

**BAPTIST PRESS**

News Service of the Southern Baptist Convention

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June 30, 1980

80-107

Board Names 54 Missionaries,  
Picks New Orientation Site

By Bob Stanley

RIDGECREST, N.C.(BP)--The Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board named 54 new missionaries at its summer meeting here and also chose the site for a new orientation center near Richmond, Va., where hundreds of other missionaries are expected to be trained, starting in 1983.

A standing-room-only crowd estimated at 3,500 pledged their support to the new missionaries at the June 25 appointment service, high point of the annual Foreign Missions Conference. Throughout the week, Baptist leaders from Russia, Brazil, Nigeria and Japan joined with missionary speakers to underline the urgency of this year's conference theme, "Global Discipleship: Bold Going."

A total of 218 responded to invitations, with most indicating a missions commitment.

During its three-day meeting the Foreign Mission Board approved extensive staff reorganization, elected Donald R. Kammerdiener as area director for Middle America and the Caribbean, reduced the schedule of board meetings from 11 to eight a year, and allocated almost \$3 million in Lottie Moon Christmas Offering funds.

Board members voted to develop a new multiple-use orientation center, the initial phase of which is expected to cost about \$6 million, on a 233-acre site at Rockville, near Richmond.

The board specified that funds for the new center's construction and its endowment needs will be raised outside the board's regular budget on a one-to-one approach to potential donors. The site was donated last year by Mr. and Mrs. J. Harwood Cochrane, members of Tabernacle Baptist Church, Richmond, but an alternative site at the Methodist Children's Home in Richmond also had been considered.

In recent years missionaries have received orientation at Callaway Gardens in Georgia, but this facility is available only in non-tourist months. To meet the Southern Baptist goal of having 5,000 missionaries on the field by the year 2000, the board decided it would be more feasible to have its own training center near Richmond.

Much attention at the board meeting focused on committee recommendations for reorganization of the board's Richmond staff and streamlining of the 79-member board's meeting schedule. After lengthy discussion the board approved a committee recommendation that only 18 top positions in the executive staff will be filled by board election. Others will be selected by the executive staff but will be brought to an appropriate board committee for approval.

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Previously, most major staff positions have been filled by election. Under the new plan, the elected positions will be the president, executive vice president, administrative assistant to the president, director of development; the five vice presidents for planning, overseas operations, human resources, communications, and management services; the treasurer; and the eight area directors who were formerly known as area secretaries.

Action was also taken to equalize administrative benefits for all managerial, supervisory and professional personnel on the staff.

The board voted to hold its meetings in February, March, April, May, July, September, October and December, eliminating one of the summer meetings and those in January and November to cut costs. In the past, most members have attended only the three major meetings of the year, plus one other meeting of their choice, with the local Virginia members carrying most of the responsibility at the other sessions.

No official board meetings will be held at the Ridgecrest (N.C.) or Glorieta (N.M.) Foreign Missions Conferences, but hope was expressed that appointment services can be held during those weeks.

The board allocated an additional \$2,941,313 of the 1979 Lottie Moon Christmas Offering for overseas missions work. Southern Baptists surpassed the 1979 Lottie Moon goal in giving \$40,597,113 to the special offering.

The board also approved "in principle" joining with other Southern Baptist agencies to sponsor the rebroadcast next December of an hour-long Tennessee Ernie Ford Christmas special. Board President R. Keith Parks said the project, which would involve the board providing two 30-second promotion spots at a cost not to exceed \$80,000, would help Southern Baptists "test the water" on this kind of television venture.

Mention of the \$45 million 1980 Lottie Moon Christmas Offering, which would be in progress at that time, probably would be included, he said.

In other actions, the board approved the title of executive director emeritus for Baker J. Cauthen, who retired last December after 26 years as the board's chief executive. The Cauthens, who returned in May from a tour of mainland China, reported to the board on their visit.

Increased cost of living supplements totaling \$143,970, effective July 1, were approved for missionaries in 28 countries as living expenses continue to rise worldwide.

The board also approved \$476,900 from hunger and general relief contributions made by Southern Baptists to finance projects in six countries. Of the total, \$432,900 will go for a large-scale rural development project in Upper Volta. Tennessee Baptists will vote in November on their involvement in this work.

Among those appointed missionaries in a Wednesday evening service were North Carolina Foreign Mission Board member Ray W. Benfield and his wife Evelyn, who will be missionary associates in Austria.

Others named career missionaries were Jim and Virginia Estes Bryant of Arkansas and Texas, to Bangladesh; B.J. Burch of Alabama, to Nigeria; Jerry and Barbara Hooker Clower of Texas, to Taiwan; Larry and Becky Hill Doyle of Kentucky and North Carolina, to Ecuador; and Ed and Shella Hopkins Lewis of Texas, to Upper Volta.

Also named were Ed and Nancy Hoff Giddens, California, to Tanzania; Gerald and Carolyn Mills Hale, Tennessee, to Hong Kong/Macao; Art and Mary Below Heyman, New York and Florida, to Liberia; Leslie Jacobson, Kansas, to French West Indies; Keith and Mollie Barbare Lancaster, South Carolina, to French West Indies; David and Elaine Falkner Norris, Georgia and New Mexico, to Ecuador; and David and Lana Snow Packer, Texas, to the Philippines.

Other career missionaries were Jim and Viola Montgomery Palmer, Georgia and Texas, to Honduras; Richard and Kaye Phelps Rolfe, Washington and Oregon, to Colombia; Kenn and Gail Thompson Shirley, South Carolina and California, to Ivory Coast; Deb Singleton, Missouri, to Nigeria; Steve and Barbara Williams Springer, Texas, to Ivory Coast; Doug and Betty Howell Van Devender, Texas and Georgia, to Kenya; Debbie Weber, Florida, to Taiwan; Dan and Cara Goe Wood, North Carolina and Illinois, to the Philippines.

Others named missionary associates were Norman and Evelyn Vaughn Brown, South Carolina, to Germany; David and Marion Randall Fields, Connecticut, to Taiwan; Bob and Joan Keller Juday, Indiana, to Liberia; Bob and Mary Lou Hader Landon, Missouri, to Taiwan; Bob and Ruth Adams Polk, Tennessee, to Colombia; Cliff and Bettye Oliver Scarbrough, Alabama, to Belize; and George and Libby Tarlton Senter, Tennessee and North Carolina, to Liberia.

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Religious Liberty Under  
Attack Law Professor Says

By Rex Hammock

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NASHVILLE, Tenn. (BP)--Religious liberty is now under more sophisticated and organized attack than at any other time in America's history, a law professor told Southern Baptist educators attending a legal workshop here.

Shelton Hand, associate professor at the law school of Mississippi College, explained that "people who don't practice a Christian ethic are now using the First Amendment to 'pigeonhole' those who do." He cited such examples as groups which protest the display at Christmas of nativity scenes on public property.

"Separation of church and state does not necessarily mean 'state without God,'" he countered.

Hand was one of many lawyers and university administrators who took part in the three-hour workshop during the 32nd annual meeting of the Association of Southern Baptist Colleges and Schools.

An expert in educational law from Washington, D.C., told the participants that recent growth of federal college law has been "sudden and explosive."

Christine Topping Milliken, general counsel for the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, explained that the federal government has imposed regulations on higher education in order "to help meet societal goals." These goals have included racial integration, sexual equality and winning the race against Russia to put a man on the moon, she explained.

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Topping said that federal involvement in higher education has resulted in "a patchwork of regulation" so complex that "it is impossible to follow all of the regulations."

She warned that independent colleges which receive much of their budget from federal funds, including governmental assistance to students, are susceptible to more regulation in the future.

She also warned that recent growth in the number of tax exempt institutions would cause the government "for financial reasons" to "come back and tighten regulations." These regulations will involve churches as well as schools, she added.

Acknowledging that it's still too early to determine all of the implications from recent federal guidelines concerning higher education, she said: "Most of the educational regulations are less than 10 years old and will take (the courts) 15 or more years to get a working idea of all of them," she explained.

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Christian Colleges Must  
Create Different Tomorrow

By Rex Hammock

Baptist Press  
6/30/80

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (BP)--Americans should be led to simpler lifestyles by "radical Christian colleges," sociologist Anthony Campolo challenged educators attending the 32nd annual meeting of the Association of Southern Baptist Colleges and Schools here.

"In the next 20 years, Americans will either be dragged screaming into a lifestyle and social order that is more simple, less wasteful and more responsible, or they will be led into such a future by responsible Christian leaders," Campolo explained.

Campolo, a professor at Eastern Baptist College, St. Davids, Pa., presented the ninth annual H.I. Hester Lectures at the association meeting.

He suggested that the challenges which the world faces may be met by establishing "radical Christian colleges that will create the leaders who will lead us into a radically different tomorrow."

Describing aspects of such a school, Campolo explained that the curriculum would be "organized around the religion department and biblical scholars would have the task of fostering dialogue in each academic discipline...to the end that each discipline might be made aware of the biblical imperatives which are central to its course of study.

"Theology would once again be the queen of the sciences, informing all other disciplines as to what should be the focus of their respective concerns," said Campolo. "Biblical trust would be interwoven with all academic material so that theological insight would be a part of what was learned in every course of study."

Such an approach, explained Campolo, would mean that business schools would be "strikingly different" from present programs.

While pledging support for capitalism, Campolo urged Christian colleges to train future Christian businessmen who could restructure capitalism to respond to the needs of developing countries and to monitor actions of multinational corporations as they relate to these countries.

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Explaining how students from Eastern Baptist College have worked with Gulf and Western Corp. in developing a new university in the Dominican Republic, Campolo said "these Christian students have committed themselves to social development via capitalism" but have not let "the capitalistic philosophy go unchallenged."

In the political science department of the radical Christian college, "Students would study the political mechanisms essential for the creation of world peace," while the home economics department would "orient students and their future families to new diets that would be socially responsible and physically healthy."

Chapel would be a focal point for campus life with "president, faculty and students sharing with one another what they are thinking and what they believe."

"Chapel services should be times of rejoicing, wherein the members of the academic community could tell of the great things that they see God doing to bring about a revolution in history."

Campolo acknowledged that his call for a radical Christian college "may be characterized as an unrealistic dream, or impractical vision," but countered those charges by saying that "we must be reminded of the Scripture which teaches us that when the young men no longer dream dreams and the old men lose their vision the people perish."

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Churches Seek Break For  
'Short Form' Taxpayers

By Stan Hastey

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WASHINGTON (BP)--As Congress and the Carter administration ponder the shape of a possible tax cut, American religious and charitable organizations are waiting in the wings with a proposal of their own.

They want taxpayers who use the standard deduction to be able to deduct their charitable contributions.

Proposed legislation permitting the charitable deduction on the "short" tax form was introduced more than a year ago in the Senate by Senators Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., and Bob Packwood, R-Ore., and in the House of Representatives by Congressmen Joseph L. Fisher, D-Va., and Barber B. Conable Jr., R-N.Y.

The bill has more than 100 cosponsors in the House.

Robert M. Smucker, a lobbyist working for passage of the charitable deduction measure, says that its prospects depend "in large measure" on a more general tax cut bill. Smucker is an official for a widely-based group, Independent Sector, which seeks passage of the bipartisan bill.

Congressional sources say chances for passage are good in the Senate, which held two days of hearings on the bill in January, but depend on the Ways and Means Committee in the House.

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Independent Sector, the umbrella group of private organizations seeking passage of the bill, was formed in early March in a merger between the National Council on Philanthropy and the Coalition of National Voluntary Organizations.

The new coalition claims several member organizations from the religious community, besides such standard charities as the American Cancer Society, American Red Cross, March of Dimes, United Way, and Planned Parenthood Federation, among 141 others.

The religious organizations include the U.S. Catholic Conference, National Council of Churches, Lutheran Council in the USA, General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, Council of Jewish Federations, and the Salvation Army.

The coalition claims that while their bill would cost the government approximately two billion dollars annually, some \$4 billion in new funds would accrue to the nation's charities, thereby relieving the government from some social services.

One reason cited by the group for the legislation's desirability is the assumption that government supported human services will continue to be reduced because of mounting pressures to balance the budget and the generally unsettled state of the economy.

Independent Sector emphasizes other motives for seeking passage of the bill, however. It maintains that the independent charitable organizations "can and do espouse unpopular causes, minority viewpoints, unprofitable projects; they are free to fight inequity and injustice."

At the same time, such groups provide opportunities for public service to a host of volunteers, thereby meeting "a deepseated need of people to band together to help others, to make a better world, to do good."

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Duncan Elected To Lead  
Educator Association

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NASHVILLE, Tenn. (BP)--Pope Duncan, president of Stetson University, DeLand, Fla., was elected president of the Association of Southern Baptist Colleges and Schools at its meeting here.

John Hamrick, president of Baptist College at Charleston (S.C.), was elected vice president of the association and H. I. Hester, retired Missouri educator, was elected secretary-treasurer. Milton Ferguson, president of Midwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Kansas City, Mo., was elected assistant treasurer.

Ed Tapscott, vice president for academic affairs at Houston Baptist University, was elected chairman of the association's Dean's Group. Paul Talmadge, dean of Anderson (S.C.) College, was elected vice president; and Malcolm Huckabee, dean of Averett College, Danville, Va., was elected secretary.

Arthur L. Walker, executive director of the Southern Baptist Education Commission, is executive director of the 33-year-old association. It is made up of presidents and chief academic officers from 72 Southern Baptist related seminaries, colleges and schools.

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Devil Uses Inerrancy  
To Disrupt SBC, Smith Says

By Roy Jennings

GLORIETA, N.M. (BP)--The biblical inerrancy dispute among Southern Baptists was characterized at the Bold Mission Leadership Conference here as an effort by the devil to split the 13.4 million-member denomination.

Executive Director James H. Smith of the Brotherhood Commission, Memphis, Tenn., told 1,700 Southern Baptists the devil was stirring up the biblical inerrancy flap to thwart Bold Mission Thrust, a plan by the 35,606 church denomination to make the gospel available to every person in the world by the year 2000.

"The most important tool the devil has in his bag is a wedge," Smith said in his keynote address. "He uses it to split families, churches and denominations."

Smith explained Satan was distressed because Southern Baptists accepted the challenge to try to evangelize the world in a single generation.

"This Bold Mission Thrust is of God; no wonder the devil is fighting it," Smith said. "It (doctrinal dispute) is a divisive effort by the devil."

"Southern Baptists are well known as Bible-believing Baptists," Smith contended.

In a presentation on the four missionary principles enunciated by the Apostle Paul, Smith dealt at length with the plea, the purpose, the power and prayer, making applications to Bold Mission Thrust.

The week-long Bold Missions Leadership Conference for church and associational Brotherhood and Woman's Missionary Union leaders was sponsored by the Brotherhood Commission and Woman's Missionary Union, the Southern Baptist auxiliary.

The leaders chose from among more than 50 conferences during morning sessions, including three in Spanish, Chinese and Korean and heard testimonies by 20 home and foreign missionaries during the afternoon.

An address by Mrs. A. Harrison Gregory of Danville, Va., president of the women's auxiliary, on the importance of missions education to Bold Mission Thrust, highlighted the Sunday night session of the conference.

In opening remarks, Mrs. Gregory said she was "a little bit" disturbed with the account of the Southern Baptist meetings in St. Louis in state Baptist papers.

"Some state papers reported the convention meeting as if God had just died. Others reported it as if God had just arrived. Others seemed to wait in caution to see which side the chips fell on."

"I think God is right here and will get his work done. He is telling Southern Baptists to get up and get going to a land he will show them," Mrs. Gregory said.

High Court Upholds Ban On  
Publicly-Financed Abortion

By Stan Haste

WASHINGTON (BP)--Congress and state legislatures may continue to deny public funding to poor women seeking "medically necessary" abortions, a divided U.S. Supreme Court ruled here June 30.

On the next-to-last day of its current term, the high court held 5 to 4 that the Hyde Amendment, which forbids spending federal Medicaid funds for abortions except when the life of the mother is threatened, does not violate poor women's constitutional rights of due process of law or equal protection.

At the same time, by the same 5 to 4 majority, the court ruled in a separate cluster of cases that states have no obligation to provide subsidized abortions for indigent women. Under challenge was an Illinois law virtually identical to the federal Hyde Amendment.

Named after conservative Congressman Henry J. Hyde, R-Ill., the amendment was first passed by Congress in 1976. Passed annually since then, the Hyde Amendment in its earlier versions permitted federal funding in cases involving not only direct threat to the mother's life, but to the danger of long-term damage to her health, and provided exceptions also for victims of rape and incest.

Under provisions of the latest version, passed last year, all exceptions except that of a direct threat to the mother's life were removed.

Speaking for the narrow majority, Associate Justice Potter Stewart declared that the funding restrictions of the Hyde Amendment do not impinge on a woman's freedom to seek an abortion. Rather, he said, the restrictions encourage the "legitimate governmental objective" of "protecting the potential life of the fetus."

Hinting that not all five of the justices voting with the majority agree the controversial legislation is well-conceived, Stewart stated nevertheless: "It is not the mission of this court or any other to decide whether the balance of competing interests reflected in the Hyde Amendment is wise social policy."

Addressing the due process claim of the indigent women in whose names the case was brought, the court held that a woman's freedom of choice to have an abortion does not carry with it a constitutional entitlement to government subsidy.

In a separate section of its 27-page decision, the court held that the Hyde Amendment violates neither the "establishment clause" nor the "free exercise clause" of the First Amendment.

Arguments in a New York district court, where the Hyde formula was held unconstitutional earlier this year by Judge John F. Dooling Jr., had made much of both clauses. Attorneys for the indigent women argue that Hyde's legislation favored one religious viewpoint, specifically that of the Roman Catholic Church, over all others. In addition, they claimed that some poor women were denied free exercise of religion because of the funding prohibition.

Judge Dooling, while rejecting the establishment clause argument, did rule that the Hyde Amendment abridged freedom of religion.



But the high court majority, while affirming Dooling's view on the establishment clause, also rejected the free exercise claim on grounds that none of the indigent women who brought the case "alleged, much less proved, that she sought an abortion under compulsion of religious belief."

All four justices voting in the minority filed dissenting opinions, with Justice John Paul Stevens arguing that "because of a denial of benefits for medically necessary abortions inevitably causes serious harm to the excluded women, it is tantamount to severe punishment."

Stevens, who read portions of his dissenting opinion from the bench after Stewart had announced the majority decision, added that the Hyde Amendment amounts to "an unjustifiable, and indeed blatant, violation" of government's first duty "to govern impartially."

Justice Thurgood Marshall, the high court's only black, objected to the decision because it "studiously avoids recognizing the undeniable fact that for women eligible for Medicaid--poor women--denial of a Medicaid-funded abortion is equivalent to denial of legal abortion altogether."

Marshall predicted that many poor women will now be forced to "resort to back-alley butchers" or "attempt to induce an abortion themselves by crude and dangerous methods." The result, he warned, "will be a significant increase" in deaths and health damage to poor women. The court's decision, he concluded, "represents a cruel blow to the most powerless members of our society."

Justice Harry A. Blackmun, who wrote the landmark 1973 decisions striking down state laws forbidding abortion, also dissented, declaring that the government, through the Hyde Amendment, "punitively impresses upon a needy minority its own concepts of the socially desirable, the publicly acceptable, and the morally sound."

Senior Associate Justice William J. Brennan Jr. reached a similar conclusion, labeling the Hyde Amendment a "transparent attempt by the legislative branch to impose the political majority's judgment of the morally acceptable and socially desirable preference on a sensitive and intimate decision that the Constitution entrusts to the individual. Worse yet...it imposes that viewpoint only upon that segment of our society...least able to defend its privacy rights from the encroachments of state-mandated morality."