teachings of the Bible; to contribute generously and regularly through the Foreign Mission Board and to exercise responsible and vigorous Christian citizenship on behalf of the hungry people of the world.

Southern Baptists also were asked to give up their Wednesday evening meal during the SBC meeting and give the money to world hunger. The offering totaled \$14,250.

Loving, McKinley, and Grubbs say missing-a-meal and giving the money is a good start but the other things mentioned in the resolution are just as important. McKinley said Southern Baptists need to change their wasteful lifestyles in order to save resources and keep world market prices down.

"I don't know of a Christian group that has objected to wastefulness in mass."

Pastors are the key, according to McKinley. If pastors really challenged their churches to change their wasteful ways, "it would be as hot as the race issue ever was."

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SBC Messengers Face  
Motions on Women and Prayer

By Bracey Campbell

Baptist Press  
6/15/78

ATLANTA (BP)--Southern Baptist Convention messengers defeated motions relating to ordination of women and prayer during the final SBC business session.

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An attempt to remove from the table a motion designed to have the messengers participate in a yes or no poll concerning the ordination of women to the ministry was soundly rejected by the messengers, anxious to break for lunch.

Jimmy S. Barnett of the Walnut Grove Baptist Church in Lafayette, Ga., asked that the ordination of women motion--tabled during the previous day's activities--be reconsidered. He found few supporters.

Phil Messinger, Bowe Gardens Baptist Church, Melbourne, Fla., was turned down on his motion that bold praying be added as one of the convention's primary objectives during 1979-1982.

Albert McClellan, program planning secretary for the convention's Executive Committee, spoke against the motion, explaining that the Bold Mission Thrust emphasis had been built around a three-pronged attack of bold growing, going and giving.

He said it was the intent of the committee that prayer underline all of the bold mission efforts. "We tried to keep it simple to avoid the difficulty of promoting a complex program."

The messengers approved the motion presented by John Green, First Baptist Church, Indialantic, Fla., requesting that the Executive Committee study charges made for services to churches by Southern Baptist agencies which are supported by the Cooperative Program for special services to churches.

Green said he came to the convention with the idea of asking that the messengers mandate a halt in the charges. But he changed his motion at the request of Porter Routh of Nashville, executive secretary of the Executive Committee.

Routh said there "probably are" some guidelines that need to be established concerning the charges. "This will give us an opportunity to make that determination."

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\* SBC Historical Commission  
Moves Full Steam Ahead

Baptist Press  
6/15/78

ATLANTA (BP)--The Southern Baptist Historical Commission, an agency whose job in the convention might be described as to "stop, look and listen," moved full steam ahead in improving its services in 1977.

Advancements were made in history workshops, publications, computerized indexing, oral history and microfilming, according to Lynn May Jr., executive-secretary of the Commission. May numbered achievements in the Commission's annual report to the SBC.

Besides the Historical Commission, other agencies which highlighted achievements last year included the Southern Baptist Foundation and the American Baptist Seminary Commission. The Committee on Baptist State Papers also reported.

In the report, May said he believes the Historical Commission reached its goal of "taking the staff to the people" by conducting 12 workshops in South Carolina, North Carolina, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico and Tennessee.

May also cited an increase to 9,000 in the annual circulation of its journal, "Baptist History and Heritage." The special issue on "The Role of Women in Baptist History" proved to be the most popular in the 13-year history of the publication, May said.

In the Southern Baptist Foundation report, executive secretary-treasurer Hollis E. Johnson III said, "An increased awareness by Southern Baptists of services offered by the Foundation has resulted in the greatest increase in assets in any one year in its history."

Book value of total funds reached a record of \$21,089,026. This figure represents a net increase of \$3,610,346--a 20.7 percent advance over the previous year's total, Johnson reported.

William Hardy Jr., of Columbus, Miss., chairman of the Brotherhood Commission, said the agency he represents expects a "bright mission future" because of achievements in 1977. "During the next fiscal year," he said, "the commission expects to complete the development of a comprehensive mission education strategy for getting more missions information into every Southern Baptist church."

Besides the Brotherhood Commission, other SBC agencies to participate in the Bold Mission Thrust education plan will be the Woman's Missionary Union, the Home Mission Board, the Foreign Mission Board and the Sunday School Board.

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George Capps, associate executive-director of the Education Commission, reported for the American Baptist Seminary Commission. Capps described last year's most significant development as the start of a new scholarship program.

For the school year 1977-78, 25 scholarships were awarded to students of National Baptist churches. He also cited a 34 percent increase in dormitory students.

H. Franklin Paschall of Nashville, Tenn., gave a report of the committee on Baptist state newspapers. He said the state newspapers have projected a goal of 2 million circulation by 1980. He called on Southern Baptist pastors to support this goal by allowing for state paper subscriptions in their budgets.

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SBC Messengers Field  
A Variety of Resolutions

By Stan Hastey

Baptist Press  
6/15/78

ATLANTA (BP)--Women's issues, church-state problems, and arms control were among the resolutions adopted at the 121st annual meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention in Georgia World Congress Center.

After spirited discussion, the convention adopted resolutions opposing extension of the ratification deadline for the Equal Rights Amendment, reaffirmed its previous stance on abortion, and commended Anita Bryant's opposition to homosexual rights.

In other actions, messengers adopted a resolution on child abuse, declined to go beyond the convention's 1963 statement on the authority of the Bible, expressed opposition to pending tuition tax credit legislation in Congress, asked the state of Israel to respect the religious liberty of Christian missionaries, and condemned political terrorism, racism, pornography, and alcoholic beverages.

On ERA, the convention adopted a substitute resolution presented by Charles Stanley, pastor of Atlanta's First Baptist Church, calling for rejection in Congress of proposed legislation to extend the March 22, 1979, deadline for ratification. When Congress passed ERA six years ago, it gave the states seven years to ratify the controversial proposal.

While nothing in the federal Constitution mandates a specified period for the ratification process, Congress has traditionally allowed seven years for three-fourths of the states to ratify. To date, only 35 state legislatures have given approval to ERA, leaving it three short of ratification with only nine months remaining before the deadline.

Besides rejecting its resolutions committee's report to take no specific action on ERA, the convention also adopted an amendment to Stanley's substitute denouncing agencies of the federal government for boycotting states which have yet to ratify.

In its action on abortion, the messengers refused to go beyond 1976 and 1977 Convention actions affirming the "sanctity of human life" and condemning abortion-on-demand. The convention turned back a determined effort by two messengers from St. Louis, Mo., to endorse the drive for a constitutional amendment to ban abortions.

The SBC position on abortion acknowledges the "limited role" of government in regulating abortion and "support(s) the right of expectant mothers to the full range of medical services and personal counseling" in decisions relating to abortion.

As expected, the convention adopted without debate the statement commending singer Anita Bryant's campaign against homosexual rights. Miss Bryant appeared before a standing-room-only crowd at the Southern Baptist Pastors' conference on Sunday night and received several rousing ovations. However, she was defeated in a bid to become first vice president of the 13.1 million member denomination, losing to Douglas Watterson, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Knoxville, Tenn., by a two to one vote.

A resolution on multilateral arms control called on the government "to move in imaginative and reconciling ways" to seek arms limitation and reduction agreements with other nations. It also urged "our own nation and the other nations of the world to shift funds from nuclear weapons systems to basic human needs."

Another portion of the resolution declared: "We confess we have not pursued peace with full Christian commitment, and we commit ourselves to pray for peace in our churches."

A child abuse resolution instructed the denomination's Christian Life Commission to provide research and materials on the subject. The resolution, calling attention to the

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one million children who are reportedly abused by their parents and the 2,000 who die annually due to abuse or neglect, chided 22 states which have failed to enact programs which would qualify them for state grants under the Federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1974.

The messengers attacked lobby disclosure legislation recently passed by the U.S. House of Representatives and currently awaiting action in the Senate.

The statement commended one of its agencies, the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, for helping lead opposition to the legislation. At least three bills, sponsored by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., Sen. Charles McC. Matthias, R-Md., and Rep. Peter J. Rodino, D-N.J., have proposed that all groups which lobby in Washington be required to make detailed reports, including financial disclosure, to the federal government.

Religious groups' opposition to the measures has centered in their view that churches and associations and conventions of churches should be exempted because of their unique First Amendment status.

Representatives of religious groups and many other organizations have also attacked the measures as bad public policy which is likely to result in driving many smaller public interest groups in Washington out of business.

In expressing its continuing opposition to tuition tax credit legislation, the convention called on President Carter to veto the measure if Congress passes it. Two weeks earlier, the House of Representatives narrowly passed a tuition tax credit bill for the first time. The Senate has cleared such legislation on six previous occasions and is expected to do so again within the next few weeks.

If that occurs, both bills would go to a conference committee where differences between the two houses would be worked out. The compromise measure would then go back to each house for final vote. It is conceivable that the House might at that time reject the compromise.

President Carter has indicated he will veto the bill if it comes to him as a separate measure. Some proponents of tax credits have indicated, however, that they would like to see the tax credit bill to legislation the president would find difficult to veto, such as the proposed tax cut.

On foreign affairs, the convention expressed "confidence in the commitment of the state of Israel to religious liberty" but asked that government to rescind a December 1977, law calling for fines and imprisonment for those found guilty of offering "material inducements" to convert from Judaism to another faith and condemned political terrorism such as that used by Ugandan dictator Idi Amin.

The resolution on racism called attention to "new expressions of racism" which have blunted the thrust of progress in race relations during the 1970s. The statement mentioned specifically severe unemployment of up to 40 percent among young blacks and discrimination against minorities in employment and housing. "We seek to purge ourselves and our society of all forms of racism," the resolution concluded.

In a brief debate on the authority of the Bible, messengers decisively defeated an effort on the floor to have the convention assert the "infallible, inerrant, verbally inspired Word of God" in addition to its 1963 position as stated in the Baptist Faith and Message. Messengers seemed unwilling to reopen publicly a debate which badly divided the denomination in the early 1960s before the 1963 statement was adopted in Kansas City.

In other actions, the convention adopted separate resolutions calling on the churches and agencies of the denomination to acknowledge the special needs of the physically handicapped and mentally ill. The resolution on the physically handicapped called on all Southern Baptist organizations to provide employment for the handicapped.

The convention went on record supporting the White House Conference on Families scheduled for December, 1979, and urging observance of a World Hunger Day to be observed August 2, 1978.

In other actions adopted with little or no debate, the convention condemned pornography as a "tool of Satan" and a "growing detriment to the moral climate of our nation and world" and reaffirmed Southern Baptists' traditional opposition to alcoholic beverages, calling on Congress to forbid all advertising of such products and urging the surgeon-general to declare that "alcoholic beverages are a hazard to health."

SBC Avoids Controversy  
Seeks Missions Commitment

By Jim Newton

ATLANTA (BP)--Southern Baptists rolled through the Georgia World Congress Center like a huge convoy of Sherman tanks, overpowering almost every controversial issue they encountered with a counter-emphasis on commitment to Bold Mission Thrust, an effort to share the Christian message with the world by the year 2000.

The record 22,903 registered messengers to the 121st annual convention were part of the biggest crowds ever to attend.

Not only was it the biggest convention, it was one of the calmest in decades, many long-time convention observers noted.

Messengers took a stand, however, on several issues in approving a recommendation on human rights, and a series of resolutions condemning and opposing racism, political terrorism, pornography, child abuse, tuition tax credit legislation on Congress, extension of the time limit for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, legislation limiting religious groups ability to lobby in Congress, and use of alcohol.

A total of 22 resolutions was adopted. Others commended Anita Bryant for her stand on homosexuality, encouraged nuclear arms reduction, advocated support for world hunger efforts, urged Israel to respect the religious liberty of Christian missionaries, encouraged ministers to the mentally retarded and handicapped, reaffirmed the SBC's previous statements on abortion and beliefs in the Bible, and urged emphasis on stronger Christian family life.

Although the messengers adopted the resolution commending Anita Bryant, they refused by a two-to-one margin to elect her as a vice president.

The convention re-elected Jimmy R. Allen, pastor of First Baptist Church, San Antonio, Texas, to a second one-year term as president as expected.

In a surprise development, the messengers named Douglas Watterson, pastor of First Baptist Church, Knoxville, Tenn., as first vice president in a 6,807 to 3,272 vote over Anita Bryant.

Bill Hinson, pastor of First Baptist Church, New Orleans, nominated Watterson, pointing out that the first vice president "is only a heartbeat away from the presidency" and that the position was not altogether an honorary one, but a responsible office requiring involved denominational leadership.

Elected second vice president was William Self, pastor of Wieuca Road Baptist Church, Atlanta. Re-elected to office were three Nashville men, Porter Routh, treasurer; Martin Bradley, recording secretary; and Lee Porter, registration secretary.

In major business, the convention adopted a record \$75 million Cooperative Program unified budget for 1978-79, voted to abbreviate 1981 convention business sessions to provide more time for evangelistic efforts in Los Angeles, declined a request to take a public opinion poll of messengers on ordination of women, approved several wording changes in the convention's constitution, bylaws, and procedures, authorized a study concerning establishment of a seventh theological seminary in the north, and approved a new logo design symbolizing the convention with a cross and Bible.

During the three-day convention most of the time was spent encouraging Baptist support of the SBC Bold Mission Thrust program.

Each of the evening sessions was devoted to inspirational programs dramatizing the need for Southern Baptists to respond to the challenge of Bold Mission Thrust, and the effort to enlist 5,000 Mission Service Corps volunteers to work alongside 5,000 home and foreign missionaries by 1982.

Addresses by a plethora of speakers urged Baptists to devote their major energies to Bold Mission Thrust, to evangelism, missions, discipleship, prayer and commitment.

This common thread wove through the fabric of addresses by Allen in his presidential address; Jesse Fletcher, president of Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Texas, who delivered the annual sermon; Sunday School Board President Grady C. Cothen of Nashville; and Home Mission Board Executive Director William G. Tanner of Atlanta.

Coretta Scott King, widow of the late Martin Luther King Jr., warned the messengers that in their rush "to bring the spiritual message of Christ...around the world, we must not forget we have to care about their physical and mental needs as well."

Mrs. King urged Baptists to work for the right to a job as a basic human right, saying the issue of full employment is a moral issue rather than a political or social issue.

She also reminded Baptists of their lack of support her slain husband had received from white churches. Although King never spoke to the Southern Baptist Convention, his widow was warmly received with a standing ovation symbolic of the progress Baptists have made in their pilgrimage for racial justice.

Following her address, Forrest C. Feezor, retired Texas Baptist leader now living in Shelby, N.C., led the messengers in a moving prayer service for spiritual awakening.

Earlier during the same session, Harry N. Hollis Jr., of the SBC Christian Life Commission staff in Nashville, urged Baptists to use "pocketbook power" to protest violence, exploitation, and "obscene" giveaway shows on television.

Listing a litany of evils of television programming, Hollis also scored Christians' failure to become actively involved in positive efforts to counteract bad programming.

Earlier, the convention adopted a strongly-worded recommendation on human rights from the Christian Life Commission, urging Baptist churches to become "boldly involved in championing justice for the oppressed, providing food for the hungry, supporting changes in those laws and systems which abuse the poor while providing loopholes for the rich...and effecting change...to support basic human rights."

In a special offering for world hunger taken up during the convention, the messengers contributed \$14,250. A resolution also urged Baptist observance of World Hunger Day, Aug. 2, 1978.

Although there was a minimum of debate during the convention compared to previous years, most discussion centered on resolutions dealing with the role of women and women's rights.

Rejecting a resolutions committee statement which would have taken a stand neither favoring or opposing the Equal Rights Amendment, the messengers adopted instead a substitute resolution opposing extension of the ratification deadline for the ERA.

After lengthy debate, the messengers refused to go beyond the 1977 and 1976 convention-adopted resolutions on abortion affirming the "sanctity of human life" and condemning abortion-on-demand.

As expected, the messengers adopted without debate a brief resolution commending singer Anita Bryant's stand on homosexuality. Bryant had earlier received several rousing ovations by a standing-room crowd of more than 20,000 attending the Southern Baptist Pastor's Conference on the Sunday preceding the convention. Outside while she spoke, more than 2,000 protestors demonstrated against her gay rights position.

The convention also refused to go beyond its Statement on the Baptist Faith and Message adopted in 1963, even though in brief debate several messengers wanted the convention to assert "the infallible, inerrant, verbally-inspired Word of God" in addition to the present doctrinal belief statement.

A resolution on racism urged Baptists "to purge ourselves and our society of all forms of racism," mentioning specifically severe unemployment among young blacks, employment and housing discrimination, and "new expressions of racism" which have blunted progress in race relations.

A resolution on multilateral arms control urged a shift of funds from nuclear weapons systems to basic human needs, such as education, medicine and relief from hunger.

Another resolution opposed legislation pending in Congress that would tighten lobbying controls on religious groups which seek to influence legislation, contending that such legislation is a potential threat to religious freedom.

Similar opposition was expressed toward legislation on tuition tax credits for pupils attending private schools. The resolution claimed such legislation was possibly unconstitutional, and urged President Carter to veto any tax credit bill passed by Congress.

The messengers selected William Hinson, pastor of First Baptist Church, New Orleans, to preach the convention sermon in 1979. Randall Lolley, president of Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Wake Forest, N.C., is the alternate.

The day following the convention, President Carter addressed the National Conference of Baptist Men sponsored by the Brotherhood Commission.

The convention voted to meet in New Orleans, June 15-17, 1982, and in Pittsburgh, June 12-18, 1983.

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Senior Adults  
Get Their Day

ATLANTA (BP)--Southern Baptists took just a minute to make May 4, 1980, a big day for senior adults.

The first Sunday in May in 1980-83 will be a suggested Senior Adult Day for people and churches of the Southern Baptist Convention. Messengers to the convention's annual session quickly approved the suggestion to add the observance to the denominational calendar.

Southern Baptists will observe Senior Adult Day on May 4, 1980; May 3, 1981; May 2, 1982; and May 1, 1983.

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Human Rights A Moral  
Issue Says Coretta King

By Dan Martin

Baptist Press  
6/15/78

ATLANTA (BP)--The right to a job is a basic human right, Coretta Scott King told messengers to the Southern Baptist Convention.

"The issue of full employment is really not an economic or a political issue. It's a moral issue," she told messengers to the 121st annual Southern Baptist Convention at Georgia World Congress Center.

She said her husband, the late Martin Luther King Jr., "once said that as a nation we cannot really be a free people until all of our people are free. I say to you this afternoon that as a nation we cannot really be a great society until all of our people have a chance to share in that greatness."

Mrs. King, who substituted for her father-in-law, Martin Luther King Sr., as a speaker at the convention, reminded Baptists of the lack of support her slain husband received from white churches in his campaign for civil rights.

The lack of support, she said, resulted in the famous letter from Birmingham Jail "to the white clergymen of that city, reminding them of the great obligations we as Christians must face if we are to meet the challenges of Jesus Christ."

She told messengers: "And that, of course, is my message to you. That in the rush to bring the spiritual message of Christ to our brothers and sisters around the world, we must not forget that we have to care about their physical and mental needs as well."

She reminded Baptists that "not taking a stand against injustice, was, in my husband's view, siding with injustice and that in itself was blasphemy against the Lord himself."

Mrs. King, who was greeted with a standing ovation as she came to the podium, told Baptists she did not come to the SBC "to criticize anyone or any group for what did or did not happen years ago in Montgomery or Birmingham or hundreds of towns and cities throughout our land.... There is nothing anyone can do today to help turn back the fire hoses in Birmingham or the cattle prods in Selma."

The battles are won, she said, but the battle for economic rights for all citizens is just beginning. "It makes little difference that a black can now eat at a public lunch counter if he or she does not have enough money to purchase a meal," she commented, noting that the battle will not be a simple one.

"It will take extraordinary efforts to make up for those generations of misuse and neglect, but not to undertake them would only lead to further chaos and despair," she said.

Mrs. King noted that if Americans are serious about "wanting to restore the moral fabric of our decaying cities" then "we will do whatever is necessary to put everyone to work."

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Chiding the Baptists, Mrs. King added: "We cannot, I believe, talk about a spiritual awakening in America or anywhere else without understanding that we must awaken our own consciences to the needs of our brothers and sisters, to their physical as well as their spiritual needs."

She told Southern Baptists she had a two-fold prayer for them: "That your missionary zeal will be successful and that the true meaning of Christ's social gospel be understood and followed by all who hear the good news and believe."

Mrs. King, who lives in Atlanta, was introduced by Maynard Jackson, Atlanta's black mayor, himself the son of a Baptist preacher.

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#### Laymen and SBC Need Each Other

ATLANTA (BP)--Fred Mayberry of Hueytown, Ala., has been to every Southern Baptist Convention meeting for the last 10 years.

He's not a pastor and a church has not paid his expenses. He's a deacon and he pays his own expenses.

"If we got more laymen coming," said Mayberry, "we could turn our churches around. This has been one of the greatest conventions. Everything has been carried on in an orderly fashion and according to the Lord's will."

C. R. Burns, pastor of the 200-member church where Mayberry is the chairman of deacons, encourages the laymen in his church to participate in the annual meetings. He has had other deacons attend previous conventions with him.

"We have more power back at home because the laymen get involved," explained Burns. "It makes all the difference in the world if our laymen know how their money is spent. They know how the 'upper crust' conducts themselves. They see how we conduct our missions and that's what keeps Southern Baptists going."

"Besides, they get cornbread preaching at home. Here they get dessert," said the pastor.

Eight church members accompanied Gyles Widener, pastor of the Community Baptist Church, Huntsville, Ala., to the convention. All of them paid their own way, and one couple is using their vacation time and money to attend.

"I just asked for volunteers to come," said Widener, whose church runs about 95 in Sunday School attendance. "They come back more inspired and more committed."

Although attendance by lay people seems to be increasing, many SBC messengers believe lay attendance is not high enough. Lack of interest, time and money seem to be the main reasons lay people do not attend the annual meetings of the conventions.

"Our people don't know enough about the Southern Baptist Convention to have a desire to go," explained Leroy Clack, pastor in Taylorsville, N.C., and Mrs. Clack. "But, if only a few would attend, they would go back and inspire the others. It would make our members more aware."

The Clacks agree with Larry Wilson, pastor in Fort Worth, Tex., and Mrs. Wilson who say that job responsibilities also keep their people from attending.

"I would like to send one of the laymen from my church next year instead of me," said David Hicks, pastor of the Parkview Baptist Church, Bluefield, Va. "This would excite them. The SBC is a terrific public relations job for the convention and the pastors need it a lot less than the laymen."

The pastors of a few churches in one Alabama association stayed home this year and sent some of their laymen to the convention for the first time, according to William T. Spencer, pastor of the Underwood Baptist Church in Florence.

"The day may come when churches will pay expenses for lay people to attend," he continued. "The Southern Baptist Convention is certainly worth the expense involved."

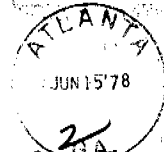
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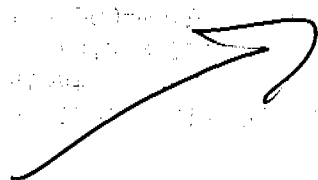


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